



Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2022

Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report

June 2022

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for every child


Highlights

- By the end of June 2022, UNICEF had reached 7.1 million people including 4.9 million children (2.5 million girls) across 14 governorates with health, nutrition, education, and protection services as well as safe water, sanitation, cash assistance and other social protection and adolescent participation interventions and supplies. This includes 1.3 million children (687,292 girls) in difficult to access areas.
- The nutrition situation remains a critical concern, with high inflation and increased food and fuel prices. Proxy rates of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in government-controlled areas were 0.4 per cent for boys and 0.5 per cent for girls, similar to rates in the first quarter of the year. In NW Syria, however, surveillance data shows SAM rates have increased from 1.5 to 2.0 per cent in 2022. Nutrition clinics are reporting SAM rates of 1.1 per cent in Ar-Raqqa and 0.99 per cent in Al-Hasakeh.
- UNICEF has ensured safe water for 2,084,571 people in 2022 through the rehabilitation, restoration and maintenance of water systems, contributing to broader community resilience and early recovery. This includes 75,000 in hard-to-reach areas of Idlib and 356,317 people in NW Syria.
- In 2022, UNICEF requires \$334,430,071 to provide life-saving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children](#). \$111,076,786 has been made available so far, leaving a \$223,353,285 (67 per cent) gap.

Situation in Numbers

 **6,500,000**
children in need of humanitarian assistance

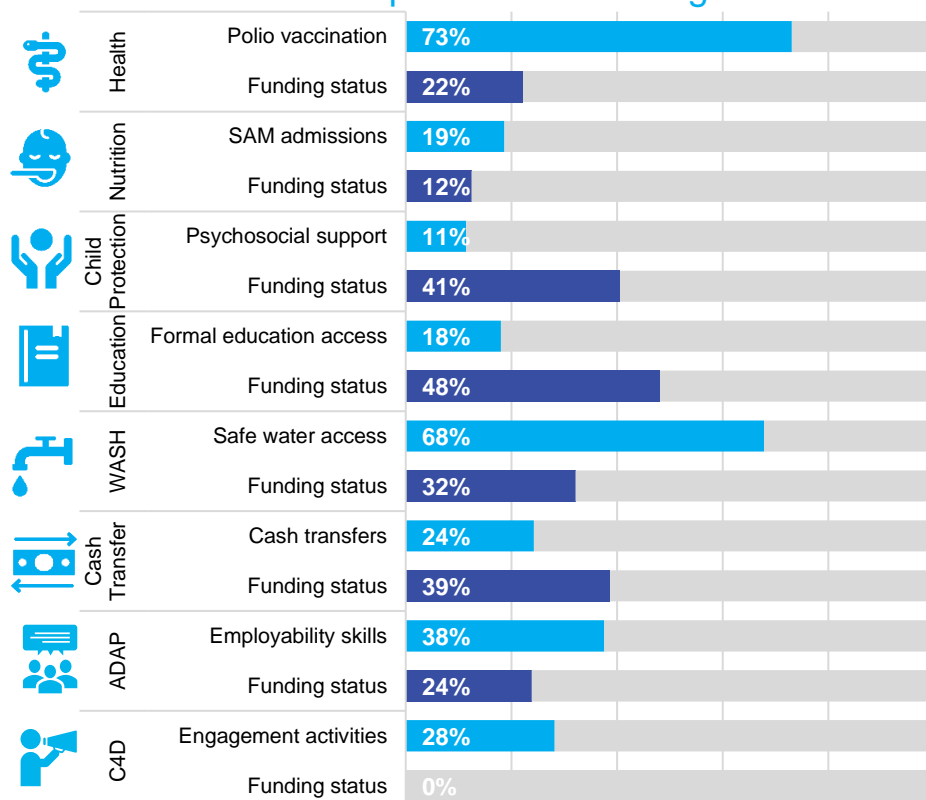
 **14,600,000**
people in need

 **6,900,000**
internally displaced persons (IDPs)

 **2,730,000**
children in difficult to access areas

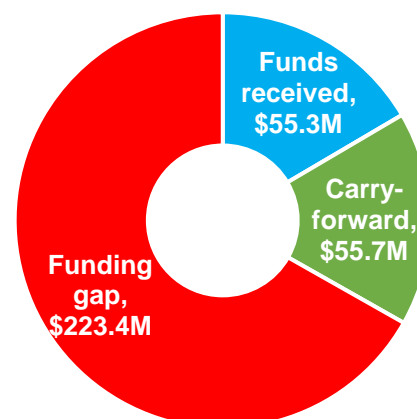
(source: OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal: \$334.4 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Note: C4D results achieved with funds from other programmes, as well as funds raised through the UNICEF Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator HAC.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF requires \$334,430,071 to provide lifesaving assistance to 9.1 million people (including 5.5 million children) across Syria according to the [Humanitarian Action for Children](#) (HAC). Of the total funding requirements, \$111,076,786 have been made available, leaving a \$223,353,285 (67 per cent) gap. This year, the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States as well as GAVI, ECHO, the Syria Humanitarian Fund and UNICEF national committees generously contributed to the UNICEF humanitarian response across Syria. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private partners for this critical support.

UNICEF continued to lead the Water and Sanitation, Education, Nutrition Sectors/Clusters and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility as well as the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Group and Risk Education Working Group. Further, UNICEF also co-leads, together with World Vision International, the No Lost Generation Initiative, bringing together 39 UN and NGO partners to advocate for the protection, education and development of Syrian children, adolescents and young people, under the umbrella of the Syria HRP and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Socio-economic situation: According to WFP, the average national price of the standard reference food basket¹ increased by 8 per cent in April 2022 compared the previous month, reaching SYP 321,994 (USD 114.4). This means a 37 per cent increase from February to April 2022, as the country imports key staples (wheat flour, bulgur, rice, cooking oil, sugar and petrol, among others) which have increased in price as a result of the global impact of the war in Ukraine.² In April 2022, the Central Bank of Syria devaluated the national currency, setting the formal exchange rate to 2,814 SYP for 1 US Dollar. The informal exchange rate stabilized around 3,884 SYP for 1 US Dollar.³

North-west Syria: There are 4.1 million people in need in north-west Syria (NW Syria) – an increase from 3.4 million in 2021 – including 3.1 million people who are food insecure. In the first half of 2022, needs have grown due to access constraints, the financial impacts of high inflation and the lingering effects of COVID-19. The nutrition status across the region has deteriorated, with at least one in three children and one in two pregnant and lactating women in NW Syria suffer from one form of under-nutrition.⁴

Al-Hol Camp: There are 55,000 Syrians, Iraqis and third country nationals (TCNs) living in Al-Hol Camp, including 34,000 children. So far this year, 233 TCN women and children have been repatriated. Out of the 820 Iraqi families who have registered to return, 1,778 individuals from 448 households including 1,430 children voluntarily returned to Iraq from March 2021 to July 2022. The security situation in Al-Hol remains critical with 39 murders in 2022, including 7 in June. Insecurity has interrupted the delivery of water, and sporadically suspended non-life-saving services, including for the 1,700 children attending UNICEF-supported learning centres in the camp.

Ghweiran detention centre: On 20 January 2022, an attack on Ghweiran detention centre in Al-Hasakeh City in north-east Syria (NE Syria) displaced 45,000 people. UNICEF provided safe water, hygiene items and health, nutrition, education and child protection services to displaced families. Nearly 700 boys, most Syrian and Iraqi with the rest of 20 other nationalities, were amongst those detained in the centre along with an estimated 5,000 male detainees. The UNICEF Syria Representative and UNICEF Executive Director released statements on 21 and 25 January calling for the immediate release of the almost 850 total estimated children from detention centres in NE Syria. UNICEF has since continued to strongly advocate for sustained access to these children and others in detention facilities across NE Syria to facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of foreign children to their communities of origin.

Rukban: UNICEF continues to support families from Rukban in transitional shelters and secondary destinations. At the transitional shelter, UNICEF screened 20 children for malnutrition (11 girls); one was identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and treated. Four children were vaccinated and 825 people (260 children) received hygiene supplies. In their secondary destinations, 748 children were screened for malnutrition; 19 children identified with MAM (11 girls) and two with severe acute malnutrition (SAM, both boys) were admitted for treatment. Self-learning is on-going in Al Zuhouria Camp for 200 out-of-school children (96 girls) with more than 80 per cent regularly attending sessions; this is especially important as most children in Rukban have never attended school. Another 213 students (91 girls) are attending the Curriculum B accelerated programme in their secondary destinations.

¹ The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 2,060 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil.

² WFP, [Market Price Watch Bulletin Issue 88, March 2022](#), April 2022.

³ WFP, [Market Price Watch Bulletin Issue 89, April 2022](#), June 2022.

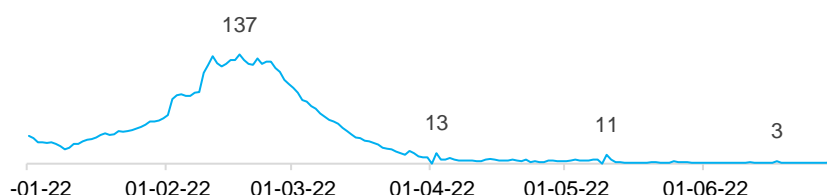
⁴ [North-West Syria Situation Report](#), OCHA, June 2022

Crossline Convoys: UNICEF has participated in three interagency convoys to vulnerable areas of Aleppo and Idlib in NW Syria⁵ in December 2021, and March and June 2022. These convoys have allowed UNICEF to have the supplies required to implement critical programmes for children. Specifically, the convoys included emergency nutrition supplies to 63,738 children under 5 and 16,500 pregnant and lactating women; health supplies to provide 30,000 consultations; WASH supplies for 23,515 people, mainly in camps; and education materials for 10,000 children in 23 camps and two schools in northern rural Idlib.

Alouk Water Station: Alouk is the main source of drinking water for 960,000 people in Al-Hasakeh including Al-Hol Camp. The station now uses 12 to 18 of its 30 boreholes and 3 to 4 of its 6 pumps, providing water throughout its catchment area, though with a low frequency (every 5-6 days). There have been no major suspensions reported in 2022; most of the 11 complete and 29 partial disruptions have been related to technical issues and power availability.

COVID-19: From the beginning of the outbreak to date, 197,494 cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed in Syria, including 7,224 deaths.⁶ Of these cases, 102,991 were confirmed in NW Syria (2,946 deaths); 38,582 in NE Syria (1,578 deaths); and 55,921 in government-controlled areas (3,150 deaths).

Figure 1: New COVID-19 cases in government-controlled areas, January to June 2022



Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

During the first half of 2022, 971,282 **free medical consultations** (385,010 for boys, 394,648 for girls, 23,290 for men⁷ and 168,334 for women) were provided through fixed centres and mobile teams in 14 governorates, including 152,209 in NW Syria. This represents 57 per cent of the annual target and includes 227,369 consultations provided in NE Syria. To increase the uptake of health services, including immunization, 1,233,446 caregivers (701,527 women) were reached with health promotion messages, including 348,293 caregivers in NW Syria. Third-party monitoring reports indicate a satisfaction rate of 90 per cent of mobile services and 91 per cent for fixed centres.

To improve the quality of **newborn care**, 820 health workers (706 females, 55 per cent of the annual target) have been trained on topics including neonatal resuscitation, hearing screening, [Kangaroo mother care](#) and newborn care at home. Trained community volunteers have conducted 8,898 home visits this year to 2,496 pregnant women and 1,391 newborns (707 boys) in 12 governorates (all except Al-Hasakeh and Idlib). The home visits cover health promotion and breastfeeding counselling, and are an opportunity to refer mothers and newborns in need of further health services.

A new **early childhood development (ECD)** and nurturing care initiative was launched in eight public health facilities in Lattakia with Aga Khan and the Ministry of Health (MOH) to integrate ECD into the Child Well-Being Programme at health facility and community levels. Twenty-five Master Trainers were trained and have rolled out training for 243 health workers and community volunteers (224 women, 100 per cent of target). Participants' pre- and post-test scores showed improved knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding child health and development (from 45 per cent on the pre-test to 79 per cent on the post-test). Implementation of the revised Child Well-being Programme began on 1 July 2022.

Coverage for the third dose of **diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DTP3) vaccine** in government-controlled areas was only 68 per cent in 2021 as a result of resources being redirected to COVID-19 vaccination as well as the economic situation which constrained the ability of parents to bring their children for vaccination. From January to May 2022, 154,187 children (77,291 girls; 71 per cent of the 216,667 target as of May) received their DTP3 shot. Coverage varies by area, with the coastal governorates (Lattakia and Tartous at 91 per cent) having a much higher reach than Aleppo (64 per cent) and Ar-Raqqa (43 per cent). Meanwhile, in NW Syria, 58,712 children received DTP3 (28,563 girls), or 43 per cent of the annual target. UNICEF is supporting MOH to map children who have not received any doses of required vaccines and implement a strategy to reach those children with zero dose, including in NE Syria in addition to other low-coverage districts. This includes increased awareness raising and catch-up campaigns in low-coverage districts, as required.

⁵ Afrin- A-Bab, Ariha-A'zaz, Harim, Idlib, Jarablus, Jebel Samman and Jisr Ash Shugur in Aleppo and Idlib.

⁶ [WHO Syria Monthly COVID-19 Bulletin](#), June 2022.

⁷ The programme targets children and mothers

As of 25 June, according to WHO, 2,743,546 people (12.6 per cent of the population) had received at least one dose of **COVID-19 vaccine**, including 1,826,898 people (8.1 per cent of the population) who were fully vaccinated.⁸ This includes 450,611 people (10.5 per cent of the population) who have received one dose and 266,686 (6.2 per cent) who are fully vaccinated in NW Syria. This is a 45 per cent increase in those who have received at least one dose since the start of the year. Vaccination rates have been constrained by the lack of electricity and infrastructure as well as waning interest in the vaccine. Additionally, 345 healthcare providers (306 female) were trained on detecting, referral and appropriate management of COVID-19 cases, 59 per cent of the annual target.

Nutrition

The nutrition situation across Syria remains a critical concern, with high inflation and increased food and fuel prices. Proxy SAM rates in government-controlled areas were 0.4 per cent for boys and 0.5 per cent for girls in June, similar to rates in the first quarter of the year. However, reports from the ground indicate increasingly limited access to diverse and nutritious food. During a visit to a nutrition centre in Hama, staff reported identifying a third of pregnant and lactating women as acutely malnourished. In June, SAM rates reached 1.1 per cent in Ar-Raqqa and 0.99 per cent in Al-Hasakeh; this increase is expected to continue to rise through the end of September. Nutrition surveillance has shown a spike in SAM cases in the informal settlement of Twehina in Ar-Raqqa, where SAM cases have increased from 9 in 2021 to 15 in the same period in 2022. In Areesha Camp in Al-Hasakeh, overall acute malnutrition has risen from 3.2 per cent in April to 10.3 per cent in July. UNICEF is conducting a rapid assessment to detect any unusual factors impacting children in the camp, considering the chronic impact of COVID-19 on livelihood opportunities inside the camps and the drought crisis in the governorate). In NW Syria, surveillance data shows SAM rates have increased from 1.5 to 2.0 per cent in 2022 as children and their families face food insecurity, economic depreciation and childhood illnesses.

So far this year, 723,733 children (370,161 girls) and 187,436 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for malnutrition, including 315,697 children and 81,135 women screened by rapid response teams (RRTs) in NW Syria and 201,935 children 68,566 women screened in NE Syria. Of those screened in government-controlled areas, 996 boys and 1,301 girls were admitted for **SAM treatment**⁹. Half of these children (1,286) were admitted in NE Syria; increased active case finding in NE Syria is believed to have contributed to these higher admissions. UNICEF is in technical discussions to deploy newborn care at home community volunteers to actively screen for malnutrition in other areas of the country. Meanwhile, in NW Syria, 1,139 children (751 girls) were identified with SAM and treated. While this is only 15 per cent of the annual target, admissions began to notably increase in April, indicative of both a scaled-up response and deteriorating nutrition situation (see Figure 3).

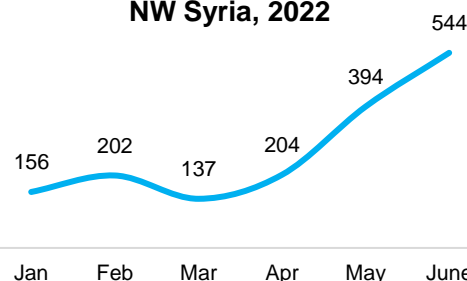
To reduce the burden of anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies, 252,395 children (127,088) and 102,882 pregnant and lactating women received multiple **micronutrient supplementation** (MMS). This includes 6,344 children and 10,230 women in NW Syria and is equal to 19 per cent of children and 15 per cent of women targeted overall. Constraints have persisted in importing MMS, with up to a six-month lead time required for NW Syria. Skilled counselling on optimal maternal, **infant and young child feeding** (IYCF) was provided to 619,168 parents and caregivers (495,461 women) including 30,748 women in NW Syria.

Nutrition Sector

From January to May 2022, 40 Nutrition Sector-Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) partners reached 248,689 children under 5 and women. This includes 509,815 children under 5 (262,690 girls) and 132,021 pregnant and lactating women screened for malnutrition. Out of those screened, 9,395 children (5,362 girls) and 4,887 women with MAM and 1,549 children (900 girls) with SAM were enrolled for treatment. Additionally, 215,210 children under 5 (107,965 girls) and 79,493 pregnant and lactating women received MMS; 567,828 women were counselled on IYCF; and 165,429 children under 5 (83,528 girls) received supplementary foods.

Two assessments of primary school students are on-going: an iodine deficiency survey and a survey of their nutritional status. The data is now being analyzed, with results expected in Quarter 3. The Sector advocated with relevant stakeholders to add a nutrition component to the national food security assessment in Quarter 3 of 2022. This will provide an evidence-based link between food security and the nutritional status of children, to allow for better planning.

Figure 3: SAM admissions in NW Syria, 2022



Surveillance data shows SAM rates have increased from 1.5 to 2.0 per cent in 2022 as children and their families face food insecurity, economic depreciation and childhood illnesses.

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⁸ WHO Syria Monthly COVID-19 Bulletin, June 2022.

⁹ As above, the delayed reporting from these two partners has lowered the reach against target.

As of June 2022, there were 41 Nutrition Cluster partners (3 new) providing nutrition services in NW Syria through 155 RRTs, 106 outpatient treatment programmes, 51 targeted supplementary programmes and 8 stabilization centres. Collectively, 811,741 people, including 437,559 women, 183,494 boys and 190,689 girls (64 per cent of the cluster target) have been reached this year. Cluster partners admitted 4,567 children (2,702 girls, 28 per cent of the target) for SAM treatment and 9,495 children (5,721 girls) and 11,918 pregnant and lactating women for MAM treatment. The Family MUAC¹⁰ approach is being scaled up to strengthen referrals of acute malnutrition. The 43,315 women trained on the approach so far have screened an estimated 50,000 children. MMS has been provided to 410,933 pregnant and lactating women and 57,414 children (29,134 girls), while 89,674 women received IYCF counselling. Of these, 2,846 vulnerable women also received cash assistance to promote access to nutritious diets, services and practices. Finally, 366,399 children (186,836 girls) were reached with blanket supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition.

Key products developed by the Cluster's Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were: the updating the Terms of Reference for RRTs (Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition TWG); the first draft of IYCF operational guidance (IYCF TWG); Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for Nutrition Operational Guidance and an update of the food basket with a nutrition sensitive lens (CVA TWG); and the 2022 surveillance and SMART Survey protocols (Assessment TWG). A Coordination Performance Monitoring workshop was attended by 25 cluster members. The outcome was a draft 2022-2023 workplan to be presented to all members. Integration of Accountability for Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was highlighted as an area to strengthen through a formalized strategy.

Child Protection

Children across Syria are increasingly affected by negative coping mechanisms. The triple effect of COVID-19, economic crisis and conflict is exposing girls and boys to child marriage, child labour, abuse and exploitation as well as increased levels of violence. For example, according to the 2022 Multisectoral Needs Assessment, child marriage was reported as present in 24.6 per cent of communities and common in 1.8 per cent of communities in 2021; this increased to present in 45.1 per cent and common in 26.2 per cent of communities in 2022.

UNICEF continued to prioritize **explosive ordnance risk education (EORE)**; this is especially important as 65 per cent of assessed locations in NW Syria have reported injuries and deaths from explosive remnants.¹¹ Since the beginning of the year, 292,476 children (144,260 girls) and 63,461 caregivers, including 86,943 children and 20,753 caregivers in NE Syria and 39,503 children and 11,106 caregivers in NW Syria have received life-saving messages and face-to-face risk education sessions through UNICEF partners in schools and community centres in all 14 governorates. This is 18 per cent of the annual target, as the lack of funding has slowed delivery.



EORE session in Zarzor, Idleb. February 2022 ©UNICEF/2022

Eight **unaccompanied and separated children** have been reunified with family members, decreasing the number of unaccompanied and separated children in the Al-Hol Camp interim care centres (ICCs) from 56 (18 girls) to 48 (16 girls). All children in the ICCs receive continuous case management and family tracing support as well as other protection services. All children have been transferred to a new ICC in Phase 1 to improve their protection as well as UNICEF access. Coordination with UNHCR and UNICEF's Offices in Iraq has been initiated to facilitate the repatriation of unaccompanied and separated Iraqi children to their home villages. Standards Operating Procedures have been developed on Best Interest Assessment and Determination (BIA and BID) by UNHCR with contributions from UNICEF and other actors in NE Syria. Fourteen case managers were trained on case management by UNICEF and a two-day training on the BIA and BID by UNHCR.

During the first six months of 2022, UNICEF and partners reached 42,059 children (21,757 girls) with **structured and sustained MHPSS** to help them cope with stress and regain a sense of normalcy. This included 22,957 children in NE Syria and 9,723 in NW Syria. MHPSS was provided in centres and schools or through mobile teams to reach out-of-school children. Only 10 per cent of the annual target was reached due to the piloting of the new MHPSS Manual. Fifty-eight per cent of children participating in MPSS



A protection session for students at an exam accommodation centre in Madan District, Ar-Raqqa, June 2022 ©UNICEF 2022/Aref

¹⁰ Mid-upper arm circumference, a measurement used to detect acute malnutrition

¹¹ 2022 Multisectoral Needs Assessment

programmes have shown improvements in pre and post-assessments, reporting receiving moral support from their families; feeling loved and being heard; and re-gaining hope in the future. Support was also provided to 15,607 parents and primary caregivers (12,099 females) including 5,689 in NE Syria and 4,452 in NW Syria through **parenting programmes** aimed at enhancing their skills and knowledge to care for and protect their children.

The new **MHPSS Manual** was tested and rolled out in Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Qamishli by UNICEF partners. The final version of the manual is expected to be endorsed during the coming month. In March, 28 animators (21 female) were trained on the MHPSS Manual in Qamishli; during the training, they demonstrated the ability to help children and their caregivers to identify difficult experiences and learn how to build their resilience. Feedback and lessons learnt were shared after the training to further fine-tune the manual.

UNICEF and partners provided **child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) case management** to 4,470 children (2,029 girls) and 133 women including 740 children and 92 women in NW Syria. A six-month case management pilot in Rural Damascus ended on 30 April. Focus group discussions with service providers and individual interviews with other stakeholders took place during May to assess the pilot. A workshop with all partners and service providers will take place at the end of July to discuss the findings, recommendations and scale up.

GBV awareness raising was delivered to 29,147 children (14,962 girls) and 8,557 caregivers (6,234 women), including 22,526 children and caregivers in NE Syria. In NW Syria, 4,167 women, 2,772 men, 20,062 girls and 19,441 boys were reached with behaviour change communication on child protection issues while 818 girls, 616 boys, 881 women and 555 men participated in GBV prevention and/or empowerment activities.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR)

Child Protection AOR-HCT members have provided 320,279 people (140,178 girls, 123,239 boys, 45,396 women and 11,466 men) with child protection services. Thirty-seven per cent of planned training and capacity building initiatives have been completed, along with 26 per cent of awareness raising and 24 per cent of case management activities. In the second half of the year, Child Protection AOR partners will accelerate psychosocial support (only 13 per cent of the target reached) and parenting programmes (17 per cent achieved). Thirty AOR members (16 female) have participated in trainings covering: working with other sectors to enhance MHPSS; the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children; and case management. The Child Protection AOR first quarter review meeting resulted in the renewal of the National Task Force on Case Management, with regular meetings now initiated. A training on mainstreaming GBV-related questions in the rapid child protection assessment was conducted for 28 participants (19 female).

Child Protection AOR partners in NW Syria reached 185,985 people (86,908 girls, 86,403 boys, 7,881 women and 4,793 men) from January until May 2022. Psychosocial support cycles have been completed by 173,663 children (51 per cent of the target) and parenting programmes by 12,322 parents/caregivers (27 per cent of the target). Case management has been initiated for 5,665 children and 122,340 children and caregivers have participated in awareness raising. Funding shortages have had a direct impact on services; only 32 per cent of funding requirements have been met.

The Child Protection AOR coordination team with the support of the Child Protection Monitoring Working Group and collaborators in the field undertook 2,119 key informant interviews in 37 sub-districts from January until June 2022. Outcomes can be viewed [here](#). To improve access to services and referrals of child protection concerns from all clusters and actors, a [dashboard](#) was launched in the past quarter. Finally, the Child Protection AOR together with the Protection Cluster and other AORs concluded the [Protection Analysis Update](#) for NW Syria, issued in June.

Education

After 11 years of conflict, the education system in Syria remains fractured and under-resourced, limiting the ability of children to access their right to education. Nine in 10 Syrians now live in poverty, with 60 per cent of the population at risk of going hungry – the highest level since the start of the crisis – and children sent to work instead of school.¹² There are 2.4 million children out-of-school and 1.6 million children at risk of dropping out. A third of schools¹³ have been destroyed or heavily damaged, leaving the remaining classrooms overcrowded. In NW Syria, unpaid teachers leave public schools managed under non-governmental authorities to look for other work, leaving schools unable to operate and children unable to learn.

Since the beginning of 2022, UNICEF has supported 552,654 children (285,464 girls) with **educational services and supplies**. This includes 405,637 children (210,861 girls) in formal education settings, 15,910 of whom are in NW Syria.

¹² [As Plight of Syrians Worsens, Hunger Reaches Record High, International Community Must Fully Commit to Ending Decade-Old War](#), Secretary-General Tells General Assembly | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases 12 January 2022.

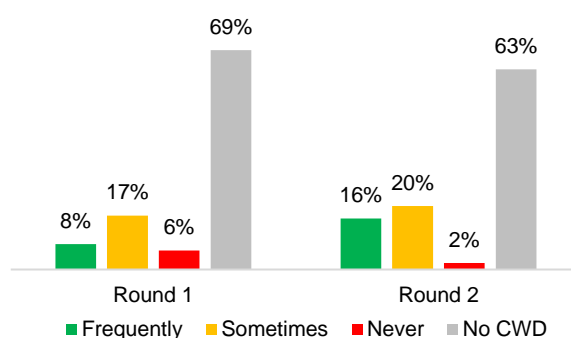
¹³ Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2020.

In March 2022, UNICEF supported Curriculum B pilot placement tests with the Ministry of Education (MOE). The tests revealed that approximately 90 per cent of the 2,500 participating out-of-school children were at level 1, needing foundational literacy and numeracy. The test also covered English Language and Sciences.

In **non-formal education** (NFE) settings, UNICEF has reached 147,017 children (74,603 girls) including 74,804 in NW Syria. Of the children reached with NFE, 483 children (266 girls) have transitioned to formal settings. Education supplies provided to NFE students help lighten the economic cost of education and bring children back to learning. Third party monitoring reports from NW Syria noted: *There is a big satisfaction with school materials and stationery, and this encourages learners to go back to school. We noted the satisfaction during the periodic meetings with parents and they asked for extending the period of the project and support.* UNICEF has also conducted two rounds of monitoring visits to 48 NFE centres in government-controlled areas. From the first to second rounds visits, satisfaction rates increased from 89 per cent to 97 per cent. Both the classroom environment (e.g. availability of notebooks increasing from 38 to 90 per cent) and WASH facilities (e.g. lightening and lockable doors increasing from 66 to 83 per cent) showed improvements.

Children with disabilities continue to be disproportionately underserved and are among the most likely to be out of school. Key findings of recent Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys conducted in Hama (October 2021)¹⁴ and Rural Damascus (January/February 2022)¹⁵ indicate that 65 per cent of school-age children with disabilities have never attended school or any other form of education. UNICEF has reached 8,031 children with disabilities (3,552 girls) with education services this year. In Aleppo, from January 2022, UNICEF has supported 3,700 children with disabilities in 31 learning centres. The centres act as multi-service platforms allowing the children to access complementary services such as food, medicine, physiotherapy and cash vouchers from UNICEF and Sector partners. From January to June 2022, there was also an improvement in the participation of children with disabilities in NFE programmes. Although 63 per cent of NFE classes still did not have children with disabilities in attendance, active participation doubled from 8 to 16 per cent. UNICEF aims to scale up training and support to NFE teachers to assess and meet the needs of these children.

Figure 4: Participation of children with disabilities during NFE sessions



To raise awareness on the importance of education, UNICEF in collaboration with Ministry of Education (MOE) conducted a national **Back to Learning campaign** reaching 46,979 (23,942 females) caregivers, community leaders, parents and children, including 11,260 children and 147 caregivers in NW Syria. In response to low attendance rates in Al-Hol Camp, UNICEF and one of its partners launched a community mobilization campaign encouraging families, parents and caregivers to register their children in available NFE centres. IDPs in the Camp have previously voiced that the UNICEF programme is not relevant for their children. The outreach campaign included 1,761 tent-to-tent visits, meetings with key community members and distribution of printed materials highlighting the importance of education, especially for girls. Twenty volunteers referred 1,071 children to register at UNICEF NFE centres. Out of these children, 748 are now attending NFE while the partner is following up with the remaining 323 children. A further 800 families continue to reject the available education services; UNICEF will continue raising awareness for these families. This will be done alongside on-going steps including separate shifts for boys and girls; hiring female teachers for female students; and using mobile teachers to provide individualized education in family tents for families who are not willing to send their children to learning centres.



Meeting with caregivers in Al-Hol during the mobilization campaign, ©UNICEF/2022

Nine **schools have been rehabilitated** for 3,069 children (1,448 girls) so far this year. Where it is not feasible to rehabilitate schools, UNICEF has supplied 68 prefabricated classrooms which host 2,040 children. In NW Syria, temporary learning spaces were established in tents or prefabricated classrooms in formal and non-formal settings supporting 24,504 children (12,465 girls).

¹⁴ Key Highlights Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities, Hama, May 2022.

¹⁵ Key Survey Monitoring Distribution-Post for Programme Protection Social Integrated Disabilities with Children, Rural Damascus, May 2022.

Across the country, thousands of teachers are working without pay, or for salaries that do not meet basic needs. Their access to **professional development** and training opportunities is limited. They are not empowered to effectively teach, and while they face significant pressures to provide quality education, they receive none of the resources required to do so.¹⁶ UNICEF has so far trained 2,579 teachers (1,703 females) on active learning, self-learning, life-skills and Curriculum B, including 535 teachers in NW Syria.

In NW Syria, UNICEF also supported 7,672 (3,716 girls) adolescents and youth (5-24 years) with life skills and citizenship education. This is 31 per cent of the annual target, with targets not expected to be reached due to funding gaps. UNICEF also provided 25,245 children (11,577 girls) with school-based psychosocial support and referred 254 children (90 girls) for case management.

Education Sector

From January to April 2022¹⁷, Education Sector-HCT partners reached 243,571 people (242,410 children 5-17 years old including 124,598 girls). This includes 201,196 people (197,933 children 5-17 years old) reached through formal education, while 42,375 participated in NFE interventions. The first round of the National Certificate Examinations for the 2021-2022 academic year was conducted from 29 May to 15 June 2022 for Grade 9 and from 30 May to 21 June 2022 for Grade 12 students. Against a total 14,495 registered crossline/cross-border students, 7,570 students (3,444 girls) stayed in accommodation centres supported by sector partners. In addition, 12,579 students travelled crossline on exam days. This is an increase from 5,826 students hosted at accommodation centres and less than 9,400 students who travelled crossline on exam days in 2021. Students coming in from Lebanon increased from 260 to 385. One reason for this increase may have been the success of similar efforts in 2021. Exam support was coordinated by the Education Sector with 27 agencies participating. The second round of national exams for Grade 12 students will be conducted from 1 to 11 August 2022. Participating in the exam process is critical for students to gain credentials for their education, allowing them to access further education and other opportunities.

The Education Sector also provided three training/orientation workshops for 98 partners of 17 agencies covering many topics including: 1) Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards Orientation; 2) community participation; and 3) the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA). The JENA training was conducted with the technical support of the Global Education Cluster in preparation for a JENA planned for August 2022.

As co-lead agency in NW Syria, UNICEF continues to provide leadership and technical support to 105 Education Cluster partners. These partners supported 714,537 people including 338,265 boys and 357,777 girls along with 9,895 male and 8,600 female education personnel as of the end of May 2022. At the Humanitarian Liaison Group (HLG) meeting in February 2022, education was made a funding priority for 2022 and beyond. Based on this decision, the Education Cluster presented the [2022 Inter-Cluster Coordination Group \(ICCG\) Integrated Education IDP Action Plan](#) for endorsement. The Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) also prioritized education activities for the 2022 First Standard Allocation, and 13 cluster partners as part of the cluster received a total of US\$ 9.2 million. Political fragmentation with multiple education authorities in NW Syria continues to be a challenge for the Education Cluster to access reliable data. To strengthen data collection and analysis, a JENA is also planned for NW Syria in September 2022 together with the Child Protection AOR with technical support from the Global Education Cluster.

WASH

Water scarcity and electricity shortages remain a key constraint to water supply systems across the country, along with a reduced flow of the Euphrates River, which has also diminished the hydroelectric potential of the dams. Pumping has decreased to a few hours a day and resulted in an increased quantity of raw water in the networks. The extremely low water levels in the Euphrates also hinders water treatment and at times stops the drawing of water. Some large water systems (and associated electricity infrastructure) are split between different areas of control, which challenges the water supply for hundreds of thousands of people. Climate change, droughts and aquifer overexploitation only exacerbate the situation.

In the first half of 2022, UNICEF, guided by equity and the principle of “Minimum reliable services for All – rather than All services for Some”, provided **safe drinking water** to 2,084,571 people (517,155 boys, 594,197 girls, 437,166 men, 536,053 women) out of the target of 3,600,000 people, including 356,317 people in NW Syria. This was done through the rehabilitation of two wells in Rural Damascus; the installation of two water tanks in Idlib and Aleppo; the rehabilitation of four water systems in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Idlib; and the restoration of Al-Khafsa water pumping station in Aleppo, which feeds Aleppo City and surrounding areas. In collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF equipped 16 wells in Al-Hasakeh

¹⁶ [Education Interrupted](#), Save The Children, 2022.

¹⁷ Education Sector data is available only until April 2022.

City with reverse osmosis (RO) units to support the city during Alouk water station stoppages. Also, UNICEF through crossline operations-maintained water pumps which support 75,000 people (20,169 boys, 16,715 girls, 17,942 men, 20,174 women) in hard-to-reach areas in Idlib. In NW Syria, UNICEF emphasized **community engagement** to develop ownership over WASH assets. NGO partners report fewer complaints of vandalization and that 60 per cent of water stations manage to collect at least half of the needed water tariffs.

The lack of local production or importation of **sodium hypochlorite** in Syria poses major risks for the availability of safe water. UNICEF secures the majority of the local requirements for sodium hypochlorite to disinfect all water systems in the country, ensuring the provision of safe drinking water to 11.8 million people across Syria.

In terms of **safe sanitation**, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of sewerage networks in three towns in Rural Aleppo and Rural Damascus and provided the equipment to maintain sewage systems in Aleppo City. Overall, 442,480 people (100,257 boys, 99,700 girls, 112,810 men, 129,713 women) out of the target of 1,950,000 people are now accessing adequate sanitation services, including 92,700 in NW Syria.

The UNICEF WASH and Education teams supported 26,060 school children (13,682 girls) through water trucking, supplies, hygiene promotion or rehabilitation of WASH facilities. In 26 schools, UNICEF provided 6,399 students (2,924 girls) with gender-responsive and accessible WASH facilities.

Emergency WASH interventions continued in IDP sites in rural Aleppo and NE and NW Syria. This included water trucking and the rehabilitation and installation of water points; latrine maintenance and desludging; and cleaning campaigns. The interventions benefitted 575,731 people (151,838 boys, 156,506 girls, 126,130 men, 141,257 women including 385,114 in NW Syria) out of the target of 804,000. Additionally, 910,905 people (238,694 boys, 249,352 girls, 197,987 men, 224,872 women) in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Rural Damascus, Dar'a and NW Syria (595,352 in NW Syria) received **hygiene supplies**. UNICEF is increasing its warehousing capacity in NE Syria to store contingency supplies and mitigate delays in delivering hygiene kits as experience in the first half of 2022.

UNICEF has reached 199,993 people (54,029 boys, 58,294 girls, 43,856 men, 43,814 women including 44,615 in NW Syria) out of the target of 600,000 people through **hygiene promotion activities**. The UNICEF WASH and ADAP teams carried out menstrual hygiene sessions paired with hygiene supply distribution to strengthen confidence, knowledge and skills among 5,862 girls and women to manage their menstruation safely. Surveys were conducted by third-party monitors after hygiene promotion sessions across seven governorates. The results of those tests showed that 52 per cent of messages had resonated with the girls and women, raising their awareness about hygiene. Eighty-five per cent of participants were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the hygiene items they received.

WASH Sector

From January to May 2022, 20 out of the 28 reporting WASH Sector-HCT partners¹⁸, led by UNICEF and co-led by Syria Arab Red Crescent (SARC), reached 3,997,978 people (955,152 men, 1,164,451 women, 975,960 boys, 902,414 girls). This includes 3,418,763 people (798,864 men, 993,349 women, 843,051 boys, 783,499 girls) supported through the repair, rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply and sewerage systems. While water system rehabilitation has reached 77 per cent of its annual target, other areas such as sanitation systems (13 per cent of target) are under-reached due to delayed approvals and funding gaps. Successful advocacy is expected to speed up required approvals. Meanwhile, 637,910 people (171,130 men, 188,137 women, 147,821 boys, 130,821 girls) were reached with humanitarian life-saving WASH interventions.

In response to the crisis in Al-Hasakeh in January, WASH Sector partners supported six displacement centres and surrounding communities with 39 m³ of safe water each day; the distribution of buckets, garbage bins and 650 hygiene kits; 37 water storage tanks; and latrine maintenance. Partners also continued water trucking to neighborhoods affected by Alouk system disruptions and Al-Hol Camp. Water trucking is an expensive, unsustainable alternative and only provides a fraction of water needs. Twenty RO units were established in Al-Hasakeh City as a backup system for 40,000 people during Alouk disruptions.

A workshop was held in March to develop an action plan to address the findings of the 2021 WASH Core Cluster Performance Monitoring Survey. Twenty-six members participated and priority actions are currently in progress. For example, presentations on sector strategic shifts, resource requirements and emerging gaps have been made to the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, HCT, donors and Ministry of Water Resources.

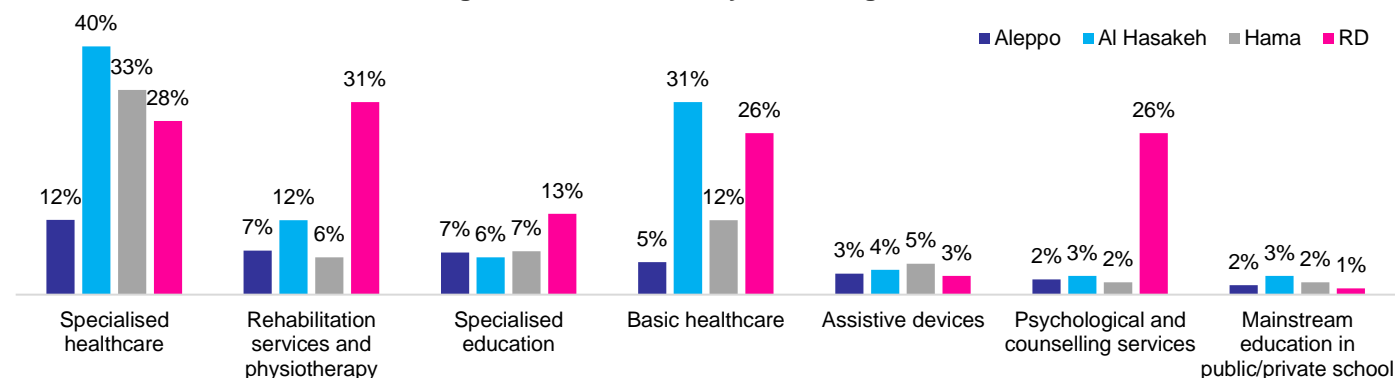
¹⁸ The number of reporting Sector partners have been revised to 28, while retaining 36 partners overall on the WASH Sector contact list.

In NW Syria, 1.93 million affected people¹⁹ in 1,330 camps (all camps registered with Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster) in 39 sub-districts were provided with WASH services by 107 WASH Cluster partners. Additionally, in IDP camps where the Shelter and Non-Food Item Cluster is upgrading ordinary tents to dignified shelters, the WASH Cluster has been engaged with technical guidance for in-house plumbing facilities. There is still a gap of 630,000 people in 262 camps and 8 collective centres who need WASH assistance. Fundraising is ongoing by Cluster members to close these gaps. In addition, the WASH Cluster is not able to access some locations in need of comprehensive WASH services, including for the over 675,000 people estimated to be in the Tel Abiad and Ras Al Ain.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

During the first half of the year, 10,478 children with severe mental and/or physical disabilities (4,202 girls) have benefitted from the **Integrated Social Protection Programme for children with disabilities** in five governorates (Rural Damascus, Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Homs and Hama) and have received regular cash assistance and case management. [Findings](#) from new assessments confirm high levels of poverty and exclusion among beneficiaries. They also provide new evidence about the positive impact of an integrated approach (combining cash assistance and case management services). There was a strong positive impact on access to essential services for children with disabilities, particularly for health services: For example, in Rural Damascus, following five months of enrollment in the programme, 24 per cent of children had received rehabilitation services and physiotherapy for the first time and another 22 per cent had received specialized health care for the first time. In addition, 10 per cent of children gained access to specialized education. Similar positive findings were highlighted in Hama and other governorates (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Children newly accessing services



Through the **Basic Needs Support Programme**, 20,855 families (around 105,000 people) have been provided with unconditional cash transfers in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Rural Damascus and Hama to support the needs of their children during winter. There were 56,347 children among families reached (27,610 girls). This brings the total number of families reached with cash for winter during the 2021-2022 winter season to over 42,000 families, or 210,000 people, in Hama, Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, and Rural Damascus. UNICEF also distributed winter clothing to 78,417 children (38,730 girls), bringing the total children reached during the 2021-2022 winter season to 98,350.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

2022 has seen the highest number of girls and boys in need since the beginning of the crisis. Adolescent girls have particularly limited access to education and participation opportunities. Key reasons include early and forced marriage, repeated displacement, fear of exploitation and social norms. From January to June 2022, UNICEF reached 119,428 young people (64,713 female) aged 10-24 with ADAP activities. **Skills-building**, including life skills and citizenship education; technical and vocational education and training; and social entrepreneurship skills training were provided for 75,197 young people (43,005 females) including 4,619 with disabilities. **Social, civic and digital engagement** opportunities were made available to 74,295 adolescents and youth (38,688 females) including 4,032 with disabilities. These opportunities included youth-led initiatives, sports for development, youth clubs and cultural activities. Based on a third-party monitoring survey of 124 participants in 32 adolescent-friendly spaces in 8 governorates, 60 per cent reported a high level of satisfaction with the youth workers, space and activities while 36 per cent were somewhat satisfied.



imaGen Ventures Youth Challenge Bootcamp, May 2022, ©UNICEF 2022

In March, UNICEF and UNDP launched **imaGen Ventures Youth Challenge**, receiving applications from 373 eligible teams. The

¹⁹ Age and gender disaggregation is not available for WASH Cluster

applications were boiled down to 20 teams made up 77 participants (42 females) including 10 young people with disabilities. The teams participated in a four-day bootcamp on human-centered design, innovation, prototyping and pitching. Five teams were shortlisted for the incubation phase which consists of two months of technical mentorship and financial support. They will pitch again in August where two teams will be selected to participate in the global judging. The teams are looking to solve challenges in their communities; for example, one team with vision impairments is working on web programming to increase the access of visually impaired people to labour market.

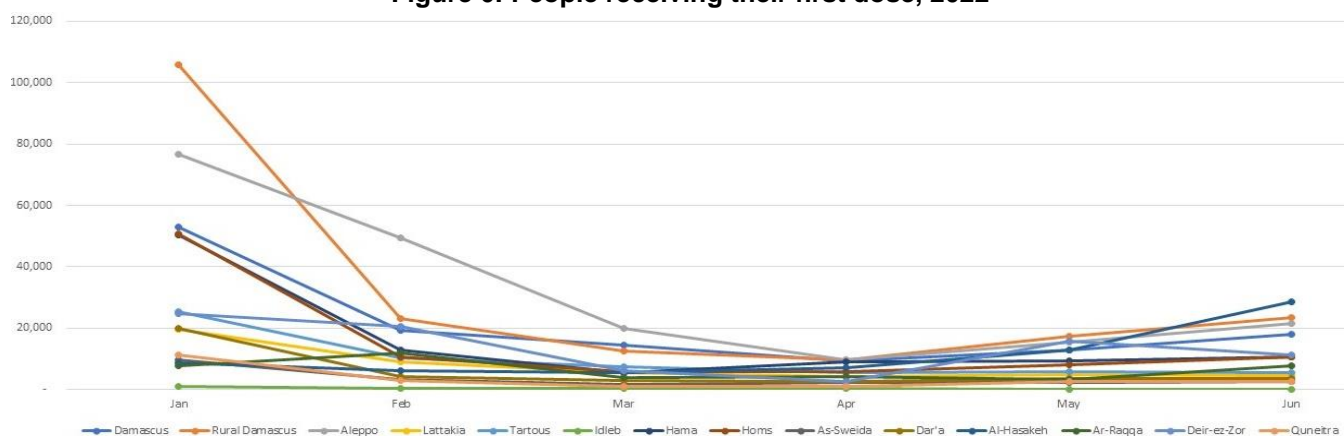
Considering girls' limited access to science and technology, UNICEF is also supporting “**Girls Can Code**”, a four-month youth club initiative followed by two-day Codeathon for 16 adolescent girls, led by two young female programmers in Tartous. The two programmers taught the girls three programming languages for coding and web design and introduced them to successful women working in technology.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), RCCE and Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF Syria leads the COVID-19 RCCE Pillar, supporting partners to encourage the adoption of COVID-19 sensitive and specific behaviours. A reduction in trust in COVID-19 vaccines is being observed among both the general population and health workers. Data collected in health centres, schools, universities and religious institutions in 13 governorates in March-April 2022 revealed that 51 per cent of those surveyed want to get a COVID-19 vaccine, a 10 per cent reduction from October 2021. Forty-five per cent of the general population and 30 per cent of health care providers trust the vaccine. Key reasons for this lack of trust include questions about the effectiveness; fear of side effects, especially related to reproductive health; and the feeling that it is no longer necessary. Seventeen per cent of respondents felt it is difficult to access the vaccine, due to crowding, transportation and availability of health facilities and mobile teams.

To maintain vaccine uptake during and after Ramadan in April and May, UNICEF with MOH and NGO partners conducted two rounds of **national COVID-19 vaccination campaigns** using social media; mobilization of government agencies (e.g. the Ministry of Religious Institutions), academic institutions and the doctors' syndicate; and community engagement in low performing governorates and pockets of vaccine hesitancy. UNICEF reached 4,454,331 people (2,227,002 female) with key messages on COVID-19 vaccination and engaged 2,126,706 people (1,164,437 female) through community dialogues and advocacy meetings with influential leaders.

Figure 6: People receiving their first dose, 2022



Source: MOH and UNICEF

Social listening – tracking insights and rumours on social media – during the national campaign showed that 53 per cent of social media users engaged about vaccine-related subjects from 1 May to 15 June. Overall sentiment on vaccine topics was 15.3 per cent positive, 68.9 per cent neutral and 15.8 per cent negative.

Overall this year, in line with its **RCCE COVID-19 Prevention Strategy**, UNICEF has reached 15,599,937 people with messages and engaged 2,460,456 people with two-way communication. Third-party monitoring of engagement sessions noted that the most commonly recalled messages were: the vaccine will help protect you and your family from COVID-19 (81 per cent) and the vaccine will reduce your risk of contracting COVID-19 by increasing your immunity (69 per cent). The most common questions were around whether the vaccine is safe for pregnant and lactating women (21 per cent) and if it causes death (18 per cent). Seventy-two per cent of participants felt motivated to recommend vaccination to their neighbours and friends.

As a lead agency for the RCCE for NW Syria, UNICEF supported the development of a RCCE-COVAX Strategy, with NGO partners, community organizations, religious leaders and local councils. UNICEF partners undertook awareness

sessions for caregivers, house-to-house visits and orientation of teachers and students. Whatsapp-based call centres provided information to 13,432 people. Overall, 1,553,621 people were reached with messages in NW Syria and 43,841 people engaged in social mobilization. Social mobilizers are also engaged in tracking children who have not started their routine immunization; of the 9,534 children with zero doses tracked, 5,603 children received their required doses.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In **January**, [SCO called](#) for the release of children held in detention in NE Syria. UNICEF highlighted its [response](#) to support children and families forced to flee the violence in the area. **February** saw SCO highlight its COVID-19 [vaccination](#) and [awareness](#) support. UNICEF also issued a [statement](#) calling for the release of [children detained](#) in facilities and the repatriation and reintegration of foreign children in camps in NE Syria. In **March**, marking 11 years of conflict in Syria, UNICEF issued a [news note](#), produced a [multimedia package, including a video](#) and [human-interest stories](#). Social media posts were pushed through [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) in [English](#) and [Arabic](#).

During **April**, UNICEF SCO [marked](#) the [International Day for Mine Awareness](#), the [International Day of Sports for Development and Peace and World Immunization Week](#). SCO launched COVID-19 [mass media](#) and [community engagement](#) campaigns and highlighted them through [social media](#). In **May**, ahead of the [Brussels conference](#) entitled “Supporting the Future of Syria”, the UNICEF Regional Director issued a [statement](#) renewing appeals for the sake of Syria’s children. SCO the ‘**Everyday Counts**’ flagship [report](#), introducing a shift in its programming towards early recovery. Shedding light on the importance of advancing children’s rights, UNICEF Syria Representative took part in the UN Radio’s [Awake At Night](#) podcast. In **June**, UNICEF focused on its [support to children crossing conflict lines to sit for their national exams](#). Lastly, UNICEF highlighted the [children’s routine immunization](#) campaign.

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

| Sector | Overall Needs | UNICEF and IPs response | | | Sector response | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2022 target | Total results | Change since last report | 2022 target | Total results | Change since last report |
| Health | | | | | | | |
| Number of children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio | 12.4M | 3,200,000 | 2,337,945 | 0 | | | |
| Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities | | 1,820,000 | 971,282 | 428,571 | | | |
| Number of health care facility staff trained on infection prevention and control | | 550 | 345 | 170 | | | |
| Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment | 4.9M | 18,400 | 3,436 ²⁰ | 2,294 | 17,447 | 5,148 | 3,190 |
| Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling | | 1,245,000 | 619,168 | 489,968 | 915,063 | 898,742 | 647,134 |
| Number of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients | | 1,970,000 | 355,277 ²¹ | 201,792 | 2,563,000 | 369,452 | 189,878 |
| Child Protection, GBVIE & PESA | | | | | | | |
| Number of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support | 5.9M | 384,000 | 43,837 ²² | 16,802 | 880,000 | 290,438 | 290,438 |
| Number of girls, boys and women benefiting from case management for child protection and/or GBV | | 24,300 | 4,470 ²³ | 2,172 | | | |
| Number of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions | | 120,000 | 37,704 ²⁴ | 9,676 | | | |
| Number of children and caregivers accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions | | 1,947,300 | 355,937 ²⁵ | 137,405 | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Number of children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings | 6.9M | 2,250,000 | 405,637 ²⁶ | 235,536 | 3,300,000 | 688,327 | 688,327 |
| Number of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services | | 430,000 | 147,017 ²⁷ | 29,985 | 1,256,530 | 246,306 | 246,306 |
| Number of teachers and education personnel trained | | 44,000 | 1,509 | (767) ²⁸ | 76,524 | 5,260 | 5,260 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | | | | | | | |
| Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | 12.2M | 3,600,000 | 2,440,888 | 1,856,295 | 8,000,000 | 4,685,992 | 4,814,383 |
| Number of people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes | | 600,000 | 157,559 ²⁹ | 31,774 | 5,500,000 | 2,902,177 | 2,505,288 |
| Number of people have improved access to sanitation services | | 1,950,000 | 535,180 ³⁰ | 195,880 | 4,000,000 | 1,879,545 | 1,734,374 |

²⁰ SAM admissions have increased since April 2022, and are expected to continue to increase.

²¹ Under-achievement due to funding delays and in-country logistical issues.

²² Under-achievement due to lack of funding as well as the piloting of the new MHPSS Manual.

²³ Under-achievement due to lack of funding.

²⁴ Under-achievement due to lack of funding.

²⁵ Under-achievement due to lack of funding.

²⁶ Under-achievement due to lack of funding.

²⁷ Under-achievement due to lack of funding. UNICEF expects bigger reach when the new school year starts in September.

²⁸ Reduction due to data cleaning

²⁹ Under-achievement due to lack of funding

³⁰ UNICEF has 11 on-going sanitation projects expected to be completed in the next few months. As such, this number is expected to increase rapidly. Funding has greatly constrained sanitation work in NW Syria and the overall target is under revision for 2022.

| Social Protection & Cash Transfers | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Number of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors | | 86,000 | 20,855 ³¹ | 7,127 | | |
| Number of children with disabilities reached with regular cash transfers and case management services | | 14,000 | 10,469 | 2,960 | | |
| Adolescents & Youth | | | | | | |
| Number of adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level | | 300,000 | 74,295 ³² | 22,338 | | |
| Number of affected adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills | | 200,000 | 75,197 | 30,499 | | |
| SBC, RCCE & AAP | | | | | | |
| Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | | 25,611,884 | 15,599,937 | 14,345,341 | | |
| Number of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change | | 8,725,728 | 2,460,456 ³³ | 1,703,898 | | |

Annex B Funding Status

| Section | Requirements | Funds available | | Funding gap | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | Received in 2022 | Carry-Over | \$ | % |
| Health | \$44,030,777 | \$5,859,180 | \$3,906,065 | \$34,265,532 | 78% |
| Nutrition | \$33,923,083 | \$2,483,331 | \$1,747,892 | \$29,691,860 | 88% |
| Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA | \$31,472,313 | \$4,034,023 | \$8,719,155 | \$18,719,135 | 59% |
| Education | \$82,513,164 | \$19,825,780 | \$19,888,066 | \$42,799,317 | 52% |
| WASH | \$87,438,477 | \$14,537,431 | \$13,535,781 | \$59,365,265 | 68% |
| Social Protection & Cash Transfers | \$35,100,698 | \$8,154,341 | \$5,412,199 | \$21,534,158 | 61% |
| Adolescents & Youth | \$11,729,219 | \$264,872 | \$2,527,862 | \$8,936,484 | 76% |
| SBC, RCCE & AAP | \$1,246,154 | - | - | \$1,246,154 | 100% |
| Coordination | \$6,976,186 | - | - | \$6,976,186 | 100% |
| Being allocated | | \$180,807 | | | |
| Total | \$334,430,071 | \$55,339,765 | \$55,737,021 | \$223,353,285 | 67% |

*Funding for COVAX demand generation has been made available as part of health, and C4D funds have also been integrated into relevant sector funds.

Next SitRep: 31 December 2022

UNICEF Syria Crisis: <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis>

UNICEF Syria Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/>

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³¹ Target for cash transfers is under revision.

³² In addition to a reporting gap, the under-reach was due to the delays in finalizing the rehabilitation of adolescent-friendly spaces as a result of the limited resources in the local market (materials and human resources)

³³ Low levels of engagement were completed in the first quarter; they have now been accelerated to meet the target.