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UNICEF Syria Representative interacting with children at a UNICEF-supported interim care centre in Al-Hol camp, northeast Syria.

# unicef

## Whole of Syria Humanitarian Results August 2019

JANUARY-AUGUST 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights:

- In the northwest of the country, UNICEF response comes against the backdrop of deteriorating humanitarian situation and recent upscale in violence that resulted in human fatalities, high displacements of population and destruction of several infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and water facilities. In August, UNICEF continued to deliver services and programs, especially in Idleb and Aleppo (where more than 230,000 people have been reached with WASH assistance during the reporting period) and along the displacement routes through mobile and rapid response teams.
- In the northeast of the country, UNICEF continued the provision of multi-sectoral assistance for the affected populations, including those living in camps; in Al Hol, which hosts some 68,000 people (mainly women and children), UNICEF continued to provide support with targeted nutrition, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, education and child protection interventions. Also, 30,273 summer clothing kits were distributed in the camp.
- UNICEF scaled-up the humanitarian response to address the needs of the population living in the South of the country, including displaced populations, returnees and host communities. Also, UNICEF participated in a joint Inter-Agency cross-line UN and Syria Arab Red Crescent assessment mission to Rukban: Out of 12,714 people registered, 37 per cent were willing to leave the camp, 47 per cent willing to stay, and the others were indecisive.
- Overall, the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children for the Whole of Syria response remains critically underfunded (funding gap currently at 53 per cent against the US\$294.8 million requirement). Additional funding is needed to ensure that children through Syria continue to receive the needed life-saving humanitarian assistance.

### In Syria

**5 million**

# of children affected

**11.7 million**

# of people affected  
(HNO summary, 2019)

### Outside Syria

**Over 2.5 million  
(2,533,051)**

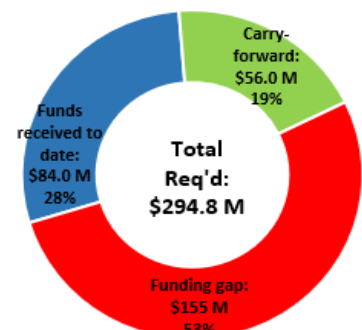
# of registered Syria refugee children

**Over 5.6 million  
(5,634,513)**

# of registered Syrian refugees  
(UNHCR, 15 September 2019)

**UNICEF Appeal 2019  
US\$ 294.8 Million**

**Funding Status  
US\$ 140 Million**



Whole of Syria	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster*	
	UNICEF Target	Jan-Aug 2019 Results (#)	Sector Target	Jan-Aug 2019 Results (#)
# children enrolled in formal education	2,400,000	310,747	3,300,000	2,029,042
# children enrolled in non-formal education	440,000	213,329	1,256,530	720,560
# children & adults participating in structured and sustained child protection, PSS and parenting programmes	401,000	285,540	973,000	552,928
# children (U1) reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)	577,000	308,076	n/a	n/a
# people with access to improved water supply	3,700,000	1,911,880	8,000,000	2,104,433
# children & Pregnant and Lactating Women screened for acute malnutrition	1,800,000	943,613	2,867,674	2,229,355

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs:** In northwestern Syria the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as the most recent upscale in violence is set to enter its fourth month. Between late April and end of August, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has documented the killing of more than 500 civilians while information provided by local sources indicates that as of 23 August, more than 1,000 civilians may have been killed, including some 180 children and 145 women<sup>1</sup>. As a result of the hostilities, between 1 May and 18 August, 576,000 people were displaced as reported by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster; of these, 72,033 displacements were recorded during the month of August alone. Displaced people remain mainly sheltered in northern districts of Idlib, along the border with Turkey which remains closed. The widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, such as homes, IDP settlements, bakeries, markets, hospitals, schools and water stations, adds to the suffering of civilians in northwest Syria. Since late April, at least 43 incidents impacting health facilities or personnel in northwest Syria have been confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO), and 87 incidents of educational facilities being damaged or destroyed have been verified by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) during this same period. UNICEF-supported immunization centres have been also affected as 14 centres suspended operations out of the total 98 centres. It has been estimated that over half the school-aged population of Idlib is at risk of being out of school with the new school year. Moreover, several water stations were reportedly damaged or destroyed by airstrikes or shelling, disrupting access to clean water and education for over 250,000 children. The month of August also witnessed an increase in improvised explosive devices (IED) incidents in northern Aleppo and Idlib; UNICEF continued to deliver services and programs in safe locations in Idlib and Aleppo and along the displacement routes through mobile and rapid response teams. However, additional funding is urgently required to maintain and scale-up the current levels of emergency response in the coming weeks and months.

Estimated Affected Population	
Total People in Need	11,700,000
Children in Need (Under 18)	5,000,000
Total Displaced Population	6,183,919
Children Displaced*	2,622,600
People in need in Hard to Reach Areas	1,165,000
Children in need in Hard to Reach Areas**	490,000

*Source: 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview summary, OCHA.*  
*\*Children comprise 42.3% of the IDP population*  
*\*\*Calculation based on latest official BSG/HTR list from OCHA as of October 2018 and applied percentage of children from HNO data set.*

The humanitarian situation remains complex and fluid in southern Syria where tensions continue to mount. Overall, around 970,275 people are in need of humanitarian assistance across As Sweida, Dar’a and Quneitra governorates<sup>2</sup>. High density of displacement and return overburdens communities and local services in poor condition. Southern Syria continues to experience population movement: 123,000<sup>3</sup> spontaneous IDP returns have been reported since the beginning of 2018 – 11 per cent of the overall total returns– placing additional strain on what are already limited and partially functioning basic services. In response, the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has allocated US\$25 million as a standard allocation to support critical, continued activities in underserved areas of Dar’a, Quneitra and Rural Damascus, where there is a high concentration of IDPs and returnees. In the past five months, and despite a further deterioration of the area’s stability, some 720,000 people in need have been reached at least once with some form of humanitarian assistance in southern Syria. From 17 to 23 August, UNICEF participated to a joint Inter-Agency cross-line UN and Syria Arab Red Crescent (SARC) assessment mission to Rukban (with a focus on determining the number of people present and the number wishing to be voluntarily moved to Homs Governorate based on free and informed choices). The mission included the registration of people on a voluntary basis as well as the holding sector specific focus group discussions with various groups including women, youth, community leaders and most vulnerable groups to ascertain their humanitarian needs. By the time of the assessment, 12,714 people were registered in Rukban; 52 per cent being male and 48 per cent female. Fifty per cent are children are under 18. Preliminary results of the assessment indicated that 37 per cent were willing to leave the camp, 47 per cent were willing to stay, and the others were indecisive. The humanitarian situation in Rukban remains critical, with food remaining the highest priority need reported by the community (followed closely by needs related to health services and safe water). Based on the assessment findings a humanitarian assistance convoy has been scheduled for early September.

In the northeast of the country, after months of discussions between the US and Turkish authorities, an agreement was reached by the two parties in early August. Accordingly, a safe zone/security mechanism would be established all along the Turkish border to be patrolled and managed by a joint operation center. The most likely scenario suggests 68,000 individuals could be displaced from areas along segments of the border further inland into neighboring host communities. The current population of IDPs residing in IDP sites (camps) across northeast Syria stands at approximately 109,000 individuals; the largest site in the northeast is the Al Hol camp in Al-Hassakeh, which currently hosts 68,600 people; about 40 per cent of them are Syrians, 45 per cent Iraqis and 15 per cent other foreign nationals. Over 94 per cent of the camp population is composed by women and children, of whom 67 per cent are under the age of 18. People in the camps remain fully dependent on humanitarian assistance. In Al Hol, UNICEF and other humanitarian partners are providing food, water, health care, shelter services, non-food items (NFI) supplies, including hygienic items as well as education and protection support.

<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA, Recent Development in Northwestern Syria, Update#11, 6 September 2019.

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, Humanitarian Update #5, 29 August 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

**Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination:** UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education and Nutrition sectors and the Child Protection sub-sector and is working in close collaboration with implementing partners inside the country and across borders.

In terms of nutrition, the national level results of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey were released for key nutrition indicators, useful for the preparation of the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). District level data analysis is ongoing and expected to be released by September. During the reporting period, the Nutrition Sector response focused mainly on North East and North West Syria, with the preparation of new scenarios, preparedness and emergency plans including supplies pre-positioning. Mid-year review meetings were conducted at national and sub-national level, with discussions on over/under achievements, gaps, needs and agreement on the way forward. The Sector is supporting the Primary Health Care Directorate on a study on iodine deficiency disorders among school children; currently, a laboratory in Syria was established to test the urinary iodine in schoolchildren. The Nutrition Sector is suffering from shortage of funds for its emergency response especially in northwest and northeast Syria which presents a real challenge in the continued provision of life-saving nutrition programming.

The Education Sector has been working on the preparation of the data for the upcoming 2020 HNO and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) by collecting data from the Education Management Information System (EEMIS) and going through data clearing, verification, compilation and triangulation. The Sector is also supporting the allocation process for the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) that will cover the South of the country, asking partners for submission and leading the project selection process. A Back-to-Learning Task Force was created, with the participation of over twenty partners, including UNICEF. In preparation for the next humanitarian programme cycle, the sector has been organizing a training session on the gender and age markers project design and monitoring phases, that was attended by 15 partners. Out-of-school children remain the major challenge for the education sector, especially in the North East of Syria and in Al Hol camp. The funding gap in the Education Sector is another key challenge to an appropriate response for the children in Syria.

Over the reporting period, the WASH Sector has been liaising with the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) to undertake WASH assessment from inside Syria and provide required information for the Humanitarian Needs Assessment and Humanitarian Response Plan. Meanwhile, the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) has prepared a household level WASH assessment, that will be the basis for the 2020 discussions on the HNO/HRP for the Whole of Syria WASH sector in early September. The WASH Sector response focused mainly on the North East and North West of the country; discussions over the exit strategy from water trucking in Eastern Ghouta were held with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and Damascus Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. The Sector is facilitating the allocation process for the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) that will cover the South of the country focusing on water system rehabilitation, sewage network rehabilitation, solid and liquid waste management, water quality monitoring and water trucking. The shortage of funding continued to challenge the response capacity of the WASH Sector, especially in the northwest and northeast of the country.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) was engaged in the preparation of the data for the 2020 HNO and HRP and received the Multi-Sectoral Need Assessment (MSNA) raw data, along with analyzed and visualized data for the Whole of Syria response. A workshop is planned for mid-September with all partners of the Whole of Syria hubs, jointly with UNHCR, for joint planning, review of lessons learned, best practices and achievements. The Sector is planning for a protection assessment, and during the reporting period several meetings were held to discuss the questionnaire for data collection and agree on the methodologies. Overall, the Child Protection AoR provided 736,941 protection interventions through 48 partners acting on the ground in 171 sub districts, targeting all ranks of protection severity scale (1-6). The geographic earmarking of funds remains the major issue for all partners in child protection, affecting the coverage and reach of the targeted children in all governorates. Additional challenges include the long process of approval for the HRP projects, which is on average five/six months and severely delay implementation.

**Humanitarian Strategy:** The 2019 Whole of Syria strategy is based on the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), aligned to the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Syria Strategic Framework. In 2019, UNICEF continues to work closely with humanitarian partners to provide immediate life-saving service delivery focusing on the most vulnerable children affected by the crisis and disease outbreaks with a multi-sectoral response addressing their nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and education needs. In addition, UNICEF is strengthening focus on scaling up interventions that build resilience.

To prevent epidemics, such as outbreaks of polio and measles and water-borne diseases, UNICEF and partners are providing targeted response in the highest-risk areas. To ensure that no child is left behind, UNICEF continues to advocate for the immunization of children in hard-to-reach areas, prevention of chronic malnutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, treatment of acute malnutrition and micro-nutrient supplementation. UNICEF continues to support increased access to safe water and promote good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases. Equitable access to education is being scaled up to support alternative learning, focusing on self-learning programmes, early learning and the quality of education. UNICEF is expanding child protection services in newly accessible areas and in camps and providing specialized services for high-risk

child protection cases. Increased focus is placed on adolescents and young people, who are being supported through cross-sectoral services, life-skills programmes, vocational education and entrepreneurship training.

UNICEF continues to engage in social protection schemes that combine regular cash distribution with case management, primarily targeting families of children with disabilities. Gender-based violence risk mitigation is being strengthened across all programmatic sectors. Programming on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse is being scaled up using a survivor-centered approach<sup>4</sup>. UNICEF continues to engage with communities to promote key behaviours related to their lives and well-being and create feedback mechanisms for affected populations.

### Summary analysis of programme response:

**Health & Nutrition:** In August, UNICEF supported 169,144 women and children to benefit from free medical consultations through about 120 mobile and fixed centers in all 14 governorates of Syria, including 6,540 consultations delivered in Al Hol camp, in the northeast of the country. From the beginning of the year, a total of almost 1.3 million women and children benefited from these free consultations this year.

During the reporting month, 56,100 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages including immunization messages, out of them 9,818 were achieved in Al Hol camp, bringing the total reached since the beginning of 2019 to 2.5 million people. In August also, 46,617 children under one year were vaccinated with DPT3 (combined vaccine for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus). Since the beginning of the year, a total of 308,157 children were vaccinated with DPT3. The newborn care programme has been scaled up, with about 1,460 health workers in hospitals and public health centers trained on different newborn care topics in 2019; out of them, 255 are community health volunteers. The over achievement in the training indicator is due to the late request for the further expansion of the programme after initial planning targets had been set. The evolving security situation in the northwest affected the programme, resulting in low numbers of children vaccinated as several vaccination centres were closed during August and in NGOs relocating their clinics (up to fourteen vaccination centers were closed simultaneously during the month of August, impacting over 1,600 children).

In terms of nutrition, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients and Vitamin A to 314,358 under-five children and pregnant and lactating women (totalling 705,335 since the beginning of the year). In addition, 104,854 children and pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition (943,613 in 2019). The nutrition response in Idleb was severely challenged by the escalation of military activity and insecurity. For this month, 467 children under five were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 33,117 caregivers including pregnant and lactating women benefited from Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. UNICEF has a plan to increase the IYCF programme coverage through capacity building activities for nutrition providers, IYCF campaigns and integrated health and nutrition services through cross-border operations from Gaziantep, Turkey. Overall in Syria, about 36,607 people were reached with essential nutrition supplies (457,821 since the beginning of the year).

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** In August, UNICEF was able to reach around 232,098 people (an estimated 97,481 children) through light repairs of water pumps in Idleb to reduce service degradation, rehabilitating water systems in Duma and equipping water systems in Nabul in Aleppo (over 1.9 million people since the beginning of the year). Around 19,200 people (an estimated 8,064 children) were reached by collecting solid waste and installing solid waste management facilities in Hol camp in Al-Hassakeh. In addition, around 201,000 people (an estimated 84,420 children) were reached by rehabilitating the sewage system in Sha'ar neighborhood in Aleppo city. Some 203,888 people (an estimated 85,632 children) were reached through sanitation interventions, bringing the total number of people reached to 615,010 since the beginning of the year. Furthermore, around 9,571 people (an estimated 4,343 children) were reached through hygiene promotion (296,913 in 2019, out of which 66,200 people in Roj and Hol camps).

Also, more than 89,327 affected children and adolescents were reached through the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 20 Child Protection and ADAP centers in Aleppo in 2019. In addition to desludging, UNICEF's provision of water disinfectants supported over 13.5 million people (567,000 children) to access to safe water. Moreover, UNICEF continued water trucking intervention for about 116,000 returnees in 31 communities in Eastern Ghouta, as well as for over 108,000 IDPs in Tall Refaat and Nabul camps and collective shelters in Aleppo that host IDPs from Afrin and other 54,000 IDPs in Atareb that host IDPs from Idleb. Water trucking was also provided for 15,569 people in Ar-Raqqa sub-district and another 3,000 people in Ein Issa.

**Education:** In the reporting month, UNICEF supported 13,908 children through non-formal education and 438 through formal education in ten Governorates<sup>5</sup> (213,311 and 309,755 respectively, since the beginning of 2019). UNICEF improved access to education in both formal and non-

<sup>4</sup> The survivor-centered approach recognizes the fact that each person is unique, reacts differently to sexual and gender-based violence and has different needs.

<sup>5</sup> Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia, Quneitra and Rural Damascus.

formal settings through the rehabilitation of classrooms and the provision of school furniture, benefitting 1,839 children (49 per cent girls) in Al-Hassakeh and Aleppo. To ensure that children are prepared for the upcoming school year, UNICEF provided a broad range of supplies for students, including school bags for 890 students (51 per cent girls) and other supplies (school-in-a-carton, recreational kits, and stationary) for 1,963 children (49 per cent girls). In addition, UNICEF supported 38 students from remote areas of Deir-ez-Zor with travel bursaries, to allow them to sit the national examinations for 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

UNICEF also supported a number of awareness activities and educational programmes to improve access to education. The 'back-to-learning' campaign reached 2,463 children and caregivers (42,825 since the beginning of the year) including through door-to-door community mobilization campaigns to discuss with care-takers the importance of returning their children to learning. In Hama, UNICEF supported 95 children to participate in Curriculum B (an accelerated learning programme allowing children who missed on some educational years to catch up with their peers), while 25,695 children (50 per cent girls) received supportive-learning programmes and materials in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. The supportive learning programme provides an opportunity for children who have been out of school for more than two years to continue pursuing their education in a more flexible manner to allow them to hopefully catch-up to their appropriate grade. Also, UNICEF supported teacher professional development for 6,632 teachers (65 per cent females, 13,001 since the beginning of 2019). This included training in active learning and new curriculum to ensure that teachers were prepared to teach materials for the upcoming school year. Additionally, UNICEF supported life-skills and citizenship education for 4,984 students (over 60 per cent girls, 33,819 since the beginning of 2019) to improve the quality of learning for students, including skills on better engage with their environment and cope with challenges.

**Child Protection:** During August, UNICEF continued to strengthen girls' and boys' coping mechanisms and resilience reaching 16,464 children (48 per cent girls; a total of 226,290 children in 2019) and 7,611 caregivers (68 per cent women; a total of 46,231 in 2019) with structured psychosocial support (PSS) services through 55 child-friendly spaces, 61 mobile teams in 12 governorates<sup>6</sup>. Similarly, parenting programmes strengthened parents and primary caregivers' skills, and resources to care and protect for their children under severely overstretched communities' capacities; 6,621 caregivers were reached (45,241 since the beginning of the year).

Additionally, protection awareness sessions particularly on prevention of family separation and violence were received by 87,577 people (51 per cent female; a total of 326,219 in 2019) in 13 governorates<sup>7</sup> thanks to UNICEF and its implementing partners. In addition, case management continued to play a central role in facilitating individual child protection assessments, monitoring of cases and referral to specialized services; in August, 874 children (36 per cent girls) received specialized services through Case Management in 11 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous), bringing the total number of children receiving specialized services since the beginning of the year to 10,871.

In August, 13 children were killed in rural Hama and Dar'a due to unexploded ordnances (UXOs). Protection of girls and boys against harm, injury and disability has continued to be strengthened by Explosive Ordnance Risk Education strategically delivered to IDPs, as well as, host communities in schools, IDP camps and sites, and communities. In August, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) was provided by UNICEF in partnership with governmental and non-governmental partners for 137,250 people (46 per cent female; 1,093,673 in 2019) in all 14 Governorates, through face-to-face sessions and delivered information, education and communication (IEC) materials. In addition, in August UNICEF built the capacity of 29 teachers from eleven Governorates who will disseminate the explosive ordnance risk education knowledge to their colleagues in their respective governorate as well as to children and caregivers. Through mobile teams, UNICEF and partners were able to reach 20,592 children in hard-to-reach areas with child protection services mainly PSS, child protection awareness-raising and MRE. Limited access to Al Hol camp and the limited facilities in Ain Issa camp continue to challenge child protection response for the affected population.

**Social Policy:** UNICEF views social protection as a key ingredient for sustainable peace and development. At the beginning of the year, UNICEF reached 5,931 children with disabilities (2,309 girls) in Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Homs, Tartous and Rural Damascus governorates. UNICEF's Cash Transfer Programme is designed to promote an integrated social protection model with links to public services through referral mechanisms and case management, with a view to preparing the ground for a future transition from an emergency response to a nationally-owned social protection scheme. The programme seeks to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.

The several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to provide for the basic necessities of life including decent clothes for their children. The main objective of UNICEF's seasonal support is to meet the basic needs of vulnerable children especially those affected by the crisis and displacement through the provision of children clothes and e-vouchers. The programme targets children between 0-14 years old, with priority to children of displaced families living in camps or informal settlements, children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas, returnees living in slums and informal settlements, child-headed households and households with children with disabilities.

<sup>6</sup> Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Idlib.

<sup>7</sup> Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous and Idlib.

During August, UNICEF reached 30,966 children in hard-to-reach areas and newly accessible areas of the country with seasonal clothes kits. As part of northeast emergency response, 30,273 summer clothing kits were distributed in Al Hol camp in Al-Hassakeh governorate. UNICEF also reached 300 children with summer clothing kits in Al Ma'ra in Idleb governorate. This month, UNICEF also reached 393 children with new born baby kits in Aleppo governorate.

**Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP):** During the reporting period, 52,113 adolescents and youth (10-24 years old) in 13 governorates (all except Idleb) were reached through a package of services and opportunities including internally displaced persons, returnees, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups including those with disabilities (a total of 288,507 young people reached since the beginning of the year).

Also, in August, 28,535 young people benefited from UNICEF skills' development programme including life skills and citizenship education (LSCE), functional literacy courses and community based vocational training (103,431 young people reach since January 2019). Over 1,500 young adolescents (10-15 years old) participated in national programming marathon and trained on life skills and programming skills including computational, logical thinking and C++ scripting across the country.

Moreover, 30,308 young people participated in civic and social cohesion activities in August only including sport for development, youth-led social initiatives and social art (217,167 young people reached since the beginning of the year due to the huge demand to promote the positive engagement of young people in social cohesion at community level). Meanwhile, funding conditionality by donors remains a key challenge for the implementation of more upstream work.

**External Communication and Advocacy:** During the reporting period, UNICEF highlighted its response to the needs of children and families in Al-Hol camp, including its continued support to [children's wellbeing](#) through psychosocial support and recreational activities and the provision of [safe water supply](#). UNICEF marked [International Youth Day](#) by celebrating the achievements of [young people](#), and [World Humanitarian Day](#) by commending the efforts of [women humanitarians](#). UNICEF also marked [World Water Week](#) documenting its response in north rural Homs, and [World Breastfeeding Week](#), highlighting its support to optimal infant and young child feeding practices and reaching children and caregivers through health centres, mobile teams and [volunteers](#).

#### Funding (as of 31 August 2019):

Appeal Sector	2019 Requirements(US\$)	2019 Funds Received (US\$)	Carry- Over	2019 Funds Available <sup>8</sup> (US\$)	Funding Gap	
					\$	%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	77,492,160	\$31,819,213	15,162,990	46,982,202	30,509,958	39%
Health	41,877,045	8,985,428	5,680,481	14,665,909	27,211,136	65%
Nutrition	32,954,663	4,733,736	2,525,260	7,258,996	25,695,667	78%
Education/ADAP	64,492,956	15,839,511	18,611,883	34,451,394	30,041,562	47%
Child Protection	36,133,672	9,247,088	7,443,669	16,690,757	19,442,915	54%
Basic Needs/NFIs	26,660,955	3,563,461	3,475,018	7,038,480	19,622,475	74%
Early recovery/Cash transfers	8,956,338	3,369,960	1,997,905	5,367,865	3,588,473	40%

<sup>8</sup> Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

Youth/ adolescents ERL	6,232,248	1,591,079	1,076,098	2,667,177	3,565,071	57%
Being allocated	0	4,634,907	0	4,634,907	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,800,037</b>	<b>83,784,384</b>	<b>55,973,304</b>	<b>139,757,687</b>	<b>155,042,350</b>	<b>53%</b>

## ANNEX:

### Summary of Programme Results (January-August 2019)

WHOLE OF SYRIA	People in Need	Sector Target	Sector Result*	Change since last Report	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Result	Change since last Report
<b>HEALTH</b>							
# of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns	13,200,000		n/a		2,900,000	3,288,503 <sup>1</sup>	0
# of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)					577,000	308,157 <sup>2</sup>	46,617
# of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children & CBA women)					2,200,000	1,297,677 <sup>3</sup>	169,144
# of health workers and community volunteers trained on new born care packages					640	1,460 <sup>4</sup>	285
# of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages					3,500,000	2,529,635	56,100
<b>NUTRITION<sup>1</sup></b>							
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients	4,700,000	2,566,942	617,260	310,942	2,400,000	705,335 <sup>2</sup>	314,358
# of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition		2,867,674	2,229,355	1,000,331	1,800,000	943,613	104,854
# of children reached with the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)		17,447	8,878	4,540	9,600	4,723	467
# of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)		915,063	490,212	257,656	800,000	236,312 <sup>4</sup>	33,117
Estimated # of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in HTR areas		4,371,332	n/a	n/a	1,045,000	457,821	36,607
<b>WASH</b>							
Estimated # of people with access to improved water supply	15,700,000	8,000,000	2,104,433	105,590	3,700,000	1,911,880 <sup>1</sup>	232,098
Estimated # of people have improved access to sanitation services		5,500,000	378,547	16,892	1,300,000	615,010 <sup>2</sup>	203,888
# of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services		n/a	n/a	n/a	390,000	89,327 <sup>3</sup>	0
# of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in HTR areas		2,000,000	1,789,184	221,420	1,600,000	996,545	102,158
# of people reached with hygiene promotion interventions		3,000,000	697,254	81,738	525,000	296,913 <sup>4</sup>	9,571

# of people benefited from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services		3,000,000	2,364,094	163,362	1,500,000	720,981 <sup>5</sup>	0
<b>EDUCATION<sup>1</sup></b>							
# of children provided with education services in formal settings	5,700,000	3,300,000	2,029,042	148,848	2,400,000	309,755	438
# of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		1,256,530	720,560	158,818	440,000	213,311	13,908
# of teachers and education personnel trained		76,524	54,846	15,111	42,600	13,001 <sup>2</sup>	6,632
# of children and youth (5-24 years) participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings		300,000	144,609	11,116	280,000	33,819	4,984
# of caregivers and children reached with C4D back to learning (BTL) interventions		n/a	n/a	n/a	225,000	42,825	2,463
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
# of girls and boys engaged in structured and sustained child protection programming, including psychosocial support	5,600,000	880,000	479,450	73,552	350,000	226,290	16,464
# of women and men engaged in structured and sustained parenting programmes		93,000	73,478	25,610	51,000	46,231	7,611
# of girls, boys, women and men reached with explosive hazards risk education		4,592,604	1,681,147	304,569	2,400,000	1,093,673 <sup>1</sup>	137,250
# of women, men, girls and boys reached by behaviour change communication interventions for child protection issues		1,650,000	559,994	99,361	630,000	326,219 <sup>2</sup>	87,577
# of girls and boys received specialized child protection services including through case management		50,000	30,851	4,513	22,000	10,871	874
<b>SOCIAL POLICY</b>							
# of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers					11,500	5,931	0
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through provision of NFIs		n/a			680,000	390,103	30,966
# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through provision of e-vouchers or cash transfers					110,000	65,665	0
<b>ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)</b>							
# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level					200,000	217,167 <sup>1</sup>	30,308
# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship skills		n/a			300,000	103,431 <sup>2</sup>	28,535
<b>FOOTNOTES</b>							
*The revised Whole of Syria <a href="#">2019 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children</a> appeal is published with updated 2019 indicators and targets. Sector Reach are as end of July 2019							
<b>Health 1:</b> As the polio campaign is scheduled for the first quarter of the year, the target has already been achieved. Also, data for April campaign have been shared only in July and reported in July Sitrep for the first time.							
<b>Health 2,3:</b> Data on these indicators is received from the Ministry of Health with delay of approximately 2 months, which is explaining the slightly low reach.							
<b>Health 4:</b> The overachievement in the training indicator is due to the expansion of the new-born programme after the late approval of the Ministry of Health (MoH). This was a newly introduced activity and the target was set in a conservative manner.							
<b>Nutrition 1:</b> The low reach in nutrition indicators is due to the operational constraints faced by NGOs partners in obtaining the necessary permissions. Also, data is received with delay of two months from partners.							



<b>Nutrition 2:</b> In addition, for the micro-nutrients supplementation it was initially planned to take place jointly with the measles campaign. However, the measles campaign was cancelled by the Government. The target of this indicator is under revision.
<b>Nutrition 4:</b> For the IYCF programme, the Ministry of Health did not adopt yet the IYCF operational strategy and therefore MOH is partially reporting on that indicator.
<b>WASH 1,2,4,5:</b> The reach for WASH data was revised in Gaziantep hub, rectifying information previously reported, explaining the reduction of these four WASH indicators. Limited funding has also been affecting the achievements of WASH targets.
<b>WASH 3:</b> The planned number of schools to be reached with WASH services is on track, however, the number of children reached is lower than expected: a revision of the methodological calculation for this data is ongoing to understand the discrepancy.
<b>Education 1:</b> Most of the results are expected to be achieved in September/October with the new academic year and reported in November by Government partners.
<b>Education 2:</b> Teachers and education personnel training is scheduled for the summer season during school break
<b>Child Protection 1:</b> The low reach on MRE indicator is due to turnover in the Ministry of Education that delayed the Education programming, as MRE is integrated in schools. It is expected that the gap will be catch up in the next half of the year.
<b>Child Protection 2:</b> The low reach is due to the operational constraints faced by NGOs partners in obtaining the necessary permissions as well as to limited funding.
<b>ADAP 1:</b> The reach for this indicator is very high due to successful implementation and good level of funding.
<b>ADAP 2:</b> This activity is scheduled to reach more beneficiaries in the second half of the year.

## Next Whole of Syria SitRep: 20 October 2019.

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