

# Syria Response Situation Report

World Vision Syria Response | January to March 2022

## World Vision Syria Response managed

**Syria:** USD 4,605,556.67 → 17 donors, 14 projects  
**Jordan:** USD 2,022,111.38 → 16 donors, 11 projects  
**Turkey:** USD 251,086.42 → 2 donor, 2 project  
**Total:** USD 6,878,754.47

2022 January to March Expenses

\*Donors include private non-sponsorship funds



Map of World Vision Syria Response offices (WVSR)

## World Vision Syria Response reached

**692,558** beneficiaries

**Women 233,687** **Girls 131,707**  
**Men 198,376** **Boys 128,788**

### JORDAN

**44,579** beneficiaries  
**Women 9,325** **Girls 12,781**  
**Men 9,173** **Boys 13,300**

### TURKEY

**964** beneficiaries  
**Women 163** **Girls 329**  
**Men 138** **Boys 335**

### SYRIA

**647,015** beneficiaries  
**Women 224,200** **Girls 118,597**  
**Men 189,065** **Boys 115,153**

## Humanitarian Advocacy Impact

During the second quarter of this FY2022, World Vision continued to advocate across the Syria Response to increase access to essential services for children affected by the ongoing crisis in Syria. Mainly, we have focused on quality access to education for children on the move living with disabilities in Jordan. This has led to the launch of the report [Yearning to Learn: Behavioural barriers and enablers to inclusive education in Jordan](#), developed in partnership with Mercy Corps as members of the [No Lost Generation](#). The report also informed the Global Disability Summit and the Ministry of Education's new inclusive education strategy besides providing evidence for programmatic gaps that need to be addressed by aid and development actors in the country and elsewhere.



**YEARNING TO LEARN: Behavioral barriers and enablers to inclusive education in Jordan**

Understanding the behavioral determinants that impact Jordanian and Syrian refugee parents' decisions to send their children with disabilities to school on a regular basis

February 2022

## 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
- 🍲 **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

- 👨👩 **673,18** registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, **49%** are children
- 🏠 **80.5%** 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 50,640** Syrian and **39,830** Jordanian children are estimated to be out of school
- 🏠 **More than 5,300** resettlement places for refugees in Jordan have been confirmed for 2021. In total, **2,513** Syrians have departed from Jordan so far in 2021

### 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 202. Over **4,300** refugees departed for resettlement to 13 countries, 79% of whom were Syrian

# Situational overview for Northwest Syria, Jordan and Turkey

## SYRIA:



While at the end of 2021, the Syria crisis has witnessed clear signs from some of the Arab States for an intention to normalise relations with the Government of Syria seemed to have been stalled. Yet, the March visit of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to the United Arab Emirates — his first trip to another Arab state since the outbreak of the war in 2011 — showed otherwise. Such normalization is not well-received by the US and other European governments.

However, at the beginning of this year, we witnessed several indiscriminate attacks in Northwest Syria, leading to the death of children and civilians. In March, Northeast Syria also saw the largest security crackdown on the Al-Hol camp since the beginning of the year. Violent clashes also occurred in northern Dar'a between governmental forces and local armed groups. These attacks highlight the still-fragile state of security across Syria and reflect the limited chances to build long-term stability.

March 2022 also marked the 11-year-long war in Syria and the start of the Ukraine crisis, which severely affected the political, economic, and funding environment inside the country and across the region. To this end, there was a significant worry that Syria has been deprioritised by the international community and will soon be forgotten, according to community perceptions across Syria.

## JORDAN:



Jordan continues to host the third-highest number of Syrian refugees in the world. More than 760,000 people of concern are registered with UNHCR. Most refugees live in cities, while others reside in camps such as Azraq and Zaatari. [Half of them are children](#) below the age of 18 years old. [More than 40% of those registered](#) arrived in 2013, while limited registrations have been recorded over the last three years.

Most Syrian refugees registered in Jordan settle in [Amman, Mafraq, and Irbid](#). The same refugees, when asked about their return intention, [70%](#) of them responded they hoped to be able to go back to Syria, but only a small number planned to do so within the following 12 months ([2.4%](#)).

According to the United Nations, [83% of Syrian refugees outside camps](#) in Jordan live below the poverty line, and [only 2%](#) of refugee households can meet their essential food needs. Most Syrian families rely on humanitarian aid at a time of aid cuts and economic crisis compounded by COVID-19. Medical services, legal and protection needs, and child protection are the top 3 priority areas in which investment is needed, according to UNHCR's latest data.

This has led to a worsening situation in terms of negative coping strategies, debt, chronic illness, and access to medical services. This has affected those on the move living in urban areas the most. Parents are also resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage, street begging, and other forms of child labour. As a result, mental health needs increase with little capacity to respond due to insufficient specialized service availability.

## 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 (36.1% in December) clouded economic prospects for 2022 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. Despite living in the community, with very few Syrians in camps and having access to public services and assistance, refugees experience increased poverty and challenges with social inclusion. Refugee children face higher risks of psychosocial distress, child labour, and child marriage, which remains high, especially among Syrian women.

## Success story from Turkey

More than 1,300 Syrian refugees and members of the Turkish host community have received the support needed to establish a source of income to provide a better life for their children. With the help of private funds from the Visser family and support from the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), World Vision has successfully implemented the Socio-economic Empowerment project "Seeds of Hope" in Turkey, starting from June 2021 and up until March 2022. One hundred fifty beneficiaries had the chance to attend vocational courses dedicated to assisting them in achieving financial independence. This eventually enabled them to enroll their children back in school after years of dropping out. Beneficiaries who attended the courses also received transportation allowance to help them complete the training more efficiently. The project also supported 45 participants economically by providing them with the assets and equipment needed to start their hoped business apart from vocational training. As an integrated approach, children have also been assisted with psychological support sessions and directed attention as seen needed.



Nur\* and her daughters, a Syrian refugee beneficiary of the Socio-economic Empowerment programme in Turkey. Nur fulfilled her dream of enrolling her children in school after seeking refuge in Turkey. ©Turkish Red Crescent, World Vision's partner

Sumaya\* is one example that showcased the success of the project. She sought refuge in Turkey because of the Syrian war, hoping to build a better life for her children. Upon arriving, her husband's health got worse, and he could not work anymore. To escape poverty, Sumaya started looking for solutions to make an income for the family. She later learned about the vocational training courses implemented by TRC and the beneficiaries of the skill gained, which opened doors of employment chances and opportunities. "With my husband sick and unable to work, I heard about the Socio-economic programme and learned how to make desserts and pickles professionally!" Sumaya happily shares.

To help Sumaya achieve her plan to make desserts professionally, TRC also provided the necessary machinery and equipment she needed for dessert making. In addition, the same support was offered to all the 45 participants who completed training and were found eligible upon household visits.

45-year-old Nur\* is another example of the highlights of the Socio-economic project. She always hoped to see her daughter pack their backpacks and get ready for school. But after seeking refuge in Turkey and fleeing from Syria in 2013, she was faced with severe financial problems. Their home was robbed, and they were left with little money to count on. With her husband falling sick and little resources available, she had to find a solution to help her daughters. She learned about the Socio-economic Empowerment project, where she attended a vocational training course that focused on bovine and ovine breeding. Nur was one of 20 beneficiaries who eventually received financial support making her dream of enrolling her children in school come true!

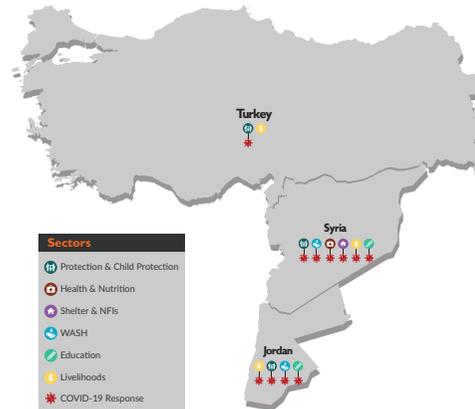
The Socio-economic Empowerment programme supported Syrian refugees and members of the Turkish host community by providing multiple services. For example, the project aims to support beneficiaries in acquiring the skills needed for finding a source of income. For this purpose, vocational and professional training are offered, like animal husbandry [a form of agriculture concerned with raising animals], sewing, baking, or making food products. Also, all of the beneficiaries received training on how to use the skills they learned to generate income from the labour market.

## COVID-19 response overview

**People reached**  
**141,792 including 95,358 children**

**Syria: 105,223 beneficiaries**  
**including 36,429 children**

**Jordan: 36,569 beneficiaries**  
**including 58,929 children**



### Success story

Almothana\*, 38, is one of the Syrians who saw the effects of war and COVID-19 first-hand. He was in the middle of the protracted crisis and a fast-spreading pandemic inside Syria. Witnessing the destruction and urgent assistance people needed during times when COVID 19 spread like wildfire encouraged him to provide support. Knowing he has previous experience working as a lab technician, he decided to support other people during such circumstances. That is when he applied for the COVID-19 testing project. Later, everything fell into place, and his knowledge proved to be an asset. He knew exactly what to do in such circumstances where the number of infected cases increased. This urge led him to be the head of the laboratory for infectious diseases in the WHO-funded project that World Vision implements in Northwest Syria through a local partner.

Almothana works in a laboratory that runs tests for 13 different infectious diseases, starting from hepatitis, measles, mumps to meningitis and poliomyelitis. "I remember almost a year ago, during the first wave of the pandemic, we used to be the only centre to run tests for COVID-19," mentions Almothana. He recalls when he used to receive samples from across Northwest Syria. During the second wave, the number of laboratories has increased to accommodate the pandemic and the need for running more tests. Everything doubled –the needs, the gaps, the stress to help those who needed medical care. The pandemic caused a state of instability when it came to infection rates. Almothana describes a state of fluctuation regarding the number of tests, "we are [in January] conducting almost 200 PCR tests in comparison to more than 1,000 tests a while ago," he testifies. He remembers when the infection rate was very high; it reached a point in August / September 2021 when laboratory technicians used to work two shifts at night and the full day to cope with the incoming patients. "It was difficult, but we were pleased with the services we provided to those people," shares Almothana.

Regarding social distancing in displacement camps, Almothana is well aware of the difficulty of implementing such COVID-19 prevention protocols due to the large numbers of displaced people living in crowded camps and basic sanitation services, if any at all. Most of the time, multiple families live in one tent using the same basic house items and equipment they have. Limited and restricted access to health care also adds another layer of difficulty for internally displaced Syrians amidst all of the other unstable conditions and the ongoing war. "The biggest challenges we are facing right now are congestion in displacement camps, lack of ventilators, beds at the intensive care units, masks," Almothana wishes for more personal protective equipment (PPE) to be made available to internally displaced Syrians.



The laboratory where Almothana tests COVID-19 samples in northwest Syria. He is proud to be part of an initiative where more than 162,000 internally displaced Syrians received equitable access to PCR tests. Almothana\* explained that a PCR "Polymerase Chain Reaction" is a technique not a test like many perceive it. It operates by multiplying a microorganism's DNA until it can be detected. This ultimately indicates a positive result". Explains Almothana. © World Vision Syria Response.

### Channels of Hope (CoH) for Child Protection (CP) Training

Faith leaders are often among the most influential members in a community. Their beliefs and values can inspire entire communities to care for and love one another. Without accurate information and insight, the misunderstandings of faith leaders can inadvertently promote stigma and discrimination. Channels of Hope trains and equips faith leaders and other community members to break down walls between faiths and their communities to respond to serious issues and promote the well-being of all in the community—especially the most vulnerable.

World Vision Syria Response provided such training for eight Syrian Faith Leaders during a training session in Beirut, Lebanon, at the beginning of 2022. Eight faith leaders and key non-traditional actors attended. The Faith Leaders conducted the sessions for the Spiritual sessions, Protection technical specialist for the child protection sessions, and the project team for the program implementation part. This is part of a Partnership broad effort to engage with non-traditional actors in the most fragile context and ensure children are kept far from harm.

### Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC)

World Vision Syria Response submitted nine sectoral Humanitarian Response Plans (Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Protection, Early Recovery Livelihood, Multipurpose Cash, Food Security Livelihood, Shelter) as per HPC requirements in 2022.

### Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) Coordination

This quarter World Vision Syria Response collaborated highly with the Refugee, Resilience Regional Plan (3RP) platform. 3RP worked on last year's 3RP evaluation, Syria VI Brussels Conference, and reporting mechanism to track progress under this platform. World Vision Syria Response is part of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and Regional Technical Committee (RTC), representing International NGOs. This structure was reformed last October and continues with learning and growth in joint advocacy, resource mobilization, early recovery, and durable solutions to change the lives of refugee communities in five countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq & Egypt). These efforts supplement the advocacy pioneered by the organisation with [No Lost Generation](#) and the durable solutions working platforms in the region and country-level.

## 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.



**2,880**

children caregivers were provided with child protection awareness messages through SMS.



**1,909**

vulnerable women were provided with vocational training.



**562**

children attended structured PSS activities.



**2,160**

children attended unstructured PSS activities.



**2,152**

people who have experienced, or are at risk of, any form of SGBV that have received related services.



**1,033**

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

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



**42,915**

people directly utilizing improved water services provided.



**46,926**

people received improved service quality from solid waste management, drainage, or vector control activities.



**19,693**

beneficiaries were benefiting from receiving hygiene kits.



**2,387**

people with improved access to sanitation through humanitarian lifesaving/ emergency sanitation/sewage facilities and services.

## Response highlights

### Strategic Objective 3: Improve most vulnerable household economic resilience through income generation and cash assistance.



**253**

community members are participating in cash for work.



**53**

individuals were supported with in-kind contributions in their home-based production and digital marketing training supported with vocational training.



**1,909**

vulnerable women provided with vocational training.

### Strategic Objective 4: Ensure girls and boys access to education opportunities.



**720**

children with low educational performance attended remedial education sessions.



**591**

children were enrolled with educational services in formal settings.



**635**

children were supported with educational services in non-formal settings.



**526**

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

### Strategic Objective 5: Support partners to provide critical, lifesaving health and nutrition services for vulnerable communities.



**60,011**

primary health care consultations were conducted.



**11,465**

beneficiaries were reached by primary health care services through PHCU, MMUs, and PHC medical staff.



**229**

suspected or confirmed COVID-19 cases were supported.



**897**

beneficiaries were reached through non-emergency referrals from the community to health facilities.



**11,950**

beneficiaries were provided with maternal and child health awareness messages through SMS.

## Success story from Jordan

50-year-old Hana' is a Syrian who fled her beloved country after the unstable conditions, war, and terror made it unbearable to stay. After making the difficult decision to leave Syria in 2013, she sought refuge in Azraq Refugee Camp. However, adapting to the new environment was easier said than done. Hana lost the spark and drive for the life she once had before becoming a refugee. With little to do in the camp, she felt like life had started to lose its glimmer and purpose. Hana knew she had more to give; she was adamant about claiming her drive and ambition.

Coincidentally, she heard about a volunteering opportunity in the camp that kept the community a healthy and safe environment for all. It was the Solid Waste Management project. After managing to enroll in the courses to become a door-to-door volunteer, Hana currently teaches people about waste management. Having this opportunity meant that Hana' could finally be the active member of society she longed for. "I knew that this {volunteering opportunity} was what I wanted from the beginning; this is my chance to achieve something. This was when I started to feel like myself again," she says. During the visits, she explains the importance of waste segregation and the potential health risks of improper waste disposal. She constantly reminds people about

the three waste barrels found around the camp. "The green barrel is for organic waste and the blue barrel for solid waste. There is the newly added orange one for books, notebooks, and paper," she shares. The effort Hana' dedicates to educating people about healthy waste management complements and supports the work volunteers do in the Green Centre- where waste is further pressed and separated.

The waste management project provided Hana with a new perspective on life, "those who clean the streets are our people, and we should help them. Without knowing it, we may put their health at risk when we throw something away irresponsibly". This urged her to rethink how she separated waste and later implemented a waste segregation system in her humble home. "I use two bags now, one for solid waste in which I added tins, cans, wood, etc. The other is for organic materials, like leftovers, which can be used as fertilizer for the soil or food for chicken and hens". She proudly shares.

Hana' wanted to share the knowledge with other residents in the camp. Therefore, Hana hopes to create a clean environment for children and make a difference in people's lives. She wants to teach children how to selectively dispose of waste at home and see them enjoy and play in a healthy environment. Hana hopes to continue being part of this project and make a difference in people's lives.



Hana\*, a Syrian refugee living in Jordan since 2013. She found purpose in supporting and benefiting her community by raising awareness about solid waste management. Hana wishes to continue spreading this message among other Syrian refugees residing in the camp and maintain a healthy environment where children can enjoy their childhood. © World Vision Syria Response

World Vision would like to thank all the generous donors, partners, and supporters whose contributions make this work possible, including:

### DONORS



For more information, please visit [wvi.org/syria-response](http://wvi.org/syria-response)

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