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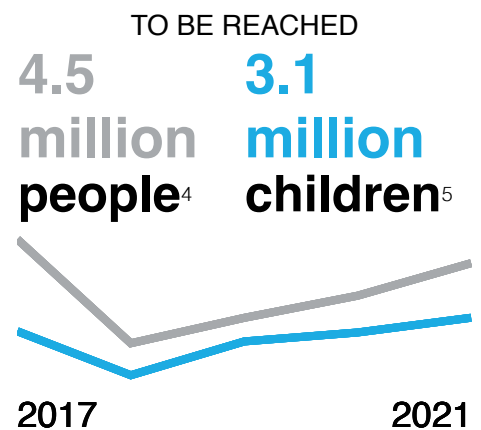
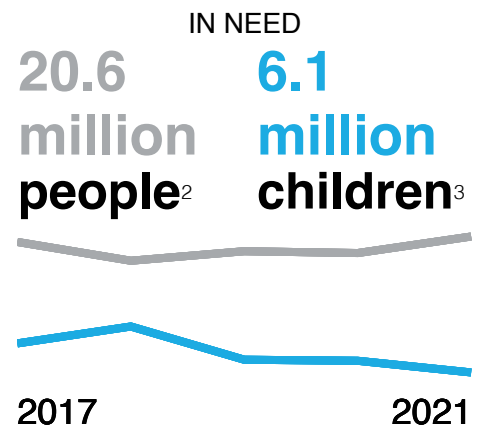
Humanitarian Action for Children

With UNICEF support, a young girl is vaccinated against polio and measles at the Bardarash Camp in Erbil, Iraq, after fleeing the conflict in northeast Syrian Arab Republic.

Syrian refugees

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with 5.6 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey¹. In 2020, the situation in all affected countries was further aggravated by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn. Approximately 20.6 million people, including 6.1 million children, need assistance.
- UNICEF will continue to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis by reaching refugee children living in camps, informal tented settlements and urban settings, and vulnerable children from host communities, with education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, health, nutrition and social protection services and adolescent and youth programmes.
- In 2021, UNICEF requires US\$972.8 million to respond to the most immediate needs of Syrian refugees, including their education and WASH needs, which have increased substantially due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



1.1 million

people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and services



55,480

women and children accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation/prevention/response



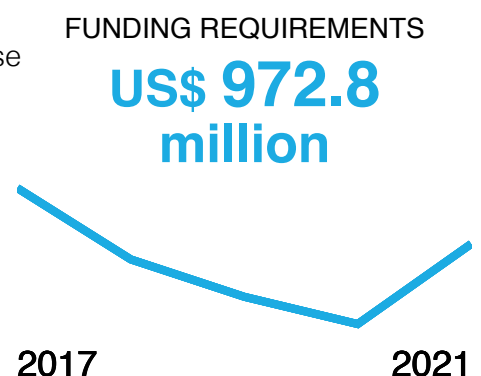
1.6 million

children accessing educational services



300,000

households reached with cash transfers where UNICEF provided technical assistance



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Following a decade of hostilities in Syria, the Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis globally, with 5.6 million registered refugees, including over 2.5 million children, living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey in camps, informal settlements and urban settings among host communities⁶. In 2020, this situation was aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn. Of the 20.6 million people in need, including in host communities, 3.15 million people require WASH assistance, 3.35 million children require child protection services and 5.1 million children require education support.

While host governments are providing public services for refugees, vulnerability remains high and is exacerbated by the lack of livelihood opportunities, growing inequalities and economically strained institutions. In Egypt, for example, the unemployment rate among refugees is 29 per cent, compared with 8.9 per cent nationally. While Syrian refugees and host community households experience similar challenges, refugees face additional vulnerabilities and difficulty meeting their basic needs due to their legal status and the impact of residency and labour policies on their mobility. COVID-19 containment measures have compounded these challenges, further restricting mobility, generating a range of socio-economic consequences, and exacerbating protection risks for refugees and children. In just a year, Lebanon witnessed a 300 per cent increase in food prices.

Major challenges remain in realizing the rights of refugee children. Due to the protracted situation and the COVID-19 crisis, refugees are vulnerable to several protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour and domestic and sexual violence. Economic hardship has led some women and girls to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child and forced marriage. The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 have also disrupted and reduced access to health care, vaccinations and learning, and increased food insecurity and child poverty, resulting in an overall decline in children's well-being. In Turkey, learning has become even more out of reach for the most vulnerable children due to the pandemic, with access to distance learning limited by socio-economic status, lack of Turkish language skills and limited parental involvement. In Iraq, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis immunization coverage has declined from 96 per cent in July 2019 to 54 per cent in July 2020. Children and youth with disabilities have been acutely impacted as access to services continues to erode.

SECTOR NEEDS



Water, sanitation and hygiene

3.2 million people need WASH services⁷



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

3.3 million children need protection services^{8,9}



Education

5.1 million children need education support¹⁰



Refugee and migrant population

2.5 million children need humanitarian assistance¹¹

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Khaled is a refugee and father of seven who works as a volunteer in a local UNICEF-supported Makani centre in Jordan, which serves as a safe space for children living in informal tented settlements to access education and support services.

During the COVID-19 lockdown, he and other Makani volunteers continued to support the safety and well-being of children in his community while the Makani centres remained closed. They delivered educational activities remotely and supported the distribution of soap bars, sanitizers and COVID-19 kits, as well as cash.

In June 2020, Makani centres reopened, while maintaining all COVID-19 safety and protection procedures.

UNICEF-supported Makani centres in Jordan provide a safe space for children and young people to access learning opportunities, child protection and other services that support children's well-being.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

In 2021, UNICEF will reach 3.1 million Syrian refugee children in camps, informal settlements and urban settings and vulnerable children in host communities in line with the Syrian Refugee and Resilience Response Plan¹² and the No Lost Generation¹³ initiative.

Across all five refugee-hosting countries, UNICEF will work closely with Refugee and Resilience Response Plan partners to support national efforts to address the refugee crisis, in line with national priorities and coordination mechanisms and fully integrating the COVID-19 response.

The response will support equitable access to essential services and build the capacities of national actors and systems, ensuring continuity with longer-term system strengthening strategies and durable solution frameworks and the integration of children and their families into national systems.

Education programmes will focus on enhancing access to and the quality of formal and regulated non-formal education. UNICEF will also support the establishment of safe environments conducive to learning. With partners, UNICEF will support national efforts promoting learning continuity, guide school reopenings, and ensure inclusive access to education through the provision of cash assistance and supplies.

In WASH, UNICEF will facilitate access to life-saving services, build resilience and strengthen durable solutions. Interventions, particularly in camps, will integrate COVID-19 infection prevention control and risk communication and community engagement activities.

Child protection programmes will focus on strengthening government prevention and response mechanisms, while supporting case management services and large-scale psychosocial and parenting activities in vulnerable communities. UNICEF will also strengthen the capacities of front-line government social service workers and community groups to promote child rights.

In health and nutrition, UNICEF will improve access to comprehensive primary health care, including vaccination, antenatal and postnatal care and nutrition, including through infant and young child feeding counselling and case management of illnesses. UNICEF will also strengthen community outreach, engagement and referrals to primary health care centres.

To address rising poverty levels, UNICEF will support the development and roll-out of national social protection programmes and direct cash grants to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable.

Through its adolescent and youth programmes, UNICEF will work to increase the quality of and access to technical and vocational training and skills-building programmes to improve employability, especially for young women. UNICEF will also increase opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment, promote volunteerism and COVID-19 prevention and awareness.

Across programmes, UNICEF will foster gender equity and inclusion, to provide girls and children with disabilities with targeted support and create enabling environments. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence will be mainstreamed by raising awareness and increasing the accessibility of secure and safe reporting channels. UNICEF will also improve its accountability to affected populations by strengthening established feedback mechanisms.

2021 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **141** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment¹⁴
- **74,104** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders¹⁵
- **187,500** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation every six months¹⁶



Health

- **290,900** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles¹⁷
- **16,054,569** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio¹⁸
- **713,071** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities¹⁹
- **81,000** Syrian children under 1 year receiving routine vaccination (diphtheria tetanus pertussis 3/pentavalent 3)²⁰



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **832,937** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene²¹
- **1,107,500** people reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (including hygiene items) and services²²



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA^{23,24}

- **399,580** children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support²⁵
- **55,480** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions²⁶
- **430,000** people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse²⁷



Education²⁸

- **1,614,000** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning²⁹
- **722,500** children receiving individual learning materials³⁰
- **485,568** children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes³¹



Social protection and cash transfers

- **41,370** households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors³²
- **300,000** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding³³



C4D, community engagement and AAP

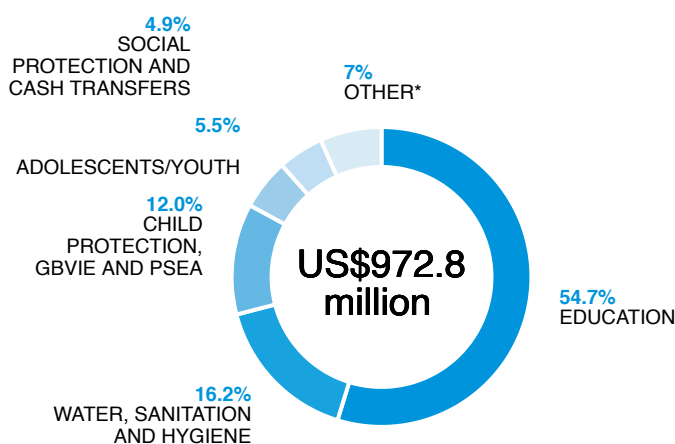
- **4,000,000** people reached with messages on access to services³⁴
- **2,250,000** people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change³⁵

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2021

UNICEF is requesting US\$973 million for 2021 and US\$931 million for 2022 to meet the needs of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable children in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Funding requirements have increased compared to 2020 for some countries, due to the inclusion of the COVID-19 response. For many countries, the pandemic has exacerbated existing socio-economic challenges; those populations with pre-existing vulnerabilities will be the most affected. The funding requirements have slightly decreased since the May 2021 update of this HAC, due to the alignment of the Lebanon plan with the LCRP³⁶ and internal work plans.

Significant underfunding in 2020 left the WASH and education sectors vulnerable, which is why funding for all countries is required in 2021 to keep the response going. UNICEF will prioritise continuing access to education, health care, and essential and safe WASH services.

This Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Syrian refugees and other affected populations complements the separate appeals for Iraq, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic.



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Health and nutrition (4.2%), Basic needs (1.2%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (<1%), Regional coordination and technical support (<1%), Being allocated (0.0%).

Appeal sector	Original 2021 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2021 HAC requirement (US\$)	Funds available (US\$) ³⁷	Funding gap (US\$)	2021 funding gap (%)
Health and nutrition	35,351,801	41,064,298	9,747,829	31,316,469	76.3%
WASH	171,569,661	157,767,455	47,069,152	110,698,303	70.2%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	118,463,508	116,475,250	40,891,611	75,583,639	64.9%
Education	580,835,500	532,548,751	158,902,258	373,646,493	70.2%
Social protection and cash transfers ³⁸	56,814,651	48,085,237	19,381,104	28,704,133	59.7%
C4D, community engagement and AAP ³⁹	14,185,987	7,836,808	1,937,141	5,899,667	75.3%
Adolescents/youth ⁴⁰	55,414,544	53,177,187	19,523,677	33,653,510	63.3%
Basic needs ⁴¹	11,811,000	11,811,000	270,530	11,540,470	97.7%
Regional coordination and technical support ⁴²	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	100.0%
Being allocated	-	-	14,653,483	-14,653,483	-Infinity%
Total	1,044,446,652	972,765,986	312,376,785	660,389,201⁴³	67.9%

Sectors	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon ⁴⁴	Turkey	Regional Office	2021 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	1,270,000	3,190,000	12,320,000	23,284,298	1,000,000	-	41,064,298
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	-	2,088,964	32,310,000 ⁴⁵	123,368,491	-	-	157,767,455
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	10,250,000	2,584,907	23,540,000	33,155,343	46,945,000	-	116,475,250
Education	9,664,500	3,107,400	73,640,000	256,671,851	189,465,000	-	532,548,751
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	36,200,000	11,885,237	-	-	48,085,237
C4D, community engagement and AAP	-	-	1,300,000	6,536,808	-	-	7,836,808
Adolescents/youth	1,000,000	-	27,720,000 ⁴⁶	24,457,187	-	-	53,177,187
Basic needs	6,411,000	-	-	-	5,400,000	-	11,811,000
Regional coordination and technical support	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Being allocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28,595,500	10,971,271	207,030,000	479,359,215	242,810,000	4,000,000	972,765,986

Sectors	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Turkey	Regional Office	2022 - 2023 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	1,396,389	2,586,000	9,856,000	23,284,298	1,000,000	-	38,122,687
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	-	1,939,028	25,848,000	123,368,491	-	-	151,155,519
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	11,275,000	2,249,593	18,832,000	33,155,343	47,945,000	-	113,456,936
Education	10,630,950	3,122,220	58,912,000	256,671,851	188,770,000	-	518,107,021
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	28,960,000	11,885,237	-	-	40,845,237
C4D, community engagement and AAP	-	-	1,040,000	6,536,808	-	-	7,576,808
Adolescents/youth	1,100,000	-	22,176,000	24,457,187	-	-	47,733,187
Basic needs	7,052,100	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	10,052,100
Regional coordination and technical support	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total	31,454,439	9,896,841	165,624,000	479,359,215	240,715,000	4,000,000	931,049,495

ENDNOTES

1. UNHCR data as of 5 May 2021

2. This includes 12,470,496 people in Turkey; 3,207,700 in Lebanon; 2,352,733 in Jordan; 2,305,900 in Egypt; and 243,000 in Iraq. These figures include refugees and host community members. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8.5 million people. Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021.

3. This includes 1,869,199 children in Turkey; 1,589,532 in Jordan; 1,334,629 in Lebanon; 1,206,100 in Egypt; and 107,487 in Iraq. These figures include refugees and host community members with the exception of Turkey, which only includes refugee and migrant children. This explains the decrease in the overall number of children in need compared with 2020.

4. This includes 1,789,900 people in Turkey; 800,000 in Jordan; 851,308 in Lebanon; 946,000 in Egypt; and 116,284 in Iraq. The targets include people from host communities. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8.5 million people with no disaggregation between children and adults. Vulnerable Turkish populations are to be reached with technical assistance programmes at the level of municipalities / districts, mainly in the southeast, with the highest prevalence of Syrian refugees, as well as through different activities in all sectors of the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021 to promote and strengthen social cohesion. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.

5. This includes 1,295,600 children in Turkey; 744,000 in Jordan; 590,000 in Lebanon; 436,000 in Egypt; and 72,669 in Iraq.

6. UNHCR data as of 5 May 2021

7. This is a UNICEF estimate based on Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response (3RP) to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021 and includes 462,458 in need in Iraq and 2,688,072 in need in Lebanon. Turkey's 2021-2022 3RP has a basic needs sector which contains WASH interventions amongst others. The total sector in need figure for the basic needs sector is 11,945,151 and thus is not included in this total figure.

8. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBVIE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).

9. UNICEF estimate based on Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response (3RP) to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021 and includes 78,200 in need in Egypt, 203,924 in need in Iraq and 1,334,629 in need in Lebanon. Turkey's 2021-2022 3RP identifies 1,729,199 in need of child protection services.

10. UNICEF estimate based on Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan in Response (3RP) to the Syrian Crisis 2020-2021 and includes 1,658,770 in need in Egypt, 203,924 in need in Iraq and 1,185,023 in need in Lebanon. Turkey's 2021 – 2022 3RP identifies 2,083,654 in need of education support.

11. UNHCR data as of 5 May 2021.

12. Also known as 3RP

13. Also known as NLG

14. This is the target for Iraq. The target is low because the global acute malnutrition rates are extremely low in these countries among Syrian refugees. As SAM prevalence is well below 1 per cent, the reported numbers are extremely low, averaging 1 to 2 children every quarter. The number is higher in Iraq in camp settings.

15. This includes 60,000 children to be reached in Lebanon and 14,107 to be reached in Iraq.

16. This intervention will target children in Jordan.

17. This includes 170,000 children to be reached in Lebanon, 20,900 children to be reached in Jordan and 100,000 children to be reached in Turkey. In Egypt, refugees are targeted with the rest of the population in nationwide campaigns and in Iraq, the Government conducts nationwide campaigns. In Jordan, UNICEF covers the procurement of vaccines corresponding to Syrian refugees and the rest is covered by the Ministry of Health.

18. This includes 16 million children to be reached in Egypt, 33,669 to be reached in Iraq (children in camps) and 20,900 to be reached in Jordan. Total: 16,054,569 Egypt's programme targets all children under 5 years who are benefiting from polio vaccination through National Immunization Days. The number of Syrian refugee children to be reached with the polio vaccine during the immunization campaign is approximately 13,000. The 16 million figure does not count towards the overall reach figures for this reason.

19. This includes 677,286 children and women to be reached in Egypt and 35,785 to be reached in Iraq.

20. This intervention targets children in Lebanon.

21. This includes 414,774 children to be reached in Lebanon, 340,000 to be reached in Jordan and 78,163 to be reached in Iraq. The WASH sector in need figure encompasses all WASH needs. This indicator is only for people in need of a sufficient quantity of safe water. Different countries have presented WASH sector needs differently.

22. This includes 800,000 people to be reached in Jordan, 300,000 to be reached in Turkey and 7,500 to be reached in Egypt.

23. UNICEF and other partners in the inter-agency appeal will cover all of the child protection needs.

24. For Lebanon, within the Child Protection sector, the proportion of the to be reached targets are low given the lower numbers of children who are likely to come out to seek services even when they are actually in need of CP services. Lebanon Country Office CP program continues to work to change norms, build partner capacity and enhance referral pathways for more children to seek services from UNICEF and other sector partners.

25. This includes 195,000 children and caregivers to be reached in Jordan, 70,000 to be reached in Turkey, 70,000 to be reached in Egypt, 51,954 to be reached in Lebanon and 12,626 to be reached in Iraq.

26. This includes 30,000 people to be reached in Turkey, 12,480 to be reached in Iraq, 8,000 to be reached in Jordan and 5,000 to be reached in Egypt.

27. This includes 200,000 people to be reached in Turkey, 35,000 in Lebanon and 195,000 to be reached in Jordan.

28. Cluster partners will cover the remaining needs.

29. This includes 872,000 children to be reached in Turkey, 499,000 to be reached in Lebanon, 195,000 to be reached in Jordan, 39,000 to be reached in Iraq and 9,000 to be reached in Egypt.

30. This includes 637,500 children to be reached in Jordan, 46,000 to be reached in Egypt and 39,000 to be reached in Iraq.

31. This includes 183,000 children/adolescents to be reached in Egypt, 200,000 to be reached in Jordan, 72,000 to be reached in Turkey and 30,568 to be reached in Lebanon.

32. This includes 21,370 households to be reached in Egypt, 10,000 to be reached in Jordan and 10,000 to be reached in Turkey.

33. This intervention will target households in Jordan.

34. This intervention will target individuals in Jordan.

35. This includes 2 million people to be reached in Jordan and 250,000 people to be reached in Egypt.

36. Lebanon Crisis Response Plan - the Lebanon chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP). This plan is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs on behalf of the Government of Lebanon and co-led by UNDP and UNHCR.

37. As of 10 July 2021

38. The funding requirement has slightly reduced while the target numbers increased. Jordan increasing their target contributed to this, which was due to an expansion of NAF system for COVID-19 and regular programmes that had no cost implication as the scope of technical support remained the same. Another factor is Lebanon's downward revision of the budget in alignment with the finalized Lebanon Country Office's rolling workplan and updated cost analysis conducted with partners.

39. While there are no changes in programme targets, the financial requirement decreased. Lebanon's budget decreased since the last revision without a change in targets due to aligning with the finalised Lebanon Country Office's C4D rolling workplan for 2021/22. In addition, some of the planned public health emergency response activities have a wider beneficiary reach (e.g COVID-19 Marathons) but have lower cost involved as they are also implemented alongside other sectors (WASH, nutrition, health activities).

40. In Lebanon, the adolescent and youth programmes serve to increase the quality and access of technical and vocational training (TVET), youth Functional and Basic Literacy and Numeracy, and innovative skills building programmes for improved employability, while also working to increase opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment with a focus on child rights as well as COVID-19 prevention and awareness. In Jordan work will be on empowering youth, especially young women, to secure gainful employment through diversified pathways. This includes home-based business, micro-enterprise and social enterprise that can also play a role in the COVID-19 response, such as for instance the manufacturing of non-medical masks. UNICEF will also continue to promote volunteerism as a key to positive engagement and skills building. In Egypt, youth and adolescents will be provided with opportunities to benefit from employability, livelihood, vocational skills and career prospects in non-formal settings.

41. In Egypt, this entails winterisation support outside of camps and one off multi-purpose cash assistance. In Turkey this entails, humanitarian cash transfers across sectors and critical WASH supplies (as aligned to the 3RP).

42. This budget is to cover costs related to NLG at the Regional Office

43. Actual number is 675,042,683. The difference is the result of calculating the being allocated amount

44. Following an update to the LCRP and the finalisation of the Lebanon Country Office's Annual Work Plan, the financial requirement and programme targets were revised to align with both of these documents. Downward revisions in the budget were made to Education, Social Protection, Child Protection, C4D, and Youth budgets, and detailed explanations on the changes can be found under the sector endnotes.

45. The lowering of WASH supply distribution targets in schools in coordination with the MOE results in a lowering of funding requirements.

46. The needs and opportunities for youth programming have increased significantly as a result of COVID-19. Overall, the funding requirements for youth need to double to support the required programme expansion. The funding pipeline for Youth is also strong to indicate that this funding request will be close to being realized.