



A pregnant mother with her three children standing outside their tent at a makeshift camp in rural Dara'a © UNICEF/2021

Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report



Reporting Period: 1 – 28 February 2021

Highlights

- Reported COVID-19 cases continue to rise, though limited testing across the country makes the extent of the outbreak impossible to fully assess. In February, the Ministry of Health announced 1,540 new cases and 106 deaths, bringing the cumulative figure in government-controlled areas to 15,588 and 1,027 deaths.
- The continuous depreciation of the Syrian pound and rise in the cost of the food basket remain concerns amidst an increase in stunting among children under five in Syria as a result of chronic malnutrition. Nutrition surveillance data shows that up to one in three children in some areas in Northeast (NE) Syria and Northwest (NW) Syria suffer from stunting.
- Humanitarian workers continue to face enormous risks in NW Syria. On 16 February, an explosion in Al-Bab city reportedly killed one humanitarian worker and injured another, along with four civilians. Artillery shelling also continued in February affecting communities in Idlib, Hama, Latakia, and Aleppo, and injuring children, women and men.
- In NE Syria, 26 teachers have been arrested by Kurdish security forces for teaching the central government's curriculum in private lessons, creating tension among the community and affecting students' preparations for national exams. The teachers were later released after signing a pledge to not teach the national Government of Syria curriculum.
- In the southern region, the humanitarian situation of the Rukban residents has reached a critical stage with the absence of regular and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance and the lack of livelihood opportunities and basic services.
- Overall, UNICEF faces a 69 per cent funding gap. Additional funding, especially flexible in nature, is urgently needed to ensure that children in Syria continue to receive the life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Situation in Numbers

4,800,000
children in need of humanitarian assistance

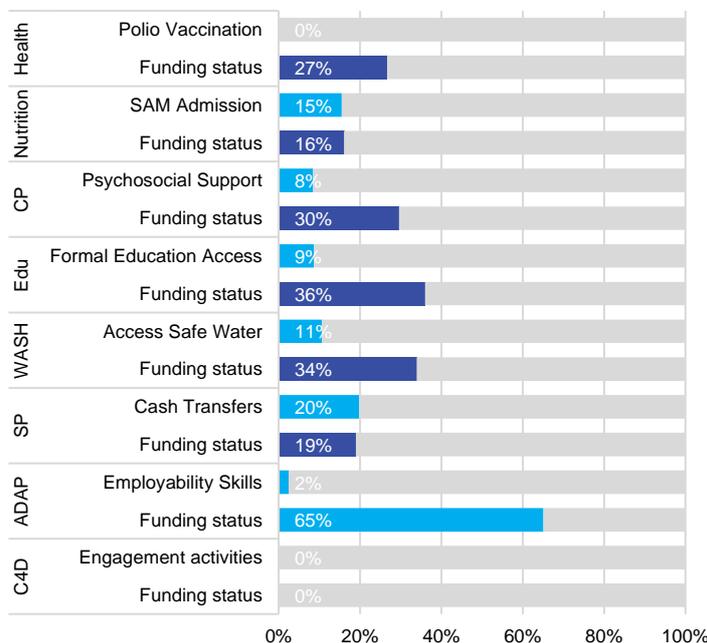
11,100,000
people in need

6,183,919
Internally displaced people (IDPs)

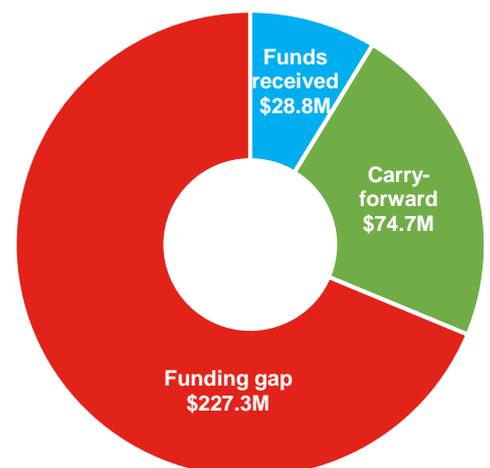
490,000
Children in need in hard-to-reach areas

(source: OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan, 2020)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Status Total Appeal: \$ 330.8 Million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2021, UNICEF has appealed for \$ 330.8 million¹ to continue its response in the Whole of Syria. In 2020, the Governments of Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF), United Kingdom, United States of America, and UNICEF national committees have generously contributed to UNICEF humanitarian response across Syria. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private partners for the contributions received.

As of February, UNICEF has an overall funding gap of 69 per cent; additional funds are urgently required to support the ongoing response for over three million people, especially in child health, nutrition, child protection, social protection among others. Without additional funding, an estimated two million children and women will not be reached with nutrition interventions, one million will not receive primary health care and about 300,000 will be deprived of psychosocial support and case management.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The number of reported COVID-19 cases in Syria continues to rise, though limited testing in all parts of the country makes the extent of the outbreak impossible to assess with certainty. In February, the Ministry of Health (MoH) announced 1,540 new cases of COVID-19, along with 106 deaths, bringing the cumulative figures of MoH-reported COVID-19 cases in Government-controlled areas as of 28 February to 15,588, including 1,027 deaths. In NW Syria, there were a total of 21,164 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 11,552 cases in Idleb and 9,612 in the northern Aleppo governorate. At the end of February, a total of 408 COVID-19 related deaths were reported in NW Syria. The School Health Department in the Ministry of Education (MoE) reported that, since the beginning of the second semester on 24 January, and until 25 February, 118 new COVID-19 cases have been identified in schools in Government-controlled areas, of which 97 are teachers and other education staff while 21 are students. This brings the cumulative figure of COVID-19 cases in Government-controlled areas since the school reopening in September 2020 to 2,339, of which 1,440 are teachers and 899 being students.

The current socio-economic situation creates some of the most challenging humanitarian conditions experienced during the past ten years of crisis in Syria. According to WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping [data](#), the price of an average food basket increased by eight percent between December 2020 and January 2021. The national average food basket price in January 2021 was 222 percent higher compared to January 2020. The increase is attributed to different factors but is mainly due to the continued depreciation of the Syrian pound in the informal exchange rate market as well as fuel shortages. In January 2021, the informal national average price of transport diesel increased also by 12 percent while the informal butane gas price increased by 24 percent compared to December 2020. As a result of this overall increase in prices of basic goods, households' purchasing power has reduced substantially and the average household expenses exceeded the average income by an estimated 20 per cent². This continued decline in household income and purchasing power is of concern as latest assessments show that already more than half a million children under five in Syria suffer from stunting as a result of chronic malnutrition. Given the current socio-economic situation, this number can be expected to increase. While problems related to children's nutritional status exist in many parts of the country, the situation is particularly concerning in NW and NE Syria, where nutrition surveillance data shows that, in some areas, up to one in three children in suffer from stunting which significantly affects their lifelong development and learning.

Humanitarian workers continue to face enormous risk in the conduct of their duties in Syria. On 16 February, an explosion caused by a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device in a market area in the middle of Al-Bab city reportedly killed one humanitarian worker (community health worker) and injured another, along with four civilians. The United Nations has documented at least 14 cases of humanitarian workers killed in NW Syria in the last 14 months as a result of airstrikes, shelling, car-bombs and other improvised explosive devices. With an average of one humanitarian worker killed every 30 days, NW Syria is one of the most dangerous places in the world for humanitarian workers. Artillery shelling continued in NW Syria in February, affecting communities in Idleb, Hama, Latakia, and Aleppo. Reportedly, five civilian men and two women were killed, and four children, three women, and eleven men were injured due to the shelling on 8 and 9 February in Al-Bab city and Tarhin village close by. In addition, on 9 February in Bara in southern Idleb, two children, two women, and one man were injured by the shelling. Armed clashes erupted between non-state

¹ The amount of US\$ 330.8 million, which UNICEF appeals for in 2021, is provisional at this point. It will be updated upon completion of the HAC 2021 process to align with yet to be released inter-agency planning documents.

² Briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Syria, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, UNOCHA, New York, 25 February 2021

armed groups (NSAGs) at a public market in Afrin, where two people were reportedly killed, and an unknown number of people injured. This has led to instate a curfew for some time and establishment of security measures, including check points. Several internal and external roads connecting Afrin and its countryside to northern Aleppo were reportedly cut off as a result of these clashes. These clashes further led to power cuts in parts of the city neighbourhoods and resulted in some NGOs suspending humanitarian aid, particularly distributions, in the city of Afrin on 14 February. Moreover, torrential rains in late January and early February affected the IDP population across NW Syria. As of 1 February, some 123,000 IDPs in 309 sites were reported to be affected by the flooding between 14 and 20 January, which has resulted in one death and three injuries with 22,291 tents either destroyed or damaged.

Access to education continues to be a challenge in NE Syria, where a significant number of children depend on private tutoring for national exam preparation, as they cannot attend the limited number of schools that teach the national Government of Syria curriculum. In NE Syria, since the beginning of the 2021, a total of 26 teachers were arrested by the Asayish (Kurdish security forces) for teaching the national Government of Syria curriculum in private lessons, creating tension among the community and affecting students' preparations for national exams. Private lessons allow for exam preparation in areas where there is no formal accredited education. The teachers were later released after signing a pledge to not teach the national Government of Syria curriculum.

In February, UNICEF in partnership with SARC supported the medical evacuation of five cases (three children and two pregnant women) from Rukban to Damascus. On 17 February, the first inter-agency assessment mission was conducted with participation of UNICEF (WASH, Education, Nutrition) to Darayya city in Rural Damascus since the first returns were recorded in August 2018. Although approximately 40,000 former residents have returned to Darayya, the rate of returns is slow due to the destruction of public infrastructure and buildings and the poor level of public services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In February, 155,258 women and children benefited from free medical consultations through fixed points and mobile teams in 14 governorates; 51,427 of them were in NE Syria, including 5,946 women who received consultations in Al-Hol camp and 877 took place in Government-controlled areas of Idleb Governorate. In addition, 25,761 outpatient consultations were provided to 15,513 children (7,956 boys and 7,557 girls) and 10,248 pregnant and lactating women in NW Syria. Moreover, 38,781 caregivers were reached in Government-controlled areas with health promotion messages including immunization messages, 17,203 of them are in NE Syria, while, 35,064 caregivers/parents were reached in NW Syria. Since the beginning of the year, 525 health workers and community volunteers were trained on new-born care. Trained community volunteers conducted 1,438 home visits to 427 pregnant women and 254 new-borns in their villages through the new-born care at home programme in 12 governorates.

Throughout the reporting month, 696 healthcare facilities' staff and community health workers were provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to address COVID-19 related preventive measures and 25 health workers were trained on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). Moreover, 30,912 children under one year of age were reached with routine immunization in February 2021. In terms of vaccinations in NW Syria, during the month of February, a total of 11,503 children under one received Bacillus Calmette–Guérin vaccine (BCG), 10,806 received the first dose of Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis vaccine (DTP1), 10,273 received DTP3, 10,796 received the first dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV1), 10,352 received IPV2 and 13,456 received their first dose of the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccination. In addition, a total of 35,064 caregivers/ parents were reached by social mobilizers in NW Syria and were provided with awareness raising sessions and health promotion messages along with prevention messages on COVID-19.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the screening of 128,677 children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for acute malnutrition. Around 52,895 of them were provided with micronutrients. As a result of screening activities, 582 children were identified and treated for severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF also continued to support preventative nutrition interventions, and as a result of this support, around 65,033 caregivers, including PLW, were reached with awareness on adequate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

Child Protection

UNICEF continues to reach children, adolescents, and adults through improving the quality of Child Protection (CP) programmes across all areas of Syria, including in GoS-controlled areas through the development of a national mental

health and psychosocial programme (MPHSS) curriculum in collaboration with the Syrian Commission for Family Affairs and Population (SCFAP). In February, the first draft of the curriculum was shared with key stakeholders for comments. The curriculum is expected to be launched in April 2021.

During the reporting month, some 21,307 children (50 per cent girls) and 2,329 caregivers received structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi-service platforms. Also, 14,811 children (51 per cent girls) and 2,269 caregivers received awareness raising messages on child protection issues such as importance of education, dealing with peers, respecting seniors, and importance of social cohesion in 11 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus and Tartous). Additionally, 1,369 children (44 per cent girls) were reached with specialized services through case management. Based on the importance of behaviour change to promote a culture of peace and a protective environment for children, UNICEF embarked on a number of initiatives to strengthen the role of parents to support their children. In NW Syria, protection awareness sessions about COVID-19 prevention, preparedness, stigma, as well as core child protection issues, including prevention of family separation and violence against children, were provided to 16,075 affected population including 5,474 girls, 5,301 boys, 3,228 women and 2,072 men. Furthermore, in NW Syria, child protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case management services were provided to 136 children and women of whom 46 were girls, 79 were boys and 11 were women.

UNICEF continued to prioritize explosive ordinance risk education interventions through promoting safe behaviour and providing skills and knowledge to children and caregivers aiming to prevent and respond to threats posed by explosive remnants in Syria. Thus, since the beginning of the year, over 139,658 children (51 per cent girls) and 15,466 caregivers received lifesaving messages and face to face risk education sessions through UNICEF partners in schools and community centres in 12 governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Quneitra, Tartous and Rural Damascus).

In NE Syria, UNICEF continued to provide 24/7 support with caregiving services to 112 children (40 per cent girls) residing in two Interim Care Centres in the Al-Hol camp and in the hospital in Al-Hasakeh. In addition, ten multi-service platforms/child-friendly service centres were established, and started implementing their activities in eastern rural Aleppo, which hosts many returnees and where the risk of unexploded ordnances and other protection issues is high. Moreover, an initiative was implemented in support with UNICEF which aimed to provide literacy classes to caregivers free of charge.

Education

In February 2020, UNICEF reached 230,828 children (51 per cent girls) with formal educational support in Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo, Raqqa, Damascus, Dara'a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Idlib, Latakia, Rural Damascus and Tartous.

To ensure that children have an opportunity to continue to learn despite living in very difficult circumstances, 134,362 children (51 per cent girls) were supported with educational services and supplies including provision of textbooks as well as self-learning materials, recreational materials, stationary etc.

UNICEF also continued with its key role to address the challenges of access to quality education and increase children's chance at having an equitable life, and 176,817 children in non-formal education settings benefited from education services.

To contribute to quality learning outcomes and skills development, significant investments were made in training of education personnel. UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Culture in Government-controlled areas, conducted training workshops, including to develop an action plan of implementation, monitoring tools and reporting mechanisms for around 4,904 supervisors (73 per cent women) and personnel on the implementation of integrated learning centres (ILCs). The ILCs are crucial in UNICEF's response as they provide access for out-of-school children to education opportunities, promote a holistic and comprehensive approach of education that includes alternative education opportunities in the already challenging Syrian context, and also scale up education interventions capable of reaching larger numbers of crisis-affected children.

UNICEF has also made significant progress in terms of the quality of the implementation, data entry, and child-level monitoring of Curriculum B by training monitoring focal points. Curriculum B is a formal programme which allows out-of-school children to combine two academic years in one to catch up with their peers.

In February, 246 (58 per cent girls) of the children reached by UNICEF transitioned from non-formal to formal education through the Self-Learning Programme while 36,230 (59 per cent girls) participated in life skills and citizenship education programmes in both formal and non-formal settings.

To strengthen the quality of learning, 4,904 teachers and education personnel were trained in various technical areas such as active learning and child-centred and protective pedagogy.

Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, children with disabilities were among the most disadvantaged, facing increased exposure to abuse and discrimination and reduced access to services, and in Syria, this has been further compounded by the years of conflict. During this period, 1,057 children with disabilities benefited from education service. In addition, UNICEF reached 241 children and youth with disabilities, participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings. To reach children with disabilities who are out-of-school, UNICEF carried out national door-to-door community mobilization 'back to learning' campaigns and reached 400 caregivers and children.

WASH

UNICEF continued its humanitarian emergency response, as a top priority, to reach 294,134 people in Al-Hassakeh, Aleppo and Rural Damascus governorates, as well as Al-Hol camp residents, through emergency water trucking. Some 30,720 IDPs in the Al-Hol camp were reached through disinfecting WASH facilities inside the camp.

Additionally, UNICEF reached 51,885 people (27,568 children) in Aleppo, through the provision of soaps, baby hygiene kits, water containers and family hygiene kits. Also, 851 people (761 children) in Aleppo benefited from the light rehabilitation of WASH facilities in CP-ADAP centres. The hygiene kits were also provided to 42,308 IDPs in NW Syria.

During the reporting month, UNICEF reached around 40,000 people in Deir-ez-Zor city through the rehabilitation of sewage systems in the city. UNICEF also reached 78,000 people in Idleb through the routine maintenance operations for the water stations, in addition to the provision of relevant equipment. In NW Syria, UNICEF responded to 556,981 people in need with WASH supplies and services. Some 262,103 people in communities benefited from restored water stations, sanitation infrastructure, and solid waste management that included at least 33% IDPs.

In terms of WASH in schools, a total of 31,077 school children (49 per cent girls) benefited from rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities inside 49 schools located in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, and Quneitra governorates. Additionally, 11,725 school children were reached through the provision of soap bars in 12 schools in Aleppo governorate. In NW Syria, the number of classrooms rehabilitated in non-formal setting was 122, of which 33 classes for girls, a total of 5,045 boys and girls benefited from rehabilitation and improvement of gender-sensitive WASH facilities.

UNICEF reached 15,114 people (4,804 boys, 4,309 girls, 1,315 men, 4,686 women) through conducting hygiene promotion interventions in ten governorates. Those interventions include hygiene promotion clubs in schools, group discussion of mothers and pregnant women about hygiene, hand-washing events for children, with play-kits inclusive of paints and games.

UNICEF continued to support the entire country's sodium hypochlorite needs to ensure proper chlorination of water distribution systems across Syria in all governorates, providing access to chlorinated water to around 13.6 million beneficiaries, which contributed to preventing any major waterborne disease outbreak.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

In February, a total of 7,337 adolescents and youth (4,099 female) including IDPs, returnees, out of school adolescents and young people living with disabilities benefited from a package of services including life skills and citizenship education (critical thinking, communication, negotiation, collaboration, creativity and leadership); basic literacy and numeracy; entrepreneurship and TVET aimed at maximizing access to opportunities for young people on the core competencies and viewed essential to young people's transitioning to adulthood from learners to earners to secure employability.

Additionally, 5,708 adolescents (2,662 females) and youth participated in designing and implementing social and community engagement initiatives on issues that concern and affect them and their communities, such as, COVID-19 prevention and response, youth-led initiatives, social art (theatre, music and cinema sessions).

Moreover, during the reporting period, activities of the integrated learning centres were initiated in Rural Damascus centres after all staff in 11 governorates received the relevant training. Activities are scheduled to commence in all the centres by June 2021.

Social Policy

During the reporting period, UNICEF's humanitarian social protection programme in Syria continued its work on enhancing the resilience of the most vulnerable families affected by the protracted crisis, to strengthen the continuum of humanitarian and early recovery interventions and to preserve the social protection space in the country. On the cash transfer programme for children with disabilities, UNICEF plans to expand the implementation of the integrated cash transfer and case management social protection programme, with the aim to reach an additional 6,250 children with disabilities in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Al-Hassakeh, Deir Ezzor, Lattakia and As-Sweida. During the reporting month, UNICEF reached 4,543 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in the governorates of Rural Damascus, Hama and Al Hassakeh.

UNICEF also reached 9,011 households (21,695 children) with emergency cash transfer in response to COVID-19 situation in governorates of Rural Damascus, Homs, Tartous and Lattakia during the reporting month, bringing the total number of households reached since the beginning of the year to 12,098 (28,760 children) in aforementioned governorates.

In February, UNICEF reached 40,707 children through the distribution of winter clothes in Al-Hol and Al-Roj camps in NE Syria; in Neshabeyeh area of the Rural Damascus; and in Government-controlled areas of Idleb. The overall winter response plan is to target 109,029 children in Al-Hassakeh, Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor in NE Syria, Aleppo, Idleb and Rural Damascus. The overall reach so far is 49,707 children, in addition to 2,687 of the Palestinian children in Damascus and Rural Damascus. The overall winter response plan is to target 109,029 children in Al-Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-Ez-Zor in NE Syria, Aleppo, Idleb and Rural Damascus.

In February, UNICEF, along with WFP co-led the Joint UN Mission on scaling up cash in NW Syria. IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA have been part of the mission. The objective of the mission is scoping for cash pilots, capacity building initiatives and advocacy and engagement. Preliminary results will be available in March.

Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF continued to spearhead and increasingly focus on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) in Syria, as key to break the chains of transmission and mitigate pandemic impact, particularly through enabling environment and system strengthening. The UNICEF led RCCE pillar enabled its partners to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and reach over 21,900 people with COVID-19 key messages on prevention and access to services while around 192,200 people were reached through call to actions to practice and adopt COVID-19 appropriate behaviours. Different communication channels, such as mass media, social media, community engagement and 'edutainment' were utilized at a national and sub-national level.

In Aleppo, RCCE activities focused on awareness-raising continued either in integration with nutrition through IYCF sessions in health facilities with implementing partners and WASH through hygiene promotion sessions in schools and centres or through a newly developed Multi-Service Platform, led by the UNICEF C4D section for inter-sectoral implementation in Education, Child Protection and WASH sectors.

In Damascus, COVID-19 RCCE activities will continue to focus on community capacity assessment and development, awareness-raising, and community-led initiatives.

In Deir-ez-Zor, all COVID-19 RCCE activities reached 4,870 beneficiaries through individual and group inter-personal communication sessions in health facilities and through mobile clinics supported by UNICEF.

In NE Syria, community engagement activities reached 6,705 beneficiaries in 11 self-learning centres in Al-Hassakeh governorate through theatre performances, advocacy meetings with community leaders, and awareness sessions with teachers. Capacity building activities were conducted to expand COVID-19 RCCE activities in the Al-Hol camp. Additionally, promotion activities took place through 1,311 household visits, 251 awareness-raising sessions with

mothers, 91 sessions with children, nine sessions with adolescents, and three advocacy meetings with community leaders in Al-Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa Governorates, including in IDP camps.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Throughout February, UNICEF focused its coverage on the worsening [humanitarian situation](#) of children and their families and their growing needs as they face a [harsh winter](#), especially those displaced to [makeshift](#) camps or those who have returned to [destroyed houses](#) in [war-ravaged](#) areas.

Next SitRep: 20 April 2021

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

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

Who to contact for **Bo Viktor Nylund**

further information: Representative
UNICEF Syria Country Office
Tel: +963 (0) 993369456
Email: bvnylund@unicef.org

Ghada Kachachi

Deputy Representative
UNICEF Syria Country Office
Tel: +963 (0)11 6191300
Email: gkachachi@unicef.org

Melinda Young

Senior Emergency Advisor
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
Tel: +962 (0) 7 9513 5290
Email: meyoung@unicef.org

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Overall Needs	UNICEF and IPs response			Sector response		
		2021 target	Total results	Change since last report	2021 target	Total results ³	Change since last report
Health							
# children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio	13.2M	3,200,000	0 ⁴	0			
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		1,800,000	310,858	181,009			
# health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control		1,000	25	0			
Nutrition							
# children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	4.7M	13,500	2,091	947	17,447	1,084	0
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling		1,450,000	153,717	70,141	915,063	122,823	0
# children and pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrients		960,000	166,866	94,474	2,563,000	71,487	0
Child Protection, GBVIE & PESA							
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	5.6M	415,000	35,158	18,624	880,000	48,007	0
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions		120,500	15,022	10,984	93,000	0 ⁵	0
# children accessing explosive weapons-related risk education and survivor assistance interventions		2,380,000	169,700	(2,071) ⁶	4,592,604	566,931	0
Education⁷							
# children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	5.7M	1,750,000	150,401	63,442	3,300,000	0	0
# children in non-formal education benefiting from education services		400,000	203,141	128,304	1,256,530	0	0
# teachers and education personnel trained		44,000	5,268	768	76,524	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							

³ Sectors Figures reflect only January 2021 progress as all sector are one month behind UNICEF reporting cycles.

⁴ No vaccination campaign reported in January & February 2021, the polio campaign will take place from 4 to 13 April 2021 within the Global Vaccination Week.

⁵ CP AoR didn't report progress for this indicator yet in January 2021 and February 2021

⁶ The data has been rectified to reflect the unique number of reached beneficiaries during January & February 2021

⁷ Education Sector has not finalized the data collection for 2021 January, no progress to be reported

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	15.7M	4,140,000	441,958	234,093	8,000,000	1,882,973	0
# people reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes		550,000	38,235	33,009	5,500,000	526,904	0
# people have improved access to sanitation services		1,360,000	332,823	40,670	4,000,000	244,859	0
Social Protection & Cash Transfers							
# households reached with humanitarian cash transfers across sectors		86,000	17,000	13,913			
# girls and boys protected from extreme weather through the provision of non-food items		490,000	49,707	40,707			
Adolescents & Youth							
# adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level		200,000	5,708	3,536			
# affected adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24 years receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills		300,000	7,337	4,168			
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP							
# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change		1,002,500	N/A ⁸	N/A			

⁸ No progress reported under C4D indicator yet, as the section is still mapping the data collection & mechanisms to take place during 2021

Annex B Funding Status

Section	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
Health	\$38,819,971	\$3,283,613	\$7,057,444	\$28,478,914	73%
Nutrition	\$23,920,391	\$467,368	\$3,377,200	\$20,075,823	84%
Child Protection, GBViE & PSEA	\$34,221,760	\$735,072	\$9,383,078	\$24,103,610	70%
Education	\$74,666,582	\$5,312,296	\$21,553,604	\$47,800,682	64%
WASH	\$98,314,219	\$12,791,635	\$20,606,612	\$64,915,972	66%
Social Protection & Cash Transfers	\$48,850,736	\$1,293,270	\$7,992,036	\$39,565,430	81%
Adolescents & Youth	\$10,912,957	\$2,359,411	\$4,744,962	\$3,808,584	35%
C4D, Community Engagement & AAP	\$1,119,960	\$0	\$0	\$1,119,960	100%
Being allocated	\$0	\$2,543,824	\$0	(\$2,543,824)	
Total	\$330,826,575	\$28,786,489	\$74,714,936	\$227,325,151	69%