Situation in Numbers

- 5,000,000 children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 11,700,000 people in need
- 6,183,919 internally displaced people (IDPs)
- 490,000 children in need in hard-to-reach areas

(source: OCHA, HNO, March 2019)

Highlights

- Over 227,700 population movements were recorded between 9 October and 26 November in the northeast of Syria as a result of continued hostilities. Through advocacy led by UNOCHA and supported by UNICEF and partners, the Alouk water station in Al-Hasakeh was repaired, restoring water for 460,000 people after about one month. UNICEF through its partners continue supporting multi-sectoral lifesaving interventions in the NES for over 800,000 people, including an estimated 300,000 children.

- An increased trend of hostilities was witnessed in the north-west, resulting in the temporary suspension of learning activities in the southern parts of Idlib for about one month, affecting 70,000 children. UNICEF continued to be concerned by the economic impact of the crisis and the increase in the cost of fuel on the affected populations. Despite the challenges, UNICEF continued to support almost 300,000 children in Idlib with various education services, working closely with partners on the ground.

- Overall the Humanitarian Appeal for Children for the Whole of Syria response remains critically underfunded (33 per cent funding gap). Nutrition remains the most underfunded sector (65 per cent) followed by ADAP (57 per cent) and Health (55 per cent). Additional funding, especially flexible in nature, is needed to ensure that children through Syria continue to receive the needed life-saving humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status¹

- Children reached with SAM treatment: 82%
- Nutrition funding status: 35%
- Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported: 83%
- Health funding status: 45%
- People with safe water: 120%
- WASH funding status: 82%
- Girls and boys receiving PSS: 106%
- Education funding status: 61%
- Children in formal education: 62%
- Child Protection funding status: 85%
- Adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving…: 46%
- ADAP funding status: 43%
- Girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash…: 65%
- Early recovery funding status: 86%

Funding Status (in US$)

- Funding gap: $98M
- Funds received in 2019: $141M
- Carry-forward: $56M

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

¹ The funding status is at programme level and not at indicator level. Please refer to the footnotes at page 8 and 9 for more details on each indicator’s target and reach.
Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appeals for US$ 294.8M to sustain provision of life-saving services for women and children in the Whole of Syria. In 2019, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, UK (DFID), Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, US (OFDA), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) as well as UNICEF National Committees have generously contributed to UNICEF humanitarian response in the country. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. However, the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) still has a funding gap of 33 per cent. Nutrition remains the most underfunded sector (65 per cent) followed by ADAP (57 per cent) and Health (55 per cent). Without sufficient funding, almost 200,000 children may miss life-saving immunization and 190,000 vulnerable children (0-14 years old) are at risk of not being reached with essential clothing items and cash assistance this winter. To meet the immediate response needs in Northeast Syria (NES), UNICEF allocated US$ 3 million from the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund, the internal loan mechanism, to support the response in Syria.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Displacements resulted from continued hostilities in the northeast Syria (NES) mainly between the Syrian Arab Army (SAA), Turkish backed forces and the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), with over 227,700 population movements recorded between 9 October and 26 November, while over 16,800 people crossed into Iraq from the NES region. In November, over 17 reports of attacks caused by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in Tel Abyad and in Tal Half caused fatalities and injuries; 28 children and nine caregivers were victims of Unexploded Ordnances in Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Dar’a and Rural Damascus; as a response and to mitigate the risk of future incidents, UNICEF provided lifesaving awareness messages on mine risk education for 365,290 people (over 1.7 million people in 2019) in 13 governorates. Through successful deconfliction efforts led by OCHA and supported by UNICEF and partners, on 13 November the water station in Allouk was repaired, restoring water for 460,000 people in Al-Hasakeh city and surrounding areas after about one month. UNICEF through its partners continue supporting multi-sectoral lifesaving interventions in the NES region for over 800,000 people, including an estimated 300,000 children.

In Idlib and Northwest Syria, escalating hostilities caused a high number of civilian casualties, reportedly including the deaths of over 19 children in the first 3 weeks of November. Highly populated areas were particularly affected, including two markets in Idleb, residential areas and hospitals in southern Idlib and southern Aleppo. Access to health services for 185,000 people (at least 37,000 children) was gravely impacted by the attacks. The violence resulted in the temporary suspension of some UNICEF programs, particularly education in southern Idlib in Ma’arat An Numan and Ariha sub-districts. The schools were re-opened on 15 December, and UNICEF estimated that about 70,000 children were affected. The devaluation of the Syrian Pound and the deteriorating living and economic situation in the northwest ignited demonstrations across the area as fuel and electricity prices soared and affected the hours of generator services for water pumping stations and hospitals; also, bread prices and other commodities increased. UNICEF partners reported an impact on their operational and programmatic costs of planned and ongoing programs; a more detailed analysis is being carried on by UNICEF. Despite of all these challenges, UNICEF continued to deliver services for the affected host communities and IDPs in the northwest.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

During November, UNICEF supported the provision of micronutrients and Vitamin A for 94,852 (967,631 since the beginning of 2019, 40 per cent of the annual target) children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (including 6,013 as part of the northeast emergency response and 31,206 in the northwest). Also, some 128,621 under five children and pregnant and lactating women (including 8,546 as part of the northeast emergency response) were screened for acute malnutrition (1.4 million since the beginning of the year); out of them, 281 children under five were found to be affected by severe acute malnutrition and received life-saving treatment (7,841 in 2019), 82 per cent of the annual of target.

A total of 82,664 caregivers (including 11,217 as part of the northeast emergency response) benefited from Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling (459,897 since the beginning of the year). Overall, approximately 61,115

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people (including 9,704 in the northeast) received essential nutrition supplies, bringing the total number of people benefitting from the beginning of the year to 689,420.

Health
In the reporting period, UNICEF supported 182,983 women and children to receive health consultations in all 14 governorates (5,213 of these took place in Al-Hol camp in the northeast Syria), reaching over 1.8 million beneficiaries from the beginning of the year (2019 target was exceeded due to the additional needs of the displaced populations).

Moreover, 276,976 caregivers were reached with health promotion messages (20,252 of them in Al-Hol camp) over 2.9 million reached in 2019. A total of 40,684 children under one year of age were vaccinated with DPT3, bringing the total number of children vaccinated with DPT3 in 2019 to 429,522. An ad-hoc emergency campaign was conducted in the northeast on 27-31 October in Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo, reaching 16,614 children with oral polio vaccine, 8,900 with inactivated polio vaccine, 2,886 with measles and 8,631 with MMR. UNICEF also supported Sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) for oral polio vaccines on 17-23 November in nine governorates and preliminary results show that 715,311 children under five (60 per cent of the total children targeted) were vaccinated during this campaign. UNICEF also supported the new-born programme, as 2,030 health workers active in health facilities and communities received training on different new-born care topics; as part of this programme, over 3,100 home visits were conducted by community volunteers in 2019.

WASH
During November, UNICEF ensured the provision of safe drinking water for 924,221 people (388,172 children, and 4,425,685 people since the beginning of the year), through the provision of operation and maintenance of the water supply systems in 23 communities in Idlib, Al-Hasakeh, Dar’a and Quneitra governorates (spare parts, fuel, and rehabilitation of wells and pumping stations). Moreover, UNICEF provided an improved environment for 33,000 people (some 14,000 children) by installing 169 street garbage containers in the collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh city and conducting 31 solid waste campaigns in Al-Hol and Areesha camps in northeast Syria.

Furthermore, UNICEF has reached 217,000 IDPs (over 93,000 children) through the distribution of hygiene supplies (family hygiene kit, water tank, baby diapers and women sanitary napkin) in Al-Hol, Areesha camps, collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh city, and many areas in Aleppo and Dar’a governorates. UNICEF continued providing sustainable life-saving services inside camps and collective shelters in northeast and northwest Syria and communities in Homs and Rural Damascus to reach 767,000 (330,000 children) through water trucking and cleaning of WASH facilities, while water disinfectants supported over 14.7 million people (over 6 million children) to access safe drinking water. UNICEF launched hygiene promotion campaigns for IDPs and host communities in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo and Homs governorates, for 17,742 children and their families to raise children’s and caregivers’ awareness on hygiene and best water and food handling practices to decrease the risk of disease amid basic and crowded living conditions. Under the WASH in school intervention, UNICEF reached 24,324 children (51 per cent girls) through the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 11 schools (210,266 children in 2019).

Education
Over the course of November, UNICEF reached 45,670 children (50 per cent girls) in Syria with various education interventions. To help children access education services, UNICEF supported school rehabilitation, the establishment of learning centers and furniture for 11,988 children (50 per cent girls), while an additional 1,094 children benefitted from various school supplies, including recreational kits and school bags. To reach children who are out-of-school, UNICEF carried out door-to-door ‘back to learning’ campaigns, reaching out to 11,565 people (210,378 since the beginning of the year). To help children return to learning, UNICEF supported NGO partners in delivering the Supportive Learning Programme (SLP) for 6,259 children (46 per cent girls) in addition to the Curriculum B (alternative learning) for 6,425 children (44 per cent girls).

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3 A combined vaccine for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus.
4 A combined vaccine against measles, mumps, and rubella.
5 Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Latakia, Al-Hasakeh, Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and Dar’a.
6 The rehabilitated schools were in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Lattakia, Idlib, Al-Asakeh, Der-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra.
7 The kit is suitable for up to 90 children, who can participate in team sports and games under the guidance of a teacher. It includes balls for several types of games, coloured tunics for different teams and a measuring tape for marking play areas and a whistle and scoring slate.
8 Curriculum B is an accelerated learning programme allowing children who missed on some educational years to catch-up with their peers.
To strengthen the quality of education, UNICEF provided learning and recreational kits to children participating in non-formal education programmes benefitting 18,141 children (45 per cent girls). To improve the quality of teaching, UNICEF supported various teacher trainings in November, benefitting 855 teachers (42,634 in 2019). Similarly, to help improve life-skills and to provide citizenship education, UNICEF supported the training of 9,013 children (49,031 trained in 2019). Following the skills development training children and young people have the opportunity to use their learned skills as mobilisers, leaders as agent of positive change for themselves first and for their community.

Child Protection
During the reporting month, UNICEF reached 60,513 children (a total of 370,345 since the beginning of the year) with structured psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams and multi-service platforms, to strengthen girls' and boys' coping mechanisms and resilience. In addition, 73,084 people9 (486,248 in 2019) received awareness-raising messages on child protection issues such as importance of education, dealing with peers, respecting seniors, and importance of social cohesion in 12 governorates.10

UNICEF partners have reached 65,462 beneficiaries with child protection services and activities in 87 hard-to-reach areas through mobile teams in 2019. Specialized child protection services through case management continued to play a central role in facilitating individual child protection assessments, monitoring of cases and referral to specialized services; in November, 1,674 children (14,787 in 2019) were reached. The case management beneficiaries received referral to specialized medical services, speech therapy, learning difficulties and physical therapy.

In the same month, 28 children and nine caregivers were victims of Unexploded Ordnances in Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Dar’a and Rural Damascus; as a response and to mitigate the risk of future incidents, UNICEF provided lifesaving awareness messages on mine risk education for 365,290 people (over 1.7 million people in 2019) in 13 governorates11 in collaboration with Communication for Development and by integrating risk education in national polio campaign. UNICEF response continued to be challenges by difficult access as a result of increased hostilities in some areas of the northwest and northeast of the country, as well as by limited and conditional funding (39 per cent funding gap).

Social Policy
Since January 2019, UNICEF has reached over 7,461 children with disabilities with cash assistance and case management services in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, 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 several-fold increase in prices of essential commodities combined with the deteriorating economic situation of households have left many Syrians unable to meet their basic needs including decent clothes for their children. As part of its response to the needs of children and their families in the conflict affected areas, UNICEF has reached 10,766 children in hard-to-reach areas and newly accessible areas of the country with seasonal clothing kits and new born baby kits (422,747 in 2019). As part of recent NES response, 3,831 winter clothing kits were distributed in over 70 collective shelters in Al-Hasakeh governorate. UNICEF also reached 1,177 children with winter clothing kits in in Al Hol and Mabrouka camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate and in Ein Esa in Ar-Raqqa governorate. Furthermore, UNICEF has reached 350 children with new born baby kits in newly accessible areas of Rural Damascus – East Ghouta. Limited funding continued to constrain the winter response to the affected population throughout the country; 190,000 vulnerable children (0-14 years old) are at risk of not being reached with essential clothing items and cash assistance

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)
During November, 20,216 young girls and boys (10-24 years) including IDPs, returnees, young people living in poverty and other marginalized groups such as those with disabilities have been reached through a package of services and opportunities. This includes skills development, employability, technical vocational education and training (TVET), social and civic engagement (330,506 young boys and girls reached since the beginning of the year).

Also, 136,865 young people benefited from skills development program since 2019, including life skills and citizenship education (LSCE), functional literacy courses and community-based vocational training (16,784 in 2019). In addition, 9 36 per cent were children and 50 per cent female
10 Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Dar’a, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Tartous, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb.
11 Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Damascus, Dar’a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Quneitra, Rural Damascus, Idleb and Tartous.
4,913 young people have participated in civic and social cohesion activities (237,085 in 2019) which included sport for development, youth-led social initiatives, cultural activities and social art to be socially active in their community.

Human Interest Stories and External Media
During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to highlight the situation of displaced children families due to escalating violence in northeast Syria and UNICEF’s response, supporting them through their hardship. Relevantly, UNICEF Executive Director, Henrietta Fore advocated for repatriating foreign children stranded in Syria. In northwest Syria, UNICEF documented continued violence and its devastating impact on civilian infrastructure. In Deir-ez-Zor, UNICEF underlined its health and nutrition support to thousands of children. Meanwhile in Aleppo, UNICEF highlighted its efforts in immunizing children from Polio and reaching them with their caregivers through health awareness-raising and Infant and Young Child Feeding practices.

Also, UNICEF documented its support to children to resume their learning, in Qamishli and Al-Hasakeh through school rehabilitation with a photo album, and in Damascus through the self-learning programme with stories. In Atmah (Idleb), UNICEF documented the return of children to learning in tents-turned-schools following respite in violence in some parts of Idleb through a video and a photo set.

Next SitRep: 20 January 2019
UNICEF Syria Crisis: https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/syrian-crisis

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# Annex A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Whole of Syria</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td>2019 target</td>
<td>Total results*</td>
<td>2019 target</td>
<td>Total results*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received micro-nutrients</td>
<td>4,700,000</td>
<td>2,566,942</td>
<td>670,264 ¹</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>967,631 ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) screened for acute malnutrition</td>
<td>2,867,674</td>
<td>2,462,877</td>
<td>0 ¹</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>1,406,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children reached with the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>17,447</td>
<td>13,404</td>
<td>0 ¹</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>7,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers including pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF)</td>
<td>915,063</td>
<td>599,208</td>
<td>0 ¹</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>459,897 ³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated # of people reached with nutrition supplies, including in HTR areas</td>
<td>4,371,332</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,045,000</td>
<td>689,420 ⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under five years vaccinated through polio campaigns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>3,298,080 ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under one year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>577,000</td>
<td>429,522 ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Primary Health Care outpatient consultations supported (children &amp; CBA women)</td>
<td>13,200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,819,595 ³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of health workers and community volunteers trained on new born care packages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>640</td>
<td>2,030 ⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>2,937,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Indicates increase
² Indicates decrease
³ Indicates increase
⁴ Indicates decrease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
<th>8,000,000</th>
<th>3,557,643</th>
<th>958,679</th>
<th>3,700,000</th>
<th>4,425,685 (^1)</th>
<th>924,221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated # of people with access to improved water supply</td>
<td>15,700,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>862,942 (^2)</td>
<td>49,601</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated # of people have improved access to sanitation services</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>862,942 (^2)</td>
<td>49,601</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school children benefited from improved WASH facilities and services</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>210,266 (^3)</td>
<td>24,324</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people supported with access to essential WASH NFIs including in HTR areas</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,508,683</td>
<td>169,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with hygiene promotion interventions</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>525,000</td>
<td>408,717 (^5)</td>
<td>17,742</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people benefitting from access to improved lifesaving/emergency WASH facilities and services</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,146,990</td>
<td>179,418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys engaged in structured and sustained child protection programming, including psychosocial support</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>708,625</td>
<td>71,998</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>370,345 (^1)</td>
<td>60,513</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women and men engaged in structured and sustained parenting programmes</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>6,628</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>67,705 (^2)</td>
<td>12,198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls, boys, women, and men reached with explosive hazards risk education</td>
<td>4,592,604</td>
<td>287,842</td>
<td>1,777,687 (^2)</td>
<td>365,290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women, men, girls, and boys reached by behaviour change communication interventions for child protection issues</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>486,248 (^3)</td>
<td>73,084</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys received specialized child protection services including through case management</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>14,787 (^4)</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong> (^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children provided with education services in formal settings</td>
<td>5,700,000</td>
<td>3,879,634</td>
<td>302,640</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>1,461,586 (^1)</td>
<td>41,998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children in non-formal education benefiting from education services</td>
<td>1,256,530</td>
<td>97,277</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>316,300</td>
<td>18,141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and education personnel trained</td>
<td>76,524</td>
<td>42,600</td>
<td>42,634</td>
<td>855</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of children and youth</strong> (5-24 years) participating in life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>196,886</td>
<td>15,197</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>49,031</td>
<td>9,013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of caregivers and children reached with C4D back to learning (BTL) interventions</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>210,378</td>
<td>11,565</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOCIAL POLICY**

| **# of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers** | 11,500 | 7,461 | 0 |
| **# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through NFIs** | 680,000 | 422,747 | 10,766 |
| **# of girls and boys protected from extreme weather through vouchers or cash transfers** | 110,000 | 65,665 | 0 |

**ADAP**

| **# of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement** | 200,000 | 237,085 | 4,913 |
| **# of affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving employability skills including life skills, TVET and entrepreneurship** | 300,000 | 136,865 | 16,784 |

**Footnotes**

*The revised Whole of Syria 2019 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal is published with updated 2019 indicators and targets. Sector reach for WASH, Education and Child Protection is as of end of October 2019, while for Nutrition is as of end September 2019. All UNICEF Results are as of end November 2019.*

**Nutrition 1:** The nutrition sector reach is for November and October is not available, hence this data refers to September, as in the previous Sitrep.

**Nutrition 2:** The micro-nutrients supplementation was initially planned to take place jointly with the measles campaign. However, the measles campaign was cancelled by the Government, therefore, the target of this indicator is under revision.

**Nutrition ³:** For the IYCF programme, the MoH did not adopt yet the IYCF operational strategy and therefore it is partially reporting on this indicator. Limited funding also affected this indicator.

**Nutrition ⁴:** Limited funding keep constraining the delivery of life-saving nutrition supplies to har-to-reach areas. Also, data is received late from partners.

**Health 1:** As the polio campaign is scheduled for the first quarter of the year, the target has already been achieved. The over-achievement was possible as this activity has a dedicated funding line and due to the additional displacements.

**Health 2,3:** Data on these indicators is received from the Ministry of Health (MoH) with delay of approximately 2 months, which is explaining the slightly low reach.

**Health 4:** The overachievement in the training indicator is due to the expansion of the new-born programme after the late approval of the MoH. This was a newly introduced activity and the target was set in a conservative manner.

**WASH 1:** The over-achievement of this indicator, despite the funding gap, is due to a cost-effective approach which targets highly density population areas with fulfilling the minimum needs to keep the water systems running at the minimum capacity.

**WASH 2,3:** 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.

**WASH 4:** The sector reach is higher than the target due to the additional recent displacements in the northwest.

**WASH 5:** 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.

**Education 1:** Most of the results are expected to be achieved in September/October with the 2019/2020 academic year and reported in November/December by Government partners.

**Child Protection 1&2:** Due to the evolution of the crisis, the new displacements and newly accessible areas, more people than initially planned were reached. These activities were prioritized, and given that they are low budget, it was possible to achieve those results despite the overall funding gap of the sector.
Child Protection 2: 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 decrease in the last month of the year.

Child Protection 3: The low reach is due to the operational constraints faced by NGO partners in obtaining the necessary permissions as well as to limited funding.

Child Protection 4: The low reach is due to funding constraints.

Social Policy 1: The results for the Programme are expected to increase in the last months of the year due to the winter response.

ADAP 1: The reach for this indicator is high due to good level of dedicated funding and successful partnerships on ground.

ADAP 2: This activity is scheduled to reach more beneficiaries in the last months of the year.

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### Annex B

#### Funding Status*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th></th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received Current Year</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>41,877,045</td>
<td>1,314,072</td>
<td>5,680,481</td>
<td>23,055,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>32,954,663</td>
<td>8,896,420</td>
<td>2,525,260</td>
<td>21,532,983</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>77,492,160</td>
<td>48,610,842</td>
<td>15,162,990</td>
<td>13,718,328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>36,133,672</td>
<td>14,717,785</td>
<td>7,443,669</td>
<td>13,972,219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>64,492,956</td>
<td>36,184,407</td>
<td>18,611,883</td>
<td>9,696,666</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>26,660,955</td>
<td>11,823,325</td>
<td>3,475,018</td>
<td>11,362,612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early recovery</td>
<td>15,188,586</td>
<td>5,735,088</td>
<td>1,997,905</td>
<td>1,223,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>294,800,037</td>
<td>140,725,483</td>
<td>55,973,303</td>
<td>98,101,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 31/05/2019 for a period of 12 months.