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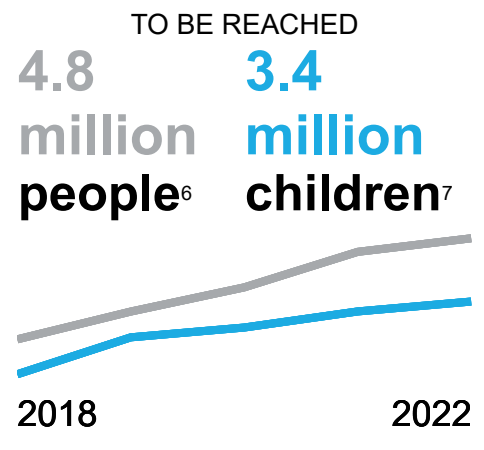
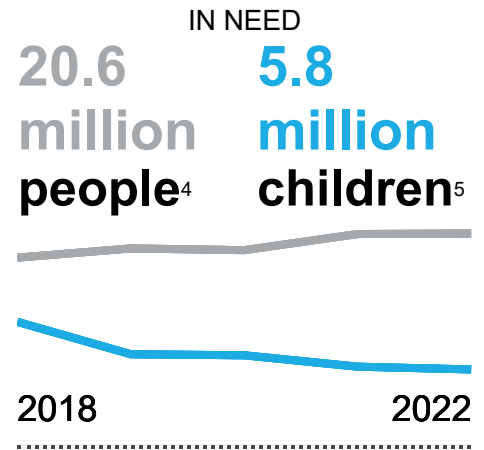
Humanitarian Action for Children

Zahraa, 15, and her family, escaped from Hama, Syria 9 years ago. They visited the Turk Kızılay centre supported by UNICEF, where the family received financial support for Zahraa's education.

Syrian Refugees

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Nearly 11 years on, the Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis globally. Nearly 5.7 million registered refugees, including almost 2.7 million children, live in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.² COVID-19 continues to impact families' livelihoods, health and access to services, further compounding their vulnerability. Nearly 20.6 million people, including almost 5.8 million children, need urgent assistance.³
- UNICEF will continue to reach refugee children living in camps, informal settlements and urban settings—as well as vulnerable children from host communities—with essential education, WASH, child protection, health, nutrition and social protection services and adolescent and youth programmes.
- In 2022, UNICEF requires US\$910 million to respond to the most immediate needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities, while helping to mitigate the ongoing negative effects of COVID-19.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



730,297

people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water



57,500

women and children accessing gender-based violence mitigation, prevention, response



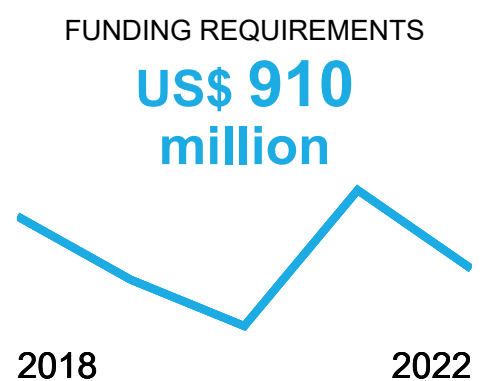
1.8 million

children accessing educational services



260,000

household reached with cash transfers through government system with UNICEF support



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

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

The Syrian refugee crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with no end in sight. After more than 10 years of conflict, nearly 5.7 million registered refugees—including almost 2.7 million children—still live in camps, informal settlements and host communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.⁸ Of the 20.6 million people in need, 3.2 million people require WASH assistance, 2.2 million children require child protection services and 4.1 million children require education support.⁹

Although host governments continue to generously provide essential services for vulnerable refugees and affected host communities, public resources and infrastructure are increasingly stretched thin. Since 2020, COVID-19 and ensuing mitigation measures have had a devastating impact on families' livelihoods, health and access to services, further compounding their vulnerability and well-being. While Syrian and host community families experience similar hardships, Syrians face additional challenges in meeting their basic needs due to their legal status. The result has been widening inequalities, weakened social cohesion and increased health and protection risks.

In Turkey, home to 3.6 million Syrians, over 400,000 refugee children still lack access to education.¹⁰ In Lebanon, economic collapse has led to runaway inflation and nearly the entire Syrian refugee population cannot afford the survival minimal expenditure basket.¹¹ In Egypt and Iraq, already weak public health systems have been battered by the impact of COVID-19, further limiting Syrians' access to essential care. Jordan is the largest refugee hosting country relative to its population, with 89 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants. Jordan hosts over 1.3 million Syrians, including 670,637 registered refugees, of which 129,822 are living in camps, and remaining refugees have settled in urban and rural communities. Meanwhile across the region, climate change and prolonged water scarcity are posing severe threats to children's development and fragmenting social cohesion.

Within this context, major challenges remain in realizing children's rights. Refugee children—particularly girls and those out of school—are highly vulnerable to numerous protection risks, including psychosocial distress, exploitation and gender-based violence. COVID-19 has also disrupted or reduced access to routine immunization and formal education, while increased food insecurity and child poverty is resulting in an overall decline in children's well-being.¹² As vulnerable families struggle to survive, they are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage. Children and youth with disabilities are also acutely marginalized as access to services remain out of reach.

SECTOR NEEDS



3.2 million people lack access to safe water¹³



2.2 million children in need of protection services^{14,15}



4.1 million children in need of education support¹⁶



2.5 million refugees and migrants need humanitarian assistance¹⁷

STORY FROM THE FIELD



In Lebanon, home to half a million Syrian children, education offers a bridge to the future.

Oday, 5, is enrolled in a UNICEF early childhood education (ECE) programme, supported by UNICEF partner Naba'a in the northern town of Muhamara. He lost his mother in Syria when he was only 2, after which his father and younger brother travelled to Lebanon for safety. Oday's father receives cash assistance to supplement his meager work opportunities.

With a confident smile Oday shouts, "I love to learn!"

[Read more about this story here](#)

5-year-old Oday loves to learn through UNICEF's early childhood education programme.

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

In 2022, under the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and the No Lost Generation initiative, UNICEF will reach nearly 3.4 million Syrian children in camps, informal settlements and urban settings—as well as vulnerable children in host communities.

Across all five countries, UNICEF will work closely with government and NGO partners to address the refugee crisis and mitigate the secondary effects of COVID-19, in line with national priorities and coordination mechanisms.¹⁹ The response will support equitable access to essential services and build the capacities of national actors and institutions, ensuring continuity with longer-term system strengthening strategies and durable solution frameworks.

Education programmes will focus on enhancing access to quality, inclusive formal and non-formal learning opportunities in safe, child-friendly environments. UNICEF will also support efforts to promote learning continuity and provide cash assistance and supplies for the most vulnerable families.

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

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

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

To address rising poverty levels and COVID-19 related socioeconomic shocks, UNICEF will support development and roll-out of national social protection programmes and direct cash grants to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable.

Adolescent and youth programmes will expand access to quality technical and vocational opportunities to improve employability, especially for young women. UNICEF will also increase opportunities for meaningful participation and empowerment, and promote COVID-19 prevention and awareness.

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

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrian-refugees/situation-reports>

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.

2022 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **141** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment²⁰
- **68,400** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²¹
- **64,107** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders²²



Health

- **175,000** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles²³
- **221,569** children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio²⁴
- **48,785** children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities²⁵
- **67,500** children aged 0 to 11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine (diphtheria tetanus pertussis 3/pentavalent 3)²⁶



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **730,297** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs²⁷
- **100,000** people reached with critical WASH supplies²⁸



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁹

- **294,154** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support³⁰
- **57,500** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions³¹
- **350,000** people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers³²



Education³³

- **1,757,279** children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning³⁴
- **676,500** children receiving individual learning materials³⁵
- **312,568** children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes³⁶



Social protection

- **260,000** households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding³⁷
- **10,000** households reached with UNICEF-funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers³⁸



Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

- **2,086,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services³⁹
- **889,800** people engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions⁴⁰

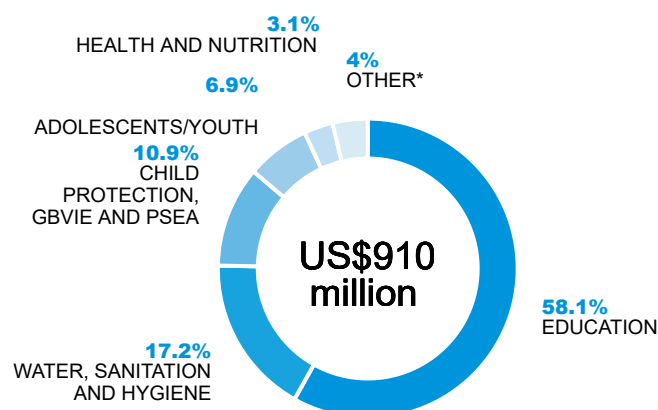
Programme targets are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of all 5 countries' inter-agency planning documents.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022

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 Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.⁴¹ The COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate existing socioeconomic disparities and vulnerabilities, while creating new and urgent needs that must be addressed.

UNICEF acknowledges the generous support of donors in 2021, which was essential to meeting the needs of refugee and host community children while mitigating the continued impacts of the pandemic. The WASH, health and education sectors have been particularly hard hit, and require additional funding to ensure the continuity of these essential services and ensure that hard-fought gains are not reversed. More funding, particularly flexible in nature, will be critical to implementing the 2022 response.

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



Sectors	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	28,458,216
Water, sanitation and hygiene	156,362,139
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	99,189,466
Education	528,986,308
Adolescents/youth	62,475,478
Social protection and cash transfers	25,600,000
C4D, community engagement and AAP	5,922,963
Basic Needs	3,000,000
Total	909,994,570

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Social protection and cash transfers (2.8%), C4D, community engagement and AAP (<1%), Basic Needs (<1%).

Sectors^{42,43}

	Lebanon	Turkey	Jordan	Iraq	Egypt	2022 total requirement (US\$)
Health and nutrition	12,158,000	1,000,000	9,569,400	3,720,816	2,010,000	28,458,216
Water, sanitation and hygiene	123,368,491	-	30,725,000	2,268,648	-	156,362,139
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA ⁴⁴	23,284,298	47,945,000	21,656,800	2,253,368	4,050,000	99,189,466
Education ⁴⁵	256,671,851	188,770,000	67,748,800	3,013,357	12,782,300	528,986,308
Adolescents/youth	27,975,478	-	34,500,000	-	-	62,475,478
Social protection and cash transfers	-	-	25,600,000	-	-	25,600,000
C4D, community engagement and AAP	2,614,723	-	2,300,000	408,240	600,000	5,922,963
Basic Needs ⁴⁶	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Total	446,072,841	240,715,000	192,100,000	11,664,429	19,442,300	909,994,570

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Water, sanitation and hygiene	123,368,491	-	30,725,000	2,268,648	-	156,362,139
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Education	256,671,851	188,770,000	67,748,800	3,013,357	12,782,300	528,986,308
Social protection	-	-	25,600,000	-	-	25,600,000
Adolescents/youth	27,975,478	-	34,500,000	-	-	62,475,478
C4D, community engagement and AAP	2,614,723	-	2,300,000	408,240	600,000	5,922,963
Basic needs	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Total	446,072,841	240,715,000	192,100,000	11,664,429	19,442,300	909,994,570

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF's public health and socioeconomic COVID-19 response, including programme targets and funding requirements, is integrated into the standalone country, multi-country and regional Humanitarian Action for Children appeals. All interventions related to accelerating equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines fall under the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) global appeal.
2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data as of 1 November 2021.
3. UNICEF estimates; UNHCR data; and government statistics. All figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of all five countries' inter-agency planning documents.
4. UNICEF estimates based on latest planning for Refugee Response and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2022-2023. This includes 12,470,496 people in Turkey; 3,200,000 in Lebanon; 2,413,474 in Jordan; 2,305,900 in Egypt; and 248,721 in Iraq. Figures include both refugees and host community members. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8.5 million people.
5. UNICEF estimates based on latest planning for 3RP 2022-2023. This includes 1,869,199 children in Turkey; 1,624,415 in Jordan; 997,000 in Lebanon; 1,206,100 in Egypt; and 108,940 in Iraq. These figures include refugees and host community members with the exception of Turkey, which only includes refugee and migrant children.
6. This includes 1,789,900 people in Turkey; 1,362,000 in Jordan; 872,072 in Lebanon; 675,000 in Egypt; and 115,113 in Iraq. The total includes 2,765,105 women and girls and 417,164 people with disabilities. The targets include people from host communities. The Turkish host community is estimated to be around 8.5 million people with no disaggregation between children and adults. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
7. This includes 1,295,600 children in Turkey; 1,248,500 in Jordan; 586,500 in Lebanon; 162,000 in Egypt; and 72,669 in Iraq. The total includes 1,856,772 girls and 258,352 children with disabilities.
8. UNHCR data as of 1 November 2021.
9. UNICEF estimates; UNHCR data; and government statistics. All figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of all five countries' inter-agency planning documents.
10. UNICEF estimates based on Ministry of National Education enrolment data, September 2021.
11. Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon 2021.
12. UNICEF Middle East and North Africa COVID-19 situation reports from 2021.
13. This is a UNICEF estimate and includes 2,688,072 in need in Lebanon, 300,000 in Jordan and 195,122 in Iraq. Turkey's WASH interventions fall under the Basic Needs sector and thus are not included in this total.
14. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear in the appeal: GBVIE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); C4D (communication for development); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
15. UNICEF estimates based on latest 3RP planning and includes 1,869,199 in need in Turkey, 242,673 in Lebanon, 78,200 in Egypt and 8,065 in Iraq.
16. UNICEF estimate based on latest 3RP planning and includes 1,344,528 in need in Turkey, 750,000 in Lebanon, 304,000 in Jordan and 66,970 in Iraq.
17. UNHCR data as of 5 May 2021.
18. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
19. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
20. This is the target for Iraq. The target is low because the global acute malnutrition rates are extremely low in these countries among Syrian refugees. As SAM prevalence is well below 1 per cent, the reported numbers are extremely low, averaging 1 to 2 children every quarter. The number is higher in Iraq in camp settings.
21. This intervention will target 53,400 children in Lebanon and 15,000 children in Jordan.
22. This includes 50,000 children to be reached in Lebanon and 14,107 to be reached in Iraq.
23. This intervention targets 75,000 children in Lebanon and 100,000 in Turkey.
24. This includes 167,000 children to be reached in Egypt, 33,669 to be reached in Iraq (children in camps) and 20,900 to be reached in Jordan. Egypt's programme targets all children under 5 years who are benefiting from polio vaccination through National Immunization Days. The number of Syrian refugee children to be reached with the polio vaccine during the immunization campaign is approximately 13,000. In 2021, UNICEF Egypt included 16 million children reached with national immunization campaigns; this caseload is not included in 2022, hence the significant decrease in targets.
25. This includes 13,000 children and women to be reached in Egypt and 35,785 to be reached in Iraq.
26. This intervention targets children in Lebanon.
27. This includes 414,774 children to be reached in Lebanon, 240,000 to be reached in Jordan and 75,523 in Iraq. The WASH sector in need figure encompasses all WASH needs. This indicator is only for people in need of a sufficient quantity of safe water. Different countries have presented WASH sector needs differently.
28. This intervention targets children in Jordan.
29. UNICEF and other partners in the inter-agency appeal will cover all of the child protection needs.
30. This includes 115,000 children and caregivers to be reached in Jordan, 70,000 in Turkey, 46,000 in Egypt, 51,954 in Lebanon and 11,200 in Iraq.
31. This includes 30,000 people to be reached in Turkey, 14,700 in Iraq, 8,000 in Jordan and 4,800 in Egypt.
32. This includes 200,000 people to be reached in Turkey, 115,000 in Jordan and 35,000 in Lebanon.
33. Education Cluster partners will cover remaining needs
34. This includes 898,000 children to be reached in Turkey, 511,500 in Lebanon, 181,279 in Jordan, 39,000 in Iraq and 127,500 in Egypt.
35. This includes 637,500 children to be reached in Jordan and 39,000 in Iraq.
36. This includes 200,000 children/adolescents in Jordan, 30,568 in Lebanon and 72,000 in Turkey.
37. This intervention will target households in Jordan.
38. This intervention will target households in Jordan.
39. This includes 2 million people in Jordan and 86,000 in Iraq.
40. This intervention will target 500,000 people in Egypt, 371,800 in Lebanon and 18,000 people in Iraq.
41. Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of all five countries' inter-agency needs and planning documents.
42. In 2022, UNICEF plans to reach 3,365,269 children with humanitarian assistance. This includes 1,295,600 children in Turkey; 1,248,500 in Jordan; 586,500 in Lebanon; 162,000 in Egypt; and 72,669 in Iraq.
43. Funding needs for some Country Offices and Sectors have reduced compared to last year. In Turkey, the reduction in Basic Needs requirements is due to a reformulation of activities and partnerships based on evolving needs. In Egypt, previously the 3RP response also benefited non-Syrian refugees and migrants; however, in 2022 these activities will be costed under a separate multi-country appeal. In Jordan, the reduction reflects a shift towards durable solution and integration of refugees into public services, with a greater focus on technical support and systems strengthening rather than direct service delivery.
44. This includes US\$18 million for gender-based violence in emergencies specialized programming. However, this figure is provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning process.
45. The large education budget is due to the increased costs associated with the deteriorating economies of refugee-hosting countries (which has led to higher prices), as well as additional and resource-intensive interventions to support schools and students in the context of COVID-19 (such as education cash transfers, school sanitization, etc.).
46. The basic needs services will be implemented by Turkey country office to address winterization response plan through cash transfer assistance and supplies distribution to vulnerable refugees households and host community through district Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations.