

Syria Response Situation Report

World Vision Syria Response | April to June 2022

World Vision Syria Response managed

Syria: **USD 3,990,067.00** → **9 donors, 13 projects**
 Jordan: **USD 1,361,578.00** → **5 donors, 7 projects**
 Turkey: **USD 16,177.00** → **1 donor, 1 project**
Total: USD 5,367,822.00

2022 April to June Expenses



*Donors include private non-sponsorship funds

World Vision Syria Response reached

291,083 beneficiaries
Women 82,741 **Girls 77,186**
Men 55,187 **Boys 75,969**

243,401 beneficiaries
Women 72,817 **Girls 63,292**
Men 45,363 **Boys 61,929**

JORDAN
44,753 beneficiaries
Women 8,986 **Girls 12,980**
Men 9,471 **Boys 13,316**

TURKEY
964 beneficiaries
Women 162 **Girls 329**
Men 138 **Boys 335**

Latest figures across the Syria Response

SYRIA
 IDPs across Syria: **6.7 million** people. IDPs in Northwest Syria: **2.8 million** people
 People in need inside Syria: **14.6 million** people, over **6.5 million** children
4.2 million Syrians in need live with disabilities
At least 2.4 million children in Syria are out of school but the numbers are believed to be much higher
 Humanitarian needs have risen by **29%** since 2020, driven by an economic crisis, continuing violence, displacement, devastated public services and the COVID-19 pandemic.
 Since 2011, nearly **30,000** children have lost their lives. In 2022 alone, **213** children have been killed or injured.
 Since 2011, around **21,250** grave violations against children have been monitored, reported and verified by the UN.

4.8M children born in Syria have known nothing but war, displacement and acute lack of basic services.
 As **97%** of people live in extreme poverty in NW Syria (below \$1.90/person per day) and households' purchasing power continues to decrease, more and more families are resorting to negative coping mechanism that children pay the ultimate price for.
More than half of the Syrian population is now estimated to be food insecure
798,000 Syrian children are chronically malnourished inside the country
27% of Syrian families report that children show signs of psychological distress while aid agencies report much higher numbers of mental distress
80% of people living in IDP sites in Northwest Syria are women and children
 Refugees in neighbouring countries: **5.6 million people**, half of which are estimated to be children

JORDAN

Jordan is home to approximately **1.5 million** Syrians, half of whom are registered as refugees with UNHCR
761,229 registered refugees in Jordan, **46%** are children
82.6% of Syrian refugees live outside camps in urban areas
43,962 Syrian refugees are staying at Azraq Refugee Camp, **18%** are under five years old
80,543 Syrian refugees are staying at Zaatari Refugee Camp, **18.4%** are under five years old
 More than **30,000** people underwent registration interviews with UNHCR just in one month (i.e. April 2022)
More than 50,640 Syrian and **39,830** Jordanian children are estimated to be out of school
 In Azraq Refugee Camp, there are **39,447** Syrian refugees living, and more than 60% of them are children with 1 in 4 households headed by women
71% of children living in Azraq Refugee Camp are enrolled in school
 Across the country, only **5%** of Syrian refugee women hold a work permit
 A **fifth** of Syrian refugee households are food-insecure; with **67%** vulnerable to food insecurity

TURKEY

3,739,240 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey, **45.6%** are children
98% of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas
42% of female-headed households reported being entirely dependent on humanitarian aid
1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders are living under the poverty line in Turkey, including **280,000** living in extreme poverty
More than 35 percent of school-aged children were still out-of-school and did not have any access to education opportunities
5,600 Refugees were submitted for resettlement consideration to 14 countries in 2022. Over **4,300** refugees departed for resettlement to 13 countries, 79% of whom were Syrian



UN cross-border access into Northwest Syria: what's at stake?

The UN Security Council's decision to authorize UN-led cross-border assistance in Syria through UNSCR 2165 beginning in 2014, and its subsequent reauthorization, has been a vital lifeline to millions of people across Northern Syria, including the 3 million displaced children in Northern Syria, [including for 1 million girls and boys in NWVS](#).

For them, the consequences of non-renewal are unfathomable. Members of the UN Security Council must renew their commitment to children. As much as **88% of UN agencies' current activities will be stopped and 50% of the current protection and education support are at high risk in case of non-renewal. This will trigger an even greater protection crisis than these children are already enduring.**

A failure by the UN Security Council to ensure that the UN is able to operate cross-border at a time when the humanitarian situation in NW Syria is already catastrophic, will lead to further suffering and loss of Syria's human capital – children and young people. Every month, an estimated [800 trucks move from Turkey into Syria via the cross-border mechanism providing basic and lifesaving assistance to 2.4 million people](#) – around 40% of them boys and girls.

The Security Council's continued authorization of the UN-led cross-border mechanism has enabled children to survive, recover, and deal with conflict-induced trauma by ensuring delivery of essential services that are only possible with sustained humanitarian access, a sustained presence, and reliable funding. These services include:

- **Critical child protection interventions** including case management, parenting programmes, psychosocial support group activities and recreational activities, in addition to child protection- related training for parents and caregivers through online platforms.
- **Mental health and psychosocial support services** to meet drastically increasing needs in recent years. In recent UNICEF assessments, a third of households interviewed reported their children showing signs of psychological distress, and 75% of already vulnerable children, women and men living with mental health conditions receive no treatment at all. Failure to renew the cross-border mechanism would cut off the already limited number of the existing services, when in reality we need a significant scale up.
- **Treatment for preventing and/or responding to severe malnutrition for children, mothers and pregnant women**, as well as counselling support for mothers on appropriate infant and young child feeding in emergencies.
- **Basic education support** to respond to the sharp increase in children dropping out of school as a result of displacement and conflict- [40% since 2019](#). This includes basic educational materials, textbooks, life skills training, fuel for heating, teacher kits, and support for salaries.

Children will be deeply affected because non-renewal will result in the halting of the food assistance they rely on, which is currently reaching [5.5 million people across Syria](#) – half of them displaced in NW Syria where children and their families heavily rely on external aid. Of this, [27% is delivered through the cross-border operation](#) to areas of Idlib and western rural Aleppo governorates not accessible from inside Syria. Without this critical food, **families and caregivers will be pushed into worse coping mechanisms, exposing children to grave violations and protection risks.**

To help ensure children can remain in school and these activities can continue, reducing the protection risks and harm they face, the UN Security Council must reauthorize full access across northern Syria for at least 12 months.

In the absence of the UN cross-border assistance, there is little to no possibility to implement sustainable and cost-effective projects that will truly support the future of Syrian families. Early recovery programs require area-based contextual analysis, long-term planning and adequate resources to ensure Syrian peoples' needs are addressed by emergency response or early recovery modalities.

There is no alternative solution in place for the current assistance provided cross-border into NW Syria, and NGOs would not be able to deliver at the same size and scale due to the differing mandates and functionality of UN agencies and NGOs.



World Vision Syria Response Q3 Highlights

World Vision Syria Response commissioned [a new report](#) investigating the impacts of the Syrian war in some of the hardest-to-reach places in Northwest Syria. The report focuses on the so-called "widow camps", home to tens of thousands of widows and other single women - including women who are divorced or whose husbands are missing - and their children, living in the 28 accessible camps across northwest Syria (NW Syria). These women and their children face chronic and high levels of violence, including neglect, verbal, physical and sexual abuse, as well as child marriage and child labour. This is the first report on the issue, trying to understand the protection risks inside these camps, and provide the humanitarian community with a first quantitative-driven research into the topic. The main recommendations of the report have successfully reached at least 13 key donors and policy makers both at field level and in the headquarters.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS



Negotiate humanitarian access:The UN and donor governments must use their diplomatic leverage to advocate for humanitarian workers' access to widow camps across NW Syria as they remain completely and unjustifiably invisible in the humanitarian response to the conflict to date.



Prioritise women and girls in widow camps:The international humanitarian community must include hard-to-reach widow camps in their assessments, programmes and advocacy efforts.



Provide integrated multi-layered mental health and psychosocial support programs (MHPSS): The international humanitarian community must expand MHPSS for women and children in widow camps and integrate these across multi-sectoral humanitarian interventions.



Increase funding:Donor governments must fully fund the forthcoming two-year Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Despite its importance, the protection sector appeal within the 2021 Syria HRP was only 29% funded¹⁴, limiting the ability to fully address issues like child marriage and child labour.

Situational overview for Northwest Syria, Jordan and Turkey

SYRIA:

Several key trends have dominated wider context in Syria over the reporting period:

- Drastically growing humanitarian gaps (with needs growing and funding shrinking continuously).
- Humanitarian access challenges and crime rates growing inside Syria due to these gaps.
- Turkey's potential military operations into northern Syria.
- Uncertainty on renewal of UN Cross-Border Resolution.
- Instability in the rest of the southern parts of the country, where key destabilizing factors remain unaddressed.

In northern Syria, risks of ground offensives by Turkish Army and aligned Syrian armed opposition groups remain a possibility in short - to medium-term. Such offensives would affect INGOs operations in short-term, as well as further increase needs for cross-border humanitarian assistance. This announcement comes in a global volatile context dominated by political decisions in Capitals and at UN level. Just 2 months prior to the UN Security Council's voting on the UN cross-border access into Northwest Syria from Turkey (July, 10th), artillery shelling frequently occurs throughout the month of April and May with an increase in airstrikes during the end of May 2022. As civilians, including children, fall victims to the ongoing fighting and the deterioration of the economic situation, approximately 9,900 people are again displaced. This is the largest displacement since December 2021.

During this quarter, the humanitarian community recorded some 8,300 spontaneous internally displaced people's return movements across Syria, which was 17% less than the return movements that were tracked in March. 31% occurred within Rural Damascus governorate.

JORDAN:

Jordan hosts the second largest number of refugees globally relative to its population: 1 in 14 people in the country is a refugee; who have been further exposed to deepened vulnerabilities in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the support received by the Government, the country is not able to cope with the increasing needs of the displaced populations and Jordanian communities. According to UNHCR's latest data, 64% refugees living in Jordan are living in extreme poverty. This makes families and communities reliant on humanitarian aid to cope with income or job loss - in Jordan, 41% of the respondents confirmed that. Children and young people are affected the most due to lack of employment opportunities for their parents and caregivers (according to the latest World Vision report, in Jordan 64% of the respondents reported income losses), depleted financial savings increasing the risk of food-insecure households and worrying levels of protection risks for women and children. Families continue to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as reduced spending on essential non-food items, dropping out of school, pushing children into early marriage, harsh child labor conditions, or resorting to informal, degrading, or exploitative means for income-generation.

As a consequence, there are rising protection concerns and heightened levels of stress in Jordan (68%), where nearly three-quarters (74%) of respondents said they feel psychological stress in the latest [World Vision report](#).

TURKEY:

Turkey continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide, as the number of people forcibly displaced across the world due to conflict, violence, and persecution hit record levels. Turkey currently hosts some [3.6 million registered Syrian refugees](#) along with close to [320,000 persons of concern from other nationalities](#). The resident child population inside the country dipped to 22.75 million (27.2% of the total) by end-2020, of whom [1.7 million are children under Temporary Protection](#).

The COVID-19 secondary impacts have significantly affected the economic market, and the rapid lira depreciation and surging inflation 79% in June) clouded economic prospects for the rest of the year, and severely eroded the purchasing power of the most vulnerable groups. This, coupled with unemployment and youth employment rates - 11.7% and 22.1%, respectively - have severely impacted the parents' and caregivers' coping mechanisms, increasing child labor cases and school drop-outs. As the situation continues to worsen, there are indicators suggesting the deepening politicization of the Syrian refugee issue in the country. In a complex geo-political context, and due to the latest announcement of a potential Turkish military offensive in Syria, the insecurity of those displaced has reached alarming levels both inside Syria and in Turkey.

Success story from Northwest Syria - In the midst of war, a single mother fights to secure a life for her five children

Nadira* is one of the mothers for whom the war pushed her into being a single mother for her five children. War also meant being more scared than ever before. The conflict-induced hardships in her life, the financial struggles and psychological distress caused by the war; and the constant sadness and worries, have led her toward the community centre that assists women and children affected by horrors of fighting and war inside the country. The war shows on women like Nadira who age earlier. Nadira is in her early thirties but is often confused for looking much older than her age. The only thing that keeps her spirits high is her only hope for a better future for herself and her five children - Mouna* 17-years-old; Nada* 15-years-old; Letifa* 13-years-old; Sarah, nine-years-old; and Omar, five-years-old.



Nadira attends the psychological support sessions in the World Vision partner's centre. © Syria Relief and Development (SRD)

This hope took her at the community centre where she was welcomed by the case manager, who made her feel comfortable and safe. While offering her a chair to rest, the case manager reassured her that everything she said would be kept under strict confidentiality and privacy. Nadira then felt safe sharing her story. She recalls how, despite the fact they used to live in very modest conditions, their love and commitment to each other was what kept them going. Her husband was a good father who loved his daughters and did everything to protect them and provide for them. One day, he was unexpectedly gone. "It has been more than two years since my husband went out in the morning to look for work and has not returned", Nadira recalls. "At one point, I had to leave the house that my husband rented for us and move to live with my brother-in-law".

Not knowing anything of him, Nadira was forced to be declared widowed. She had no income to support herself and was at risk if she continued to live alone. She then was taken in by her brother-in-law. But life became even harsher, and living conditions only got worse. Finding a place to stay has been an enduring struggle for Nadira since her husband went missing. Adding to that, finding the means to provide for her family was another burden she had to take on. Each day was a struggle since she married early, and did not have the chance to finish her education to help her secure a job. She hardly managed to secure a small income of 20\$ per month by packing sterile gauze at home.

The case manager immediately assessed Nadira's needs and developed a plan to employ the most critical assets needed to make her life a little easier. First and foremost, Nadira needed psychological and financial support. She was included in a psychotherapeutic program that helped her relieve psychological distress, restore confidence in herself, relieve financial pressures, and learn how to overcome problems by herself. At the same time, the case manager succeeded in covering some of her financial needs by referring her to several humanitarian agencies. She was granted a sum of US\$300 from another aid agency which helped her buy clothes for the girls and helped her go through the winter season. On the other hand, World Vision's implementing partner provided them with a monthly free food basket that helped them keep their expenses at a minimum. Three months after she attended the centre, Nadira now says that she feels that her life has gotten better. She feels thankful that in the chaos of war, there was a place that resembled an oasis of peace, in which she could find rest from the troubles and fatigue of the world. The biggest gain is that now she has the confidence to face her battles by herself. "With my confidence in life and people and, most importantly, my confidence in myself, I want to continue fighting and raising my children to the best of my ability" shares Nadira.

Response highlights

Strategic Objective 1: Protect the most vulnerable girls, boys, women, men; and create an empowering environment for all, regardless of gender, ability or social status.



2,242

children attending CFS's disaggregated by gender and age 4-14 recurring attendance.



77

survivors received an appropriate response to GBV.



1,596

children aged 4-14 supported with educational and psycho-social activities in CFSs. Disaggregated by age and gender and source - Recurring attendance.



425

boys and girls including the most vulnerable enrolled in Wellbeing Through Sports Clubs.



110

children aged 4-14 reached through outreach activities (new indicator for 2019) - Recurring attendance.



263

persons with increased/appropriate information on relevant rights and/or entitlements.



385

beneficiaries received structured and semi-structured psychosocial support activities.



307

men and women attending GBV sessions (Recurring attendance outreach).



303

men and women attending GBV sessions (First attendance outreach).



37

GBV survivors referred to specialized services.

Strategic Objective 2: Assure access to appropriate, resilient water and sanitation facilities.



16,446

people directly utilizing improved water services provided.



16,446

people received improved service quality from solid waste management.



12,420

people directly benefited from sanitation services.



53,156

beneficiaries benefiting from receiving cleaning supplies.



14,654

beneficiaries received sanitary kits.



8,231

individuals receiving hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns).

Response highlights

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure girls and boys access to education opportunities.



2,068

children supported and enrolled in educational services in formal settings



617

children supported and enrolled in educational services in non-formal settings



576

children with low performers attending remedial education sessions



471

students benefiting from structured PSS activities and services



359

children aged 5-6 years (including the most vulnerable) are attending Early Childhood Development centers

Strategic Objective 4: Support partners to provide critical, lifesaving health and nutrition services for vulnerable communities.



33,043

primary health care consultations were provided



275

suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases supported



1,965

newborn deliveries attended by skilled health personnel



3,337

people benefitted from hospitalizations



2,926

beneficiaries provided with maternal and child health awareness messages through SMS



5,597

patients provided with primary care consultations



255

children under 5 admitted/received treatment of Severe or Moderate Acute Malnutrition - SAM/ MUM

Success story from Jordan - Life Without Borders- Sanad*'s Journey to Inclusion

Sanad is one of these Syrian children who is living with disabilities in a war-torn place. Immediately after he was born, Shaima* [his mother] held him in her arms and instantly knew he was special. "Sanad was born with this illness [mental and cognitive disability]. His uncles suffer from the same thing. But Sanad only made us stronger," his mother explains. The family of six [back then, their mother gave birth to two children after a while] left their home without anything and renounced everything. This bitter-sweet decision resulted in joining other refugee-seeking families in a caravan on a journey that lasted 16 hours. Cramped with other families in the back of a truck, Sanad could not help but think of what is waiting for them on the other side of the country.

After a tiring journey, the family settled in one of the forgotten schools in Northwest Syria for a couple of months. "we later heard about a safe refugee camp in Northeast Jordan, so we went there," mentions Sanad's younger brother Osayd*. After 8 months of settling in the Azraq refugee camp, the family could finally breathe peacefully as they started seeing a better future for themselves, and finding hope. Adapting to a new place was easier said than done for Sanad. In the beginning, he felt alone

and isolated. His disability and difficulty in forming social bonds, made Sanad hesitant to leave his new home. Sanad was also faced with new situations that he had never experienced before like going to school and meeting new people. This required his family's support. He could not make it without them and with his family's encouragement, Sanad was excited to begin his education journey [he was too young to go to school in Syria]. He is now enrolled in one of the education programmes in the camp. However, Sanad "sometimes faces challenges with the school's subjects and materials," according to his mother. But his persistence and hard work, however, accompanied by proper parental support that he gets, will surely help him work in the Azraq Camp. His only dream is to help as many Syrian refugee people as he can.

Sanad is one of the 500 children who enjoy the safety of the outdoor sports field run by World Vision. This space is where Sanad learns about teamwork, problem-solving, communication skills, critical thinking. The comprehensive Sports Programme offers all children - including children with disabilities - healthy ways to express negative emotions through sports in the comfort of the playing field in the Azraq Camp. Here, Sanad and the other children [aged six to eighteen] feel welcomed and included thanks to the facilitators' constant efforts in raising awareness about child protection issues, and increasing children's tolerance towards acceptance and respect. As a result, Sanad enjoys the comforting and encouraging space he regularly visits - "I feel happy when I play with my friends," he shares.



Sanad giving a thumbs up knowing he will participate in a football match after taking this photo. © Rand Is-haqat, World Vision Syria Response

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Johan Mooij
Syria Response Director
johan_mooij@wvi.org

Clynton Beukes
Syria Response Programme Development and Quality Director, clynton_beukes@wvi.org

Alexandra Matei
Syria Response Advocacy and Communications Director
alexandra_matei@wvi.org