

SYRIAN REFUGEES 2021 CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY REPORT

TURKEY · LEBANON · JORDAN · IRAQ · EGYPT

Prepared by UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Country and Regional Offices
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Expression of Thanks

UNICEF's work for children is funded entirely through individual donations and the voluntary support of our partners in government, civil society and the private sector. Voluntary contributions enable UNICEF to deliver on its mandate to protect children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. On behalf of the children of Syria, we take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their commitment and trust in UNICEF.

Through the contributions of donor governments, UNICEF National Committees, the private sector, foundations and individuals, UNICEF has delivered life-saving assistance to Syrian children, women and families while also extending relief to other vulnerable refugee and host communities impacted by the Syria crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNICEF Country Offices in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt would like to extend thanks to all its partners for their tireless efforts and commitment in achieving results for children and entrusting UNICEF to help save lives, alleviate suffering and ensure respect for children's rights.



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to affected populations	NFE	Non-formal education
ALP	Accelerated learning programme	NGO	Non-governmental organization
BLN	Basic literacy and numeracy	NLG	No Lost Generation
C4D	Communication for development	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CBCM	Community-based complaint mechanism	OOS	Out-of-school
CBCP	Community-based child protection	PMM	Presidency for Migration Management
CCC	Core Commitments for Children	PPE	Personal protective equipment
CCTE	Conditional cash transfers for education	PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
CMAM	Community-based management of acute malnutrition	PSS	Psychosocial support
CO	Country Office	RO	Regional Office
CP	Country Programme	RCCE	Risk communication and community engagement
CPE	Country Programme evaluation	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
CSO	Civil society organization	SAVE	Schooling Adolescents through Vocational Education
CTFMR	Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting	SSC	Social service centre
cVDPVs	Circulating vaccine-derived polio virus	TAC	Temporary accommodation centre
cVDPV1	Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1	TCO	Turkey Country Office
CWD	Children with disabilities	TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
ECE	Early childhood education	UN	United Nations
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
ERP	Emergency response preparedness	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EU	European Union	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
EVM	Effective vaccine management	UN-ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
GBV	Gender-based violence	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children	UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	WFP	World Food Programme
IDPs	Internally displaced persons	WHO	World Health Organization
ICWP	Integrated Child Well-being Programme	WHO EMRO	World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	WG	Working Group
ILO	International Labour Organization	3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
IM	Information management		
IPC	Infection prevention and control		
MENA	Middle East and North Africa		
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office		
MHC	Migrant Health Centres		
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support		
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services		
MoH	Ministry of Health		
MoNE	Ministry of National Education		
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports		
NDVP	National Deployment and Vaccination Plans		

Executive Summary

In 2021, the Syrian refugee crisis continued into its tenth consecutive year and remained the largest displacement crisis in the world. Nearly 5.6 million registered refugees, including almost 2.5 million children,¹ lived in camps, informal settlements and host communities in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

While the war in Syria continues, children, families and their host communities continue to deal with the fallout of displacement and migration.

While the war in Syria continues, children, families and their host communities continue to deal with the fallout of displacement and migration. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing mitigation measures have had a devastating impact on families' livelihoods and access to services, further compounding their vulnerability and well-being. The subsequent economic downturn that began in 2020 pressed into 2021, widening inequalities, weakening social cohesion and increasing the health and protection risks of refugees. While host community families experienced similar hardships, Syrians faced additional challenges in meeting their basic needs due to their legal status. Although most host governments continued to provide essential services for vulnerable refugees and affected host communities, public resources and infrastructure were increasingly stretched thin. This accumulation of issues in these five Middle East and North Africa regional countries resulted in 20.6 million people, including 6.1 million children, in need².

In the 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), UNICEF planned to reach 4.5 million people and 3.1 million children through its programming and activities and appealed to donors for US\$972.8 million in funding³. By the end of the year, donors had responded to the 2021 HAC appeal by giving US\$ 482 million in new funding. Coupled with carry-over funds, the overall Syrian Refugee response was 72 per cent funded, with funding gaps ranging from 23 to 79 per cent in the countries concerned, leaving gaps in several areas of intervention.

In line with the Syrian Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP), UNICEF put that funding to work across all five refugee-hosting countries. In collaboration with 3RP partners and in line with national priorities and coordination mechanisms, UNICEF supported national efforts to address the refugee crisis while integrating COVID-19 strategies into each sectorial response. This comprehensive response aimed to support equitable access to essential services, build the capacity of national actors and systems, and ensure continuity with longer-term system strengthening strategies and durable solution frameworks. Throughout 2021, UNICEF aimed to achieve key programme targets in all sectors to reach children and ensure the integration of Syrian children and their families into national systems.

In the 2021 UNICEF HAC appeal, UNICEF aimed to give access to 55,480 women and children to gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and response and 400,000 children and caregivers to mental health and psychosocial support. UNICEF aimed to provide 1.6 million children with access to safe education environments and mitigate learning loss.

By the end of 2021, UNICEF supported national efforts to provide 1,675,600 children with access to formal or non-formal education and early learning by remote, hybrid and in-person methods. An additional 555,610 children received individual learning materials and 92,794 children and adolescents had access to skill development programmes. In the area of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), UNICEF aimed to reach 833,000 people with access to safe water. To combat the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and to continue providing social protection to children, UNICEF aimed to provide support technical assistance for cash transfers.

Through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding, UNICEF reached 349,537 households in Jordan alone against a target of 300,000 households. An additional 49,528 households in Turkey, Jordan and Egypt were reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors.

This consolidated report is based on information from the five countries and UNICEF offices most involved in mitigating the impacts of the Syrian war. It outlines the tireless efforts to support the children and families that fled Syria to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt over the past 10 years. It also reflects the generous funding from donors, the ongoing work and support of partners and the dedication to preparedness, responsiveness and innovation that lie at the heart of UNICEF. In 2022, UNICEF is committed to providing assistance to

¹ Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan: Regional Strategic Overview (RSO) 2021 – 2022;

RSO 2022 forecast remains the same

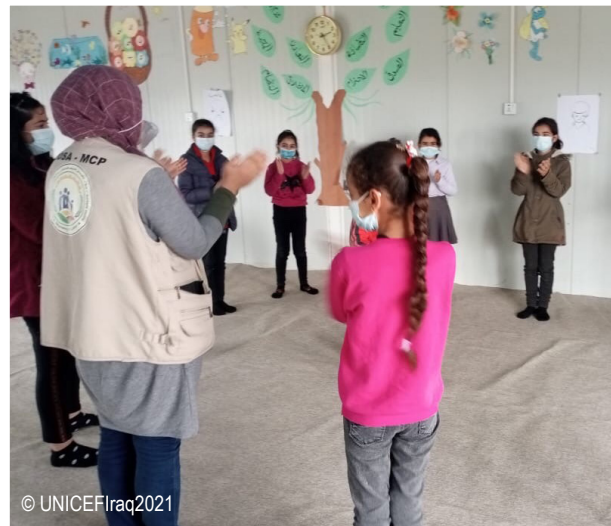
² UNICEF Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children 2021

³ Ibid

children affected by the Syria refugee crisis while ensuring to link between humanitarian and development action.

Through a multi-year 2022-2023 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, UNICEF is requesting US\$910 million for 2022 and US\$910 million for 2023 to meet the needs of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable children in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.⁴ The COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate existing socioeconomic disparities and vulnerabilities, while creating new and urgent needs that must be addressed.

4 . Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of all five countries' inter-agency needs and planning documents.



An AGT session at a refugee camp in Erbil, Iraq.

Humanitarian Context

TURKEY

Humanitarian situation

The situation for more than 3.7 million Syrian refugees including 1.27 million children remains challenging in Turkey, a leading transit country for registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In fact, Turkey recorded 320,000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities⁵ within its borders in 2021, of whom 140,000 were children⁶. The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have profound and far-reaching socioeconomic consequences on already vulnerable groups, including refugees. Despite living in host community settings and having access to public services and assistance, Syrian refugees experienced increased social inclusion, poverty challenges in 2021. Pandemic-related school closures and the suspension of non-formal education programmes limited the participation of the most vulnerable children, resulting in refugee children facing higher risks of psychosocial distress, child labour and child marriage. The inclusion of community members in identifying out-of-school children in outreach activities became even more crucial throughout the year. Recent developments in the sub-region neighbouring Turkey, especially in Afghanistan, are posing increased risks of new population movements into the country. Of the 18,000 people who crossed by land or sea from Turkey into the European Union in 2021, 26 per cent were from Afghanistan and of the 163,000 people rescued or apprehended by Turkish authorities, 70,000 were Afghan nationals.

Impact on children

School-aged refugee children are one of the most vulnerable groups in Turkey and face multiple child protection risks including psychosocial distress, child labour, child marriage⁷ and other forms of exploitation and abuse. Concerns about the inclusiveness and quality of services for children with disabilities, including foster care, inclusive education, and early childhood development have persisted. The

socioeconomic 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.

Beyond the immediate health impacts, COVID-19 had a 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.⁸ While over 730 000⁹ Syrian children were enrolled in school for 2020-2021, over 400,000 school-aged refugee children remained out-of-school and without access to education opportunities. Overall, net enrolment¹⁰ of Syrian refugee children decreased by 15 per cent for 3–5-year-olds and remained similar for children and youth ages 6–17 years old, averaging 90 per cent. Boys continued to have slightly higher enrolment rates than girls.¹¹ Distance education remained the main form of education for children and a survey by the Ministry of National Education showed increased satisfaction with distance learning programmes¹². Protection needs assessments, conducted by the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) Protection Sector partners, show that Syrian and other refugee children faced difficulty accessing distance learning due to lack of devices, Internet and electricity.

The lack of flexible and multi-year funding continued to limit UNICEF's ability in ensuring sustainable and longer-term planning and investment in line with the humanitarian-development nexus approach.

While there were no major challenges related to field access inside Turkey due to security issues, the COVID-19 pandemic introduced new safety movement restrictions. Travel and face-to-face interactions with implementing partners and beneficiaries continued to be limited to essential activities. Remote implementation modalities were developed and used effectively for the larger scope

⁵ According to official statistics of the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and 3RP chapter for Turkey.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ According to the 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2022: 45% of Syrian women, aged 20-24, under temporary protection status in Turkey, were married by their 18th birthday

⁸ www.unicef.org/eca/media/18241/file/Connectivity%20in%20education:%20Status%20and%20recent%20developments%20in%20nine%20non-European%20Union%20countries.pdf

⁹ Girls: 359,575 – Boys: 372,138

¹⁰ Enrolment of children by age, for 2020-2021 academic year compared to 2019-2020. Age 3-5: 28.35% from 41.78%, Age 5: 56.89% from 71.2%, Age 6-9: 93.23%, Age 10-13: 88.85%, Age 14-17: 87.93%.

¹¹ Except for children 6-9 years old where enrolment for girls was slightly higher than boys.

¹² MoNE LLL DG October 2021 Statistics, retrieved from https://sgb.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2021_09/10141326_meb_istatistikleri_orgun_egitim_2020_2021.pdf

of programme activities, including training of teachers and social service providers, outreach, case management, feedback and other activities. Since these modalities reach more people, are cost-effective and can be used in future emergencies, steps were taken to develop them further.

The lack of flexible and multi-year funding continued to limit UNICEF's ability in ensuring sustainable and longer-term planning and investment in line with the humanitarian-development nexus approach. Six key factors are expected to exacerbate the refugee crisis and inhibit a fast-acting response from UNICEF in Turkey including: 1) the ongoing influx of migrants and refugees into Turkey, 2) unpredictable funding, 3) the short-term and heavily earmarked nature of available funding, 4) the volatile political and operational environment in the country, 5) the protracted nature of the refugee crisis response, and 6) new emerging crises in the region.

LEBANON

Humanitarian situation

Multiple, compounding and protracted crises in 2021 worsened the many challenges already faced by children and their families in Lebanon. The situation of the approximately 6.9 million people living in Lebanon remains extremely precarious, with over 3.5 million Lebanese estimated to live in poverty.¹³ The Syrian refugee crisis has ushered in 1.5 million Syrian refugees more than 879,000 are registered refugees including more than 480,000 children¹⁴, and 207,000 Palestinian refugees live in the country, meaning Lebanon continues to host the highest number of displaced per capita in the world.¹⁵ The situation for Syrian refugees is worsening, with 88 per cent of households below the survival minimum expenditure basket – a substantial increase since 2019, when it was 55 per cent.¹⁶ The fragile social peace that Lebanon faces along with ongoing threats and protests in cities throughout the country resulted in six deaths in October and continue to disrupt movement and livelihoods.¹⁷ After more than one year of political deadlock, a government was formed in September 2021. An annual inflation of 224 per cent¹⁸ and the removal of price subsidies on basic goods in 2021 have left families struggling to survive.

13 UNESCWA, September 2021

14 Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan: Regional Strategic Overview (RSO) 2021 – 2022. RSO 2022 reported 844,000 registered Syrian Refugees

15 UNHCR Factsheet. Lebanon, January 2022.

16 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), 2021

17 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/14/gunfire-beirut-protest-judge-leading-port-blast-inquiry>

18 In the 12 months to December 2021. Lebanon Central Administration of Statistics, 2022

Impact on children

Women and children continue to carry the heaviest burden with increased risks related to access to health, nutrition, education, basic infrastructure and protection. More than half of Syrian refugee children (56 per cent) aged between 1 and 14 years have experienced at least one form of physical or psychological aggression.¹⁹ Women and girls have experienced difficulties in reporting GBV incidents or accessing GBV services. Many were unable to leave their homes due to movement restrictions, had limited access to communication devices to report violence, or in cases of domestic violence, lived with the perpetrators. Having exhausted all other options families are taking desperate measures, often putting children at risk, including sending children to work, marrying off girls, skipping meals and incurring debt. Since 2019, the rate of child labour among Syrian refugee children doubled, reaching 5 per cent in 2021, with boys four times more at risk than girls.²⁰ Children as young as six work on the streets, in agriculture and in garages or construction, where they are exposed to exploitation, violence and abuse.

Multiple, compounding and protracted crises in 2021 worsened the many challenges already faced by children and their families in Lebanon.

COVID-19 restrictions saw over 1.2 million school-aged children affected by school closures. With over 700,000 children out-of-school, there is a lack of services available to reach these most vulnerable children.²¹ The economic crisis is also prompting moves from private and semi-private schools to the already-challenged public system, which could affect seats for Syrian refugee children. Unless children can go back to school in 2022, thousands could be without education and may never return to learning.

While the economic situation and COVID-19 pandemic affecting everyone, unemployment, inflation and illness are worsening the precarious situation of Syrian and Palestinian refugees. Crowded living with poor hygiene conditions creates high-risk for virus transmission. Over 723,000 cases of COVID-19 were reported by the end of 2021, with 9,102 deaths.²² At the end of December 2021, 1.8 million people had been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (26.8 per cent of the population).²³ Lebanon's health care system is going through a severe crisis, dramatically affecting access to health

19 VASyR, 2021

20 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2021

21 UNICEF Lebanon. Surviving without the basics. November 2021.

22 World Health Organization Coronavirus Disease Dashboard, 2022

23 Ibid.

care, immunization services and essential nutrition for families and children. Utilization of immunization services declined 31 per cent at the national level²⁴ and 94 per cent of children lack minimum adequate diets.²⁵ More than four million people, including one million refugees, are at risk of losing access to safe water²⁶, as the water establishments that pump water have limited access to fuel and cannot afford to perform basic maintenance.

The devaluation of the Lebanese pound, prolonged electricity outages and fuel shortages contributed to a challenging environment for programme implementation. COVID-19 lockdowns further impeded access to people in need, and movement disruptions were caused by protestors blockading roads. The economic crisis will negatively impact progress towards achieving SDGs. Even before the economic crisis, the 2018 Lebanon Voluntary National Review of the SDGs indicated that most national strategies and plans needed adapting, and progress on goals that are crucial for children's well-being and development has been slow and impeded by the broader economic and political context. UNICEF in Lebanon adapted to address many of these challenges by using US dollars to mitigate currency constraints, utilizing remote technologies and equipping staff to maintain connectivity during power outages

JORDAN

Humanitarian situation

Jordan offered protection and assistance to more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees in 2021. The majority of refugees have been welcomed into host communities located primarily in the northern governorates and in Amman,²⁷ including from the 659,673 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR, of whom 50 per cent are children. Three main refugee camps – Azraz camp, Za'atari camp and Emirati Jordanian camp – are home to 131,309 Syrian refugees. Limited humanitarian response efforts continued at the north-eastern border between Jordan and Syria, where approximately 7,500 Syrians live in challenging conditions in the Rukban settlement.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, children in Jordan had experienced prolonged vulnerabilities from the Syrian crisis and 20 per cent²⁸ were considered multi-dimensionally poor. The situation for both vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians has worsened, and

the ongoing global pandemic and associated lockdown measures have caused unprecedented negative socioeconomic impacts, affecting broad segments of society, especially for the most vulnerable. The country's pre-COVID-19 monetary poverty rate was reported at 15.7 per cent for Jordanians,²⁹ and nearly 80 per cent for Syrians. However, the ongoing global pandemic and lockdown measures have caused unprecedented negative socioeconomic impacts affecting wide segments of society.³⁰

Impact on children

The COVID-19 pandemic-related lockdowns, worsening economic situation, stay-at-home measures and school closures have resulted in reduced or inaccessible social support systems. This has exacerbated the challenges faced by individuals coping with crises and is especially dangerous for those experiencing domestic or gender-based violence (GBV). An increase in calls to helplines for child abuse and domestic violence has been observed globally, including in Jordan. The loss of jobs led many families to resort to negative coping strategies³¹, such as violence, children dropping out-of-school or engaging in child labour and child marriage. Women, children, adolescents and youth in need of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) were often unaware of how to access helpline services. The shift to online community sources for children's learning and play increased the risk of exposure to harmful online behaviours, including cyberbullying, risky online behaviour and sexual exploitation.³²

Jordan offered protection and assistance to more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees in 2021. An estimated 31.4 per cent of Syrian school-aged children in Jordan remain out of school.

An estimated 31.4 per cent³³ of Syrian school-

24 Community Medicine, 2021

25 SMART survey, 2021

26 UNICEF WASH Assessment, August 2021

27 UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Portal, accessed January 2022.

28 UNICEF (2019), Factsheet January 2019.

29 Jordan's National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS2019-2025): <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/reports/jordan-national-social-protection-strategy-2019-2025>

30 Following a contraction of 1.6% in 2020, the economy experienced positive yet limited growth of around 1.9% by the end of 2021. Despite this initial recovery, unemployment maintained similar levels and patterns at 23.2% by the third quarter of 2021, with higher levels among youth and females. The highest unemployment figures were registered in the southern governorate of Tafila at 29%, and the overall level of female labour market participation remained very limited, at just 14.9%.

31 According to the 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2022, 86% of refugees reported having resorted to harmful coping strategies, such as reducing food portions, taking kids out of school, and more

32 World Health Organization, "Global Status Report on Preventing Violence Against Children 2020" link

33 36% in 2019, 39% in 2020 and 42% in 2021. Available at <https://www.nolostgeneration.org/media/2981/file/Continued%20learning%20for%20all%20Syrian%20children%20and%20youth%202021.pdf>

aged children³⁴ in Jordan remain out-of-school.³⁵ Multidimensional vulnerabilities contributed to low enrolment attendance of Syrian refugee children in schools but extended school closures, unequitable access to online learning and varying parental support amplified the digital divide and exacerbated inequalities among children. Jordan experienced 54 weeks of school closure during the last two years, one of the longest periods globally,³⁶ and by December 2021 almost 1,000 of the 4,000 public schools still had students fully or partially on rotation. This has resulted in learning gaps for most children, with larger gaps expected for those who could not access digital learning opportunities.³⁷ It is likely that the disrupted education services will continue to impact children's learning³⁸ especially as student enrolment in public schools increase and student attendance is impacted by safe distancing requirements and COVID-19 outbreaks.

Jordan has one of the youngest populations in the world with 63 per cent under the age of 30. The low level of youth engagement for 15–29-year-olds³⁹ Jordanian and Syrian youth has been compounded by severe mental health challenges experienced during the pandemic.⁴⁰ Due to high unemployment rates, low civic and political participation, and related psychosocial challenges, youth in Jordan remain a group in need of clear and strategic programming.

Despite progress made in health outcomes, some challenges affecting maternal and child health outcomes in Jordan remain. The National Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) faced challenges in vaccinating children in hard-to-reach areas, and Syrian refugees and Jordanian ethnic minorities from mobile communities. Jordan is also going through an epidemiological transition from a high prevalence of infectious diseases to non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Since many of these factors that lead to NCDs start at a younger age, the promotion of a healthy diet and exercise among children is crucial. Several structural challenges exist in the public health system, such as the lack of real-time time data to inform decision-making and an ever-narrowing fiscal space. The strained

and overstretched capacity of the health care system required a drastic elevation of response and preparedness to prevent, identify and manage new cases of COVID-19 and provide COVID-19 vaccinations.

Jordan is already one of the most water-scarce countries in the world and is under pressure to develop mitigation measures to lessen the impacts of the global climate crisis. The country's annual renewable water resources are estimated to be less than 100 m³ per person, significantly below the threshold of 500 m³ per person for severe water scarcity. Water system leakage is significant, contributing to high rates of non-revenue water⁴¹ of over 52 per cent nationally. The coverage rate of basic sanitation services in schools in Jordan remains an alarming 33 per cent⁴².

IRAQ

Humanitarian situation

Iraq is home to 1.8 million children and 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Children represent 44 per cent of the nearly 255,000 Syrian refugees registered in Iraq, with the vast majority living in the Kurdistan Region.⁴³ On 31 December 2021, a new wave of 1,446 refugees from Northeast Syria arrived in Iraq following the Kurdistan Regional Government's reopening of the Sahela border crossing. Around 90 per cent of these new refugees first arrived at the Al-Waleed border crossing, near Rabeea, and were then moved to Sahela for screening by the Assyrian authorities. Reasons behind this refugee movement included the desire to resettle to a third country, a search for new livelihood opportunities and escape from small-scale attacks in some areas of Northeast Syria.

Impact on children

Prolonged displacement and reduced livelihood opportunities, along with impacts from COVID-19 and other related socioeconomic consequences, continued to exert pressure on refugee families in Iraq. The psychological impact of the pandemic is difficult to measure and has translated into an increase in the number of individuals resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The halt of education activities, the rise of domestic violence and heightened psychological trauma, stress and anxiety have exacerbated humanitarian needs, especially for the

34 6 to 15 years old

35 UNICEF and MOE, "Jordan's Country Report on Out-of-School Children", December 2020.

36 <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse#durationschoolclosures>
37 "Education expenditure, Enrolment Dynamics and the Impact of COVID-19 on Learning in Jordan", World Bank, 2021.

38 With 23% and 58% of the respondents of the RNA (2020) having no or limited access to the internet at home <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/reports/multi-sectoral-rapid-needs-assessment-covid-19-jordan>

39 Not enrolled in education, employment or training (NEET): 24% Jordanian males; 36% Syrian males; 51% Jordanian females; 70% Syrian females. Youth unemployment rate: 30% Jordanian males; 44% Syrian males; 79% Jordanian females; 82% Syrian females. Source: UNICEF (2021). Youth Transitions to Adulthood in Jordan: High Aspirations, Challenging Realities.

40 UNICEF (2021). The State of the World's Children 2021. On My Mind: Promoting, protecting and caring for children's mental health.

41 Water that is produced but lost before it reaches the customer.

42 washdata.org/data/school/#table?geo0=country&geo1=JOR

43 UNHCR Operational Data Portal, access in January 2022: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>.

most vulnerable Syrian refugees.

The health system in Iraq remained overstretched and in need of additional support, especially in camps and communities housing Syrian refugees. According to the 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2022, among households that required access to health services, 53% reported experiencing barriers or difficulties accessing these services. The main barriers reported are the cost of the medical services and medicines needed. Only 200 COVID-19 cases were confirmed among Syrian refugees in Iraq including five fatalities. However, these figures are considered to be under-reported due to limited testing capacity, especially during the last five to six months of 2021. In coordination with UNHCR and WHO, UNICEF advocated 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, 204 Syrian refugees (60 per cent female) have been vaccinated in Iraq. The WASH, health, education and child protection systems in Iraq remain overstretched and in need of additional support, notably for camps hosting Syrian refugees. The infrastructure in these locations is compromised due to the financial gaps within the government, general political instability, and weak governance.

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While the availability of essential WASH services and infrastructure such as desludging, water trucking, and garbage collection continued through 2021, funding gaps in the WASH sector presented major challenges in 2021. This raises concerns over the sustainability and maintenance of water supply, waste management, and sanitation service provision in camps in 2022.⁴⁴

Public financing challenges, due to the economic downturn, COVID-19-related economic impacts and low resource allocation by the government reduced the capacity of local authorities to provide basic services to refugees and host communities. Funding shortages to UNICEF crippled achievements in key target areas including child protection, gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE) risk mitigation and response services, formal and non-formal education and WASH services. Unfortunately, these sectors are already overstretched and in need of additional support to reach refugees and their host communities.

⁴⁴ 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2022, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/3rp-regional-needs-overview-2022>

EGYPT

Humanitarian situation

The humanitarian situation in Egypt continues to receive less attention than other host countries in the region. Home to 1,206,100 children and 2,305,900 people in need of life saving services, UNHCR registered 130,187 Syrian refugees in Egypt in 2021⁴⁵, of which over half are estimated to be children. 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.

UNHCR, who is chair of the Inter-agency Working Group (IAWG), reported that the number of Syrian migrants is expected to increase in 2022. This is due in part to the price of an entry visa, which at US\$1,300 is affordable to many Syrians. In addition, Egypt grants a six-month renewable residency permit to all Arab migrants, including Syrians. International organizations working with refugees and migrants in Egypt estimate their needs at about US\$300 million annually out of which an estimated 85 per cent remains underfunded. This anticipated influx of Syrian refugees, paired with substantial funding gaps, is expected to exacerbate the situation in Egypt and put more strain on the ability of UNICEF to meet their needs.⁴⁶

The humanitarian situation in Egypt continues to receive less attention than other host countries in the region.

Impact on children

Factors contributing to increased vulnerability among Syrian refugees include higher cost of living, legal and administrative barriers to formal employment and access to finance services. The unemployment rate among refugees is 29 per cent, compared with 8.9 per cent nationally and loss of income, along with the higher cost of living, means many cannot afford basic supplies or rent, leading to evictions. Children who are unaccompanied and separated are especially vulnerable and cases of gender-based violence (GBV) continue to be reported. According to Egyptian laws, refugees

⁴⁵ Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan: Regional Strategic Overview (RSO) 2021 – 2022

RSO 2022 reported 136,061

⁴⁶ 3RP: Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis – Egypt, 2020-2021. www.3rpsyriacrisis.org

have equal access to primary health care services and to non-university public education. Syrian refugees and asylum seekers were included in the COVID-19 National Deployment and Vaccination

Plan (NDVP). However, the vaccine demand of refugees and migrants is still low, and more advocacy campaigns are needed.

Humanitarian Results

TURKEY

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In 2021, increased protection risks due to COVID-19 prompted UNICEF Turkey to continue investing in the capacity of partners to respond to the increased needs of vulnerable children and women. UNICEF partners reached out to larger numbers of vulnerable groups by combining face-to-face and remote working modalities and using a network of over 83 UNICEF supported child and adolescent-friendly spaces across Turkey. UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Presidency for Migration and Management (PMM), local authorities and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection systems and services for vulnerable refugees, migrants, Turkish children, adolescents and their families. Partner outreach teams made household visits and provided services for high-risk children and families, along with remote referrals to services and follow-up for medium and low-risk cases. As part of the social service response, UNICEF provided emergency cash assistance and referrals to longer-term specialized support. UNICEF Turkey contributed substantially to four of

the gender results⁴⁷ defined in UNICEF's Gender Action Plan and enhanced the capacity of government staff working on domestic violence prevention and response systems. Through civil society partners that implemented social and behavioural change programmes, UNICEF mobilized communities, including boys, youth and men, against GBV and child marriage and equipped young women and girls with necessary knowledge, skills and competencies.

UNICEF also supported 22 NGOs with technical advice to ensure full compliance with Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related aspects of UNICEF's partnership standards.

Education

UNICEF worked 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. After the MoNE opened schools for face-to-face education in September 2021, and with the positive effects of the Back to Learning campaigns throughout Turkey, the number of children enrolled in formal education considerably increased and overachieved the initial target. Remote modality of implementation of some activities, such as teacher trainings, led to higher numbers of beneficiaries than initially anticipated. UNICEF widened the scope of activities to implement a more comprehensive skills and social cohesion programme, engaging 11,567 children⁴⁸ in

⁴⁷ Prevention of GBV, elimination of child marriage, advancing girls' skills and learning and promoting positive gender socialization

⁴⁸ Girls: 5,774 – Boys: 5,793

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA | Turkey

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children and caregivers provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support	70,000	131,502 ¹	76,165	147,006
# of children assessed for protection needs	75,000	148,110 ²	86,519	194,016
# of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	200,000	313,608 ³	N/A	313,608
# of individuals (men, women, children) provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	30,000	59,648 ⁴	88,495	253,708

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Total 131,502 (Girls: 58,461 – Boys: 58,671 – Non-binary below 18: 22); (Women: 9,803 – Men: 4,540 – Non-binary above 18: 5).

² Total 148,110 (Girls: 72,370 – Boys: 75,727 – Non-binary: 13)

³ Total 313,608 (Girls 117,234 – Boys 120,331 – Non-binary 18); (Women 48,694 – Men 27,318 – Non-binary: 13)

⁴ Total 59,648 (Girls: 15,283 – Boys: 13,130 – Non-binary: 12) (Women: 24,813 – Men: 6,395 – Non-binary: 15).

Education | Turkey

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	52,000	68,183 ¹	74,796	68,614
# of children enrolled in formal education (grade1 to grade 12)	800,000	854,839 ²	800,000	854,839
# of refugee children benefiting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)	660,000	760,858 ³	662,500	761,695
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	20,000	14,797 ⁴	39,010	22,107
# of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning	15,000	180,889 ⁵	152,405	181,504
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	12,200	12,009 ⁶	12,200	12,009
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	72,000	65,326 ⁷	72,530	73,105

1 Total 68,183 (Female: 34,406 – Male: 33,777)

2 Total 854,839 (Female: 418,854 – Male: 435,985); cumulative indicator, as per MoNE statistics as of Nov 2021.

3 Total 760,858 (Female: 377,286 – Male: 383,572); cumulative indicator, as of the start of the program in 2017.

4 Total 14,797 (Female: 7,591 – Male: 7,206)

5 Total 180,889 (Female: 112,491 – Male: 68,398)

6 Maximum 12,009 (Female 6,433 – Male: 5,576)

7 Total 65,326 (Female: 32,872 – Male: 32,454)

activities focusing on life skills, social and emotional skills, awareness-raising on social cohesion and addressing problems of cyberbullying and bullying at school. UNICEF expanded its support to the most vulnerable children and adolescents by screening 73,088 refugee children to identify their educational status and needs and providing them with case management support for school enrolment, including counselling and referrals to education opportunities through the Support for School Enrolment (SSE) Programme. Out-of-school adolescents, especially those at risk of child labour, were provided with the necessary support to transition back to formal schooling through the Schooling Adolescents through Vocational Education (SAVE) Programme. Children aged between 14-17 years

were encouraged to enrol in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) schools to enhance their job readiness skills.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to ensure access to quality maternal and child health and nutrition services for the most vulnerable children, including refugees and migrants. UNICEF supported the MoH in its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, including COVID-19 testing, treatment and vaccination for refugee and migrant populations in Turkey. Eighty-three per cent of refugee and migrant children under one year of age were vaccinated with diphtheria, tetanus, and

Health and Nutrition | Turkey

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children (0-12 months) receiving routine vaccinations	100,000	79,522 ¹	100,000	79,522

1 Total 79,522 (Girls: 38,887 – Boys: 40,635)

pertussis-containing vaccines (DTP-3) through the national 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' (EPI) and UNICEF continued supporting the MoH to facilitate inclusion of refugee and migrant children into the EPI programme. UNICEF also supported the MoH to conduct "Baby Friendly Health Facility" trainings of trainers reaching a total of 134 medical professionals nationwide. This will continue in 2022 with the aim of including all medical professionals working in Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) throughout Turkey and supporting all MHCs to achieve the "Baby Friendly Health Facility" status by the end of 2022.

reached 625,901⁴⁹ refugee children increasing the cumulative number of targeted children to 760,858⁵⁰ since 2017. CCTE payments in the last quarter of 2021 also included additional and motivational top-up payments, benefitting 564,403⁵¹ children, while targeting older children and supporting their back-to-school expenses. Synergies between the CCTE for Refugees programme and national social protection were strengthened, while UNICEF and MoFSS also increased technical dialogue on shock-responsive and child-sensitive social protection under the cash plus framework⁵² across the humanitarian / developmental nexus.

Basic Needs | Turkey

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of individuals reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	60,000	41,613 ¹	780,119	41,613
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) for Covid-19 IPC	300,000	N/A ²	727,850	N/A

1 Total 41,613 (Female: 21,733 – Male: 19,872 – Non-binary: 8)

2 No distribution of wash supplies carried out in 2021.

Basic needs

Emergency cash transfers in 2021 reached a smaller number of the targeted population than planned due to insufficient funding and referrals of the most vulnerable families to other available assistance programmes.

Social protection

UNICEF works closely with MoFSS, civil society and 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. In 2021, the Conditional Cash Transfer to Education (CCTE) programme

Adolescents and youth

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

49 Girls: 311,110 – Boys: 314,791

50 Girls: 377,286 – Boys: 383,572

51 Girls: 280,958 – Boys: 283,445

52 'Cash plus' interventions combine cash transfers with one or more types of complementary support (e.g. by linking cash transfer programme recipients to externally provided services or by providing multiple interventions within a cash transfer programme).

Adolescents and Youth | Turkey

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of adolescents and youth benefitting from community-based social cohesion activities	64,600	240,387 ¹	75,106	240,387

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 Total 240,387 (Female: 124,696 – Male: 115,550 – Non-binary: 141)

communities. In 2021, the Ministry increased the number of "neighbourhood support teams" to reach the most disadvantaged Syrian population through ongoing social cohesion activities leading to an overachievement of results.

Partnerships

UNICEF Turkey intensified its collaboration with the government, development partners, UN agencies, traditional donors and businesses in 2021. New partnerships with emerging donors were established and cooperation expanded with the private sector through the establishment of the first UNICEF Turkey Business Advisory Board in June 2021. This initiative aims to work with companies and business associations to forge innovative collaborations and address the challenges faced by young people. It also seeks to bridge education and training to employment and entrepreneurship at-scale.

LEBANON

The Inter-agency humanitarian response in Lebanon is coordinated through two mechanisms. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP, 2017-2023) led by the government, UNHCR and UNDP, was established to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis, including host communities. The new emerging crises are partly addressed through the Emergency Response Plan for Lebanon 2021-22 (ERP), under the HCT and led by OCHA, which addresses the economic and financial meltdown, COVID-19 and the ongoing impacts of the Beirut Port explosions. The ERP predominantly focuses on Lebanese and migrant populations⁵³.

Within the LCRP, UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, education and child protection (CP) sectors and plays a key role in the GBV, basic needs and health sectors, and mainstreamed nutrition response. UNICEF also leads nutrition, WASH, education and CP/GBV sectors under the emergency response preparedness (ERP). The planning process is complete for the 15 months Recovery, Reform and Reconstruction Framework (3RF), led by EU, World Bank and United Nations, with sector groups in place and implementation plans for each area. The 3RF is a reform framework for Lebanon as a whole and is being positioned as the central coordination platform for international support.

UNICEF made substantial investments in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding measures in 2021. This

included implementing a Youth Protection Policy with ILO to ensure protection of youth, gender sensitivity, inclusion and prevention from exploitation and abuse.

UNICEF Lebanon follows the Gender Action Plan and the outcome of the Gender Programmatic Review (GPR) of Lebanon Country Office's (LCO) programming that was conducted at the end of 2020. Both recommend the global twin track approach of mainstreaming gender across programming and prioritizing targeted interventions focused on adolescent girls. Mainstreaming initiatives from the Centre for Educational Research and Development's digitizing gender module for public school teachers. This module seeks to improve the capacity and knowledge of teachers to address GBV, social norms and gender stereotypes contributing to gender inequalities in school environments. GBV and gender were also mainstreamed within specialized UNICEF disability partners, with staff trained on gender, GBV and CP safe identification and referrals.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF Lebanon advanced initiatives to strengthen political commitments, national capacity and contribute to an enabling environment for protection of women and children. Technical advice and support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and other line ministries, including Education, Public Health, Justice and Interior and Municipalities, enabled progress on national policies and strategies, including the MoSA Strategic Plan and the Child Marriage Strategy and Clinical Management of Rape Strategy, launched by MOPH.

In line with the shift towards more integrated programming to address the increasing multidimensional vulnerabilities of children, UNICEF Lebanon planned and partnered with other programmes and service providers to address the drivers of child protection and GBV manifestations more holistically. As a result, 7,131 children (35 per cent girls) were reached with case management and specialized services, and 27,654 children (50 per cent girls) and 8,028 caregivers were reached with community-based psychosocial support (PSS). In coordination between Child Protection, Health, Adolescents and Youth Sectors, UNICEF developed integrated approaches to address mental health for young people, including a joint programme with UNHCR, an adaptation of a digital curriculum and launching of the second national campaign Youth Unmuted.

The fuel shortages and power outages created challenges for partners to deliver interventions due to increased operational costs and logistical complexity. This was partially addressed through an increase of blended (remote and face-to-face) approach to

⁵³ UNICEF's results under the ERP plan are not reported in this document

Child Protection , GBViE, PSEA | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS	51,954	28,366 ¹	25,000	36,347
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services	5,000	7,067 ²	10,500	13,099
# of women and girls accessing mobile and static-safe spaces	20,000	31,334 ³	140,000	58,627
# of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse	35,000	20,184 ⁴	-	-

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 UNICEF and partners faced 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 to implementation. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

2 The socio-economic crisis and the impacts of COVID-19 substantially increased the vulnerability of women and girls, resulting in greater needs for case management and specialised services. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

3 After several months of isolation and disruption to social relationships due to COVID-19 lockdowns, women and girls were enthusiastic to re-join PSS activities taking place in person, in safe spaces. This resulted in this target being exceeded. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

4 Partners have had difficulty accessing this indicator due to not having access to the GBV database, resulting in lower than planned results.

implementation. However, the challenges impacted partners' ability to deliver, resulting in 28,366 children (64 per cent girls) being reached with PSS activities. After several months of isolation and disruption to social relationships due to COVID-19 lockdowns, women and girls were enthusiastic to re-join activities in person in safe spaces. As a result, 31,334 women and girls accessed women and girls' safe spaces, exceeding the target of 20,000. Many beneficiaries received simultaneous support from other programmes, including cash transfers, NFE and youth skills-building.

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.

UNICEF Lebanon subsidized school fees for 191,398 refugee children (47 per cent of the age cohort) and 272,515 Lebanese children (18 per cent higher than the previous year) aged 3 to 14 years into public schools. Children at risk of dropping out of formal school were enrolled in retention support, reaching 20,604 students. Additional targeted

interventions to increase access, attendance and retention in formal education included the provision of textbooks to 315,000 Lebanese and 191,398 refugee children aged from 3-14 years, the provision of stationery to 286,644 public school students (including 150,620 non-Lebanese in second shift schools), and cash assistance for transportation to 27,000 students in the second shift.

UNICEF supported 47,857 out-of-school children (49 per cent girls) in non-formal education (NFE) programmes, including 20,597 in community-based early childhood education (CBECE), 14,997 in basic literacy and numeracy (BLN), and 12,263 in adapted BLN. UNICEF provided these children with educational supplies, Internet data access, PSS and well-being activities. UNICEF supported the inclusion of 1,298 children with disabilities in NFE programmes through capacity-building of partners and delivering specialized services and assistive devices.

UNICEF Lebanon continued the Integrated Child Well-being Package (ICWP) of holistic support to marginalized children excluded from education allowing children to receive integrated social assistance through enrolment in BLN, access to child protection services and cash assistance through a

Education | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into formal education (2020/2021 scholastic year)	460,000	463,913	463,913	553,047
# of (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) girls and boys whose registration fees are covered by subsidies for enrolment into non-formal education	30,000	47,857 ¹	80,000	73,487

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ NFE targets were set based on face-to-face learning. Remote learning, implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions, resulted in a lower cost per student, and allowed more children to be reached.

monthly grant. To address the vulnerabilities of refugee households, children in CBECE also received social assistance through the Haddi programme.

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.

To further the vision towards quality and inclusive education for all children, UNICEF rolled out the MEHE's Child Protection Policy to an additional 50 schools, reaching 485 public schools in total. UNICEF supported the MEHE's Inclusive Schools project, assisting 1,547 children (41 per cent girls) with special educational needs in 30 public schools.

COVID-19 caused significant learning loss for formal and NFE students. UNICEF supported MEHE's Centre for Education Research and Development to digitize teacher training modules for child protection, inclusive education and gender in response to COVID-19 and advocated for and supported the development of a National Learning Recovery (LR) plan. Teacher training modules on LR were rolled out to over 6,000 public sector teachers. UNICEF also provided all public schools with personal protective equipment and hygiene supplies to support safe school reopening under COVID-19 safety protocols and fuel for heating during winter to 687 public schools.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF utilized an integrated approach focusing on Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (MNCAHN), reaching the most

disadvantaged communities targeting children, adolescents, women and caregivers, irrespective of nationality, through 140 primary health care centres (PHCs). The MNCAHN package is embedded in the national PHC Programme, through the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and the Health Core Group Partners including WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA and NGOs.

UNICEF procured urgent medical supplies including maternal and new-born medical kits and provided essential MNCAHN services, supporting more than 10,000 women and children in three primary health care centres (PHCs). Twenty midwives were trained to provide community-based antenatal care and 59 private midwives were trained to facilitate access to quality sexual and reproductive health services.

Capacity-building was provided to 2,866 front-line community workers on health, nutrition and UNICEF integrated messages. A total of 236 health workers on the Mobile EPI Registry, 1,067 vaccinators on Effective Vaccine Management and 434,568 caregivers were reached with integrated MNCAHN messages.

In response to declining immunization rates in 2021, UNICEF focused on sustaining coverage and strengthening the routine immunization system for reaching children missing their vaccines. UNICEF ensured availability of vaccines through procurement of more than 1.3 million vaccine vials and consumables for the entire immunization program. 505,112 caregivers were reached with key messages on routine immunization leading to the vaccination of 487,939 children under five years at more than 800 public expanded programmes on immunization (EPI) points. To ensure quality of services, UNICEF conducted the first effective vaccine management (EVM) assessment and cold chain equipment

Health and Nutrition | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children vaccinated against Measles Under 1 and Under 5	170,000	66,198 ¹
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 1	85,000	65,779 ²
# of under five children vaccinated against Penta 3	81,000	52,452 ³
# of children U5 receiving micronutrient supplements	60,000	33,832 ⁴
# of PLWs of children 0-23 months who received one on one counselling and awareness on IYCF	44,500	51,774 ⁵
# of children between the age of 0 and 5 attending the PHC who are screened for malnutrition	130,000	285,741 ⁶

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Despite community mobilisation efforts, demand for routine immunization has declined this year due to fears about COVID-19 transmission and difficulties accessing healthcare due to the economic crisis. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Due to the lockdown imposed at the start of 2021, staff were unable to commute to the field, resulting in the underachievement of this indicator. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

⁵ This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

⁶ Screening for malnutrition was increased due to growing concerns about the impact of the socio-economic crisis on children's diets. This result has increased since publication of the Lebanon Country Office Annual Report and the final situation report for 2021 due to further partner reporting.

inventory, strategizing for multi-year EVM comprehensive improvement plans. 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.

COVID-19 response was supported through the procurement of 1.9 million vaccine doses, contributing to fully vaccinating 1.8 million individuals. UNICEF reached 99,902 caregivers with preventive COVID-19 packages and provided 196 PHCs with personal protective equipment for safe continuation of MNCAHN services.

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.

UNICEF contributed to the MOPH's feedback mechanism, with technical and logistical support for the national COVID-19 call centre. The hotline has received 303,178 calls from Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian people in need, sharing their concerns about COVID-19 or requesting information and guidance.

To address the compromised nutritional situation of children and women due to increasing food costs, UNICEF screened 285,741 children under five years of age for malnutrition, supporting treatment of 1,664 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 721 children with severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF procured all nutrition supplies and facilitated consultations and transportation fees for the most vulnerable. To address deteriorating dietary diversity, UNICEF supported 33,832 children under 5 years of age (64 per cent Syrian, 55 per cent girls) with micronutrient supplements. UNICEF also enhanced the knowledge of over 530,000 caregivers (43 per cent Syrian, 69 per cent women) on optimum infant and young child feeding through systematic messaging and nutrition counselling (as well as 4.1 million through social media). UNICEF provided essential commodities to

improve the nutritional status of over 65,832 children (64 per cent Syrian, 54 per cent girls).

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

With the deterioration of public electricity throughout Lebanon, water supply and wastewater treatment plants faced reduced function or complete shutdown. Water Establishments (WE) face substantial funding shortfalls, unable to purchase chlorine and chemical reagents or to undertake urgent repairs. UNICEF provided emergency support for WEs, securing water services for 3 million refugees and host community members per month. This included providing diesel, maintenance, repairs and procuring chlorine and consumables. UNICEF also ensured the continuity of water and wastewater services to more than 240,000 Syrian refugees, including 120,000 children, living in informal settlements all over Lebanon. This exceeded targets and was due to increased population movement to informal settlements.

Simultaneously, UNICEF actively engaged in alternative and innovative solutions to optimize the use of water trucking and desludging. Fourteen public water points were installed near informal settlements in

five municipalities hosting a high number of informal settlements, to enable access to other sources of domestic water.

In 2021, 261,544 people were supported with access to improved wastewater services. This was achieved after the Ministry of Energy and Water approached UNICEF to assist with projects that had ceased due to the economic crisis and currency devaluation. Projects within the 251 most vulnerable localities were completed, resulting in the target for improved wastewater services being surpassed. Forty-nine innovative, on-site wastewater treatment systems were installed and are being tested before potential scaling up. These systems will enable discharging treated wastewater to the environment, enabling reduction of up to 90 per cent of the quantity dislodged and reducing environmental degradation.

UNICEF WASH led the coordination of multiple emergencies through different mechanisms including the ongoing co-leadership of the WASH Sector of the LCRP with the Ministry of Energy and Water. UNICEF co-led pillar six of the COVID-19 response with WHO and distributed infection, prevention and control kits and disinfection kits to over 700,000 people either infected with or in contact with COVID-19. This provided key barriers to transmission at the

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | Lebanon

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	184,774	280,134 ¹	377,842	302,263
# of affected men/women/girls/boys assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use	230,000	236,318	1,433,000	330,879
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations	164,438	268,064 ²	285,035	291,782
# of individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity	80,173	131,624 ³	419,000	157,191
# of affected men/women/girls/boys with adequate access to improved wastewater services	100,000	261,544 ⁴	378,000	303,683

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Beneficiary numbers have exceeded targets due to increased population movement to informal settlements as a result of the economic crisis. This has meant that the needs for temporary services are higher than initially anticipated. WASH results have increased since the publication of the Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to partner inputs received after publication.

² Ibid.

³ Additional hygiene awareness sessions were implemented in response to high COVID-19 cases, resulting in this target being exceeded. WASH results have increased since the publication of the Country Office Annual Report and final situation report for 2021 due to partner inputs received after publication.

⁴ In 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Water approached UNICEF to assist with Government projects that had ceased due to the economic crisis and currency devaluation. Projects within the 251 most vulnerable localities were completed, resulting in higher beneficiary numbers than planned.

Social Protection | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of vulnerable non-Lebanese girls and boys that benefited from child-focused social assistance	10,500	7,515 ¹

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Given the advantages of the Haddi approach over the ICWP, all ICWP children supported under the Syrian Refugee Response Appeal were moved to the Haddi programme, which is funded through the Lebanon Response Appeal.

community level and allowed for positive cases to safely isolate at home when needed.

Social protection

UNICEF completed the drafting of the National Social Protection Strategy, in collaboration with the ILO, following consultations with ministries and non-government stakeholders, including CSOs, World Bank, the EU, and United Nations agencies. The strategy was reviewed by an Inter-Ministerial Committee in December and is extensively informed by a gender and disability angle.

UNICEF reached 7,515 largely refugee children through the integrated child well-being program (ICWP) with a regular monthly cash grant of 500,000 Lebanese pounds per child up to a cap of three children per family, as well as complementary services. Given worsening vulnerabilities due to the economic crises, UNICEF launched a new integrated social assistance programme in June 2021 which replaced the ICWP. The new programme – known as Haddi⁵⁴ – reached 100,000 children (over 60,000 households) with monthly cash grants of US\$40 for households with one child receiving UNICEF services, US\$60 for two children and US\$80 for three or more children. The programme includes Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children, and links cash grants to service delivery for vulnerable children and information services. Given the advantages of the Haddi approach over the ICWP – including disbursement in USD to counter the loss of value of the local currency, all ICWP children (including Syrian refugee children) were moved to Haddi. The grants are provided in cash in alignment with the Grand Bargain agreement for humanitarian action, underlining the efficiency and effectiveness of cash. The programme is also integrated or 'cash-plus' linking children to other key basic services as well as behaviour change information.

Additional policy related work includes the drafting of a qualitative research study on child poverty in Lebanon with publication expected in early 2022, the initiation of an assessment of the impact of the crises on national public finances, and a series of

articles, webinars, and analyses of the impact of the crisis on well-being.

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.

Adolescents and youth

UNICEF reached 58,980 vulnerable adolescents and youth with formal and NFE opportunities, employment support, empowerment and engagement activities. This includes support for formal technical and vocational education and training for 7,892 youths, BLN for 4,849 (69 per cent female) and non-formal technical and vocational competency-based skills training for 13,644 adolescents and youth (56 per cent female).

Delivery of BLN activities was disrupted by COVID-19 restrictions, resulting in this target being underachieved. Conversely, UNICEF was able to adapt other programmes to address the impacts of the socioeconomic crisis, reaching more people in need than planned. For instance, the unit cost of cash for work was revised in May 2021, and payments shifted to US dollars. This allowed 5,325 youths (43 per cent female) to access employment or income-generation opportunities including 4,871 youths (41 per cent female) through cash for work. Further, 4,619 trained youths (54 per cent female) were supported with employment services and 1,789 youths (33 per cent female) completed on-the-job training, internships or apprenticeships.

Life skills development modules helped 20,327 beneficiaries (50 per cent female) to maximize physical and social well-being, empowerment and civic engagement, with 2,324 young people designing and implementing 171 youth-led initiatives. UNICEF developed a code of conduct for employers and implemented a Youth Protection Policy with ILO to ensure protection of youth, gender sensitivity, inclusion and prevention of exploitation and abuse. Work-based learning guidance was developed with ILO for livelihoods sector partners to standardize

⁵⁴ Haddi, means "next to me"

Adolescents and Youth | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# 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	4,849 ¹
# of adolescents and youth (14+) supported by competency and market-based skills training programme	13,189	13,644
# of youth supported with employment support services	934	4,619 ²
# of adolescents and youth who access employment or income generation opportunities	3,956	5,325 ³
# of male and female youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages	16,445	20,327

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Implementation of these activities was disrupted due to COVID-19 restrictions.

² The unit cost for cash for work was revised in May 2021 and payments were moved to US dollars. This allowed more beneficiaries to be reached than initially targeted.

³ Ibid.

approaches and improve the quality of internships, on-the-job training and cash for work interventions.

community-based interventions on COVID-19 safe behaviours, vaccine uptake, as well as on key behaviours and practices on disability and IYCF.

Communication for development (C4D)

UNICEF continued to lead the risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) pillar of the national COVID-19 response and coordinated the national RCCE task force with line ministries, INGOs, United Nations agencies, CBOs and academic institutions. Through community engagement, partners implemented varied activities including weekly marathons, engaging with individuals to enhance COVID-19 vaccine registration and uptake. UNICEF trained 1,326 individuals from municipalities, government staff, community stakeholders, and partners to implement

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

The digital U-Report platform counted 2,470 U-Reporters (47 per cent female; 52 per cent Lebanese, 27 per cent Syrian, 14 per cent Palestinian) and engaged 5,955 followers on its U-Report Lebanon Facebook page, with regular polls on mental health, COVID-19, world environment, access to water and world youth skills days.

Communication for development (C4D) | Lebanon

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# 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	1,346
# of men, women and children reached with C4D priority child rights messages	10,000 ¹	58,497

*Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ At mid-year, target was revised to 50,000 by LCO

Poll and chatbot participants tended to be female, ranging from the 'Right to be heard' poll with 51 per cent female respondents, to the COVID-19 vaccination poll with 73 per cent female respondents.

JORDAN

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In 2021, 8,587 (62 per cent female) women, girls and boys benefited from UNICEF supported case management services primarily related to gender-based violence, emotional distress, child labour, child marriage, separated and unaccompanied children and children in conflict with the law. UNICEF adapted its programming to COVID-19-related restrictions and provided case management services both in-person and remotely. Interactive, CBCP activities reached a total of 95,138⁵⁵ individuals with psychosocial support, art activities and parenting programmes for caregivers. UNICEF Jordan introduced a new parenting programme called Our Happy Home, focused on positive parenting and child-rearing practices for parents of children ages 0-9 and 10-18 years. Overall, UNICEF's Better Parenting Programmes reached a total of 24,338⁵⁶ parents and caregivers.

UNICEF continued to implement activities to prevent SEA through trainings and awareness-raising

sessions. A total of 2,641 staff of implementing partners and incentive-based volunteers (IBVs) were trained to improve protection and reporting in camps and host communities. In cooperation with the Jordan River Foundation, UNICEF rolled out a community-based campaign on protection from online SEA and cyberbullying with activities and awareness-raising sessions. Targeted interventions to increase access to safe channels to report SEA reached a total of 136,859⁵⁷ individuals. To respond to an increase in child marriage in camp settings, UNICEF developed a multi-sectoral action plan and, jointly with UNHCR, established a Task Force to strengthen coordination in Za'atari refugee camp. Monitoring and responding to child labour cases among Syrian children in refugee camps and host communities continued with cooperation from the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and partners.

UNICEF has a leadership role as a co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG).

Education

The education response in 2021 supported the most vulnerable children, including Syrian refugees, with access to inclusive and quality education, while continuing to adapt programming. UNICEF worked to mitigate learning loss and support learning recovery by providing continuous learning opportunities for the most vulnerable children and work to ensure they could return back to school. To support system strengthening and boost the resiliency of education in Jordan, UNICEF continued to strengthen education

55 26% women; 32% girls

56 90% female

57 62% female

Child Protection, GBViE, PSEA | Jordan

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	195,000	95,138 ¹
# of women, girls and boys accessing CP and GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	8,000	8,587 ²
# of individuals demonstrating enhanced knowledge on child protection	3,000	3,334 ³
# of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	195,000	136,859 ⁴

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 26% women, 3% men, 32% girls and 39% boys / Host: 66% / Zaatari: 17% / Azraq: 14% / 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 were allowed to be present at the centre. There were also delays in receiving approval from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) for some Child Protection partners to implement the community-based activities.

2 32% women, 30% girls and 38% boys / Host: 75% / Zaatari: 13% / Azraq: 12%

3 60% Women and 40% Men / Host: 41% / Zaatari: 25% / Azraq: 34%

4 62% female and 38% male / Host: 75% / Zaatari: 12% / Azraq: 10% / ITS: 3% 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 MOPIC for some Child Protection partners to implement this activity. The approval was granted in September 2021.

Education | Jordan

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	195,000 ¹	186,876 ²	195,000	186,876
# of children receiving individual learning materials	637,500	499,765 ³	850,000	499,765

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 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.

2 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 November 2021) Total: 5,286 (46% female); Location: 83% Host/ 17% Camp (7% Azraq / 10% Za'atari); Nationality: 46% Jordanian / 49% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. NFE (Dropout) cumulative total (from 2018): Total: 14,042 (55% female); Nationality: 44% Jordanian / 51% Syrian / 5% Other nationalities. LSS Sector Total: 37,825 (55% female); Location: 68% Host / 27% Camps (11% Azraq / 16% Za'atari) / 5% ITS; Nationality: 43% Jordanian / 53% Syrian / 4% Other Nationality.

3 65% female. As of the end of Q4, 499,765 students have been provided with Learning Bridges activities materials. The target of 637,500 children to receive individual Learning Bridges materials was an ambitious one, based on working with and through the Ministry of Education (MOE) to reach 75% of all students in Jordan in Grades 4 to 9 in the 2020/2021 academic year. UNICEF, in partnership with the MOE, achieved 78% of the agreed target, with 499,765 children benefitting from the Learning Bridges blended learning programme (printed and online materials). The major challenge faced preventing full achievement of this target included: survey data in semester one found that engagement of male students was less than that of female students, due to the lower participation of teachers in boys' schools in the programme. This reflects the lower engagement of boys' schools overall in remote learning during school closures – and poorer learning outcomes of boys' schools nationally compared to girls. To address this challenge, Learning Bridges Champions have been engaged across all districts to promote participation of the principals of boys' schools in Learning Bridges. District and governorate level electronic notice boards (Padlets) have been developed where schools can post student's work. The notice boards visually present the level of participation of girls' and boys' schools – which has incentivized greater contributions by male teachers in boys' schools. As a result, participation of boys had increased by the end of semester two by 11%.

systems and improve teaching and learning.

With the support of UNICEF, 186,876 children⁵⁸ received access to formal or non-formal education (NFE), including early learning, and 143,765 Syrian refugee children⁵⁹ had access to formal education.⁶⁰ The evidence-based education interventions for children reached 499,765 students⁶¹ from Grades 4 to 9 through the MOE-UNICEF Learning Bridges programme;⁶² supported 5,286 out-of-school children⁶³ to continue learning in the accredited NFE dropout programme; and enabled 2,567 children with disabilities⁶⁴ to be enrolled and retained in school through Inclusive Education (IE) services. To support system strengthening, UNICEF provided technical assistance to enable the MOE to implement the National Teacher Professional Standards Awareness blended learning course. The course was designed to support teachers to understand new career pathways and professional development opportunities. By the end of the year, 75,000 teachers, principals and supervisors had registered for the course, and 69,000 MOE personnel had completed the online training. UNICEF technically supported a National Diagnostic

Assessment in math and Arabic for Grades 4 to 11, which will be conducted by the MOE in the refugee camps and all public schools nationwide in early 2022. This will help teachers identify learning gaps and support children in their learning recovery. A new accelerated learning programme for teaching math and Arabic to students in the Makani centres will be implemented from February/March 2022. UNICEF handed over implementation of the life skills focused Nashatati programme to the MOE after four years of implementation in 1,000 schools across all 42 directorates, with the aim of scaling up implementation to 4,000 MOE schools when opportunity allows. At the end of December 2021, the UNICEF supported NFE dropout programme was successfully handed over to the MOE. UNICEF will continue to provide technical support to the MOE on the programme. In 2021, UNICEF Jordan continued to co-chair the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), alongside the Norwegian Refugee Council and World Vision, composed of more than 40 partners, including UN agencies and international and local NGOs. The ESWG members focused on strategically aligning efforts in response to education needs in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Syrian refugee crisis

58 51% female

59 50% female

60 The figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in February 2021 for the academic year 2020/2021.

61 65% female

62 A national blended learning programme that is supporting children enrolled in Grades 4-9 in recovering lost learning.

63 46% female

64 52% female

Health and nutrition

In 2021, UNICEF continued providing essential health and nutrition services in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In Azraq refugee camp, UNICEF conducted

Health and Nutrition | Jordan

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children under 5 vaccinated against measles	20,900	21,260 ¹
# of children under 5 vaccinated against polio	20,900	21,939 ²
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	15,000	6,489 ³
# of children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	187,500	201,155 ⁴

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 47% female; Location: 82% Host, 18% Camps; Nationality: 20% Syrian, 80% Jordanian.

2 49% female; Location: 83% Host, 29% Camps; Nationality: 0% Syrian, 80% Jordanian.

3 44% female; Location: 0% Host, 100% Camps; Nationality: 100% Syrian. Error in overestimation of target.

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

nutritional screenings for 39,112 (50 per cent girls)⁶⁵ children under the age of five and 1,427 pregnant and lactating women.⁶⁶ At the paediatric ward, 55,087 (48 per cent girls) children received consultations and 1,992 (35 per cent girls) children were admitted for treatment. In Za'atari refugee camp, nutrition screenings were conducted for 29,479 (46 per cent girls) children⁶⁷ under five years of age and 8,102 pregnant and lactating women⁶⁸ were also screened. UNICEF has also been providing therapeutic milk formula for children identified with phenylketonuria. UNICEF supported the national new-born screening programme for genetic diseases. This included providing technical support to the programme management, building health worker capacity, developing new-born screening guidelines as a reference for health workers and integrating screening into routine immunization⁶⁹. Through UNICEF support, the genetic screening program was successfully introduced in in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. In 2021, more than 194,782 new-borns⁷⁰ between 3-14 days old were screened for genetic diseases and more than 3,145 new-borns⁷¹ were detected with three genetic diseases and are now being medically managed to avoid lifetime disabilities. In addition, 780 consultations and 497 surgeries (37 per cent girls) were provided to vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children in partnership, through an implementing partner.

UNICEF worked to strengthen of the primary health care (PHC) system under the Family and Community Medicine Team (FCMT) approach. This aims to improve access to and utilization of a comprehensive package of PHC services for the most vulnerable

refugees and Jordanians. Through this project, a total of 33,806 beneficiaries (56 per cent female) received services in 20 PHC centres under the project, including 2,228 uninsured Jordanians (53 per cent female), 1,859 Syrian refugees (59 per cent female) and 4,334 children under five (49 per cent female). A digital health information reporting system was built by UNICEF and is currently being piloted in the 20 PHC centres in Mafraq and Irbid governorates.

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.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF provided life-saving water services, prioritizing the most vulnerable people in camps and host communities, reaching 178,362 individuals⁷². UNICEF continued the operation and maintenance of water supply systems in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps and water trucking in King Abdullah Park to ensure safe and sufficient access to water for all 117,600 beneficiaries in the three camps. With increased demand for water and significant national water shortages, UNICEF continued exploring alternative water sources. Insufficient capacity of the existing boreholes in camps necessitated additional water trucking from alternative nearby sources. UNICEF continued the Rukban settlement's water supply system operation, reaching all 7,500 beneficiaries (51 per cent female) with safe and sufficient water supply. UNICEF distributed water storage tanks in all 13 Palestinian refugee camps across

65 16 suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 137 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

66 52 malnutrition cases were identified.

67 A total of 24 cases with SAM and 154 cases with MAM were identified.

68 120 were malnourished and provided necessary treatment.

69 Screening when infants come for their BCG vaccination to capture data in vaccination forms.

70 52% girls

71 51% girls

72 49% female; 20% with disability

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | Jordan

Indicator	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	340,000	178,362 ¹
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	800,000	798,419 ²
# of people reached with hand-washing behavior-change programmes	140,000	123,899 ³
# of children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces	30,000	46,559 ⁴

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 49% female. Location: 27% Host, 73% Camps; Nationality: 27% Jordanian, 73% Syrian, 20% with disability. The reason for underachievement is due to lack of funding. UNICEF had expected to receive more funding, particularly for host community activities, but that was not the case.

2 49% female. Location: 2% ITs, 16% Camps, 82% HC; Nationality: 18% Syrian, 82% Jordanian, 15% with disability.

3 50% female. Location: 8% ITs, 11% HC, 81% Camps; 11% Jordanian, 89% Syrian, 21% with disability. UNICEF was unable to achieve the target due to overestimation in the number of targeted students returning to schools and attending hygiene promotion sessions.

4 53% female. Location: 28% Host, 72% Camps; Nationality: 28% Jordanian, 72% Syrian 20% children with disability. The reason for overachievement is due to additional funds received in 2021 to upgrade WASH facilities in vulnerable schools in Jordan.

the country and supported 10,246 people (48 per cent females) with safer and more reliable access to water. With schools reopening in September, 46,559 children (53 per cent female) benefited from a range of WASH infrastructure upgrades, greywater reuse systems, water and sanitation services, and hygiene and climate change awareness sessions. In total, 123,899 people⁷³ were reached with hygiene promotion during the year.

As part of the COVID-19 response measures, UNICEF reached 798,419 people⁷⁴ with critical WASH items and approximately 10,000 Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) staff with the distribution of IPC materials including masks, face shields and gear to protect front-line workers. UNICEF supported the implementation of infection, prevention, and control (IPC) measures through the promotion of proper hygiene practices and the provision of critical hygiene supplies to all 117,000 Syrian refugees in Zaatari, Azraq, and KAP camps. Families in these camps who were under self-isolation in their shelters and those in the transit area received critical hygiene and sanitation supplies. Feedback on WASH services was collected through the 24/7 operated hotline, from ground staff and partners, and community representative networks.

A new 'Cash for WASH' initiative was piloted in 50 ITs where 9,789 beneficiaries (51 per cent females) were provided with cash transfers for the installation of water tanks and latrines and the purchase of critical hygiene items. The initiative

supported ongoing hygiene promotion activities, raising awareness on proper hygiene practices, safe water management, solid waste management, and increasing the sense of ownership of provided services.

Social protection

Hajati

The Hajati cash transfer programme assists children from vulnerable families at risk of dropping out-of-school or currently out-of-school. By supporting their enrolment and retention in basic education and mitigating negative coping mechanisms, children and youths' well-being is directly affected and concerning risks, such as child labour and early marriage, are minimized. The programme provides JOD 25 (US\$35) to each child per month during the school year, for a maximum of six children covered per household. The Hajati programme has shown significant results for increasing school participation, reducing multidimensional vulnerabilities and increasing the well-being of vulnerable children. A study by UNICEF Office of Research–Innocenti, in collaboration with UNICEF Jordan,⁷⁵ found that when children received Hajati cash support, they were: 1) more likely to go to school; 2) less likely to be engaged in economic activities, including being exposed to work-related hazards; 3) more likely to have three meals a day; 4) more likely to own more basic school items; 5) less likely to show symptoms of

73 50% female; 21% with disability; 81% camps, 11% host communities, 8% ITs

74 Including 500,000 students; 49% female; 15% disability; 16% camps, 82% host communities, 2% ITs,

75 UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti and UNICEF Jordan (August 2020). "The Difference a Dollar a Day Can Make: Lessons from UNICEF Jordan's Hajati cash transfer programme" Link

Social Protection and Cash Transfer | Jordan

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and funding	300,000	349,537 ¹	100,000	349,537
# of households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors	10,000	7,915 ²	50,000	0 ³

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ There is no UNICEF-specific result. This figure includes UNICEF technical and systems strengthening support to Government Social Protection and Cash Transfer programmes through the National Aid Fund. Total 26% female-headed households; 3% with disability. The overachievement is due to the Government's temporary expansion of the recovery of programme Takaful 3 (over 155,000 household during 2021) to support households impacted by COVID-19.

² 7,915 vulnerable households (27% female-headed); over 23,000 children (51% girls; 10.8% with disability; 82% Syrian). Underachievement is due to funding constraints.

³ UNICEF cannot report on the sector.

depression; and (6) less likely to report low self-esteem.

Social protection system strengthening

UNICEF Jordan continued systems strengthening efforts extended to NAF, through technical advice and support, process enhancements, system development and implementation of activities. These engagements have included the enhancement and expansion of the cash transfer information system; targeting and registration; and verification of eligible Jordanian households for the Takaful complementary support and COVID-19 response programme. Registration of the 2022 Takaful programme on-site and online resulted in the registration of 412,036 Jordanian households and 120,000 eligible households will be covered in 2022.

UNICEF also supported the development and integration of the government's National Unified Registry. This registry aims to build, develop and manage an integrated national information system that links sectors and coordinates information within a comprehensive national information network. This registry provides various data and information to all official and unofficial authorities and sectors in Jordan, and is being enhanced, expanded and utilized as the main gateway for governmental assistance and services.

Winterization in-kind and cash support

During winter months, the lack of adequate infrastructure or shelters for vulnerable families in informal tented settlements increased their exposure to wet and cold living conditions. UNICEF winterization assistance provides support to vulnerable families to increase their preparedness and fulfil their basic needs during the winter. Eligible children and households are targeted

for winterization cash support and prioritized for assistance, irrespective of their nationality or registration status. Following the inter-agency winterization task force guidance, eligible households received winter packages based on the number of household members. 76 UNICEF also provided vulnerable children enrolled in the Makani centres in refugee camps and host communities with winter kits (e.g. jackets and scarves) to support them in staying warm during the harsh winter.



"I started feeling completely different once I had new warm clothes and everything I needed."
– Ali, 17, Syrian refugee.

Makani

The Makani approach promotes the well-being of the most vulnerable children and adolescents in Jordan. Since 2016, the Makani programme has provided vulnerable children, adolescents and their parents with access to integrated services, including learning support services, community-based child protection services and skills building in 140

⁷⁶ This was calculated to cover a household's winter and heating needs. For the 2021 winter season, UNICEF distributed winterization cash support to 11,643 children (49% female) and 20,143 individuals, from 3,372 households (90% Syrian; 4% Jordanian; and 6% other nationalities). In addition, 5,000 children received winter clothing (51% female; 55% Syrian).



"I had too much free time before registering here, now I am happy to have the course to fill my days with something useful."
 – Tala, 16 years old.

Makani centres across the Kingdom⁷⁷. UNICEF continued its effective implementation of the Makani approach through in-person and blended modalities, reaching over 136,000 vulnerable individuals⁷⁸ with its integrated package of services, including over 52,010 (54 per cent female) children in learning support services. The Makani programme continued to build on its experience of remote service provision, in addition to returning to in-centre services by working closely with front-line staff and adjusting and aligning services to meet crucial needs. Throughout the pandemic, Makani centres have demonstrated an efficient response to sudden-onset emergencies.

Through the MOSD-UNICEF co-chaired Makani Steering Committee that was established with the support of the Minister of Social Development, UNICEF continued to advocate for the support of Makani centres to the most vulnerable children in Jordan, addressing the operational plans, updates and recommendations of Makani implementation.

Adolescents and youth

UNICEF Jordan enhanced its interventions that support young people in securing employment, developing an entrepreneurial mindset, achieving self-sufficiency, and developing capabilities to become agents of change. UNICEF continued delivery of comprehensive transferable 21st-century skills to 49,372 young people⁷⁹ (65 per cent female) with life, leadership, and employability skills training. The Learning to Earning programme enabled 5,328 young people (61 per cent female) to enrol in demand-driven, quality technical and vocational education and training courses. Technical and vocational skills training targeted sectors that were previously identified as in-demand including

beauty, hospitality, air-conditioning and refrigeration, creative media, industrial fashion design, and automotive sectors.

Another training on financial literacy, digital skills, English language, and leadership skills specifically targeted women. This Learning to Earning programme supported young people in finding paid internships, improved livelihood opportunities, and self-reliance and greater awareness of in-demand skills. The programme, through its entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives, focused on establishing and supporting home-based businesses, micro, small and medium enterprises, and social enterprises and 1,438 vulnerable young people (60 per cent female) in host communities as well as in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps have benefited in 2021.

Through the social innovation component of the programme, 7,247 young people (61 per cent female) received trainings on social innovation and social entrepreneurship, and over 619 youth-led ventures were designed and implemented across Jordan. These projects received advanced entrepreneurship training, technical trainings, seed funding and mentorship. Programme achievements have been supported through three, fully equipped youth centres in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps. UNICEF supported the establishment of three social innovation incubators in Amman, Tafileh and Ajloun, aimed at empowering the most vulnerable young people to identify the most pressing challenges in their communities and create entrepreneurial solutions to address them. UNICEF digitalization of its UPSHIFT⁸⁰ curricula on social innovation and social entrepreneurship represents a significant step in maximizing accessibility and empowering young people to engage with the programmes content in a self-learning, interactive way.

UNICEF also continued promoting the youth volunteering ecosystem, through the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Platform. Known as Nahno, platform this featured 252,426 volunteering activities for 79,738 young people (71 per cent female). Over two million hours of volunteering have been completed in 2021, including remote opportunities during COVID-19. In exchange for their volunteering, young people can benefit from training and networking opportunities offered by companies. The Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, launched the Al Hussein bin Abdullah II Award for Voluntary Service and the Jordanian Volunteerism Charter on

⁷⁷ 20 in camps, 69 in host communities and 51 in informal tented settlements
⁷⁸ Including over 109,188 children (55% female, 1.5 % children with disability). Of this total, 76 % live in host communities, 22 % in camps and three % in ITSs.
⁷⁹ A person 10-24 years old is considered an adolescent, youth, or young person.

⁸⁰ UPSHIFT is a methodology developed by UNICEF, to be adapted to different contexts and delivered in different settings, with the aim of providing adolescents and young people with social innovation and social entrepreneurship skills, as well as other transferable skills, including problem solving, critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and leadership.

Adolescents and Youth | Jordan

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	200,000	49,372 ¹
# of children/adolescents and youth involved in civic engagement initiatives	200,000	73,259 ²
# of adolescents and youth engaged in certified vocational trainings	3,000	5,328 ³
# of women and youth engaged in Home Based Business or social enterprises	200	1,438 ⁴

Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

1 65% female; 2% with disability. Location: 72% Host; 28% Camps (11% Azraq; 14% Za'atari). Nationality: 78% Jordanian; 21% Syrians; 1% other nationalities.

Underachievement due to limited funding secured for this component.

2 63% female; 2% with disability. Location: 92% Host; 8% Camps (4% Azraq, 5% Za'atari). Nationality: 86% Jordanian; 13% Syrians; 1% other nationalities. 59% Underachievement is due to limited funding secured for this component.

3 61% female; 49% Jordanian, 44% Syrian and 7% Palestinian. Reason for overachievement: Given the context in Jordan (the high percentage of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)), and alignment with donor interest, UNICEF was able to secure increased funding for this activity.

4 60% female. 84% Jordanian; 3% Syrian; 12% Palestinian; 1% Iraqi. Reason for overachievement: UNICEF was able to secure additional funding for this activity.

International Volunteer Day in 2021 at a ceremony organized by the Ministry of Youth (MOY), in partnership with the Crown Prince Foundation, Nahno and UNICEF. The award will be linked to Nahno as the basis for eligibility to apply for the award. The charter will promote a culture of volunteerism, stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation, and consolidate the efforts of volunteers around Jordan to advance this field.

Communication for development (C4D)

The MoH and UNICEF, in partnership with the World Health Organization, Royal Health Awareness Society and the National Council for Family Affairs, continued to lead a collaborative effort to unify messaging through the national risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) campaign on COVID-19. The focus was on reliable information, countering misinformation and promoting proper health practices and procedures. The national campaign reached an estimated 10 million impressions⁸¹

⁸¹ Please note that the reach figures are not unique. Disaggregation is not available.

by individuals per month through UNICEF partners' social media platforms. UNICEF also implemented RCCE activities aimed at increasing awareness and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccine to address vaccine hesitancy in host communities. An interactive theatre play by Jordanian actors was performed in nine locations across Jordan followed by a discussion facilitated by a health professional to address audience members questions and concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine. A mobile vaccination team was available on-site to vaccinate attendees. Of the 800 individuals that attended the plays, 14 per cent elected to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The MoH has requested the play to be performed in five more locations in 2022.

C4D, Community Engagement and AAP| Jordan

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of people reached through messaging on access to services	4,000,000	10,000,000 ¹
# of people participating in engagement action	2,000,000	2,060,996 ²

* Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

¹ Please note that the reach figures are not unique. Disaggregation is not available.

² Ibid.

IRAQ

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

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. Throughout 2021, UNICEF Iraq supported the Directorate of Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Kurdistan to deliver child protection and GBV prevention and response services to refugee children and families residing in and outside of refugee camps. As a result of these interventions, UNICEF and implementing partners reached 13,919 children (7,174 girls) with structured psychosocial support services, enhancing resilience and psychosocial well-being. In addition, 7,776 children (3,816 girls) benefited from family-based psychosocial support kits in combination with face-to-face or remote online support sessions. An added 1,737 children (768 girls) benefited from specialized child protection services including case management and legal support.

UNICEF reached 53,239 individuals (28,487 females) with awareness-raising and programmes for parenting education on the prevention of violence against children. Key prevention messages included child labour, child marriage and child abuse. UNICEF and partners reached 2,517 women and adolescent girls with life skills education, to enhance their skills and capacity to protect themselves. Finally, 2,517 women and girls accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.

As part of UNICEF strategy to strengthen child protection systems under UNICEF-UNHCR Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children, 86 (39 female) government and civil society organization social workers enhanced their skills on core child protection competencies. These skills included case management, MHPSS and adolescent girls' life skills education. UNICEF also led the review and development of the Child Rights Act for the Kurdistan Region, which incorporated provisions on protecting the rights of refugee children in Kurdistan.

UNICEF overachieved on two targets (provision of psychosocial support and awareness-raising on prevention of violence against children) by enhancing the skills and competencies of a higher number of social workers. However, UNICEF was unable to meet the target for delivery of specialized child protection services due to budget constraints.

Education

According to the E-Parwarda system (the Education Management Information System in place for the Kurdistan Region), UNICEF was crucial in supporting the enrolment of 32,013 Syrian refugee children (15,687 girls) in formal schools in Kurdistan. This allowed 7,953 refugee children (3,980 girls) to gain access to improved learning environments through the rehabilitation of nine refugee schools in Domiz 1 and 2 and Akre and Bardarash camps in the Dohuk governorate. UNICEF also helped provide 24 pre-fabricated classrooms with student desks and whiteboards for schools in and out of camps within the Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and General

Child Protection | Iraq

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	12,626	13,919 ¹	24,280	17,232
# of boys and girls who received specialized child protection services	2,470	1,737 ²	4,750	4,551
# of children and caretakers reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children	12,480	53,239 ³	24,959	90,832
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	12,480	2,517 ⁴	-	-

1 UNICEF and IP response: 7,174 females; Cluster response: 7,977 females

2 UNICEF and IP response: 768 females; Cluster response: 1,715 females. The target was not met due to budget constraints.

3 UNICEF and IP response: 28,487 females; Cluster response: 32,810 females. Overachievement is attributed to the use of remote awareness and working with the government. Working with the government costs significantly less than working with NGOs because the government covers staff salary.

4 UNICEF and IP response: 2,517 women and girls. GBV space in the refugee camp is covered by other organizations. Therefore, UNICEF focused on out-of-camp.

Directorates of Education in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk governorates to conduct Back to Learning (B2L) campaigns to identify out-of-school children and adolescents and support their enrolment in formal and non-formal education. The campaigns were conducted through 215 trained school counsellors (84 females) who were able to identify 4,060 out-of-school children (2,439 girls).

As a response to school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic and teacher strikes, UNICEF supported the general Directorates of Education in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in providing blended learning services to 7,300 refugee children in camp (3,580 girls) from Grades 1 to 6. These were provided through offline and distance (online and TV) learning. There were 27,852 children (13,664 girls) that benefited from the provision of individual learning materials, ensuring continuity of learning throughout 2021. In Dohuk governorate, 310 vulnerable children (168 girls), including orphans and children with disabilities, were provided with tablets to access the online learning platforms.

To ensure the safe operation of schools, 54 schools have been enabled to implement safe school protocols (infection prevention and control) through a series of interventions. This included the provision of hygiene supplies, hand sanitizers, and hand sanitization station/boxes and teacher training on hygiene promotion and safe school protocols.

In November 2021, the Kurdistan Regional Government approved the Refugee Integration Policy which promotes the inclusion of refugee children in the education system in Kurdistan. This was a major result of UNICEF and UNHCR advocacy efforts within the context of the Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children.



An AGT session at a refugee camp in Erbil

Several factors prevented UNICEF and partners from reaching the targets including delays by the Kurdistan Government in implementing the Refugee Integration Policy, and a shortage of funding which negatively affected the capacity of UNICEF and education cluster partners to respond to the needs of refugee children. Another major impact was from the governments delay in paying teachers' incentives. This caused teachers to strike and resulted in the suspension of education activities in refugee camp schools.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF Iraq provided continuation of health and nutrition services in all refugee camps in Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among vulnerable children and their mothers. Through its implementing partners, UNICEF vaccinated 27,833 under five (U5) children (13,638 girls) against polio as part of routine immunization activities. Routine immunization for Bacille-Calmet-Guerin (BCG), measles or measles-mumps-rubella and other vaccines were conducting, and 2,089 children were administered vitamin A.

Education | Iraq

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	39,000	32,013 ¹	60,300	57,369
# of children receiving individual learning materials	39,000	27,852 ²	67,740	60,198
# of schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)	50	54 ³	-	-

¹ UNICEF and IP response: 15,687 females; Cluster response: 29,448 females. The planned targets could not be reached due to funding gaps the ongoing dynamic movement of refugees to other informal settlements.

² UNICEF and IP response: 13,664 females; Cluster response: 30,416 females. The planned targets could not be reached due funding gaps and the ongoing dynamic movement of refugees to other informal settlements.

³ UNICEF and IP response: 32 schools; 16,876 children (8,175 girls)

Health and Nutrition | Iraq

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio in crisis affected areas through routine immunization	33,669	34,853 ¹	33,669	34,853
# of children and women accessing primary health-care in UNICEF supported facilities	35,785	37,901 ²	35,785	37,901
# of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in infection prevention and control (IPC)	1,257	1,377 ³	1,257	1,377
# of children and women accessing correct information on primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	35,785	37,901 ⁴	35,785	37,901
# of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	141	116 ⁵	141	116
# of children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	14,107	13,106 ⁶	14,107	13,106
# of U5s in camps provided with access to nutrition services (growth monitoring, screening).	14,107	13,848 ⁷	14,107	13,848
# primary caregivers of in camps children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	5,642	9,190 ⁸	5,642	9,190

1 UNICEF and IP response: 13,638 females; Cluster response: 13,638 females. UNICEF conducted a boosting campaign to revitalize the services, and this was one reason for having slightly more vaccinated children.

2 UNICEF and IP response: 18,571 females; Cluster response: 18,571 females

3 UNICEF and IP response: 645 females; Cluster response: 645 females

4 UNICEF and IP response: 18,571 females; Cluster response: 18,571 females

5 UNICEF and IP response: 57 females; Cluster response: 57 females

6 UNICEF and IP response: 6,423 females; Cluster response: 6,423 females

7 UNICEF and IP response: 6,784 females; Cluster response: 6,784 females

8 UNICEF and IP response: 9,190 females; Cluster response: 9,190 females

UNICEF and its partners conducted community-based outreach and advocacy activities focusing on health promotion and hygiene, reaching 15,939 individuals (9,908 females). In collaboration with UNICEF, the Government of Iraq included Infection Prevention and Control in all Primary Healthcare Centres training courses as a stand-alone session. As a result, 1,377 health care facility staff and community health workers (963 women) were reached with the training on the use and disposal of PPEs. UNICEF supported 37,901 U5 children and women (18,571 women/girls) with access to primary health care and accurate health messaging and information in UNICEF supported facilities by promoting the distribution of IEC materials, individual consultations, outreach visits by health promoters and focus group sessions.

UNICEF supported health teams provided growth monitoring services for 13,848 refugees children (6,784 girls). Among those screened, 116 children (57 girls) with severe acute malnutrition were identified and admitted for treatment. UNICEF also supported the Directorates of Health with supplies to manage malnourished children, including plumpy nut supplements, micronutrients powder and therapeutic milk. This intervention allowed 13,106 children under five years of age (6,784 girls) to receive micronutrient powder. Breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling reached 9,190 mothers to enhance their knowledge of breastfeeding.

A shortage of funding and incomplete procurement of supplies due to COVID-19 related restrictions created challenges for UNICEF and made it difficult to reach certain targets.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | Iraq

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results	Sector/ cluster 2021 target	Sector/ cluster total results
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	78,163	75,360 ¹	195,590	97,249
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	48,131	45,411 ²	39,304	45,411
# of camp residents with access to solid waste collection and disposal services at least 3 times per week in two camps in Duhok governorate	48,131	45,411 ³	94,831	94,577
# of camp residents with access to COVID-19 kits	71,355	59,079 ⁴	71,355	59,079
# of children accessing WASH facilities in learning environments (M/F)	25,772	12,500 ⁵	-	12,500

1 UNICEF and IP response: 37,941 females

2 UNICEF and IP response: 23,160 females

3 UNICEF and IP response: 23,160 females

4 UNICEF and IP response: 28,949 females. Underachievement for subject indicator due to UNICEF and cluster partner funding gap. This had a significant impact on the planned interventions and the progress of the ongoing activities. Hence the focus was to cover needs at the minimum level. UNICEF supports the humanitarian-development nexus for the safe and dignified return of the IDPs and to hand over the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in camps to local government.

5 UNICEF and IP response: 6,650 females

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF enabled 75,360 refugees (37,941 women and girls) in seven refugee camps in Erbil and Duhok to equitably access sufficient, affordable, and safe water. This full package of WASH services included the operation and maintenance of water provision and distribution systems (e.g., boreholes, reverse osmosis units pumping systems, elevated tanks, solar system, networks), purification materials (e.g., chlorine) and water quality assurance, testing and control. UNICEF enabled 45,411 refugee children and their families (23,160 women/girls) to access adequate and safe sanitation facilities through solid waste collection and disposal services at least three times per week. A series of interventions included the operation and maintenance of existing WASH facilities, upgrading WASH services in one public health care facility and hygiene promotion and awareness-raising activities.

Throughout the year, UNICEF Iraq also enabled 12,500 students (6,650 girls) to have access to safe and dignified WASH facilities in 20 schools (13 schools

in Dohuk and seven in Zakho districts). UNICEF supported 59,079 camp residents (30,130 women/girls) who benefited from the provision of COVID-19 kits to improve infection prevention and control. The kits included soap bars, toothpaste and brushes, shampoo, sanitary napkins and laundry detergent. In addition, 7,010 hygiene kits were distributed to 35,000 individuals (17,800 females) in the four camps Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa) within Erbil during the month of November 2021.

Some of the planned targets could not be reached due to a shortage of funding and the ongoing dynamic movement of the target refugee population to other informal settlements.

Communication for development (C4D)

In 2021, UNICEF supported hygiene promotion and COVID-19 RCCE interventions in refugee camps in Dohuk and Erbil. Throughout the year, 85,788 individuals (an estimated 42,465 women/

C4D, Community Engagement and AAP | Iraq

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of people reached with messages on access to services	82,000	85,788
# of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	18,000	17,944

girls) were reached with messages on access to services through community-based sessions, tent-to-tent mobilizations, community gatherings and information sharing activities conducted by trained community mobilizers. Additionally, 76 youth and adolescents (40 per cent girls) enhanced their skills on how to plan and deliver awareness-raising and outreach campaigns on the COVID-19 pandemic, personal hygiene and water conservation.

As a result of UNICEF interventions, 17,944 individuals (estimated 10,080 women/girls) participated in engagement actions for social and behavioural change in Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniyah. These included individuals who were reached through health and hygiene promotion, back to learning, child protection issues and COVID-19 preventive measures. PPS kits have benefited 2,381 children (1,195 girls) in and outside of camps ensuring access to face-to-face and remote sessions. UNICEF identified and targeted 1,921 refugee children and adolescents (752 girls) who were out-of-school or dropped out-of-school through awareness and behaviour change sessions. These children also benefited from additional administrative support from education mobilizers, which led to the return of 1,550 (604 girls) to formal and non-formal education systems.

EGYPT

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF Egypt mainstreamed child protection interventions in 77 family clubs across eight governorates. This ensured that 6,370 Syrian children, adolescents and youth participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support, life skills and child protection programmes. These interventions also reached 3,904 Syrian parents who participated in positive parenting programmes.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to reach Syrian families. In cooperation with the MoHP, UNICEF supported access for Syrian families to essential maternal, child health and nutrition services at the PHC level and referrals to secondary health care providers. UNICEF Egypt provides technical and financial support to MoHP to support refugees and migrant children and women accessing routine vaccinations and health consultations for children under five. Refugee and migrant children can also access the services offered inside the UNICEF supported model family clubs such as psychosocial support, positive parenting and case management services. UNICEF ensured that 27,321 refugee children under five years of age received essential health care services (e.g. immunization, growth monitoring and promotion, care of a sick child) and

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA | Egypt

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children accessing mental health and psychosocial support	70,000	25,490 ¹
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions	5,000	0 ²
# of women and men participating in positive parenting programs	20,000	9,761 ³
# of children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi-sectoral case management	15,000	3,209 ⁴
# of children, adolescents and youth with specific needs including with disabilities benefitting from specialized CP support	500	84 ⁵

¹ The low figure is due to the funding gap in the Child Protection Section (85 %). CP Requested to change the target in Quarter 2.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Total number of the children, adolescents and youth with specific needs (including disabilities) benefitting from specialized CP support. The section provided the service to 25,490 (84 with specific needs).

Health and Nutrition | Egypt

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children under 5 vaccinated against polio	16,000,000	16,535,878 ¹
# of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	677,286	35,552 ²
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	7,500	0 ³

¹ These results are based on the MoHP report after the Polio Campaign. The target was an estimated figure based on statistical evidence for the age group. The result is based on the Polio Campaign outreach that included Egyptian and non-Egyptian children.

² UNICEF Egypt CO is reporting on refugees only in this indicator. Based on the Motherhood and Childhood Health Department, MoHP there are 30,552 refugees and 546,098 beneficiaries from the host community.

³ Due to the funding gap, there were no interventions in critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services.

8,231 refugee women benefited from antenatal care service in UNICEF supported facilities. As a first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to the refugee population, UNICEF and MoHP conducted a training for 200 Syrian community health workers on the Monitoring and Management Information System.

Education

UNICEF supported 13,904 refugee children accessing formal or non-formal education through the provision of education cash grants for pre-primary education. A total of 4,382 children were reached with life skills education and 1,135 teachers were trained on various topics such as play-based learning, life skills, and online teaching. The MoETE, in collaboration with UNICEF, completed minor rehabilitation work of 402 public schools, benefiting

428,503 host community children and 9,825 refugee children. In addition, UNICEF supported 66 refugee community schools with 125,000 hygiene supplies. In partnership with Ain Shams University, UNICEF conducted a rapid mapping exercise, identifying existing learning assessments tools focusing on foundational literacy, numeracy skills and remediation programmes, that will be used to assess and address learning loss of refugee and host community children in Egypt.

Communication for development (C4D), community engagement and AAP

UNICEF took the lead in developing weekly social listening reports to promote the COVID-19 vaccine using Talkwalker, a social media analytics platform.

Education | Egypt

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	9,000	7,115
# of children receiving individual learning materials	46,000	27,993 ¹
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	183,000	4,382 ²
# of teachers and education personnel trained	17,500	1,179 ³

¹ In 2021, a total of 27,993 children (12,078 Syrians, 15,915 Africans and other nationalities) directly or indirectly benefitted from education learning materials. Out of the 27,993 children, 21,693 refugee children (10,850 Syrians, 9,821 Africans and 1,022 other nationalities) indirectly benefitted from LEGO/DUPLO kits and in-kind donations of books to schools where 6,3000 refugee children (1,288 Syrians, 4,964 Africans and 108 other nationalities) have been received.

² A total of 4,382 children (2,488 Syrians, 1,212 Africans, 580 Egyptians and 102 other nationalities) benefitted from life skills education, out of which 3,774 children (2,249 Syrians, 941 African, 498 Egyptians and 86 other nationalities) were reached with the LSCE extra-curricular toolkit. 167 children (109 Syrians, 54 Egyptians, 1 African and 3 other nationalities) through the Learning Hub and 441 children (130 Syrians, 270 Africans, 28 Egyptians, 13 other nationalities) through the LEGO summer festival. The low result was due to a 68% funding gap.

³ A total of 1,179 teachers (333 Syrians, 783 Africans, 48 Egyptians and 15 other nationalities) were trained out of which 286 teachers (219 Syrians, 121 Africans, 44 Egyptians and 2 other) were trained on LSCE toolkit and COM manuals, 138 teachers (91 Africans, 3 other) on integrating LP in teaching, and 655 teachers (106 Syrian, 539 Africans, 10 other) on TPTP and/or LEGO (235 out of 655 were trained on both topics). The low result was due to a 76% funding gap.

C4D, Community Engagement and AAP

Indicators	2021 target	UNICEF total results
# of people participating in engagement actions (for a social and behavioural change)	250,000	0 ¹

¹ No interventions in 2021 due to funding gap.

This took place on UNICEF, MoHP and WHO platforms and reached 106 million users. Under the leadership of MoPED and in partnership with Ministry of Social Solidarity and MoHP, the integration of RapidPro with the national registry system was completed. This registry reached 4,729,845 households and engaged with 3,194,122 people on SMS regarding COVID-19 prevention and response, registration of newborn children, immunization reminders, cash transfer conditionalities and tracking the positive parenting behaviours of trained parents. The service also supported the MoHP polio campaign to address the polio outbreak. UNICEF Egypt supported the launch of Waqtena to provide support to parents during COVID-19 and beyond. The development of the SBC Model on acceptance, which will work to enhance coexistence between migrants and host communities, is set to be launched the first quarter of 2022. Feedback mechanisms established by the government, with UNICEF support, have successfully

engaged 4,970,944 people. UNICEF Egypt has undertaken a regular, real-time telephone-based survey to assess the impact of COVID-19 on children's access to education and health services.

Multi-sectoral partnerships

Multi-sectoral case management services reached 2,045 children and distributed 2,500 blankets and 5,000 winterization kits to refugee children in five governorates. UNICEF worked in coordination with NCCM, UNHCR and IOM to finalize a simplified referral pathway to align with the CoTM SoPs and draft an action plan to train officials in four boarder governorates. In partnership with UNHCR, Kidzania, NCCM and MoSS, UNICEF celebrated World Children's Day with 300 Egyptian and Syrian children in Cairo where they received hygiene kits, water flasks, UNICEF-branded jackets and face masks.

Results Achieved from Humanitarian Thematic Funding

TURKEY

Contributions in 2021 from global humanitarian thematic funding have proven to be critical to the continuation of ongoing programmes across priority sectors and the start of new partnerships to reach the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish children. Despite the limited amount of humanitarian thematic funding contributions received, the flexible and multi-year nature of these funds, when combined with other available emergency resources, has made a significant difference in the lives of children in Turkey.

Education

With the contribution of humanitarian thematic funds and other donor funding, schools in Turkey were equipped to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission with the start of the 2021-2022 school year and transition to face-to-face education and learning. UNICEF used these funds to support educational institutions to procure necessary supplies (e.g., cleaning materials, masks, disinfectants) and cleaning services to provide safe and hygienic learning environments in line with the Ministry of Health's COVID-19 health, hygiene, and safety standards. This support was provided to 764 schools and 490 public education centres with EBA centres (MoNE's learning centres connected to their distance learning platform) across 81 provinces. These efforts benefited 323,488 children (162,623 girls; 160,865 boys), including 82,791 refugees (44,681 girls; 38,110 boys).

Multi-sectoral partnerships

Humanitarian thematic funds also contributed to the start of a new partnership with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, aimed at increasing the delivery of social services in support of the most vulnerable children and their families from refugee and host communities. With a population 2,143,020, Şanlıurfa has the fourth highest concentration of Syrian refugees in the country, with Syrians making up nearly 20 per cent of the total population living in the province. In 2021, through

multisectoral municipality partnerships at the local level, more than 26,000 children, caregivers and young people benefited from child protection, education, and adolescent development activities. Programme implementation with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality started in June 2021 and reached 1,441 (771 females, 670 males) vulnerable refugees and Turkish beneficiaries with a variety of essential multi-sectoral services in the first six months of operation. The initial stages of the partnership with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality were marked with comprehensive capacity-building of the newly recruited municipality staff. Outreach to more beneficiaries is expected to sharply increase in 2022 and beyond. Municipalities are key stakeholders in reaching out to and building trust with refugee and host communities, given their public role and mandate to provide social services as per the legal framework.

Flexible and multi-year funding like the humanitarian thematic funds, combined with other donor contributions, is critical to continue essential services and launch new and innovative programmes

Due to the protracted nature of the Syria refugee response crisis and new emerging priorities and emergencies in other countries, vital programmes and activities often remain under-funded. Flexible and multi-year funding like the humanitarian thematic funds, combined with other donor contributions, is critical to continue essential services and launch new and innovative programmes, such as the partnership with Şanlıurfa municipality, to ensure local ownership and long-term, sustainable development.

LEBANON

Education

Through the Global Education Thematic funding, a consultant was deployed to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to support the academic and pedagogical aspects of Directorate of Educational Guidance (DOPS) activities with UNICEF. The consultant was responsible for preparing a framework for monitoring and evaluation of the DOPS counsellors' school visits that build on the teachers' Competency Framework adapted by MEHE. In addition, the consultant is developing an action plan to build the capacity of DOPS counsellors towards achieving the competencies depicted in the Counsellor Competency Framework adapted by MEHE. This funding also supported the midterm review (MTR) of the Reaching all Children with Education Response Plan (2017-2021), which was finalized in 2021. For formal education, the MTR encourages the extension of the pilot project for the inclusion of children with disabilities to afternoon shift schools,

given the positive impact noticed in the morning shift at pilot schools. Regarding measuring quality of learning, the MTR recommends adopting internationally accepted definitions to measure quality indicators such as completion, retention, and transition. Finally, the MTR highlights the lack of centralized data at the MEHE level, the lack of data management and the non-existence of data processes and analysis. A centralized, robust data system will allow an evidence-based analysis of the impact of this project. There are plans to address this and create a robust data system in 2022.

Adolescents and youth

Further, global thematic funding was integral for UNICEF to implement youth and adolescent development programmes and provide training, mentorship and start-up grants for Syrian and Lebanese youth affected by the multiple crises in the country. The impact of this funding is outlined in the case study in Annex II.

JORDAN

Child protection

In 2021, UNICEF Jordan continued advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive Child Rights Law and the amended Juvenile Law, which were presented to the legal Bureau of the Prime Minister. To bolster support for their adoption, UNICEF and NCFA organized an advocacy workshop with legislators, judges, department heads and media to present key results of the laws' cost-effectiveness study commissioned in 2019. UNICEF also supported the NCFA in finalizing the national study on VAC, released in December 2021, which provides up-to-date data on VAC and will inform evidence-based actions for the coming years. Funds from this thematic funding grant enabled NCFA to conduct training of trainers for 32 members of national and local teams (comprising staff from line ministries and departments) involved in the national child death review process.

In 2021, UNICEF Jordan continued advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive Child Rights Law and the amended Juvenile Law

Thematic funding supported MOSD's Early Intervention (EI) programme. Three EI units in MOSD community rehabilitation centres were equipped to provide EI services for children aged 0-5 years with disabilities and/or developmental delays. Thematic funds enabled UNICEF to provide remote support and services through the WhatsApp application and to develop e-training courses for caregivers and EI specialists on home-based EI interventions in a

COVID-19 context.

Education

In 2021, thematic funding supported UNICEF to hire two database consultants to support an attendance monitoring system at camp-level for over 35,000 students. The system supports the tracking of COVID-19 close contacts in camp schools and will be used by principals to inform school development planning. It will also be used to identify, track and support students at risk of dropout. A sustainability workshop for Learning Bridges⁸² was held in June 2021 and brought together representatives from UNICEF, the MOE and other education actors in Jordan, to reflect on lessons learned during the first year of implementation and to brainstorm the way forward. This fund also supported UNICEF technical assistance to advance the Learning Bridges programme and the attendance monitoring system.

Flexible funds were critical in assisting UNICEF to offset funding gaps for urgent programming needs and to adapt programming to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable children negatively impacted by COVID-19. As funding for education decreases, education needs increase due to the impact of COVID-19 related extended school closures, continued flexible funding is important for learning recovery.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF supported immunization services for Syrian children under 5 years of age living in Azraq refugee camp. This allowed 6,490 children (48 per cent girls) to receive measles vaccines and 6,334 children (48 per cent girls) were vaccinated against polio. This grant was also used to cover freight cost for various emergency supplies that were procured in 2021.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Global humanitarian thematic funding supported critical interventions where funding gaps existed in WASH programming. These funds supported two major contracts for the provision of water and sanitation services at King Abdullah Park (KAP) and wastewater management at Azraq camp, ensuring a safe and clean environment for 38,630 refugees. With a shortage of funds and several multi-year grants expiring in 2021, thematic funding ensured the continuation of WASH services and uninterrupted access to life-saving WASH interventions in Azraq and KAP camps. These funds also supported 9,789 vulnerable people (51 per cent female; 13 per cent with a disability) living in ITSS around Jordan through the 'Cash for WASH' initiative, which provided cash transfers for the installation of water tanks and

⁸² Learning Bridges is a national blended learning programme by the MOE and UNICEF which has enabled 499,765 students (65% female) in Grades 4 to 9 to continue to learn.

latrines and the purchase of essential hygiene items. Support was also extended to an implementing partner for hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities to limit the spread of COVID-19 virus in the ITS communities.

Social protection

Hajati

Global thematic funding helped ensure that the Hajati cash transfer programme was able to reach vulnerable children. Hajati proved to be a key safety net for beneficiaries; with 23,000 children reached throughout the year, 294 were reached with support from global thematic funding. The funds ensured UNICEF could continue working and communicating with Hajati beneficiaries and ensure the maintenance of grievance and redress mechanisms through UNICEF helpline. Bayanati, the online monitoring and data management system of UNICEF Jordan, enabled the establishment of referral pathways for complementary interventions to children in need of specialized services. Global thematic funding was critical to ensuring the successful operation of this programme. The fund also supported UNICEF to provide approximately 14,100 winter kits to the most vulnerable children in refugee camps and host communities to help them stay warm during the harsh winter season.

Makani

Thematic funds were also integral in supporting the Makani programme. UNICEF Jordan reached over 52,010 (54 per cent girls, 1.6 per cent children with disability) with LSS and over 78,715 vulnerable children (56 per cent girls, 1.7 per cent children with disability) with child protection messages, unstructured activities and psychosocial support through CBCP activities. Using remote and in-person modalities, these activities reached 563 children with LSS and 4,127 children with CBCP. UNICEF continued to engage with parents and caregivers through an in-person package of ECD parenting programmes.⁸³ These programmes aimed to help parents adopt crucial skills, such as nonviolent discipline, early learning stimulation and acceptable caregiving practices and reached 154 children (50 per cent female) and 296 (90 per cent female) parents.

Global thematic funding supported UNICEF in providing skills building trainings with a focus on life skills, financial literacy, innovation and digital literacy skills for 25,638 vulnerable adolescents and youth (63 per cent female) through Makani centres. The training, which reached 278 (63 per cent female)

adolescents and youth, included key cognitive soft skills, such as communication, teamwork, critical thinking, self-management and entrepreneurial skills and basic financial and digital literacy skills.⁸⁴

Adolescents and youth

Adolescents and youth took part in skills building and transition from learning to earning programmes which proved even more important amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF provided over 500 youth (60 per cent female) with transferable skills and market-driven training, including leadership and soft skills, financial literacy, and technical and vocational training, to increase employability and the chances of becoming self-reliant. Funding allowed for a study to assess the knowledge, skills and attitudes that are seen as key by Jordanian employers and young people for successful employment. A gap analysis was conducted to determine if young people have these skills; the results of the study will be received in 2022.⁸⁵ This is expected to support a youth competency framework and curriculum, aimed at informing and harmonizing the non-formal and formal vocational education and training sectors, and make them more relevant to the needs of young people and the local labour market.

UNICEF provided over 500 youth (60 per cent female) with transferable skills and market-driven training, including leadership and soft skills, financial literacy, and technical and vocational training

Communication for development (C4D)

Global humanitarian thematic funding enabled UNICEF to continue supporting the MoH in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Part of this support was aimed at countering misinformation regarding COVID-19 vaccination and conducting social listening activities to identify and compile community concerns and challenges under the national RCCE campaign. This entailed gathering feedback and data during the implementation of key activities; daily monitoring of observing and reporting practices in public areas; tracking and sharing information on social and mass media; and mapping rumours and misinformation in the field and among communities. UNICEF compiled the feedback and data, and utilized Talkwalker, a social media analytics platform, to conduct analysis to identify and verify feedback and develop analysis reports.

⁸³ This includes 1) better parenting programme for parents with children aged 0-8 years; 2) parent-child programme for parents with children aged 4-5 years; and 3) "zero to three" programmes for parents with children under 4 years of age.

⁸⁴ Skills also included the provision of ICDL training and certificate.

⁸⁵ The study is expected to be published in April 2022.

Cross-sectoral activities (COVID-19)

Funding for cross-sectoral activities related to COVID-19 were essential to provide WASH interventions in Za'atari refugee camp, for safe water and a clean environment to more than 79,000 people (50 per cent female; 30 per cent with a disability). With the support from this grant, RCCE initiatives continued in Azraq, Za'atari and KAP camps through implementing partners and volunteers, reaching all 117,600 beneficiaries with approved messages disseminated through WhatsApp groups and social media platforms. Campaigns focused on water conservation, hygiene promotion and information regarding COVID-19 protection and prevention. UNICEF ensured the distribution of soap bars and hygiene kits in Syrian refugee camps and ITSs and the operation and maintenance of the only water supply system at the Rukban settlement.

IRAQ

Low resource allocation by the government and limited capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities continue to impact the work of UNICEF Iraq. Thematic Humanitarian Funding allocated for the Syrian refugee response enabled UNICEF to fill funding gaps, provide timely support to those most in need, and support the three critically under-funded sectors⁸⁶ of WASH, child protection and health and nutrition.

Low resource allocation by the government and limited capacity of local authorities to provide basic services and respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities continue to impact the work of UNICEF Iraq.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Thematic funding has enabled UNICEF to provide continuity of services and fill gaps in the provision of WASH services inside Syrian refugee camps. Due to the flexible nature of this funding, UNICEF was able to quickly respond to critical WASH needs and ensure the provision of safe water and sanitation services in the six refugee camps in Dohuk and Erbil⁸⁷, reaching 75,360 Syrian refugees (37,941 women and girls). Other services included regular operation and maintenance of water systems (e.g. boreholes, elevated tanks and networks), desludging and garbage collection and disposal, repairs to water

networks, and water quality and quantity assurance and control. This has contributed to 15 per cent of the results, in complementarity with other non-thematic grants.

Thematic Humanitarian Funding enabled UNICEF to provide timely, life-saving child protection prevention and response services to refugee children in need of care and protection, contributing to 27 per cent of the child protection programme results. UNICEF Iraq was able to deliver child protection services for 27,443 individuals and 5,923 children (3,00 girls) with psychosocial support services. UNICEF also supported 474 children (210 girls) with specialized child protection services including case management and legal support and 14,534 individuals (7,777 female) with awareness-raising on prevention of violence against children. To address reproductive health and prevention of GBV, 589 adolescent girls benefited from life skills education.

Health and nutrition

Humanitarian Thematic Funds were partially utilized to address the health and nutrition needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq, contributing to 20 per cent of the overall results in this sector. UNICEF ensured continuation of routine immunization services and default tracing through capacity-building of healthcare workers and community engagement. This included the following:

Support of the COVID-19 vaccination roll out in the refugee camps. It is worth noting that, since August 2021, in collaboration with UNHCR and WHO, UNICEF started the roll out of COVID-19 vaccinations in refugee camps before extending it to IDPs camps. This included training of health care workers, provision of supplies and cold chain, vaccination reporting and registration, and community engagement.

Promotion of the establishment of a facility for "kangaroo mother care" benefiting premature or low birthweight new-borns. Funds were used provide training to healthcare workers on appropriate newborn care; community volunteers on identifying danger signs amongst new mothers and their newborn babies; counselling in infant and young child feeding (IYCF); procurement of basic supplies; and on-the-job training.

Enhancing early newborn care through a programme of home-visits for mothers in five refugee camps, who delivered in a maternity unit but left within a few hours (a common practice in Iraq) or who delivered at home. Early newborn care included newborn home screening and postnatal assessments, along with counselling of their mothers.

⁸⁶ In 2021, WASH was underfunded by 59%, Child Protection by 68% and Health and nutrition by 66%.

⁸⁷ Domiz 1, Domiz 2 in Dohuk and Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa in Erbil.

Contributing to the construction and equipment of vaccine stores serving impacted health districts; ensuring availability of storage capacity for routine immunization and COVID-19 vaccines deployment.

Collectively, these services constitute a comprehensive package of health services that would not be otherwise available to Syrian refugees in the target locations. This highlights the incredibly flexible nature of Humanitarian Thematic Funds, which allow UNICEF to enhance complementarity among its programmes as well as among different donors, thereby filling critical funding gaps and avoiding duplication of efforts. This also demonstrates how thematic, rather than earmarked, funding offered a much more flexible and appropriate mechanism for UNICEF humanitarian response.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that humanitarian thematic funding has allowed UNICEF to ensure faster delivery of assistance, thereby increasing its ability to respond to time-critical needs. This particularly flexible source of funds contributed to strengthening and ensuring continuity of UNICEF human resource capacity and improving emergency programme coordination. This fostered cross-sectoral collaborations and coordination of the humanitarian response on the ground. Stronger technical guidance and quality assurance by UNICEF staff improved programme planning, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian projects, which enhanced the quality of implementation.

The team's technical leadership was essential for 1) the development of a context specific guidance and methodology to determine humanitarian needs and plan targets for the refugee crisis with robust planning assumptions; 2) quality assurance of programmatic inputs; and 3) development of the consolidated response plans in line with regional and global guidance. Field monitoring of activities has played a critical role, especially in 2021, within the context of COVID-19. By guaranteeing continuity of funding, Humanitarian Thematic Funds have allowed UNICEF to be a more predictable and dependable partner to other United Nations agencies and other partners, especially in its capacity as Cluster/Sub-Cluster co-coordinator.



An AGT session at a refugee camp in Erbil

EGYPT

In 2021, UNICEF Egypt provided education cash grants to 7,081 pre-primary refugee children⁸⁸ from Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta for 2020-21 and 2021-22 academic school years. This partially covered the direct and indirect costs of education including school fees, uniforms, school bags, and transportation.

In 2021, UNICEF Egypt provided education cash grants to 7,081 pre-primary refugee children

This also played an essential role in supporting vulnerable refugee children to access equal early learning opportunities. Based on a vulnerability assessment, a total of 428 refugee children received extra cash assistance to the education cash grant. In addition, 20 Syrian out-of-school students benefited from the Learning Enhancement Programme, a skills training programme that focuses on language, digital and life skills to further their learning. A total of 2,892 children benefitted from life skills education and 3,774 children were reached through the roll out of the life skills and citizenship education (LSCE) extracurricular toolkit. This toolkit focused on 14 life skills and themes such as diversity, body and health, ending violence, living together and gender. Another 167 children benefited from life skills activities through the Learning Hub and 441 children have been reached through the LEGO summer festival. UNICEF Egypt, in collaboration with Ain Shams University, conducted a rapid mapping exercise to identify existing national and international learning assessments tools. This map will help identify foundational literacy, numeracy skills and existing remediation programmes and assess and address learning loss of refugee and host community children in Egypt. UNICEF and MoHP conducted a training for 200 Syrian CHWs on the Monitoring and Management Information System, as a first step towards digitalization of the monitoring and reporting system related to refugee populations.

⁸⁸ Out of the total 13,884 refugee children, 9,561 refugee children received the education cash grant for the 2020-2021 academic year and 4,323 refugee children for the 2021-2022 academic year.

Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

TURKEY

This was the first year of implementation for the Turkey-UNICEF Country Programme 2021-2025. In line with national priorities and adopting a multi-sectoral approach, the programme supports the development and well-being of children during key stages of the life cycle from early childhood to adolescence. It emphasizes improved support for inclusive education, integrated social protection and child protection services. Humanitarian actions, mainly related to the impact of the Syria crisis, have increasingly been integrated into development programming. The Country Programme aims at achieving results at-scale by strengthening systems and enhancing capacity for equitable and inclusive services and opportunities. Other strategies include contributing to equitable policymaking, and promoting institutional and social norms, behaviour, and practices that respect and achieve child rights.

Contributions to coordinated inter-agency assessments

In Turkey, UNICEF continues to focus 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. UNICEF provides targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and families on the move across Turkey.

There were some restrictions on data-collection among refugee populations, but UNICEF benefited from the collaboration within the education, protection and basic needs sector working groups for regular needs and situation assessments as per the 3RP priority programme areas. UNICEF is a member of the inter-agency IM WG, and provides programme monitoring inputs within the 3RP⁸⁹, including monthly sectoral dashboards and reporting based on data collected from partners through ActivityInfo⁹⁰. As part of the 3RP coordination efforts in Turkey, UNICEF continued to lead the Education

Working Group (WG), its sub-WG in south-east Turkey and the Child Protection WG, including its south-east Turkey Sub-WG. UNICEF is contributing to 3RP Basic needs and Health Sector WGs at national and sub-regional levels. In addition, UNICEF is an active member of the inter-agency PSEA Network and 3RP Working Groups on Gender and Gender-based Violence, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Contingency Planning.

Systems in place to plan, monitor and evaluate results

The day-to-day and a regular technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of activities was a continuous process throughout 2021, in close collaboration with its government and NGO partners for ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of programme interventions. UNICEF has a comprehensive internal, technical and financial monitoring system allowing progress against final targets to be systematically monitored. A combination of tools is used and include online interactive platforms for reporting real-time data, data verification and validation procedures and regular field monitoring visits. These have been operationalized by UNICEF and its implementing partners. Monitoring and evaluation are gender-sensitive, ensuring implementation of the rights-based approach working method principles (participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency). UNICEF has an up-to-date and needs-based integrated monitoring and evaluation plan. This helps ensure key and strategic studies and evaluations can inform programmes and be used for advocacy in the priority areas.

UNICEF has a comprehensive internal, technical and financial monitoring system allowing progress against final targets to be systematically monitored.

UNICEF worked to enhance data and statistics on children in Turkey with administrative data systems or planned household surveys. These efforts resulted in strategic partnerships with the Turkish Statistical Institute, the presidency of the Strategy and Budget, and the Ministry of Family and Social Services to identify, map and address the data gaps related to children, including those for SDGs.

A partnership with Koc University (KU) was extended in 2021 and aims at strengthening evaluation knowledge generation and sharing, capacity on monitoring, and evaluation among public and CSO organization. There is ongoing discussion about turning KU's Independent Evaluation Lab into a regional hub, or a centre of excellence for evaluation, a project that could benefit all countries in the region.

⁸⁹ The 3RP planning cycle is normally conducted for 2 years, with regular annual reviews and adjustment of implementation strategy and M&E framework.

⁹⁰ An online platform used by all 3RP partners in Turkey since 2017.

LEBANON

Contributions to coordinated inter-agency assessments

UNICEF contributed to the ninth annual survey of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, the 2021 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees. This household survey was conducted in June and July jointly by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. Survey teams visited 5,035 randomly selected Syrian refugee households covering all districts across Lebanon.

A sub-working group was established as part of the RCCE Task Force to respond to the COVID-19 emergency, to define and recommend key initiatives for accountability to affected populations across RCCE members, including NGOs, academic institutions and other United Nations agencies. The technical group continued to provide advice and support until it was no longer needed in October 2021.

Systems in place to plan, monitor and evaluate results

UNICEF updated its child-level monitoring capability for NFE, maintaining a wealth of monitoring data on actual profiles and immediate outcomes for children in NFE programmes, including evidence of lessons learned, transparency and value for money. The customized approach has led to improved academic and social performance within NFE programmes and improved coordination, notably for cash assistance.

UNICEF has launched the Municipal Snapshot project in prioritized municipalities with the aim of setting a baseline of child-related key indicators.

UNICEF has launched the Municipal Snapshot project in prioritized municipalities with the aim of setting a baseline of child-related key indicators. This baseline will be a key element to guide field office in planning for the next period and provides an opportunity to build the capacity of municipalities to gather information for use in planning, decision-making and problem solving.

To increase the capacity of specialised disability organizations on disability inclusion, an assessment was conducted, and capacity-building plans developed for specialised disability and non-formal education partners. The assessment was conducted through the Youth Association for the Blind, a local non-government organization with extensive

experience in the inclusive school model and its implementation.

To systematically monitor the impact of community engagement through COVID-19 interventions, five qualitative and quantitative tools were developed, and 25 staff from 11 organizations received training. Interviews were conducted with seven RCCE partners to document best practices, lessons learned and to explore innovative, new and contextualized community engagement interventions for future replication.

UNICEF continues to monitor the situation through several section-related and multi-thematic indicators, allowing the sections to monitor for sudden changes that might occur in the unstable situation of Lebanon.

JORDAN

To ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP), UNICEF Jordan ensures there is two-way communication and regular information sharing with beneficiaries. Mechanisms for feedback and complaints, the engagement of the community in programme design and improvement, and evidence-based analysis of the changing context are all key elements to obtaining and utilizing relevant feedback.

Systems in place to plan, monitor and evaluate results

As part of its regular monitoring and evaluation of the Hajati programme, UNICEF Jordan conducts a yearly survey to a representative sample of Hajati beneficiaries. This survey allows UNICEF to analyse potential improvements in educational outcomes, changes in multidimensional and economic vulnerabilities and receive feedback from beneficiaries to ensure that the programme is meeting their needs.

UNICEF produced updated evidence on the situation of children from different vulnerable communities through the following analysis and assessment studies:

- Baseline socioeconomic analysis of children living in informal tented settlements (ITS)⁹¹
- Vulnerability assessment on the Syrian Refugees living in refugee camps⁹²
- Policy briefs to understand the situation of the

⁹¹ ITS Baseline Report.pdf (unicef.org)

⁹² Data Analysis has been completed and the report is expected to be launched during Q1/Q2 2022.

Dom community and impact of UNICEF programmes on their learning and well-being⁹³

- Study on the Hajati programme aiming to analyse how to maximize the impact of cash transfers for vulnerable adolescents in Jordan⁹⁴
- Evaluation of the Inclusive Education Programme with results due in 2022
- Study of the Learning Bridges programme by an international consultancy firm (providing design and implementation services) with results due in 2022

UNICEF Jordan monitors the performance of water and wastewater networks through the hotline feedback mechanism in Za'atari and Azraq camps. The hotlines for WASH complaints are run by call centres for Za'atari and Azraq camps and offer beneficiaries, partners, and other individuals' confidential feedback and complaints mechanisms regarding the operation and management of water and wastewater networks, including network misuse and damage. Hotline numbers are displayed on the toilet blocks, tap stands and desludging trucks. UNICEF also utilized existing community social networks to disseminate key messages to the community and receive feedback on services provided.

UNICEF Jordan understands that an important component of monitoring activities includes asking beneficiaries for their feedback.

UNICEF Jordan understands that an important component of monitoring activities includes asking beneficiaries for their feedback. Through field monitoring visits, staff document the feedback from beneficiaries about the services provided through Makani centres. That feedback is channelled back to UNICEF Jordan programme sections to guide changes to their interventions. UNICEF conducted three rounds of beneficiary feedback surveys jointly with other agencies to assess and address challenges and gaps in the delivery of child protection case management services for children in refugee camps and host communities. Through its interventions, UNICEF reached 136,859 individuals to increase knowledge and access to safe channels to report cases of SEA.

⁹³ www.gage.odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Empowering-adolescents-through-an-integrated-programming-approach.pdf

⁹⁴ This was released in July 2021 to identify economic barriers (e.g. costs of schooling, labour market 'pull' factors and returns on investment to formal education) and non-economic barriers (e.g. school violence and legal constraints to enrolment) to education in Jordan, taking into consideration gender and disability status differences and to provide evidence-based recommendations for overcoming the barriers facing adolescents, especially those at risk of dropping out, with a particular focus on strengthening UNICEF's Hajati cash transfer programme and maximizing its synergies with Makani centres.

To monitor the quality of adolescent and youth programmes, UNICEF Jordan administered pre- and post-programme completion surveys to measure the effectiveness of the programmes and to inform future adjustments, as required. Activities were monitored through regular monthly progress reports submitted by partners, combined with joint review meetings, and validated through programmatic visits. Focus group discussions with beneficiaries, other assurance measures such as the United Nations Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), and quality assurance visits and financial spot checks were also utilized. Partners used an integrated tracing and monitoring system, which enabled automatic tracking of beneficiaries throughout programme implementation. UNICEF Jordan has access to real-time data, in line with data protection policies and regulations.

UNICEF Jordan has an in-house field monitoring team that is deployed to implementation sites across the country to conduct independent monitoring of programme implementation through direct interaction with beneficiaries and front-line workers. Findings are consolidated and reported to the concerned programme sections. Throughout the COVID-19 emergency, UNICEF has continued to monitor all activities in close coordination with partners and communities, both remotely and in-person. Any issues that require urgent attention, such as technical, financial and operational challenges are communicated directly to programme staff and management. In the social protection sector, UNICEF Jordan uses an in-house data management system, field monitoring and situation assessments to assure programme quality. The real-time data management system, Bayanati, is used to host a wide range of data on its programme beneficiaries. Data collected through Bayanati is analysed by UNICEF, and findings are used to identify capacity development needs and areas to strengthen implementation.

IRAQ

Contributions to coordinated inter-agency assessments

As part of the United Nations Country Team, UNICEF coordinated with the Government of Iraq to support humanitarian response, resilience and reconstruction efforts. UNICEF worked alongside other United Nations agencies to ensure inclusiveness of, and coordination with, national and local authorities to assess the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq and monitor progress against the planned indicators and targets. Key partners in the monitoring of the Syrian

refugee response included the Kurdistan Regional Government, its ministries and directorates at governorate level, local emergency coordination bodies, and UNHCR, UN and NGO partners. In 2021, UNICEF continued to co-lead WASH and Education Sectors and the Child Protection Sub-Sector, in collaboration with Mercy Corps for WASH and Save the Children for Education and Child Protection. In the last quarter of 2021, UNICEF and its partners focused on planning the 2022 refugee response. In collaboration with UNHCR and other partners, the targets, activities and budget for the coming year were revised and submitted to the UNHCR focal point for inclusion in the upcoming 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) chapter for Iraq. UNICEF also led sub-national Child Protection Working Groups which were established across the Kurdistan Region to strengthen coordination and minimize duplication of child protection services. As a result, the Child Protection sub-sector, in close collaboration with UNICEF, initiated the roll out of the child protection information management system (CPIMS) to ensure harmonization of quality service delivery in Iraq.

In 2021, UNICEF strengthened its collaboration with UNHCR within the context of UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children

In 2021, UNICEF strengthened its collaboration with UNHCR within the context of UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children, which aims at promoting and protecting the rights of refugee children and hosting communities through their inclusion in national plans, budgets and service delivery systems. As one of the pilot countries, Iraq will participate in the initial phase of the initiative with focus on WASH, child protection and education.

Increased collaboration between UNICEF and UNHCR within the context of the Blueprint, along with upstream advocacy and technical support to the Ministry of Education in the Kurdistan Region, resulted in the development and approval of the Refugee Integration Policy in November 2021. This is poised to positively impact sustainable access to quality education for refugee children and adolescents.

In response to COVID-19, UNICEF has been an active member of the Health Cluster and co-led the UN RCCE Working Group through the development of the RCCE strategy across United Nations agencies and coordination of RCCE interventions. Against this backdrop, UNICEF promoted the establishment of a mechanism for monitoring non-government agency support for the COVID-19 vaccine roll out, using an online dashboard with activities defined by type, status and geolocation.

Systems in place to plan, monitor and evaluate results

Internally, UNICEF has robust processes in place for its monitoring, evaluation and risk management. UNICEF staff meet regularly with partners and the government on implementation and monitoring. There is a dedicated planning and monitoring section and evaluation section, that ensures overarching programmatic oversight. Third party monitors track and monitor progress in hard-to-reach areas and UNICEF staff also provide direct monitoring. UNICEF Iraq monitoring is based on the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) as part of the Country Programme 2020-2024. This is in line with three global monitoring frameworks: 1) the HACT, which includes programmatic visits, spot checks and partner audits at input, activity and output levels, 2) programme monitoring for implementation and results monitors across activity/input/output levels, and 3) situation monitoring focusing on outcome and impact.



An AGT session at a refugee camp in Erbil

All implementing partners operating within the cluster system report progress monthly into ActivityInfo, the United Nations-wide database that supports coordinated data gathering and timely information sharing on humanitarian response. Additionally, UNICEF partners submit additional qualitative narrative updates according to the terms of their partnership agreements, which detail progress on project implementation and any emerging concerns. At activation of each programme cooperation agreement, UNICEF requires partners to develop detailed workplans in line with robust monitoring frameworks. These are referred to throughout the period of cooperation to ensure work remains on track and bottlenecks are identified in early stages to allow course correction measures. UNICEF staff members undertake regular visits, providing on-the-job support to partners in managing challenges or gaps in the field. Regular meetings, including spot checks with implementing partners and the government, are also conducted.

In 2021, ActivityInfo remained the UN-wide data-collection tool for quantitative response figures. Partners use this to report monthly and it supports regular public information sharing through dashboards and situation reports. Analysis of quantitative data from partners, alongside qualitative reports, helped support operational decision-making and partnership review. UNICEF Iraq continued to engage technical ‘field facilitators’ to support verification, on-site, and post distribution monitoring at-site of activities. This was even more important within the context of COVID-19 and related movement restrictions since the role of field facilitators was instrumental in monitoring progress on the ground. For service delivery issues, and as part of accountability to affected populations, UNICEF remained available for feedback through the UNOPS IDP Call Centre in Iraq.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the office undertook a structured programme review by conducting an internal in-depth assessment. This allowed reflection on how current programme strategies are working in an evolving real-world context and how to better adapt programmes and accelerate progress to outcomes for children. The recommendations of the strategic review will inform decision-making on programme priorities and relevant strategies for 2022-2024.

The implementation of the Costed Evaluation Plan encountered delays caused by funding gaps throughout 2021. This resulted in the unavailability and unpredictability of evaluation resources and required extra work to organize evaluation field-work under COVID-19 restrictions by the start-up of the evaluation unit (last evaluation activities took place in 2017). In 2021, a total of three evaluations were finalized on water management, structured psychosocial support (SPSS) for children and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of these evaluations inform ongoing programme implementation and future programming.

EGYPT

Contributions to coordinated inter-agency assessments

As part of a broader digital transformation process by the Government of Egypt, UNICEF is working to establish a database to record the recipients of maternal and child health (MCH) services at primary health care units. The database will record all non-Egyptian beneficiaries regardless of their legal status

Systems in place to plan, monitor and evaluate results

The Motherhood and Childhood Health Department at MoHP shares monthly and quarterly reports with UNICEF which provides data disaggregated by public health care units, governorates, services, gender and age groups for all types of interventions.

Financial Analysis

In 2021, UNICEF appealed for US\$972.8 million, to meet the needs of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable children in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for Syrian refugees and other affected populations complements the separate appeals for Iraq, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Funding requirements have increased compared to 2020 for some countries, due to the inclusion of the COVID-19 response. The funding requirements did slightly decrease, however, since the May 2021 update of the HAC, due to the alignment of the Lebanon plan with the LCRP36 and internal workplans.

As of 31 December 2021, the UNICEF Syrian refugees appeal was 72 per cent funded, with US\$702.2 million available funds including US\$220.4 million carry-forward from the previous year.

As of 31 December 2021, the UNICEF Syrian refugees appeal was 72 per cent funded, with US\$702.2 million available funds including US\$220.4 million carry-forward from the previous year. UNICEF thus received 482 million in new funding in 2021, thanks to generous contributions from key donors.

Noteworthy is that only 1.2 per cent only of the new 2021 funding was provided as thematic funding. The importance of flexible funding, through thematic funding, cannot be overstated. UNICEF humanitarian interventions are planned and implemented jointly with governments, other United Nations agencies and NGO partners. Because thematic funding is not earmarked, it can be used where it is most needed within the context of the situation on the ground and the capacity of partners and other actors. The thematic donations enable UNICEF to implement its Core Commitments for Children in humanitarian action more effectively and contribute to longer-term Sustainable Development Goals and strengthen capacities of systems and communities to cope with current and future shocks.

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partners and other actors. We invite you to consult the section in this report that refers to the cost-effectiveness and the results achieved thanks to this thematic funding.

Turkey

Mitigating the secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on refugee children, maintaining coverage of essential services and strengthening the national systems were top priorities for UNICEF in 2021 and will be continued in 2022. As part of this strategy, UNICEF will continue to build the capacity of national actors at the national and sub-national level and increase multi-sectoral and cross-sectoral programming with municipalities. UNICEF will work to enhance inclusivity and gender sensitivity of coverage and care to reach the most vulnerable children. Contributing to the humanitarian-development nexus and transitioning from the humanitarian to a more long-term development approach are key aims. Efforts to adapt to the changing impacts of the pandemic and work to strengthen and diversify partnerships are ongoing.

In 2022 UNICEF is appealing for US\$223 million under the 2022 3RP. This is 8 per cent less than the appeal made in 2021. This appeal takes into consideration the continuous needs of vulnerable populations, including refugee children, their families and host communities and the deteriorating economic situation in the country. It also accounts for additional influxes from other countries in crisis (e.g. Afghanistan and Ukraine) and the negative socioeconomic impacts of from COVID-19. Currently, the prospects for Syrian refugees to return to Syria in 2022 are highly unlikely. Based on the lessons learned in previous years and the emerging priorities in line with the new Country Programme (2021-2025), UNICEF will continue to work on maintaining and expanding ongoing flagship activities and programmes in the key programmatic areas.

Education

While UNICEF will continue to increase access to quality inclusive formal education for 870,000 Syrian refugee children by December 2022, UNICEF will also prioritize access to quality home and community-based early childhood education programmes to some 77,000 refugee and Turkish children. UNICEF will support the ongoing efforts to provide nearly 40,000 out-of-school and vulnerable Turkish children with access to informal or non-formal education programmes through appropriate and adapted learning options. 2022 presents a unique and urgent opportunity to compensate for the eroded progress on refugee children's education from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF will focus on ensuring continued access to a wide range of essential child protection, GBV and MHPSS services for the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish children, benefiting nearly 300,000 children in Turkey. Strengthening the protective environment, emotional stability and psychosocial well-being of refugee children, unaccompanied and separated children, out-of-school children, child workers, children with disabilities and survivors of gender-based violence remain priorities in 2022.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF aims to reach 100,000 Syrian children under 1-year-of-age with routine vaccination against measles and will continue building the capacity of Syrian male and female health care providers nationwide. Access to information on MCH and IYCF will continue to be strengthened.

Basic needs

Based on the needs on the ground, capacity of other partners in providing required services and upon the availability of funding, UNICEF plans to target 60,000 vulnerable refugees with cash-based interventions, providing access to essential goods and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner.

LEBANON

In 2022, UNICEF will support the most vulnerable children and young people and contribute to social cohesion through integrated programming targeting affected people regardless of nationality, balancing humanitarian and development needs. UNICEF will equip partners and engage communities with information and tools to promote gender-transformative programming; strengthen capacities to address the needs of children with disabilities and to ensure child safeguarding and PSEA. UNICEF will prioritize actions that impact on the lives of vulnerable children swiftly and at-scale.

UNICEF will equip partners and engage communities with information and tools to promote gender-transformative programming; strengthen capacities to address the needs of children with disabilities and to ensure child safeguarding and PSEA.

UNICEF will continue to lead the LCRP WASH, education, and child protection sectors, and play a key

role in the GBV and the health sectors, as well as nutrition and overall response. UNICEF will work with the government to support provision of essential services for children and their families, including ensuring ongoing access to water, routine immunization, child protection, ensuring health workers have adequate protective equipment and supporting access to education.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

The child protection programme will focus on promoting the well-being and continued protection of women, girls, and boys and their families by preventing and mitigating risks of violence, abuse and exploitation of children and women, and providing vital services, including psychosocial support for around 52,000 children and caregivers.

Health and nutrition

In health and nutrition, UNICEF will provide technical support to the MOPH for quality cold chain through provision of required cold chain equipment to reach clean and green, WHO Performance, Quality and Safety certified cold chain in all public EPI points and through implementation of the EVM recommendations in the multi-year comprehensive improvement plan.

Education

The education programme will focus on reengaging and retaining children in learning through support for 450,000 children in formal and 51,500 children in non-formal education.

Social protection

The social protection programme will provide emergency social assistance to vulnerable households, particularly those with children.

WASH

UNICEF will continue to provide access to safe water in informal settlements for 184,774 Syrian refugees and mitigate the impacts of the compound crises on access to water and wastewater services.

Adolescents and youth

The adolescent and youth programme will increase opportunities for meaningful participation, empowerment and income-generation, targeting 16,445 youths with life skills training and 13,189 adolescents and youths with market-based skills training.

Communication for development (C4D), community engagement and AAP

Communication for development activities will include use of behavioural and social science evidence to promote healthy, and protective behaviours, community engagement; dissemination of accurate and life-saving information; and ensuring that the voices and needs of affected populations are heard and inform interventions.

JORDAN

In 2022, UNICEF Jordan will enter the final year of its 2018-2022 Country Programme. As a core component of its strategy, UNICEF will continue its focus on serving the most vulnerable persons, regardless of nationality or refugee status, while accelerating innovative approaches across both programming and operations.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF will continue to provide comprehensive quality child protection services, including case management for children and women in refugee camps and host communities. UNICEF will implement prevention interventions through community-based mechanisms. New partnerships will reach the most vulnerable populations in locations that were not included in current programmes, allowing UNICEF to increase access to quality child protection and prevention services to tackle violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children. UNICEF will continue to co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) and play a key role in mobilizing and enabling coordinated and collective action by governmental and non-governmental actors regarding the issue of child marriage, through the Child Marriage Task Force (led by UNHCR) in Za'atari refugee camp.

Education

In collaboration with the MOE and other partners, UNICEF Jordan will continue to focus on learning recovery for children and adolescents who were greatly impacted by extended school closures. Learning recovery efforts encompass continued support for Learning Bridges, inclusive education, teacher system strengthening, reading recovery interventions and an accelerated learning programme for teaching math and Arabic to students in Makani centres. UNICEF will continue to co-chair the 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).

Health and nutrition

Essential health and nutrition services will continue to be provided for vulnerable Syrian refugees living in camps and informal tent settlements and Dom communities. More effort will be made to provide support to strengthening the health system by focusing on development and humanitarian nexus, building resilience and enabling the system to deliver effectively for refugees and Jordanians. UNICEF Jordan will continue to coordinate its support to the Government of Jordan with United Nations 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) to support the government in scenario predictions, planning and pandemic response and to better streamline the needs on the ground with support from partners.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF will continue to provide critical water and sanitation services to vulnerable communities including the Syrian refugee camps. UNICEF will provide ongoing support to operate the water system at Rukban, reaching over 125,000 people. Vulnerable and remote populations across the kingdom will be targeted with the extension of water and sanitation systems, in collaboration with the MOWI, leaving no one behind. Hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities will continue to complement interventions focusing on proper IPC measures, safe water management, water conservation and menstrual hygiene management. Climate-resilient WASH initiatives will be escalated in 2022, focusing on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities as well as of the Government of Jordan. UNICEF will continue to lead the WASH humanitarian sector, in line with the Jordan Response Plan, coordinate WASH activities across sector partners and provide technical support as needed.

Vulnerable and remote populations across the kingdom will be targeted with the extension of water and sanitation systems, in collaboration with the MOWI, leaving no one behind

Adolescents and youth

UNICEF will continue to advance national and local ownership through systems strengthening to transfer

know-how and ensure the sustainability of its programming. UNICEF will ensure access to services and opportunities for vulnerable adolescents and youth in Jordan by promoting volunteer and civic engagement opportunities. These opportunities will foster transferable skills for transition to work and productive adulthood with tools for improved English language, digital skills, leadership skills, financial literacy and technical and vocational training. This will also encourage positive behaviours and practices for social change among youth and within their communities for the empowerment of young women and girls and sensitization towards issues such as mental health and climate change.

Social protection

Hajati

To ensure that vulnerable children have access to integrated and inclusive social protection services, UNICEF Jordan will continue its support of national systems and government partners. Evidence generation through programmatic monitoring and analysis will feed into progress towards child-relevant sustainable development goals. In 2022, UNICEF Hajati cash transfer programme will continue to assist children from vulnerable families, that are either at risk of dropping out-of-school or currently out-of-school, with cash assistance to support their participation in basic education and reduce the risk of negative coping strategies.

Makani

The Makani programme will play a significant role in keeping children and their families engaged in learning. Makani centres will continue to support children with basic literacy and numeracy skills in alignment with the MOE curriculum to help children recover learning losses from 2021. The programme will also explore different modalities in implementing reading support to build basic literacy skills. In 2021, the Makani programme initiated a review and update of its LSS curriculum to address the lost learning due to school closures. The aim is to identify barriers to quality education and develop an accelerated learning approach to support children at grade level while building basic literacy and numeracy skills from previous school grades. This approach will be supported by a reading recovery programme to provide an additional layer of support for children who continue to struggle with literacy skills.

IRAQ

UNICEF Iraq, in partnership with UNHCR, remains committed to the Blueprint Actions to accelerate joint efforts under a transformational agenda in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. In line with this initiative, UNICEF will work with the Iraqi government and other partners to include refugee children and families in national systems, policies, plans and service delivery systems. Through the nexus programming, UNICEF will reinforce the linkage between humanitarian response and development programmes to strengthen delivery systems. This will enable UNICEF to respond to humanitarian needs while promoting the resilience of refugees and their host communities. Across all sectors, UNICEF Iraq will support evidence generation and timely data sharing to ensure appropriate planning and better-informed decisions at all levels.

Across all sectors, UNICEF Iraq will support evidence generation and timely data sharing to ensure appropriate planning and better-informed decisions at all levels.

UNICEF is requesting US\$11.66 million to meet the needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq in 2022, in line with the Iraq Chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2021-2022. The funding requirement has increased slightly, from US\$10.79 million, to be able to establish strong local networks within the community to build trust, mobilize stakeholders, share information, and enhance accountability to affected populations.

In 2021, UNICEF received 40 per cent of the required funding and has adjusted scale back programming, and only offer basic service provision. However, this has affected the quality and range of support services, particularly in education, child protection and health. Without significant funding improvements in 2022 it is possible that provision of basic services, including critical areas such as water supply, may be discontinued. Discussions with government authorities regarding the transition to self-reliance and national ownership are ongoing. UNICEF will continue to support the development of technical and systems capacities to provide critical services for children and families on a more sustainable basis.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

For child protection, community-based informal structures, such as child protection committees, will be prioritized to carry out community-led prevention initiatives. Government structures will be supported

to address protection issues of refugee children by enhancing access to specialized services through a case management approach. Technical and co-ordination assistance will be ensured to facilitate cross-sectoral convergence to promote child protection prevention and response in schools and community centres. This includes mainstreaming psychosocial support in schools, integrating the PSEA and code of conduct for teachers, and promoting capacity enhancement and engagement of refugee youth and adolescents. Against this backdrop, UNICEF plans to reach 11,200 children and caregivers with MHPSS; provide 14,700 women, girls and boys with GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions; and 100 teachers with training on PSEA.

Education

UNICEF and UNHCR will continue advocating for the implementation of the Refugee Integration Policy by the Ministry of Education in the Kurdistan Region to enable refugee children to access Kurdish formal schooling and to provide teachers with improved skills, including on pedagogy. In partnership with government and NGOs, refugee youth will benefit from skills building and learning services to promote social impact and raise their voices through social, civic, digital, and economic engagement. By the end of 2022, UNICEF plans to enable 39,000 children to access formal or non-formal education (including early learning) as well as individual learning materials, in addition to providing 10,000 children and adolescents with skills development programmes.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF support will ensure continued Primary Health Care (PHC) services (e.g. vaccination, nutrition screening and supplementation, management of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition, IYCF and breastfeeding counselling, and newborn visits and homecare). UNICEF will develop the capacity of service providers in the public and non-government sector on maintenance of essential services and on IPC. UNICEF Iraq will support routine immunization and communicable disease control by vaccinating 33,669 children under five years of age against polio in crisis affected areas. UNICEF will continue to provide maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services for Syrian refugees and enable 35,785 children and women in camps to access primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ This includes admitting 141 U5 years children with severe acute malnutrition for treatment and providing 14,107 U5 children with micronutrient supplementation.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF will work with relevant local government authorities to ensure adequate, sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services for refugees. In compliance with the Syrian refugee response HAC appeal, UNICEF Iraq will ensure that 75,523 people in eight refugee camps in Erbil and Dohuk have access to sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene and 49,064 people access appropriate sanitation facilities in two camps within Duhok governorate.

Communication for development (C4D), community engagement and AAP

UNICEF and partners will continue to promote positive social behaviour change. The aim is to reduce vaccine hesitancy, GBV, early marriage, and child labour issues and provide an enabling environment to connect the humanitarian response to the development phase. In 2022, 18,000 people will be engaged in RCCE actions, while 86,000 people will be reached through messaging on prevention and access to services.

EGYPT

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF will continue providing MHPSS and case management for refugee and migrant children and caregivers.

UNICEF Egypt will capitalize on its online learning platform the “Learning Passport” – powered by Microsoft – to connect with learners, educators and parents.

Education

UNICEF will work towards ensuring inclusive access to learning and education through the provision of cash grants for pre-primary aged school children and support to community-based kindergartens. This will guarantee education supplies (including devices) to refugee children at the beginning of the academic year. UNICEF Egypt will capitalize on its online learning platform the “Learning Passport” – powered by Microsoft – to connect with learners, educators and parents. UNICEF continues to provide support to create a safe learning environment and improve the quality of teaching and learning in refugee

communities and public schools. UNICEF will roll out large scale catch-up/remedial classes to ensure the most vulnerable children are not left behind. UNICEF provision of life skills education aims at addressing peer to peer violence and discrimination at school and enhancing the resilience and social cohesion among refugee and host community children. Furthermore, UNICEF works to strengthen the capacity of the education system to deliver a timely and coordinated evidence-based education response.

Health and nutrition

UNICEF Egypt continues to take the lead in providing MoH with support to provide high-quality, affordable primary health care services in the Primary Health Units (PHUs). This will enhance the capacity of health care service providers to maintain essential health services for mothers and children with antenatal and postnatal care, immunization, prevention, and case management of diseases. UNICEF is also engaging community volunteers to raise awareness of Syrian families on key health messages and to utilize public health services, referrals and vaccinations. UNICEF programming will account for ongoing needs associated with COVID-19.

UNICEF Egypt continues to take the lead in providing MoH with support to provide high-quality, affordable primary health care services in the Primary Health Units (PHUs).

Multi-sectoral partnerships

UNICEF will work to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable refugees and host communities and enhance national capacity through an integrated, multi-sectoral response. We will do this by leveraging programme mechanisms and partnerships with relevant government and NGO partners. UNICEF Egypt is also using existing community engagement platforms to engage with communities with high prevalence of migrants in selected governorates. We are supporting the GoE to enhance social listening mechanisms using RapidPro, social media platforms and volunteers and are working to scale up to engage 500,000 community members (30 per cent of which are migrants and refugees).

Annex I: Donor Statements (as of 31 December 2021)

Table 1

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector
(Revenue in USD)

Egypt

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	-	-		#DIV/0!
Health & Nutrition	1,270,000	683,200	230,643	9%
Education	9,664,500	2,128,001	780,138	76%
Child Protection	10,250,000	1,160,757	248,519	86%
Basic Needs	6,411,000	-		100%
Social Policy	-	-		
Youth / adolescents	1,000,000	-		100%
C4D, Community engagement and AAP	-	324,000		
Other		231,973	105,435	
Being allocated		155,665		
Total	28,595,500	4,683,596	1,364,734	79%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

Iraq

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,088,964	782,434	729,117	
Health & Nutrition	3,190,000	499,430	290,045	75%
Education	3,107,400	894,181	215,076	64%
Child Protection	2,584,907	650,856	319,076	62%
Basic Needs		-	-	

Social Protection		-	-	
ERL		-		
Other		-		
Being allocated		-	-	
Total	10,971,271	2,826,901	1,553,315	60%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

Jordan

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,310,000	17,890,467	3,346,468	34%
Health & Nutrition	12,320,000	3,933,513	2,352,636	49%
Education	73,640,000	33,478,840	18,308,804	30%
Child Protection	23,540,000	15,077,037	11,231,708	-12%
Basic Needs and winter response	-	-	-	0%
Social Protection	36,200,000	15,152,708	4,354,186	46%
Youth/adolescents	27,720,000	19,553,681	14,391,460	-22%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	1,300,000	-	-	100%
Being allocated	-	-	-	0%
Total	207,030,000	105,086,246	53,985,262	23%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

Lebanon

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		Funding Gap	
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	\$	%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	123,368,491	65,988,218	24,222,044	33,158,229	27%
Health & Nutrition	23,284,298	15,465,116	11,769,882	-3,950,699	-17%
Education	256,671,851	42,180,354	68,169,937	146,321,561	57%
Child Protection	33,155,343	14,682,195	19,595,321	-1,122,173	-3%
Basic Needs		0		0	
Social Policy	11,885,237	33,161,002	3,860,482	-25,136,247	-211%
Youth/adolescents	24,457,187	23,217,432	6,778,781	-5,539,026	-23%
Palestinian	0	5,647,930	3,505,833	0	-

C4D, community engagement and AAP	6,536,808	2,201,988	661,574	3,673,246	56%
Being allocated		52,383	0	-52,383	
Total	479,359,215	202,596,617	138,563,853	147,352,508	31%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

Turkey

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	-	-		-
Health & Nutrition	1,000,000	713,395	8,361	28%
Education	189,465,000	138,356,686	16,747,416	18%
Child Protection	46,945,000	24,709,945	7,906,512	31%
Basic Needs	5,400,000	1,789,435	140,813	64%
Social Policy	-	-	-	-
Youth/adolescents	-	-	-	-
Palestinian	-	-	-	-
Being allocated	-	-		
Total	242,810,000	165,569,461	24,803,102	22%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

RO

2021 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD)

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2021*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2021	Carry-Over	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		-	0	
Health & Nutrition		-		
Education		-		
Child Protection		-		
Basic Needs and winter response		-		
Social Protection		-		
Youth and Adolescents		-		
Palestinian		-		
Coordination	4,000,000	-		100%
Being allocated	-	-		
Pending Allocation to COs		1,196,274		
Total	4,000,000	1,196,274	0	70%

* Funds available includes funds received against current appeal and carry-forward from previous year.

Table 2

Funding Received and Available by Donor and Funding Type

Egypt

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Programmable)		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910***	841,520
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Total Contribution)		
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210166	2,000,000
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210453	1,700,000
Croatia	SM220013	100,000
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		3,800,000
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
		0
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
		0
Total humanitarian funds received in 2021		4,641,520
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND		446,830
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM209910	440,339
France HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM200642	264,013
Japan HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM200359	112,449
GAVI The Vaccine Alliance HAC CORONOVIRUS	SC200764	70,280
United States Fund for UNICEF HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM200204	15,026
UNICEF-Saudi Arabia HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM200485	10,611
The United Kingdom HAC CORONOVIRUS	SM170463	5,188
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		917,905
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		1,364,734
III. Other sources		
		0
Total other resources		0

* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

**** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2022 as donor funds become available.**

Iraq

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Programmable)		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910***	300,000
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Total Contribution)		
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210454	900,000
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210167	700,000
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210167	500,000
Canada	SM190388	216,000
Canada	SM190388	108,000
Canada	SM190388	86,400
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		2,510,400
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
		0
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
		0
Total humanitarian funds received in 2021		2,810,400
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	738,805
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Canada	SM190388	680,173
German Committee for UNICEF	SM200026	134,337
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		814,510
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		1,553,315
		0
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)		
Total other resources		0

* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

**** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2022 as donor funds become available.**

Jordan

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Programmable)		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910**	1,317,992
Global - Education THEMATIC FUND	SC189904	418,719
Global - Gender Equality THEMATIC FUND	SC189909	252,000
Global - Social Inclusion THEMATIC FUND	SC189905	149,603
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Total Contribution)		
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210164	30,900,000
KfW	SC210625	11,354,345
European Commission/EC	SC210007	9,825,328
European Commission/EC	SC190390	8,353,222
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210452	7,100,000
KfW - Germany Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau	SC210651	5,574,882
Netherlands	SC190601	4,996,151
Global Muslim Philanthropy Fund For Children	SC210352	2,925,000
KfW - Germany Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau	SC200917	2,423,743
Japan	SM210076	2,270,000
Canada	SM190385	2,255,639
SIDA	SC200802	2,198,285
Germany	SM180556	1,706,485
Switzerland	SM210768	1,396,348
Ireland	SM210504	1,193,317
Swiss Committee for UNICEF	SM210846	1,055,000
Republic of Korea	SM200705	1,000,000
United States Fund for UNICEF/Lucas Family Foundation	SM180024	980,000
European Commission / ECHO	SM210495	835,322
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM200102	808,727
Canada / RO	SM190388	802,551
France	SM210654	589,623
United States FUND FOR UNICEF/ Gates Foundation	SM180373	400,000
Luxembourg / RO	SM210629	386,151
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SC200040	354,107
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SC190566	234,286
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SC190566	229,811
UNDP - MDTF	SC200491	195,000
Switzerland c/o Swiss Agency for Development	SM200801	140,255
WFP - Italy	SC210290	10,800

Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		102,494,379
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
CERF		
d) Other types of humanitarian funds (Total Contribution)		
United States Fund for UNICEF	KM210072	302,400
United States Fund for UNICEF	KM210122	23,500
Nutrition International	KC200012	6,744
UNITED KINGDOM COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	KM200073	1,121
Total humanitarian funds received in 2021 (a+b+c+d)		104,639,310
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp	SM189910	3,102,504
Global - Education THEMATIC FUND	SC189904	681,146
Global - Water Sanitation & Hygiene THEMATIC FUND	SC189906	465,144
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp	SM209910	249,404
Global - Social Inclusion THEMATIC FUND	SC189908	121,970
Global - Health THEMATIC FUND	SC189901	104,772
Global - Gender Equality THEMATIC FUND	SC189909	63,535
Global - Child Protection THEMATIC FUND	SC189905	45,927
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
KfW - Germany Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau	SC200748	14,703,699
Netherlands	SC190601	7,434,911
USA (State) BPRM	SM200270	6,862,611
Germany	SC200012	3,285,672
European Commission/EC	SC190390	2,557,317
ILO - Geneva	SC200741	1,758,104
SIDA - Sweden	SC200802	1,630,343
Canada	SM190385	1,082,249
Germany	SM180556	1,013,194
Germany	SC200013	991,683
Japan	SM200353	874,577
Italy	SM190531	849,486
Japan	SM200044	762,595
Republic of Korea	SM200705	725,926
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180024	597,311
Australia	SM200159	443,027
Switzerland	SM200801	441,900
European Commission / ECHO	SM200709	393,411

United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180373	368,548
Canada	SM190388	317,787
UNICEF Ireland	SM200714	277,778
USA USAID United States Agency for	SC200206	231,481
Norway	SC200004	200,000
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SC190566	188,196
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM200102	170,552
UNDP - MDTF	SC200491	163,551
UNICEF-QATAR	SM200276	150,539
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC200069	145,310
UNICEF (FOR GR ALLOCATIONS ONLY)	GS180060	137,045
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170548	105,748
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SC200040	101,879
UNICEF (FOR GR ALLOCATIONS ONLY)	GS190025	71,018
Cyprus	SC200839	55,312
Japan	SC190640	40,940
German Committee for UNICEF	SM180217	6,759
UNICEF-United Arab Emirates	SC200177	5,548
Luxembourg	SM190393	4,798
The United Kingdom	SM170463	55
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		49,150,859
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		53,985,262

III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)

Regular Resources	NON-GRANT (GC)	114,845
Total other resources		114,845

* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 20221 as donor funds become available.

Lebanon

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Programmable)		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910**	1,022,248
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp	SM209910	200,000
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Total Contribution)		
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population	SM210174	96,000,000
Germany	SC210735	21,073,053
European Commission/EC - ED	SC210639	14,721,530

European Commission/EC-COVID	SC210657	9,274,400
Germany	SC200587	8,674,541
Germany	SC200826	8,280,398
Norway	SC200471	8,192,852
Netherlands	SC190601	7,161,601
Finland	SM210007	4,564,793
British Government (DFID) Department for International Development	SM200813	4,475,524
USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees	SM210451	4,400,000
Canada	SM190384	3,759,399
KfW - Germany	SC200746	3,719,403
Japan	SM210077	2,250,000
Italy	SM210865	1,748,252
Republic of Korea	SM210204	1,000,000
Saudi Arabia	SM200724	717,267
Switzerland	SM190554	600,601
Canada RO	SM190388	194,400
French Committee for UNICEF	SC181124	183,599
Consolidated Funds from NatComs _ L'Occitane – MENA	SC210368	173,031
Consolidated Funds from NatComs _ Andan Foundation	SC190619	87,209
Romania	SM210291	60,533

Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds

201,312,384

c) Pooled Funding

(i) CERF Grants

(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.

0

d) Other types of humanitarian funds

0

Total humanitarian funds received in 2021

202,534,632

II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021

e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds

Global - Thematic Humanitarian Resp	SM189910	2,964,370
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f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds

EU	SC190324	17,889,872
British Government (DFID)	SM200813	11,113,656
EU	SC180937	10,612,640
EU	SC190765	10,402,101
EU	SC180378	7,690,401
Netherlands	SC190601	7,351,020
France	SM190580	7,044,995

USA (State) BPRM	SM200275	6,849,383
EU	SC180378	6,657,196
Germany	SM160608	6,640,012
Norway	SC200471	5,715,416
Australia	SM170281	5,683,505
Germany	SM170621	4,453,930
Germany	SM180548	4,234,216
France	SM170650	2,660,981
Netherlands	SC200773	2,068,202
Norway	SM190513	2,033,544
EU	SC180321	1,978,269
Italy	SC200466	1,920,029
France	SM200640	1,575,701
Danish Thematic	SC189905	1,520,653
Canada	SM190384	1,503,155
Canada	SC170231	1,121,097
Saudi Arabia	SM200724	1,007,140
Republic of Korea	SM200703	925,926
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM180393	823,054
United States Fund for UNICEF (Johnson & Johnson)	SC200760	729,423
Canada	SM190388	721,314
Japan	SM200045	690,169
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM190168	574,046
The United Kingdom	SM160431	477,277
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM170547	377,734
Switzerland	SM190554	327,639
French Committee for UNICEF	SC181124	150,000
Germany	SM180562	75,786
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		135,599,483
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		138,563,853
III. Other sources		
		0
Total other resources		0

* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2022 as donor funds become available.

Turkey

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Total Contribution)		
European Commission/ECHO	SM210010	66,371,566
USA (State) BPRM	SM210165	39,900,000
Government of Germany	SC200619	37,088,530
USA (State) BPRM	SM200271	8,800,000
USA (State) BPRM	SM210461	5,200,000
European Commission/ECHO	SM190390	3,862,741
Japan	SM210081	2,500,000
UNICEF-QATAR	SM210553	1,013,250
Norway	SM210175	350,345
Switzerland c/o Swiss Agency for Development	SM210496	208,000
Norway	SM210181	194,400
European Commission/ECHO	SM210808	64,891
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		165,553,722
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
		0
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
Turkish National Comm for UNICEF	KM210126	15,740
Total humanitarian funds received in 2021		165,569,461
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	818,310
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
USA (State) BPRM	SM200271	15,991,772
European Commission / ECHO	SM190390	5,496,020
European Commission / ECHO	SM180005	2,339,149
European Commission / ECHO	SM200804	113,600
Norway	SM200308	28,000
Japan	SM200050	15,555

Luxembourg	SM190393	697
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		23,984,793
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		24,803,103
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)		

Total other resources	0
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* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2022 as donor funds become available.

RO

Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2021 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Programmable)		
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910**	1,139,309
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		

Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds	0
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c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		

d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
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Total humanitarian funds received in 2021	1,139,309
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II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2021		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		

f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
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Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds	0
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)	0

III. Other sources		
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Total other resources	0
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* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2021 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2022 as donor funds become available.

Table 3

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021

Egypt

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	445,647	467,929
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100958	225,873	237,167
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100022	170,000	178,500
Total		841,520	883,596

Iraq

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	300,000	316,501
Total		300,000	316,501

^[1] International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>

Jordan

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100946	590,484	620,008
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100655	466,667	490,000
Global-Education THEMATIC FUND	SC189904	418,719	446,937
Global-Gender Equality THEMATIC FUND	SC189909	162,000	171,592
Global-Child Protection THEMATIC FUND	SC189905	149,603	159,499
Global-Gender Equality THEMATIC FUND	SC189909	90,000	95,329
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100038	79,386	83,355
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100261	57,790	60,680
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	SC1899040114	46,661	48,994
Estonia	SM1899100058	42,740	45,732
Swedish Committee for UNICEF / RO	SM1899100022	34,265	35,978
Total		2,138,314	2,258,103

^[1] International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>

Lebanon

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF within Global Thematic	SM1899100341	590,484	620,008
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF within Global Thematic	SM1899100070	230,582	242,718
Regional Thematic COVID	SM209910	200,000	210,000
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND	SM189910	100,000	105,000
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM1899100258	45,125	47,500
Estonia within Global Thematic	SM1899100058	43,445	45,732
UNICEF Hungarian Foundation within Thematic	SM1899101005	12,612	13,276
Total		1,222,248	1,284,234

^[1] International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>

Turkey

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
Total		0	0

RO

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Reference	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100174	479,489.00	503,463.45
Australian Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100189	209,295.45	219,760.22
UNICEF-Argentina SM1899100992		96,094.84	100,899.00
UNICEF-United Arab Emirates	SM1899100800	87,836.76	92,228.60
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100083	79,031.36	82,982.93
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100022	34,274.74	35,988.48
German Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100973	25,373.75	26,642.44
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100263	18,434.43	19,356.15
Canadian UNICEF Committee/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100966	15,632.22	16,413.83
UNICEF-THAILAND	SM1899100978	13,316.59	13,982.42
UNICEF-QATAR	SM1899100979	11,511.19	12,086.75
ITALIAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF/ LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100967	9,843.13	10,335.29
Swiss Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100974	9,638.81	10,120.75

Spanish Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100970	8,660.75	9,093.79
UNICEF-Kuwait C/O UNDP	SM1899100976	8,276.67	8,690.50
Turkish National Comm for UNICEF Bilkent	SM1899100972	6,130.74	6,437.28
UNICEF-Malaysia	SM1899100977	6,130.74	6,437.28
Belgian Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100965	5,936.47	6,233.29
UNICEF-Brazil/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100975	3,795.01	3,984.76
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100968	3,600.73	3,780.77
Swedish Committee for UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100971	3,600.73	3,780.77
New Zealand Committee for UNICEF UNICEF/LOUIS VUITTON	SM1899100969	3,405.35	3,575.62
Total		1,139,309	1,196,274

^[1] International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>

Annex II: Case Studies and Human Interest Stories

TURKEY

EBA centres provide Safe School Support to students

Top-level results

764 schools and 490 public education centres with EBA centres received Safe School Support, benefiting 323,488 refugee and Turkish children (162,623 girls; 160,865 boys). UNICEF trained 180,889 teachers (112,491 females; 68,398 males) on "Online Teaching Skills" to support distance and hybrid teaching-learning during the pandemic. Approximately 57,136 refugee children benefited from the establishment of 205 EBA support centres in schools, enabling children's access to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) distance learning platform (Eğitim Bilişim Ağı / Education Information Network - "EBA") during school closures.

Issue/background

The COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey continued to have profound and far-reaching socioeconomic consequences, beyond its immediate health impacts, on already vulnerable groups, including refugees. In 2021, it affected the learning of 19 million children in Turkey, from pre-primary to upper secondary age, including 854,839 Syrian refugee children registered in the public education system. Due to the COVID pandemic, schools were fully or partially closed in 2020 and 2021 for 49 weeks, longer than the world average of 34 weeks. Among 210 countries, Turkey is in the top 30 per cent of countries with the longest duration of school closures.⁹⁶ Like most education systems worldwide, Turkey adopted distance education methodologies and relied on education technology platforms to continue teaching and learning. The pandemic exposed the limitations of traditional education systems and highlighted systemic inequalities and

widening attainment gaps for disadvantaged learners, including girls and refugees, due to a disparity in access to the necessary technology, connectivity, and learning devices.

Resources required/allocated

UNICEF Turkey education programme received US\$138 million of the US\$189 million required for the Syrian refugee crisis response in 2021. UNICEF invested resources and efforts to support the MoNE comprehensive COVID-19 response and recovery plan, focusing on learning continuity, children's well-being, and the safe reopening of education institutions. Approximately US\$5 million provided by bilateral donors and US\$170,000 from the Global Thematic Humanitarian grant directly contributed to various COVID-19 related critical education programmes and activities, including enhancing teacher capacities to deliver quality online teaching during the pandemic.



Students use the computers at the newly launched EBA Support Centre in Ankara

Progress and results

With support from the global thematic humanitarian funding and bilateral donors, 764 schools and 490 public education centres with EBA centres⁹⁷ across 81 provinces received Safe School Support. This equipped schools to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission during face-to-face education with cleaning materials, masks, disinfectants and cleaning services. These efforts benefited 323,488 children (162,623 girls; 160,865 boys).

UNICEF supported MoNE in developing and implementing the "Enhancing Teachers' Online Teaching Skills Programme," benefiting a total of 180,889 teachers (112,491 women; 68,398 men), translating to their strengthened pedagogical knowledge and skills on interactive content development and safe internet use. UNICEF enhanced infrastructural support through MoNE to establish 205 EBA support centres. This

⁹⁶ Source: UNESCO. (2022). UNESCO global dataset on the duration of school closures. Accessed from: <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>

⁹⁷ MoNE learning centres connected to their distance learning platform.

enabled children's access to the MoNE distance learning platform "EBA" when lessons were delivered through distance or hybrid approaches. The infrastructure support, including IT equipment and furniture, will allow classrooms to be upgraded to multipurpose digital centres to implement high-quality digital learning solutions and foster 21st-century skills when they are not used as EBA support centres. These centres benefit approximately 57,136 refugee students.

Challenges and lessons learned: Although all schools in Turkey reopened on 6 September 2021 for face-to-face education to all grades nationwide, over 400,000 school-aged refugee children remained out of school and did not have 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. Based on the lessons learned through various programmes and research, including the UNICEF and MoNE study on out-of-school children and children at risk of dropping out, UNICEF continues to target the hardest to reach refugee children with various multi-sectoral programmes, acknowledging the complex challenges refugee children face to access and remain in the education system.

Moving forward: UNICEF will continue to collaborate with MoNE, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, selected Municipalities, civil society, the private sector, academia and other relevant stakeholders to promote access to quality learning opportunities for the most vulnerable at-risk children and adolescents. UNICEF will also advocate for MoNE to promote a transparent, contextualized and coordinated approach to blended and distance learning, underpinned by equity and sustainability programming principles.



The EBA Support Centre in Ankara

Thematic Funding Case Studies

Turkey

Partnering with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality to increase the delivery of social services

Top-level results

In 2021, through multisectoral municipality partnerships at the local level, more than 26,000 children, caregivers and young people benefited from child protection, education, and adolescent development activities. With the global thematic humanitarian funding support, UNICEF launched a new partnership with the Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality and the existing ones with Kilis and Gaziantep municipalities.



In Şanlıurfa, a child receives individual counselling.

Issue/background

Since the onset of the Syrian crisis, most refugees have lived in host communities. This has increased the burden on the local governments to provide basic social services for refugees and the already vulnerable local population. Since 2016 UNICEF has expanded its partnerships at the local level and partnered closely with municipalities in Kilis and Gaziantep to expand access to protection and other services for refugees and vulnerable local populations.

Municipalities are strategic partners for UNICEF. They have high reach capacities in their areas of responsibility and enjoy the trust of communities for the services they provide. An important component of local governance, municipalities also play

a crucial role in coordinating and communicating with other provincial public authorities, such as the provincial directorates of the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MOFSS).

In 2021, UNICEF started partnering with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality to increase the delivery of social services in support of the most vulnerable children and their families from refugee and host communities. Şanlıurfa (pop: 2,143,020) has the fourth-highest concentration of Syrian refugees in the country, with Syrians making up nearly 20 per cent of the total population living in the province. 428,673 Syrians are under temporary protection living in host communities. Under-eighteens make up around 40 per cent of the refugee population.

Resources required/allocated

In 2021, UNICEF Turkey CO utilized US\$37,249 from Global Thematic Humanitarian Funding to contribute to the overall implementation of the programme (approximately US\$620,000), currently supported mainly by the Government of the USA. Flexible and multi-year funding from the international donor community and the humanitarian thematic fund were critical for the start of this strategic partnership and remain vital for the continuous support of this essential programme, implemented together with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality. The partnership was designed to support the most vulnerable refugee and host community children and their caregivers by scaling up the response and strengthening integrated municipal social services in child protection and education sectors.



In Şanlıurfa, students participate in a Turkish language class.

Progress and results

In 2021, through multisectoral municipality partnerships at the local level, more than 26,000 beneficiaries were reached by a large variety of services. Nearly 16,400 children were assessed for their protection needs, and more than 1,000 were referred



In Şanlıurfa, children work together in a child/adolescent friendly space

to specialized services. In comparison, more than 2,000 young children were reached with early childhood education and more than 2,300 children through homework support and Turkish language courses. More than 1,000 individuals participated in one-off social cohesion events and especially in the second half of the year, UNICEF and partners also worked on adolescent empowerment and skills development.

Programme implementation with Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality started in June 2021. In a period of six months, UNICEF was able to reach more than 1,400 children and adults with a wide range of multi-sectoral activities, including structured child protection and psychosocial support activities, positive parenting programmes, information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection, community-based early childhood education programmes homework support Turkish language courses. UNICEF also expanded its programme coverage by setting up multipurpose computer rooms across 25 Municipal women's centres where digital literacy skills courses are carried out for vulnerable girls and women. Additionally, staff capacity-building trainings were provided for programme implementation, which is also a part of local level capacity-building.

Criticality and value addition

Municipalities are key stakeholders in reaching out to and building trust with refugee and host communities given their public role and mandate to provide social services as per the legal framework. Also, municipalities' central role in local governance enabled them to mobilize public and CSO service providers and strengthen the collaboration at the local level.

Moving forward

Partners and donors are being mobilized to support programming at the municipal level, including the European Union and the Private Sector, in 2022 and beyond. UNICEF aims to start operating mobile teams to implement activities in all the Municipality's women centres on a rotational



In Şanlıurfa, students participate in a digital skills course in a multipurpose computer room

basis to ensure that the hardest to reach children also benefit from available services. This new modality will strengthen the cooperation between the protection teams and women centres and increase the reach of UNICEF activities. Dependant on flexible funding availability, UNICEF will also scale up community-based ECE and homework support activities through some of the existing centres. Assignment of Public Education Centre teachers for these activities is currently under planning between the Municipality and the Provincial Directorate of National Education. Once the system is in place, this model will be an example of sustainability and replicability in other locations.

LEBANON

Developing a generation of innovation leaders

Top-level results

Ninety youth (56 per cent girls/young women) were supported by Humanitarian Thematic Funding under the Youth and Development Programme through the Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) initiatives.

Issue/background

With almost one million of the country's 5.5 million population in the 15 to 24 years age group, the youth employment gap is estimated at 60 per cent and is expected to keep rising. Working youth have an average monthly income of US\$64 at the parallel market rate, with Syrian youth in Lebanon earning about half of that.⁹⁸

98 UNICEF Lebanon. Searching for Hope. February 2022. <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/7746/file/Searching%20for%20Hope%20Youth%20report%20EN%20pdf.pdf>

Progress and results

Ninety youth (56 per cent girls/young women; 39 per cent non-Lebanese) participated in online Social Entrepreneurship and Creative Thinking courses. Of the 90 youth that completed Social Entrepreneurship training (51 per cent females), 57 were selected to receive business incubation support of up to US\$2,000 in seed funding. Projects that did not qualify were provided with mentorship and coaching services.

Criticality and value addition

The compounding impacts of the Syria refugee crisis, COVID-19, the Beirut Port explosions and Lebanon's socioeconomic crisis have left the majority of Lebanese economically vulnerable and more than 90 per cent of Syrians living in poverty.^{99, 100} The combined impacts force youth from all backgrounds to take on responsibilities beyond their ages, with detrimental effects on their mental health and access to opportunities. Young people are dropping out of education or learning to engage in ill-paid, irregular, and informal work to generate whatever income they can to help their families cope with the mounting challenges. Dropping out of education and learning can severely affect young people's lifelong education and longer-term employment prospects. Unless current trends are reversed and appropriate action is taken, this will have severe implications for the country's future growth and social cohesion.

Challenges and lessons learned

At the beginning of 2021, the sites offering these courses were closed due to the rise in COVID-19 cases. GIL partners digitized the social entrepreneurship course, the incubation curriculum and other GIL courses, including digital media literacy, social media marketing and mobile application development. When COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, the courses began operating again using a hybrid (online and in-person) modality, with strict measures in place to ensure the safety of young people.

The overall cost of the training was slightly reduced as there was no longer a need to provide food and transportation for the trainings. Some of these savings were used to provide Internet cards for each participant, as Internet bundles are expensive and inaccessible to most of the GIL youth demographic. As the overall cost of the training decreased, UNICEF reached more young people with the same amount of funding through online learning.

99 UNESCWA. Multi-dimensional poverty in Lebanon. https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/news/docs/21-00634-_multidimensional_poverty_in_lebanon_-_policy_brief_-_en.pdf

100 VASyR, 2021



Bassem Khaddaj with a prototype for his in-house designed woodchipper.

Moving forward

The ailing Lebanese economy, high inflation, increased poverty, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the collapse of the educational and medical sectors have pushed UNICEF to consider a paradigm shift in its programming. After discussions with various local stakeholders, partners, experts, and most importantly, youth, UNICEF has decided that to continue to serve young people in Lebanon, it must make changes to programming. For the GIL initiation, the programme will focus on supporting burgeoning enterprise ideas in the most promising sectors, which are more likely to be resilient to the financial crisis. These sectors have been identified with the support of a macroeconomics expert.

Among the class of 2021, 27-year-old Bassem Khaddaj came to GIL to sharpen his business skills in the hope of receiving funding to build a prototype for his in-house-designed woodchipper. With comparable equipment not currently manufactured in Lebanon, Bassem received funding of US\$4,000 to produce the prototype. With the machine functioning as planned, he now employs a team of seven in his growing business.

“Lebanon is facing difficult challenges today, and challenges for which there is no precedent. But, correctly managed, these challenges present opportunities. The time is right for entrepreneurs with creativity and a determined will to succeed, to those who can identify pockets of business that are absent in Lebanon today.

“While working with the young GIL entrepreneurs, I saw new ideas being created, with each one cleverly responding to a local need. There are opportunities for smart entrepreneurs”, Emilio El Asmar from GIL partner and international management consulting firm, Oliver Wyman.

JORDAN

Supporting young people’s employment and engagement opportunities

Top-level results

In 2021, thematic funding and funding from other donors enabled UNICEF and its partners to provide 1,063 vulnerable young people (51 per cent female; 2 per cent with disabilities; 21 per cent Syrian) with accredited, market-oriented technical and vocational scholarships, education and training, and apprenticeship and foundational skills (including financial literacy, English language, digital and employability skills), which allowed 22 graduates (22 per cent female) to find jobs.

Of the 10.5 million people living in Jordan, 20 per cent are youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years old, and 63 per cent of the Jordanian population is under 30 years old. However, 58 per cent of youth between 15 and 19 years old, and 42 per cent of those aged between 20 and 24 years, are unemployed. Furthermore, 39 per cent of Jordanian youth aged 15-29 were neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) as of 2021.¹⁰¹ Young people in Jordan have also been negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdowns and restrictions enforced by the Jordanian government. These have had severe implications for the Jordanian economy, youth employment and engagement opportunities, and mental well-being.

Issues and background

Young people in Jordan view economic engagement as their main priority. Still, unemployment rates are increasingly high, a substantial skills mismatch

¹⁰¹ Assaad, R., Krafft, C., and Sieverding, M. (2021). Youth Transitions to Adulthood in Jordan: High Aspirations, Challenging Realities. UNICEF.



Youth supported by UNICEF apply skills gained through a technical course, working on a hybrid vehicle

dominates the labour market, and securing employment takes up to three years on average¹⁰². Women and non-Jordanians face additional challenges. Due to ingrained gender and social norms, women's unemployment stands at 27.5 per cent compared to 17.1 per cent for males¹⁰³ and is the fourth-lowest female labour force participation rate in the world. In turn, non-Jordanians, including Palestinian and Syrian refugees, are legally restricted to specific professional sectors. An estimated 84 per cent of Syrian refugee youth are unemployed. Those who secure employment often ends up working in the informal sector, struggling with very insecure conditions and the risk of abuse and exploitation due to their status.¹⁰⁴ The COVID-19 pandemic has only worsened this situation, with youth unemployment rates substantially increasing, especially for women and refugees.

In response to these challenges, UNICEF's economic engagement strategy is to contribute to an inclusive economy where all youth have the skills and opportunities to fully unleash their potential and become active socially and economically resilient citizens. Throughout 2021, UNICEF work focused particularly on the most marginalized youth, including young women, out of school, refugees, youth with disabilities and minority groups, seeking to improve their access to the Jordanian labour market and facilitate their transition into productive adulthood.

Strategy and implementation

UNICEF Jordan supports the Learning to Earning programme which implements a multi-pronged approach to link vulnerable youth with skills, opportunities and services to ensure their access to meaningful formal or self-employment. These approaches include formal Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), scholarships, apprenticeships, coaching and support to aspiring young social entrepreneurs.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.



Youth supported by UNICEF attend an orientation session at Laval Academy, the School of Beauty Arts and Sciences at Luminus Technical University College (LTUC).

© UNICEF Jordan 2021

In 2018, UNICEF Jordan launched a partnership with Luminus Technical University Jordan, one of the country's largest TVET providers, to provide youth with the skills required by the labour market, including in sectors that are open for non-Jordanians. Training encompasses technical and vocational skills, financial literacy, digital skills, English language, and leadership skills targeted to women. The market-driven nature of the programme aims to maximize the chances of young people securing employment upon graduating. UNICEF and its implementing partners conducted market research and landscape analysis of the availability of job opportunities and the skills needed within a particular geographical location, which informed the training offered. Throughout implementation, UNICEF Jordan and its implementing partners engage the private sector in regular information-sharing and need assessments and involve industry leaders as trainers in the programme. This ensures that young people are aware of and equipped with the skills required by the job market when they enter the workforce upon graduating from the programme.

In addition, and in line with the inclusive nature of the programme, scholarships are offered to the most vulnerable students, such as refugees residing in camps and host communities. Graduates who successfully secure a job can also receive professional coaching in the workplace to help them navigate the new environment, address initial challenges and develop necessary soft skills.

Progress and results

Thanks to a successful outreach strategy and scholarship opportunities, 1,049 vulnerable students (50 per cent female; 15 per cent Syrian, 9 per cent Palestinian; 2 per cent with disabilities) enrolled in a mix of Higher Education and TVET courses in Amman and Irbid Campus in 2021. A total of 1,374 students (49 per cent female) completed the enhanced foundational skills module, including sessions on financial literacy and women's leadership. Courses were four, six or nine months long, focused on sectors identified as in demand and provided students with technical and soft skills that can enable them to thrive in the Jordanian labour market. Targeted sectors included beauty, hospitality, air-conditioning and refrigeration, creative media, industrial fashion design, and automotive.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented youth with additional challenges in finding a job. Still, through UNICEF and Luminus' extensive networks with private companies, 388 students (44 per cent female) were enrolled in the apprenticeship component of the programme, which will provide them with vital practical skills and on-the-job training opportunities. A total of 22 students (5 females) were able to

secure a job in the beauty and medical sectors. The Luminus Employment Hub is now actively working to ensure the remaining students are successfully employed.

In addition, thematic funding and funding from other donors enabled UNICEF to establish and paint with graffiti two mobile Fab Labs, located in Luminus' Amman campus. Students will be able to access the modern facilities and equipment to test and pilot their social innovation ideas aimed at solving community issues.

Challenges and lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental impact on local businesses in Jordan, which made it more challenging for UNICEF and its partners to connect some beneficiaries with employment opportunities. Female and refugee students face additional restrictions regarding mobility and the type of work they can engage in. In response, UNICEF strove to expand its network of potential employers and offered financial subsidies to help beneficiaries find placements that suited their needs.

The pandemic also imposed restrictions on all job fairs, which usually represent a crucial opportunity for students to meet with potential employers, expand their networks, and better understand Jordan's labour market and its requirements. As a response to this, and in collaboration with UNICEF, Luminus Employment Hub organized a series of virtual job fairs, whose networking potential is inevitably more limited, but which provided students with valuable contacts and information. In addition, many refugee and orphan beneficiaries who already deal with complex needs struggled with mental health even more during the pandemic. UNICEF provides partners with training on Psychological First Aid 11 and refers beneficiaries to adequate mental health support.

Moving forward

To sustain and increase enrolment rates in the TVET courses, UNICEF will support Luminus to continue conducting outreach efforts through meetings and awareness-raising sessions, including via social media campaigns, to encourage enrolment into the programme, especially among more vulnerable youth and young women who may face resistance within their communities.

UNICEF is also tracking the graduation and employment targets to ensure they are achieved. Regarding the employment outcomes, UNICEF will support Luminus' Employment Hub in conducting job fairs to connect graduate students with employers to facilitate the interview process. The

Employment Hub will also coach the employed students to provide them with any support needed and succeed in new positions. Finally, UNICEF support allowed Luminus to establish two Fab Labs in the Amman campus, where students will be able to use modern equipment and facilities to develop and test innovative ideas to solve community issues.

IRAQ

Enhancing the provision of safe drinking water in Kawrgosk refugee camp, Erbil

Issues and background

According to data from UNHCR, as of December 2021, nearly 255,000 Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq, with the vast majority living in the Kurdistan Region¹⁰⁵. Children represent 44 per cent of the registered refugee population in Iraq. Within the Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children framework, UNICEF and UNHCR have joined efforts to complement and harmonize their response, advocating for, among other things, the inclusion of Syrian refugees in WASH policies and budgets.

To enhance the provision of adequate WASH services, UNICEF and UNHCR have conducted a joint needs assessment to identify the camps and WASH facilities in critical need of WASH interventions.

Progress and results

To enhance the provision of adequate WASH services, UNICEF and UNHCR have conducted a joint needs assessment to identify the camps and WASH facilities in critical need of WASH interventions. As a result of the needs assessment, the Kawrgosk camp located in the Khabat district within Erbil governorate needed significant interventions to improve the quality of drinking water. Two out of the four boreholes, which cover almost half of the population in the camp, were contaminated with Nitrate (NO₃). According to lab tests, the water coming from these two boreholes was insufficient for drinking purposes. To provide safe and sustainable water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene,

¹⁰⁵ UNHCR Operational Data Portal, access in January 2022: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>.

UNICEF procured and installed a reverse osmosis unit with a capacity of 20m³/hr and repaired an existing reverse osmosis unit with a capacity of 25m³/hr. As a result, in collaboration with the Directorate of Erbil Surrounding Water, UNICEF provided, and continues to provide, safe drinking water for 8,000 Syrian refugees in Kawrgosk camp. Global thematic humanitarian funding and other contributions significantly contributed to the regular operation and maintenance of the water network within the Kawrgosk camp throughout 2021.

Engagement and support by other WASH partners for providing services in camps remains essential since many refugee camps have developed into semi-urban settings, and most of the WASH facilities, which were initially designed to meet emergency requirements, no longer respond to the current needs. Inadequate treatment of wastewater significantly contributes to environmental risks and are compounded by water scarcity and its impact on the availability of water resources.

Challenges and lessons learned

Shortage of funding remains a challenge. Funding needs are especially critical as the Kurdistan Regional Government has not yet committed to allocating financial resources to the humanitarian response. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with public financing challenges and the diversion of most financial resources to the health sector to respond to urgent needs throughout Iraq, has exacerbated humanitarian needs, especially for the most vulnerable population segments. Low resource allocation by the government to the respective directorates has reduced the capacity of local authorities to provide essential services and respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities. Against this backdrop, Humanitarian Thematic Funding, in complementarity with other non-thematic funds, has played a critical role in supporting UNICEF to fill the gaps in the provision of WASH services inside Syrian refugee camps.

Moving forward

To ensure the sustainability of WASH interventions, UNICEF plans to increasingly focus on advocacy and system strengthening by mobilizing resources and enhancing community participation. Efforts to increase local ownership of WASH services and promote the transition to government partners are ongoing, although they are not always successful. Further to the advocacy efforts of UNICEF, the Governorate of Erbil agreed to take over services in camp settings as of the end of June 2022. Meanwhile, UNICEF and UNHCR will gradually reduce services in these settings and will focus more on development programming in host communities.

Human Interest Stories

Lebanon

Empowering Syrian refugee adolescent girls through life skills education

Exposure to years of conflict, displacement and COVID-19 has resulted in widespread psychosocial distress and gender-based violence (GBV) for Syrian refugee children. Adolescent girls are disproportionately vulnerable to GBV – including harassment, physical abuse, sexual exploitation and early child marriage – and often have limited access to information and support systems.

To fill this gap, the Department of Labour and Social Affairs (DoLSA) in Erbil, with support from UNICEF, has established child-friendly spaces in refugee camps to deliver psychosocial support and adolescent girls' life skills education programme. The programme aims at providing Syrian refugee adolescent girls with access to crucial GBV and reproductive health information, referral to other services and peer-to-peer interaction.

Different groups of 12 adolescent girls gather at child-friendly spaces in Darashkran, Qushtapa, Kawrgosk and Basirma refugee camps regularly to take part in the adolescent girls' life skills education programme, which is run by trained female facilitators.

As part of this programme, different groups of 12 adolescent girls gather at child-friendly spaces in Darashkran, Qushtapa, Kawrgosk and Basirma refugee camps regularly to take part in the adolescent girls' life skills education programme, which is run by trained female facilitators. The programme follows the Iraq adolescent girls' life skills education toolkit developed by UNICEF and UNFPA. Each group is expected to complete at least five life skills education sessions over a period of five weeks.

Adolescent girls' life skills education is delivered for two age groups: early adolescent (10-14 years) and late adolescent (15-19 years). Topics covered in the programme include trust-building, safety, healthy relationships, reproductive health and communication. The programme is designed to help adolescent girls develop strong personal and social skills, adapt and cope with adversities, feel confident in their abilities, be comfortable about sharing



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Khaled, a seven-year-old student in Grade 1, stands in a Makani Centre playground in Azraq Refugee Camp in Jordan, ready to recite poetry for fellow Makani students.

their thoughts and feelings, and learn how to make safe choices, thereby reducing the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation.

UNICEF Iraq continues to support the delivery of the life skills programme at safe spaces and will roll out an interactive virtual safe space where adolescent girls and women can access life skills and reproductive health information online safely.

R. E. I. is a 15-year-old Syrian refugee girl who benefited from the adolescent girls' life skills education programme in Darashkran camp. She lives with her parents and two brothers, and in 2020, she had a car accident and dropped out of school. After her recovery, she felt very secluded and had difficulty engaging with her peers and in the community. When her mother heard about the adolescent girls' life skills session being carried out at the child-friendly space run by DoLSA, she encouraged and convinced R. E. I. to participate in the programme.

After attending the programme, R. E. I. shared, "All the sessions were of great help to me. We had some physical recreational activities and life skills awareness sessions. We learned many things. We learned about our bodies, expressing our feelings, and staying healthy. We also learned how to stay safe. During the sessions, we were able to express ourselves freely. The session that represented a turning point for me was problem-solving, as it better relates to my reality. After that, I became a very active member of the group and overcame my fears and started a new life".

Jordan

The seven-year-old poet of Azraq

"I am the lionheart, and those who have a coward's heart can sit there and watch me in wonder."

Khaled, a seven-year-old refugee from Syria, begins each lesson in a Makani centre in Azraq by reciting poetry. Even at home, Khaled sits with his family, reading and re-reading his poetry book until the words sink in.

"I am the lionheart, and those who have a coward's heart can sit there and watch me in wonder."

"I love poetry," Khaled says. "My mum and dad taught me how to recite it. I love performing it in front of people."

Khaled started primary school last semester but has already developed a burning desire to learn as much as possible. While he was in kindergarten, the COVID-19 pandemic forced education facilities in Jordan to close, and most of Khaled's learning was done online, which at times proved to be difficult for him.

"I didn't enjoy studying online while I was in kindergarten," he explains. "My eyes would hurt from squinting at the phone at the small text, and then the battery would run out of charge very quickly."

In-person learning has been more enjoyable for Khaled, and now, three months into his time in a Makani centre in Azraq, Khaled loves every minute of the extra help he receives to thrive in his studies. "I'm lucky that Makani centres haven't been shut since I started attending here!" he says triumphantly. "Being at school or Makani in-person is better because my eyes don't hurt me here. Learning with the teacher is more exciting and queuing in the morning with the other students is fun."

Makani centres across Jordan play a role in helping children develop their skills in a safe and friendly environment. Thanks to Global Thematic Funding, Makani centres provide a safe space for vulnerable children across Jordan. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic threatening to shut off critical Makani services, the centres continued providing children with opportunities to learn, especially with the advent of digitized activities and online learning resources. Today, Khaled is enrolled in learning support classes and has extra tuition in Arabic, math and English. In his psychosocial support classes, he is learning that treating people with kindness is key to good relationships. Along with his passion for reciting Arabic poetry, Khaled enjoys developing his English skills. "They teach us things like what is bullying and why

it is bad to be a bully. They tell us to respect each other and never use bad language against anyone. And I love learning new words and sentences in English. I can recite some of the letters of the alphabet I learned, like A for an apple, B for a banana, L for a lion, D for a dog. I can also introduce myself in English: My name is Khaled!"

Khaled has found that the Makani centre is a place of acceptance. In the playground and classroom, he can recite and showcase his poetry freely to other children and teachers, which allows him to improve his memory and the Arabic language.

"Here at the Makani centre, the teachers saw my talent and helped me train, so when I forget a word or a sentence in my poem, the teacher tells me how to remind myself of the word I forget. It's an amazing feeling doing this in front of everyone."

With his newfound skills, Khaled wishes for a bright future. For him, Makani is one way to get there. "I want to be the best; that is why I memorize all the poems and learn English so I can be number one in school. Makani is helping me to become the best, and I even got a certificate of appreciation from my teacher for all the hard work that I have been doing."

Annex III:

Donor Feedback Form

UNICEF appreciates comments from all donors. We ask that you take a minute to give your feedback on this report.

UNICEF Donor Feedback Form

[forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx-
?id=IQFBd-EUuE-QS6sYkgI2Z31afDASZIB-
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