

## KEY FIGURES BY CLUSTER

**165M**  
Available (US\$)

**513M**  
Required (US\$)

**300M**  
Gap (US\$)

**48M\***  
Pledged (US\$)

32%

59%

9%

\*The pledged amount includes \$42M available with the SCHF for the response (as of 30 September 2021).

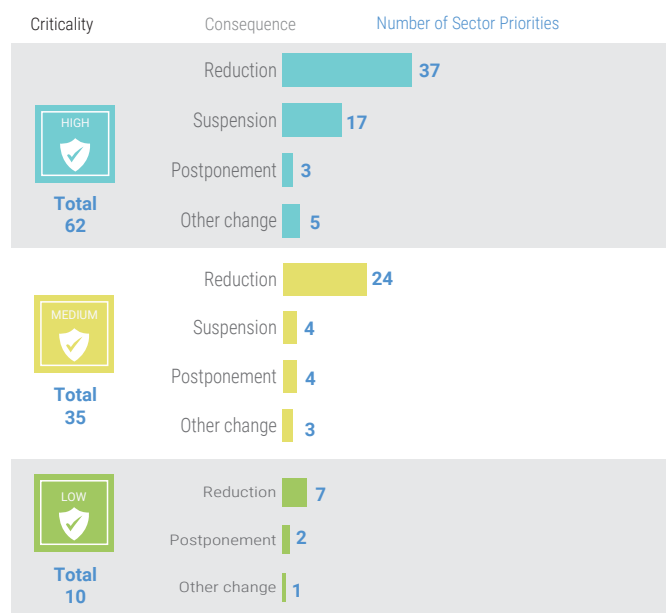


## FUNDING BY CLUSTER

as per cluster submissions  
as of 30 September 2021

Cluster	Progress	Required	Available/pledged	Gap
CCCM	35%	22.5M	7.9M	14.6M
Early Recovery	18%	11.2M	2.0M	9.2M
Education	19%	61.4M	11.7M	49.7M
Food Security & Livelihoods	49%	211.1M	104.1M	107.0M
Health	9%	18.2M	1.7M	16.5M
Logistics	100%	0.8M	0.8M	-
Nutrition	35%	3.5M	1.2M	2.3M
Protection	66%	23.4M	15.3M	8.1M
SNFI	18%	140M	25.4M	114.6M
WASH	1%	20.7M	0.3M	20.5M

## NUMBER OF SECTOR PRIORITIES BY CRITICALITY

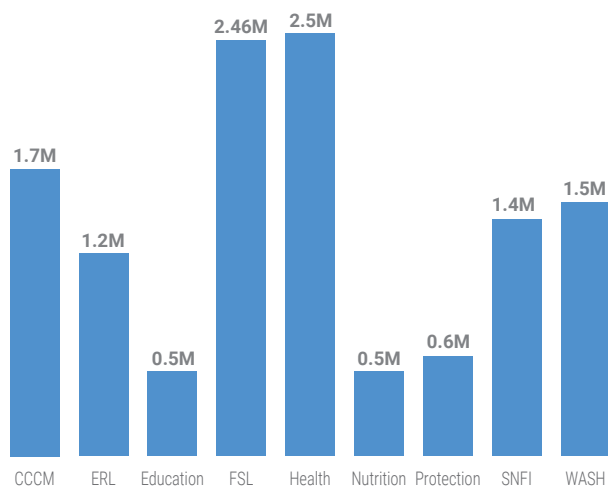


## CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES

Criticality	Number of priorities	Funding required	Funding Gap
HIGH	62	\$493.6M	\$332.3M
MEDIUM	35	\$15.6M	\$8.0M
LOW	10	\$3.7M	\$2.1M

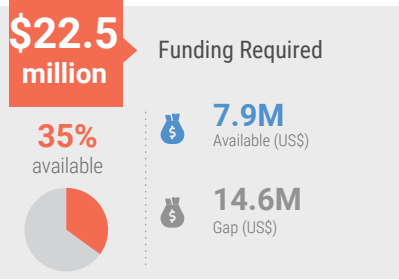


## PEOPLE IMPACTED BY SECTOR





# CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



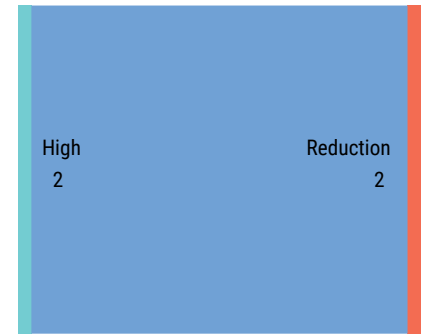
## CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES



Number of priorities	Funding required	Funding Gap
2	\$22.5M	\$14.6M
-	-	-
-	-	-

## CRITICALITY

## CONSEQUENCE



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Monitoring the provision of streamlined humanitarian life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance in IDPs sites and IDP movement tracking	High	846,323	Reduction
Supporting Camp Management Activities and care and maintenance in IDP sites	High	7,037,593	Reduction



**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**1.7M\***

## SHORT-TERM IMPACT

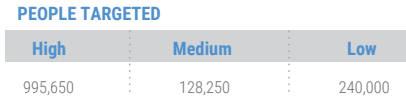
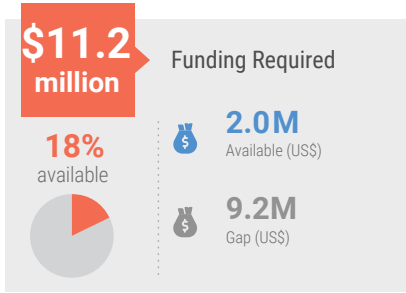
1. Decrease in information about IDP sites.
2. Decrease in information about multi-sectoral services provided in IDP sites.
3. Reduction in life-saving services and activities.
4. Limited outreach to the people in IDPs sites.
5. Increase in vulnerability and exposure to fire and flood incidents.
6. Decrease in community governance.
7. Weak camp management.

## LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. Decrease in quality of services provided and accuracy of data collected.
2. Activities may be implemented without respecting agreed minimum standards.
3. Inability to identify and assess the needs of vulnerable households.
4. Decreased (principled) engagement with local authorities.
5. Weak multi-sector response.
6. Increased protection concerns and incidents.
7. Poor quality of camp management systems may negatively affect the immediate and well-coordinated response during the incidents in IDP sites, as well as timely monitoring of gaps in services (which lead to a decrease in protection and access to special services of the most vulnerable IDP groups).

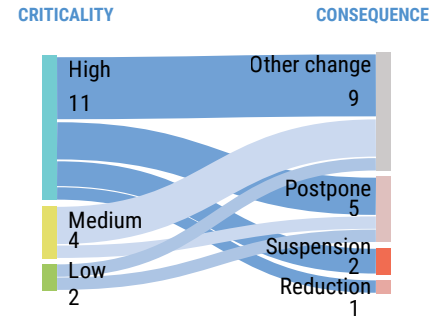
\* The number of impacted people due to funding gaps could be up to 2.8 million people.

# EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS (ERL)



**CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES**

CRITICALITY	Number of priorities	Funding required	Funding Gap
HIGH	11	\$9.4M	\$7.7M
MEDIUM	4	\$0.55M	\$0.49M
LOW	2	\$1.25M	\$1.04M



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Create short-term work opportunities	High	250,000	Other changes
Foster access to regular employment	High	25,000	Other changes
Support entrepreneurship	High	250,000	Other changes
Provide support to rural enterprises and entrepreneurs	High	100,000	Other changes
Provide market-based modalities of assistance to vulnerable households	High	50,000	Postpone
Rehabilitate access to basic utilities, such as electricity, gas, water and sewage	High	250,000	Reduction
Provide vocational and skills training opportunities	High	150,000	Other changes
Rehabilitate or repair basic, local economic infrastructure	High	150,000	Postpone
Rehabilitate access roads and drainage systems	High	200,000	Suspension
Rehabilitate health facilities	High	25,000	Postpone
Remove debris and waste	High	250,000	Suspension

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Rehabilitate education facilities	Medium	-	Postpone
Foster IDP and refugee-returnees integration	Medium	10,000	Other changes
Support community initiatives	Medium	25,000	Other changes
Support civic engagement initiatives	Medium	25,000	Other changes

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (LOW CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Rehabilitate other social infrastructure	Low	200,000	Postpone
Provide capacity and equipment support to local public service providers	Low	15,000	Other changes

**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)**1.2M****SHORT-TERM IMPACT**

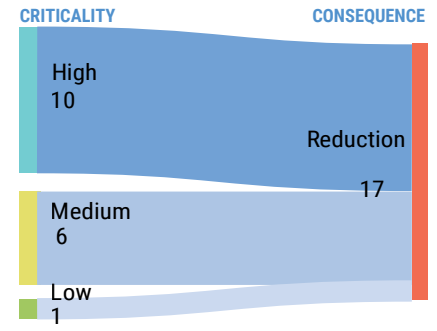
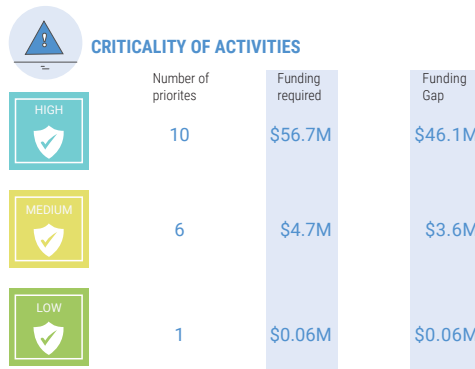
1. Loss in purchasing power and increase in negative coping mechanisms and unemployment.
2. Reduced capacity to ensure emergency repairs due to winter-related hazards, such as floods, as well as to ensure uninterrupted access to local economic activity, livelihoods, and markets.
3. Production inputs/Capital for business will not be provided, activities will be suspended, and the opportunity to generate income and jobs will be lost, including the ability to provide critical goods and services through the local markets.
4. Loss of resilience-building opportunities through vocational and skills trainings resulting in less people qualified through education, and increase in unemployment.
5. Overwhelmed service provision with further deterioration in access to basic economic and social services including markets and infrastructures.
6. Deterioration in access and quality of services, with negative implication on security, public health and living standards.
7. Failure in containing COVID-19 diffusion, deterioration in public health, with negative implications on population health.
8. Ability to build individual and communities resilience will be deteriorated due to inadequate education spaces and lack of improvement in local service delivery.
9. Rising tensions among communities with regards to access to livelihoods opportunities, jobs, other income opportunities and stranded services negatively affected by COVID-19 restrictions, the economic downturn, and displacement.
10. Rising tensions among communities with increased risk of rupture of social fabric .
11. Resilience erosion at community and individual level due to the difficulty to gradually shift from assistance to longer-term, life-sustaining opportunities.

**LONG-TERM IMPACT**

1. Protracted loss in purchasing power and increase in negative coping mechanisms and unemployment with grave implications on household security, children, social cohesion and community safety, resulting in further humanitarian assistance needed.
2. Lasting impact on individual resilience building, particularly on youth with limited or no access to vocational/skills training and education.
3. Difficulties in delivering timely assistance to communities and individuals.
4. Disruption of economic assets, capital, and network with consequent inability to set communities on the path to recovery and resilience.
5. Protracted impact on markets recovery with consequent negative impact on the enhancement of livelihoods opportunities and recovery at community level.
6. Lasting implication on access and quality of services and on communities' security, public health and living standards.
7. COVID-19 diffusion out of control and severe impact on public health causing further need of assistance.
8. Lasting impact on individual and community resilience building, particularly on youth with limited or no adequate access to education spaces.
9. Increased risk of social unrest and further disruption of social fabric.
10. Protracted recurrence of humanitarian assistance rather than more sustainable, localized, socio-economic solutions for individuals and communities.



# EDUCATION



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Provide Summer Learning Activities (e.g ALP, remedial, catch-up)	High	5,850,000	Reduction
Disinfection of schools (COVID-19)	High		Reduction
Provision of hygiene materials (COVID-19)	High		Reduction
Establish, expand and rehabilitate classrooms	High		Reduction
Rehabilitate, improve or construct gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	High		Reduction
Provide schools with school furniture (desk, chairs, blackboards, etc)	High		Reduction
Provide teachers and students with school supplies and ECE kits in formal and non-formal settings	High		Reduction
Provide teachers and education personnel with incentives	High		Reduction
Provision of school heaters and fuel in both in camps and off camps settings	High		Reduction
Minor rehabilitation for winterization preparation in schools both in camps and outside of camps	High		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Awareness of prevention of COVID-19 infection	Medium	650,000	Reduction
Provide children with Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	Medium		Reduction
Provide schools with safety and security equipment (First Aid kits, Fire Fighting Equipment, etc)	Medium		Reduction
Provide children with school-based psychosocial support programs in formal and non-formal settings	Medium		Reduction
Provide children with recreational materials in formal and non-formal settings	Medium		Reduction
Provide youth with technical and vocational education training in formal or non-formal settings	Medium		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (LOW CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Provide teachers and other education personnel with school-based psychosocial support programs in formal and non-formal settings	Low	-	Reduction

\*The figure includes the overall required funding to implement winterization activities during the last quarter of 2021 and first quarter of 2022 .



**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)

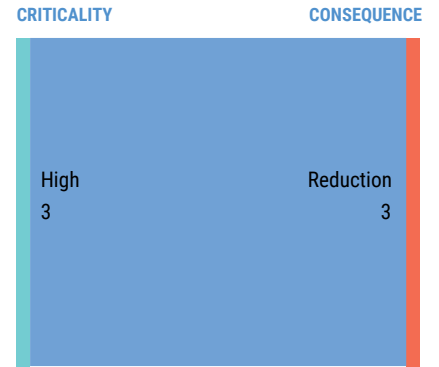
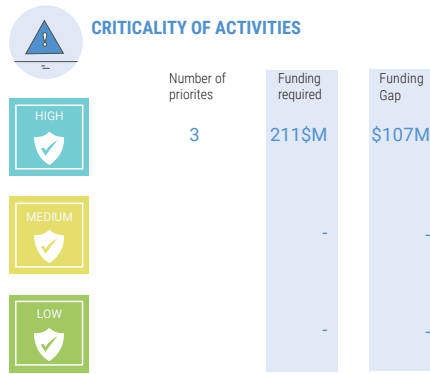
**0.5M**

## SHORT-TERM IMPACT

1. Children will not be able to catch up on their learning level among their peers.
2. Spread of COVID-19 among students and teachers.
3. No safe access to learning facilities/environment.
4. Quality of teaching and learning negatively affected.
5. Teachers do not come to school regularly which affects teaching and learning process.
6. Lack of awareness on prevention of COVID-19 infection.
7. Disruption of social and emotional learning which impacts school readiness of children.
8. Safety of students and teachers will be compromised in a conflict zone.
9. Wellbeing of children to be affected with potential decrease in attendance of children to school.
10. Children to be exposed to child labor, early marriage and recruitment by armed groups.
11. More physical and emotional punishment is likely to take place in schools.

## LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. It would impact the lives of children. The failure to continue responding to provision of education services negatively impacts the future of affected children and jeopardizes previous investments in education, which in turn affects the ability of the society to recover from the crisis.
2. Out-of-school children will become more vulnerable and exposed to protection risks, including gender-based violence, early marriage, early pregnancy, and forced recruitment.
3. People in camps would be affected the most as the current temporary learning spaces may be shut down (which will lead IDP children to remain out of school).



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Emergency food assistance - projection RTERs	High	1,018,461	Reduction
Regular food basket assistance	High	86,142,305	Reduction
Livelihoods (30% of the total PIN)	High	16,974,345	Reduction



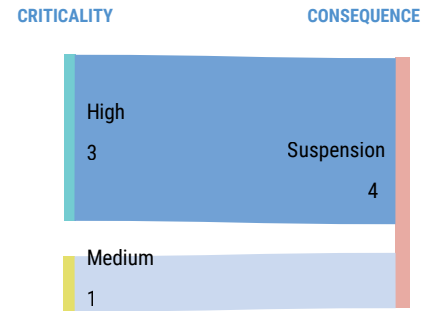
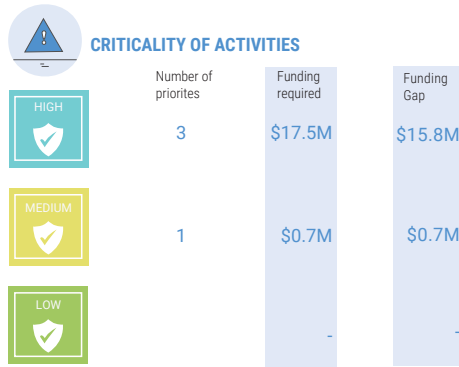
**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**2.46M**

### SHORT-TERM IMPACT

1. Around 300,000 people will be impacted due to reduced emergency food rations.
2. Around 1,200,000 people will be impacted due to reduced food distribution.
3. Around 960,000 people will be impacted due to lack of livelihood options.

### LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. Deterioration of the food security status for the for the people without access to food assistance.
2. Beneficiaries will shift from at risk of food insecurity to acute people in need.



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Support COVID-19 services (oxygen supplies, hospitals, and CCTCs)	High	1,700,000	Suspension
Provision of integrated primary health care services as per the Essential Health Service Package (EHSP) and service delivery modality recommended by the health cluster to provide preventive and curative health services, considering the physical and mental trauma effects of the crisis	High		Suspension
Provision of life-saving and secondary healthcare services including access to emergency obstetric care, neonatal health, internal medicine, and critical specialized services	High		Suspension

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
MHPSS services	Medium	-	Suspension



**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**2.5M**

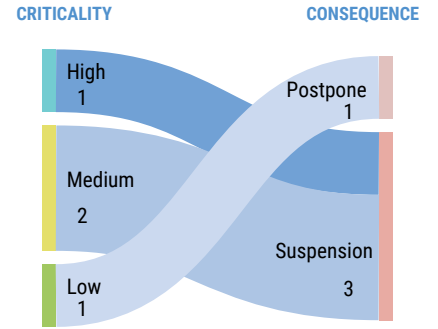
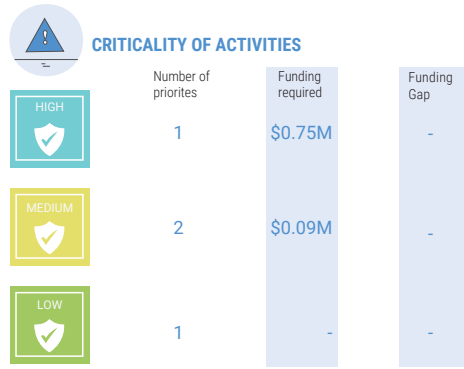
### SHORT-TERM IMPACT

- Increase in morbidity and mortality rates.
- The number of daily COVID-19 cases will continue to increase in a significant and exponential manner, which will overburden the health system and efforts to encounter the existing cases.
- The number of cases with mild and moderate symptoms will not be isolated or referred to COVID-19 treatment centers which will further increase infection rates and spread of the virus in the community and IDP settlements.
- Increase in mental disorders and suicide attempts due to the deterioration of socio-economic status in NWS.

### LONG-TERM IMPACT

- Increase in mortality and morbidity rate as a result of chronic diseases and pandemics.
- Spread of communicable and contagious diseases in communities, especially camps.
- Lack of medicines and medical equipment, and consequently the lack of full medical services.
- Increase in the mortality rate as well as cases of malnutrition among children and women in the absence of reproductive health services and deliveries.
- High rates of suicides with the lack of mental health services and the provision of appropriate intervention for them.
- Fraction in the health system building blocks affecting all people in need, including health workers.





SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Maintain a common UN logistics transshipment hub at Bab al-Hawa/Cilvegozu and coordinate transshipment operations for UN agency cross-border operations	High	750,000	Suspension
SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Organize regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings in Syria and Turkey	Medium	90,000	Suspension
Provide partners with up-to-date information on regular basis for operational decision-making and planning	Medium		Suspension
SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (LOW CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Consult a Gaps and Needs Assessment (GNA) that identifies the logistics gaps and challenges faced by responding organisations	Low	-	Postpone



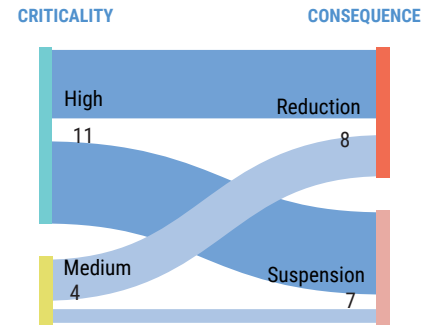
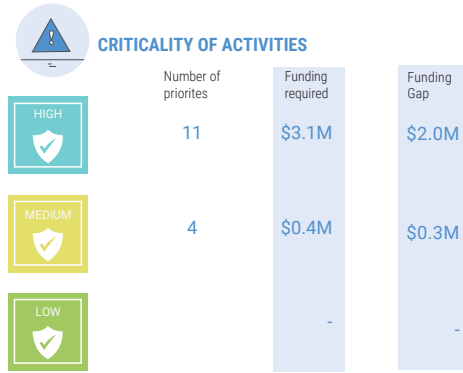
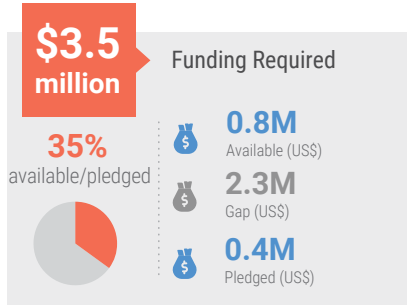
**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**N/A**

### SHORT-TERM IMPACT

1. UN agencies no longer have access to a reliable legal transshipment service that facilitates the delivery of approximately 20,000 mt per month.
2. Increase in cost of humanitarian logistics response due to a lack of economy of scale and mutualisation of service, which might lead to service inflation.

### LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. Disruptions to the delivery of assistance to those most in need.
2. Partners will have out of date logistical information and it will be more difficult and costly to have access to use services (warehouse, transport).



### PEOPLE TARGETED

High	Medium	Low
292,368	139,335	-

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Ensure sustainable, predictable and high-quality nutrition supplies pipeline	High	711,562	Reduction
Provide High Energy Biscuits to newly displaced children 6–59 months to prevent Acute Malnutrition	High		Reduction
Provide High Energy Biscuits to newly displaced mothers to prevent Acute Malnutrition	High		Reduction
Provide specialized nutritious food (LNS) to children 6–36 months to prevent Acute Malnutrition	High		Reduction
Provide quality services in CMAM centers	High		Suspension
Provide micronutrient supplement to pregnant women and children	High		Suspension
Provide real time, reliable, high-quality nutrition information to inform programme decisions	High		Suspension
Screen Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and caregivers of children 0–24 months for infant feeding difficulties	High		Suspension
Support improved dietary diversity of pregnant women and children 6–24 months with market-based interventions or in-kind support	High		Suspension
Ensure early identification and referral of acute malnutrition cases	High		Suspension
Ensure adequate coverage of treatment of acute malnutrition for children, pregnant and lactating mothers	High		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Ensure adequate implementation capacity at national and sub-national levels	Medium	93,000	Reduction
Provide essential WASH services in CMAM sites	Medium		Suspension
Provide facility and community-based one-on-one counselling on WHO recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF-E)	Medium		Reduction
Support adherence to the Breastmilk Substitute Standard Operating Procedures	Medium		Reduction



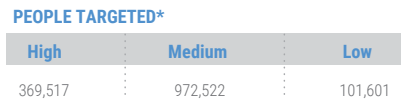
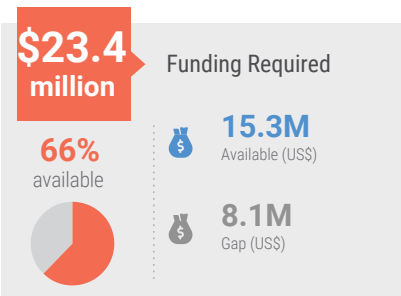
**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**0.5M**

## SHORT-TERM IMPACT

1. Rise of malnutrition cases.
2. Unqualified projects.
3. Insufficient service delivery.
4. Risk of misuse of milk formulas affecting on children health and growth.
5. Increased misconceptions on breastfeeding and its benefits.

## LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. Increase in morbidity and mortality.
2. Deterioration of nutrition statuses in NWS.
3. Decline in coverage and reach rate.
4. No enough competencies to improve quality of service delivery.
5. Insufficient service delivery, increase morbidity and overload on the health facilities.
6. Children under 2 years being malnourished, which will effect on their physical and mental growth and on their immunity system.

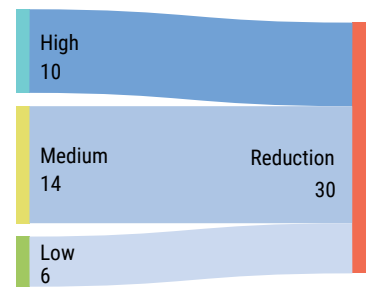


**CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES**

CRITICALITY	Number of priorities	Funding required	Funding Gap
HIGH	10	\$12.6M	\$4.6M
MEDIUM	14	\$8.4M	\$2.4M
LOW	6	\$2.4M	\$1.0M

**CRITICALITY**

**CONSEQUENCE**



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Structured, sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support	High	8,046,473	Reduction
GBV prevention and empowerment activities	High		Reduction
GBV response services provided to GBV survivors and women and girls at risk	High		Reduction
Specialised child protection services through case management	High		Reduction
Individual assistance for specific protection needs (including PSS, referrals, and material assistance in kind or in cash/vouchers) through community-based protection services (cumulative interventions).	High		Reduction
Victim assistance services	High		Reduction
Group-based activities to support psychosocial well-being (eg recreational activities) and group-based socio-economic support through community centres (cumulative interventions)	High		Reduction
Legal counselling or assistance including civil documentation and HLP issues	High		Reduction
Victim assistance services	High		Reduction
Advocacy interventions	High		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Awareness-raising and community events to prevent and respond to child protection issues	Medium	5,914,933	Reduction
Awareness-raising sessions (cumulative interventions) other than legal awareness	Medium		Reduction
Risk education	Medium		Reduction
At least one type of GBV response service offered to GBV survivors and women and girls at risk	Medium		Reduction
COVID-19 awareness-raising interventions (including on associated GBV risks and GBV key messages)	Medium		Reduction
Parenting programmes	Medium		Reduction
Community-based protection structures supported	Medium		Reduction
Legal awareness-raising sessions	Medium		Reduction
Adults and children groups/committees supported to ensure the community's active participation to prevent and respond to child protection issues	Medium		Reduction
Protection monitoring	Medium		Reduction
Explosive ordnance located and safely disposed	Medium		Reduction
Contamination survey	Medium		Reduction
Land cleared or surveyed	Medium		Reduction
Needs assessment conducted by sector members	Medium		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (LOW CRITICALLY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
GBV actors training	Low	1,393,814	Reduction
Training on GP	Low		Reduction
Training on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards	Low		Reduction
Training to conduct risk education	Low		Reduction
Non-GBV humanitarian workers training or sensitizing on GBV risk mitigation	Low		Reduction
Receiving risk education from public service providers	Low		Reduction

*\*Disclaimer people targeted and impact: Figures in the people targeted and impacted columns represent the total number of distinct protection interventions conducted through the cluster's prevention, risk mitigation, response and capacity building activities. One individual may access multiple activities / interventions. An individual that is reached with an intervention may continue to have protection needs / be at risk.*



## PEOPLE IMPACTED

(individuals)

# 0.6M

### SHORT-TERM IMPACT

1. Gaps in identification and referrals of vulnerable cases due decrease in humanitarian presence.
2. Increased adoption of harmful coping mechanisms, including child labour, child marriage, and dropping out of school, due to reduced availability of key protection services.
3. Reduced access to activities aimed to empower women and girls and prevent GBV.
4. Lack of community engagement in shaping humanitarian programming.
5. Increased risk of explosive accidents resulting in the death and injury of the affected populations.

### LONG-TERM IMPACT

1. Decreased inclusiveness of activities due to loss of oversight, increasing risk of exclusion from assistance and support.
2. Gaps in information on Civil Status Documentation, exacerbating risk of statelessness and threats to physical safety and access to services.
3. Increased Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) concerns, including evictions, due to lack of awareness of HLP related procedures and documentation.
4. Reduced accountability for rights violations due to loss in reporting and verification of incidents.
5. Reduced community resilience due to gaps in sensitization on protection risks, basic rights, life skills, and wellbeing.



**CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES**

CRITICALITY	Number of priorities	Funding required	Funding Gap
HIGH	4	\$140M	\$114.6M
MEDIUM	-	-	-
LOW	-	-	-



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Winterization - Provision of non-fuel core and essential NFIs	High		Reduction
Winterization - Provision of seasonal and supplementary NFIs including winterization, fuel	High	25,438,554	Reduction
Emergency Preparedness - Provision of non-fuel core and essential NFIs	High		Reduction
Emergency Preparedness - Installation/repair of tents	High		Reduction



**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**1.4M**

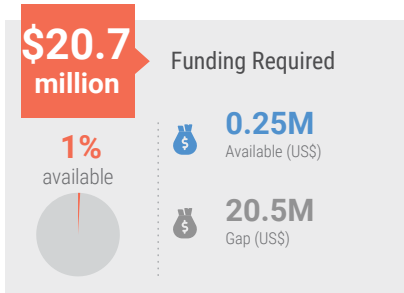
**SHORT-TERM IMPACT**

1. Families will have less ability to cook, insulate tents, and cope with the cold weather conditions during winter.
2. Families will be less capable of heating their shelter and will potentially apply unhealthy coping mechanisms during winter.
3. These families will be more exposed to cold-related illnesses.
4. As families will be less equipped to cook, insulate tents, and cope with the cold weather conditions during winter, they will struggle with daily chores in emergency related circumstances, which poses a high risk especially for women and children.
5. Fewer vulnerable families will have access to life-saving shelter in case of natural hazards or new displacements.

**LONG-TERM IMPACT**

1. No winterization assistance would mean that all vulnerable people in NWS would have to cope with their own means with the cold weather. This is based on the inadequate shelter situation of many households, most of them in IDP sites living in emergency shelter.
2. In these circumstances, the threat of hypothermia is a threat to all, but especially children and elderly people.
3. Recent years have shown that households who did not receive any winter assistance chose to burn inappropriate materials in shelters like tents which led to fire incidents or other harmful health issues or death due to poisoning from the burned materials.
4. The emergency response in case of a new displacement or natural hazard will provide immediate assistance in case of required new shelter stock or redistribution or NFIs and tents if lost due to flooding.
5. In case of either these incidents, regular or winter programming will be affected to respond to the needs accordingly.

\*The figure includes the overall required funding to implement winterization activities during the last quarter of 2021 and first quarter of 2022.



**CRITICALITY OF ACTIVITIES**



Number of priorities: 7

Funding required: \$20M

Funding Gap: \$20M



Number of priorities: 4

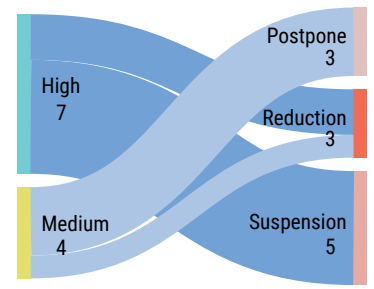
Funding required: \$0.7M

Funding Gap: \$0.5M



**CRITICALITY**

**CONSEQUENCE**



SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (HIGH CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Restoration of water stations, extension and operational support of networks	High	-	Suspension
Emergency water trucking	High		Suspension
Solid waste management	High		Reduction
WASH NFIs / hygiene kits	High		Suspension
Latrine construction and maintenance	High		Suspension
Hygiene promotion / RCCE	High		Suspension
Desludging, sanitation networks	High		Reduction

SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR THE QUARTER (MEDIUM CRITICALITY)	CRITICALITY	FUNDING AVAILABLE	CONSEQUENCE OF GAP
Water storage tanks	Medium	250,000	Reduction
WASH in health facilities / incinerators	Medium		Postpone
WASH in schools	Medium		Postpone
CVA	Medium		Postpone



**PEOPLE IMPACTED**  
(individuals)  
**1.5M**

**SHORT-TERM IMPACT**

1. High reduction in daily water quantities.
2. No access to water as IDPs rely fully on aid.
3. Less SWM collection.
4. Less access to hygiene items and less prevention measures against COVID-19.
5. Less access to latrines and increased per capita share.
6. Recued awareness
7. Increased risk of contamination with nearby water sources.
8. Increased cost in water trucking delivery as number of trips will increase.
9. Increased risk of contamination due to non proper management of medical waste.
10. Lower access of students to WASH facilities. session and IEC materials distribution.

**LONG-TERM IMPACT**

1. More reliance on unsafe water sources to compensate daily water consumption, increased risk on public health.
2. No access to water as IDPs rely fully on aid.
3. Increased piliation of garbage and increased skin disease and Leish spread.
4. Increased risk to COVID-19 and less hygienic behavior.
5. More blockages and increased maintenance, causing many latrine units to stop leading to an increase in the per capita share.
6. Increased risk of COVID-19 and WBD cases increase.
7. Increased risk of contamination with nearby water sources.
8. Decrease in school attendance due to lack of WASH services.