



syria, lebanon and jordan 2022 emergency appeal progress report

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About UNRWA

UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 with a mandate to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to registered Palestine refugees in the Agency's area of operations, namely the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, pending a just and lasting solution to their plight. Thousands of Palestine refugees who lost both their homes and livelihood because of the 1948 conflict have remained displaced and in need of significant support for over seventy years. UNRWA helps them achieve their full potential in human development through quality services it provides in education, health care, relief and social services, protection, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance. UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

UNRWA Headquarters – Amman

Amman, Jordan

Tel: +962 (6) 580 2512

www.unrwa.org

Cover photo: UNRWA cash assistance is provided to Palestine refugees in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan to help them cover their basic needs in the face of worsening economic conditions. © 2021 UNRWA. Photo by Dima Farran

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acronyms and abbreviations

| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|---|
| AVAC | Addressing violence against children | PDM | Post-distribution monitoring |
| CBO | Community-based organization | PHC | Primary health care |
| EA | Emergency Appeal | PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| ERW | Explosive Remnants of War | PRI | Palestinian refugees from Iraq |
| FESA | Faculty of Educational Sciences and Arts | PRJ | Palestine refugees in Jordan |
| FGD | Focus group discussion | PRL | Palestine refugees in Lebanon |
| FLoD | First Line of Defense | PRS | Palestinian refugees from Syria |
| FSRM | Field Security and Risk Management | PSS | Psychosocial support |
| GBV | Gender-based violence | ROCA | UNRWA Representative Office in Cairo |
| GIL | Generation of Innovative Leaders | RSS | Relief and Social Services |
| HNO | Humanitarian Needs Overview | RSSD | Relief and Social Services Department |
| HQ | Headquarters | RSSP | Relief and Social Services Programme |
| JHAS | Jordan Health Aid Society | SEN | Special Educational Needs |
| JFO | Jordan Field Office | SFO | Syria Field Office |
| KAP | King Abdullah Park | SSNP | Social Safety Net Programme |
| LFO | Lebanon Field Office | STC | Siblin Training Centre |
| MHF | Medical Hardship Fund | SYP | Syrian pound |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support | TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| MoE | Ministry of Education | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| MoH | Ministry of Health | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| MoPH | Ministry of Public Health | UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| NBC | Nahr el-Bared camp | VTC | Vocational Training Centre |
| NCD | Non-communicable disease | WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| NFI | Non-food item | WFP | World Food Programme |
| NPU | Neutrality and Protection Unit | | |
| PCR | Polymerase chain reaction | | |

executive summary

Syria continues to suffer from the effects of a protracted conflict, compounded by a severe economic crisis brought on by COVID-19, the devaluation of the Syrian pound (SYP) and an increase in global food, fuel and other commodity prices. Collectively, these factors have deepened the vulnerability of millions of people in Syria, including Palestine refugees.

Out of a total population of 21.7 million,¹ an estimated 14.6 million Syrians in 2022 are in need of humanitarian assistance – the highest number since the start of the conflict in 2011 and an increase of 1.2 million since 2021.² As noted in the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), "(o)verall, people's ability to meet basic needs has further decreased compared to 2020, with a consistently disproportionate impact on female-headed households, older persons without family support, persons with disabilities and children".³

The security situation in Syria during the first half 2022 continued to cause concern, particularly in the north-west and north-east, with reports of artillery shelling, airstrikes and bombardments; an increase in security incidents was also recorded in Dera'a in the south, where the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA or the Agency) operates.⁴ Explosive ordnance contamination in Syria is extremely high with an estimated 10.2 million people living in affected areas, putting one in two people at risk of death and injury.⁵

The economic crisis, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has further reduced already sparse income-generating opportunities amongst Palestine refugees in Syria. An overall deterioration in living standards aggravates multiple pre-existing protection concerns and vulnerabilities. Key protection issues identified by UNRWA include psychosocial trauma and distress, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, risk of injury or death caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW), and exclusion and discrimination. GBV cases constitute the majority of protection cases supported by the Agency, followed by child protection cases. UNRWA in Syria observed an increase in separated/unaccompanied children, and notable numbers of child abuse and neglect, child marriage and child labour cases.

In Lebanon, multiple crises – political, financial and economic – continue to affect daily life, on every level, for the vast majority of the Lebanese population, including Palestine refugees. Faced with a further devaluation of the Lebanese pound against the US dollar and increases in the price of fuel, food and other basic commodities, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that for many, inflation and currency depreciation have rendered basic commodities out of reach. Poverty has increased amongst the Lebanese population with Palestine refugees being one of the most vulnerable groups. According to recent UNRWA data,⁶ Lebanon's multi-layered crises have led to increased poverty with 86 per cent of Palestine refugee

families now living below the poverty line and unable to cover their basic needs. Further, a March 2022 multi-sectoral needs assessment⁷ registered a higher proportion of Palestine refugees experiencing psychological and physical distress relative to all other population groups in Lebanon. The impact of overlapping complex crises on the well-being of Palestine refugee communities is noticeable through reported increases in GBV, violence against children and increasing exposure to substance abuse, particularly amongst children and youth.⁸

Violence continues to be a regular occurrence throughout the Palestine refugee community in Lebanon, along with a reported widespread availability of weapons.⁹ Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), particularly those who have arrived in Lebanon since 2016, continue to be largely unable to obtain Lebanese residency, making them vulnerable to receiving departure orders, forcing them to limit their movements and limit their pursuit of livelihood opportunities. With increased hostility towards Syrian refugees in the media and in some communities, PRS in particular report being worried about discrimination and potential deportation.¹⁰ This has contributed to a large body of mental health needs amongst PRS and Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL).

While Jordan remained relatively stable during the reporting period, the country has been hard-hit by COVID-19 with a total of 1.7 million infections since the beginning of the pandemic to June 2022, including 14,069 deaths.¹¹ In the first half of the year, the socio-economic situation remained dire, especially for the most vulnerable segments of the population, including PRS and Palestine refugees in Jordan (PRJ). In this regard, the high number of job losses across several sectors, including in industry and tourism and hospitality, coupled with the loss of income for poorer households, will most probably result in increased poverty rates.¹² The overall unemployment rate remained high at 22.6 per cent during the second quarter of 2022, with youth (15–24 years) unemployment reaching 46.1 per cent,¹³ and the economic participation rate for females, at 14.2 per cent, is one of the lowest in the world.¹⁴

As a result of the protracted conflict in Syria, unprecedented multiple crises in Lebanon since 2020 and the economic impact of COVID-19 in Jordan, conditions in Palestine refugee communities in the region have significantly deteriorated. In the first half of 2022, UNRWA continued to provide emergency humanitarian assistance while maintaining its basic services, including in health and education. This support, particularly in the context of deepening economic and financial crises, has provided a safety-net for the most vulnerable Palestine refugees, preventing thousands from falling into abject poverty. However, the situation is becoming critical with the vast majority of refugees now experiencing rapidly deteriorating living conditions that significantly impacts their well-being and social cohesion. Within this context, the 2022

Syria, Lebanon and Jordan Emergency Appeal (EA) focuses on the provision of emergency food and cash assistance to alleviate the worst impacts of humanitarian crises and food insecurity while also providing protection and psychosocial support to the most vulnerable refugees, particularly children.

UNRWA wishes to thank all donors who have contributed to the 2022 EA during the first half of 2022, allowing basic emergency interventions to continue. However, by the end of June 2022, the EA was only 20 per cent funded with US\$ 72.9 million received against a total ask of US\$ 365 million, leaving a shortfall of US\$ 292.1 million. The limited availability of funds has resulted in interventions being provided at levels lower than planned, with other interventions not being implemented. The majority of Palestine refugees have no access to other services or assistance programmes and depend on UNRWA's support to cover their most essential needs.

During the second half of 2022, additional funding is urgently needed to ensure that critical EA interventions can continue in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. This assistance is vital to mitigate the growing hardship faced by an increasingly vulnerable Palestine refugee population with little coping capacity left.

the unrwa response

Through the 2022 Syria, Lebanon and Jordan EA, UNRWA provided emergency cash assistance in Syria to 416,503 Palestine refugees. In addition, 374,246 refugees received food baskets through an initial round of food assistance.

In Lebanon, UNRWA delivered basic assistance and protection services to the most vulnerable Palestine refugees, including more than 30,000 PRS registered with the Agency. Monthly cash assistance of US\$ 25 per person was provided to 30,319 PRS to help them meet basic needs with an additional US\$ 50 per family, per month to mitigate extreme vulnerability. One-off cash assistance was also distributed to 61,502 vulnerable PRL, while those PRL enrolled in the Agency's Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) received two top-ups of US\$ 15 per person.

In Jordan, unconditional cash assistance to address basic needs was provided to 19,283 PRS and a one-off emergency assistance was extended to 351 PRS families to cover the additional needs caused by sudden emergencies and other shocks.

From January to June 2022, UNRWA delivered or subsidised 436,186 primary, secondary and tertiary health care consultations in Syria and maintained the supply of essential medications in its health centres. In addition, the Agency supported 5,434 referral requests for non-COVID-19 hospitalisation, 60 hospitalisations for COVID-19 treatment and subsidised 588 COVID-19 tests. Home deliveries of medicines benefited 421 Palestine refugees with non-communicable diseases (NCD) and, from April 2022, 2,804 physiotherapy sessions were provided to 1,575 refugees,

including those with special medical conditions and conflict-related injuries. The UNRWA health centre in Dera'a camp, which had sustained substantial damage during the conflict, was reopened in May 2022.

In Lebanon, primary health care (PHC) was provided through 27 health centres where 39,055 PRS benefitted from medical consultations. An additional 727 PRS received non-COVID-19 hospitalisation care. In Jordan, 7,934 PHC consultations for PRS were supported through 25 Agency health centres, four mobile dental clinics and the Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS) clinic (the latter for PRS residing in the King Abdullah Park [KAP] refugee reception centre).¹⁵

In Syria, the Agency provided basic education and psychosocial support (PSS) to 48,431 students and extended short-term technical and vocational education and training (TVET) courses to 433 youth, including 276 female students. In Lebanon, 39,129 students, including 4,795 PRS, received basic education, while an average of 7,348 PRS and PRL students living in remote areas were provided with transportation assistance to enable their attendance. Back-to-school kits were provided to all Palestine refugee students. In Jordan, UNRWA provided primary education for 706 PRS and 207 Syrian children during the 2021/22 academic year at 161 Agency schools.

After multiple psychological shocks and trauma over eleven years of conflict, coping mechanisms amongst Palestine refugees in Syria are largely depleted, as reflected in a continuous increase in the demand for UNRWA PSS activities by different vulnerable groups. In this context, providing quality PSS activities in schools and through community-based organizations (CBO) has remained a top priority. During the reporting period, 8,139 refugees across Syria benefitted from PSS activities, including awareness sessions on negative coping mechanisms, violence against children, environmental health, GBV and COVID-19. In addition, awareness sessions on the dangers posed by ERW reached 53,945 individuals, with priority given to Palestine refugees living in highly contaminated areas, including Yarmouk, Ein el Tal and Dera'a camps, as well as students in all UNRWA schools.

In Lebanon, 1,402 Palestine refugees (1,276 PRL, 126 PRS) benefitted from PSS through the Agency's Protection and Health programming. In addition, the Protection team responded to ongoing requests for legal counselling, particularly from PRS concerned about their residency status in Lebanon and legal assistance was extended to 3,402 refugees. Community-based protection activities involved 1,095 individuals, although it is becoming more difficult to engage Palestine refugees in these activities given their need to focus on day-to-day survival. In Jordan, UNRWA registered 243 protection cases during the reporting period, involving PRS, PRJ and ex-Gazan refugees who sought assistance in relation to a range of matters, including GBV and child protection. In addition, the Agency supported community-based protection activities for 30,920 refugees.

the impact of underfunding

In Syria, limited funding resulted in the amount of cash assistance per person being reduced from US\$ 25 to US\$ 15 for the most vulnerable and from US\$ 18 to US\$ 11 for the remaining vulnerable Palestine refugee caseload. In Lebanon, only one round of cash assistance could be disbursed to 61,502 vulnerable PRL, while in Jordan, no cash assistance was provided to vulnerable ex-Gazan refugees to mitigate the socio-economic hardship they face due to COVID-19.

Due to funding gaps, no summer learning activities could be organized for students in Syria, depriving them of educational and PSS during the school holidays. In addition, UNRWA could not make significant progress in the rehabilitation of its facilities in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camps, where basic services are desperately needed by families who, in recent

years, started to voluntarily return there. In Lebanon, against a target of 11,838, only 7,348 students could be provided with transportation to support their attendance at school. Due to the socio-economic crisis, an increasing number of families are struggling to cover the costs of fuel and transportation to ensure their children regularly attend school. Under such conditions, the Agency's support is crucial to prevent drop-outs. Environmental health activities and emergency repairs and maintenance of UNRWA installations in Lebanon were also not conducted due to unavailability of funds.

In Jordan, funding gaps meant that the Agency was unable to conduct catch-up classes for students affected by COVID-19 related learning loss. Similarly, UNRWA was unable to provide services to address mental health needs created by the pandemic.



Clearing the rubble in preparation for repair work on damaged refugee shelters in Syria. © 2022 UNRWA

funding summary

2022 syria, lebanon and jordan emergency appeal 1 january – 30 june 2022 (US\$)¹⁶

| programme interventions | amount | total | allocation syria | allocation lebanon | allocation jordan | allocation regional |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| cash assistance for essential needs | <i>required</i> | 229,970,648 | 155,200,771 | 50,287,633 | 24,252,026 | 230,218 |
| | <i>received</i> | 39,618,962 | 20,906,648 | 16,389,325 | 2,081,290 | 241,700 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 190,351,685 | 134,294,123 | 33,898,308 | 22,170,736 | +11,482 |
| food assistance | <i>required</i> | 31,391,195 | 31,391,195 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 8,639,867 | 8,639,867 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 22,751,328 | 22,751,328 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| non-food items | <i>required</i> | 872,404 | 872,404 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 850,000 | 0 | 850,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 22,404 | 872,404 | +850,000¹⁷ | 0 | 0 |
| emergency health | <i>required</i> | 32,725,940 | 7,179,888 | 22,476,204 | 2,969,948 | 99,900 |
| | <i>received</i> | 2,444,370 | 211,355 | 1,677,800 | 555,216 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 30,281,570 | 6,968,533 | 20,798,404 | 2,414,732 | 99,900 |
| education in emergencies | <i>required</i> | 33,814,730 | 15,269,082 | 13,986,038 | 4,559,610 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 2,620,006 | 1,304,250 | 1,315,755 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 31,194,725 | 13,964,832 | 12,670,282 | 4,559,610 | 0 |
| livelihoods and vocational training | <i>required</i> | 2,774,097 | 2,055,403 | 185,894 | 532,800 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 2,724,097 | 2,055,403 | 135,894 | 532,800 | 0 |
| protection | <i>required</i> | 5,301,808 | 2,053,561 | 2,043,330 | 1,204,917 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 480,723 | 113,990 | 225,082 | 141,651 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 4,821,085 | 1,939,571 | 1,818,248 | 1,063,266 | 0 |
| environmental health | <i>required</i> | 7,862,451 | 2,677,508 | 2,687,443 | 2,497,500 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 1,388,257 | 541,737 | 402,520 | 444,000 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 6,474,194 | 2,135,770 | 2,284,923 | 2,053,500 | 0 |
| safety and security | <i>required</i> | 2,142,855 | 1,858,251 | 171,828 | 112,776 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 103,830 | 88,800 | 15,030 | 0 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 2,039,025 | 1,769,451 | 156,798 | 112,776 | 0 |
| coordination and management | <i>required</i> | 7,705,302 | 4,988,636 | 1,064,891 | 1,149,611 | 502,164 |
| | <i>received</i> | 2,046,067 | 211,123 | 450,122 | 1,059,404 | 325,418 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 5,659,235 | 4,777,513 | 614,769 | 90,208 | 176,746 |
| emergency repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of UNRWA installations | <i>required</i> | 10,477,608 | 8,483,082 | 773,526 | 1,221,000 | 0 |
| | <i>received</i> | 350,000 | 0 | 0 | 350,000 | 0 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 10,127,608 | 8,483,082 | 773,526 | 871,000 | 0 |
| to be allocated | | +14,351,494 ¹⁸ | +12,000,000 | 0 | +1,849,096 | 0 |
| total (US\$) | <i>required</i> | 365,039,038 | 232,029,781 | 93,676,786 | 38,500,189 | 832,282 |
| | <i>received</i> | 72,943,578 | 44,017,771 | 21,375,634 | 6,480,657 | 567,118 |
| | <i>difference</i> | 292,095,460 | 188,012,010 | 72,301,152 | 32,019,532 | 265,164 |

syria: context and operational developments

1) Political, economic and security developments

The population in Syria, including Palestine refugees, continues to face the protracted consequences of over eleven years of hostilities, coupled with the impacts of a deep socio-economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁹ According to the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, in his briefing to the UN Security Council on 20 June 2022, "Syria is indeed a deep humanitarian crisis. The number of people in need is the highest now that it's ever been during more than 11 years of war."²⁰ Food insecurity is a particular concern, with an estimated 12 million people (approximately 55 per cent of the population) suffering from food insecurity.²¹ Inflation has increased and the national average standard food basket price, in the first half of 2022, increased by 45 per cent (as of June 2022), nearly double compared to the same period in 2021.²² As at the end of the reporting period, Syria was experiencing its lowest agricultural production since the beginning of the conflict, largely due to drought and the conflict in Ukraine impacting the ability of the country to purchase supplies of much needed grain, contributing to the already dire socio-economic situation.

The estimated 438,000 Palestine refugees remaining in Syria continue to endure the impact of the worsening socio-economic situation. The results of a UNRWA Syria Field Office (SFO) socio-economic survey in May 2021 indicated that 83 per cent of Palestine refugees were living on US\$ 1.9 or less per person, per day, even after factoring in the emergency cash assistance provided by the Agency. In addition, 57 per cent of Palestine refugee families reported reducing the number of meals for all family members and 50.5 per cent reduced the quantity of food in each meal for all family members.²³ It is expected that food insecurity figures will show similar or worse results in the May 2022 socio-economic survey, the results of which will be reported in the 2022 Annual Operational Report.

The security situation in the north-west and north-east of Syria continued to cause concern during the first half of 2022, with reports of artillery shelling, airstrikes and bombardments, especially in Idlib, resulting in civilian casualties.²⁴ An increase in security incidents was also recorded in Dera'a in the south. On 9 April, two individuals on a motorbike opened fire on an UNRWA health centre in Dera'a camp and threw an explosive device into the compound, causing minor material damage. While there were no injuries or fatalities, the incident has contributed to rising safety and security concerns amongst Palestine refugees.

Official data regarding the number of COVID-19 infections and deaths is relatively low due to the limited access to polymerase

chain reaction (PCR) tests. In addition, the COVID-19 vaccination rate remained low. As at April 2022, only 7.3 per cent of the total population had been vaccinated twice.²⁵

COVID-19 has accelerated the economic downturn in Syria by further reducing already sparse income-generating opportunities. The overall deterioration in living standards is also aggravating multiple pre-existing protection concerns and vulnerabilities for the Palestine refugees, threatening social cohesion and encouraging more widespread adoption of harmful coping mechanisms. Key protection concerns faced by Palestine refugees during the reporting period include psychosocial trauma and distress, increased rates of GBV, child protection concerns, risk of injury or death caused by ERW, and exclusion and discrimination. GBV cases constituted the majority of protection cases addressed by UNRWA during the first half of 2022 (59 per cent) compared to the same period in 2021 (42 per cent). Child protection cases also constituted a significant percentage of all protection cases attended to by the Agency with a reported increase in cases of separated/unaccompanied children, and notable numbers of cases of child abuse and neglect, child marriage and child labour.

2) Operational developments

Through the 2022 EA, UNRWA continued to provide humanitarian assistance, including emergency cash, food, NFIs, health, education, livelihoods and protection to Palestine refugees in Syria. During the reporting period, cash assistance was provided to 416,503 Palestine refugees, although the amount of cash per person had to be reduced due to funding constraints. SFO initially planned to distribute US\$ 25 per person for the most vulnerable refugees and US\$ 18 for the remaining vulnerable caseload; however, these amounts had to be reduced to approximately US\$ 15 and US\$ 11 respectively. A total of 374,246 Palestine refugees received food baskets through the first assistance round of 2022 that was ongoing at the end of the reporting period due to delays in securing supplies from the local market.

A total of 436,186 PHC and hospitalisation consultations (273,874 females, 162,312 males, including 1,239 persons with disabilities) for Palestine refugees were supported by UNRWA in Syria during the reporting period. PHC was provided through 25 health facilities, including two mobile clinics deployed to remote locations where Palestine refugees face particularly difficult movement restrictions. Despite a general improvement in the epidemiological situation, measures to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmissions were sustained in all UNRWA health centres, including the use of a triage system for respiratory cases in all clinics. In addition, as part of a broader UN COVID-19 vaccination campaign, the Agency vaccinated all 1,390 UN staff and their dependents in Syria.

During the first half of 2022, UNRWA provided basic education and PSS to 48,431 students (24,132 girls and 24,299 boys, including 3,213 students with disabilities) in its 102 schools and extended short-term TVET courses to 433 youths (276 females and 157 males, including one person with disabilities).

Protection monitoring and advocacy continued with PSS and legal support being provided to Palestine refugees across the country. Six UNRWA-supported Family Support Offices provided legal assistance and referrals to 2,462 individuals (1,777 females and 685 males, including six persons with disabilities). Matters most commonly addressed included responses to GBV, birth, paternity and death registrations, marriage, separation, divorce and alimony registrations and document authentications. The Agency also delivered trainings on protection mainstreaming, disability inclusion, addressing violence against children (AVAC), protection case identification and mine risk awareness. NFIs and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items were provided to those in acute need, including returning refugees to newly accessible areas. In this regard, 4,544 Palestine refugees (2,415 females, 2,129 males, including 266 persons with disabilities) received NFIs and 5,189 Palestine refugees (2,698 females, 2,491 males, including 566 persons with disabilities) received WASH items.

Repair, rehabilitation and sanitation works continued in the ten Palestine refugee camps.

UNRWA continued to apply COVID-19 preventive measures across all of its service delivery systems to ensure the safety of both refugees and staff. These measures included telemedicine, door-to-door distribution of medications for vulnerable older persons with pre-existing medical conditions, distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE), the regular disinfection of Agency facilities and COVID-19 awareness sessions.

Throughout the reporting period, in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camps – severely damaged during the conflict – the Agency continued to provide emergency services, including the deployment of mobile health clinics, distribution of food and NFIs and provision of transportation to students from camps to nearby UNRWA schools. In addition, a structural assessment in support of establishing a multi-purpose building in Yarmouk was completed²⁶ and structural assessments of two schools – Mansoura/Falouja school in Yarmouk and Al-Zeeb school in Ein el Tal – were started during the reporting period. The Agency completed rehabilitation works on two schools and one health centre in Dera'a camp, which had started in 2020 and was funded through funds received under the 2020 and 2021 EAs. These facilities will be in use from the second half of 2022 to provide quality services to Palestine refugees. Support for minor shelter repairs through a self-help approach²⁷ was also provided to 193 families in Dera'a camp.



UNRWA food assistance being unloaded for distribution to vulnerable Palestine refugees. Damascus, Syria. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Taghrid Mohammad

Lebanon: context and operational developments

1) Political, economic and security developments

During the reporting period, Lebanon continued to suffer from multiple crises that affected daily life on every level. With the further devaluation of the Lebanese pound against the US dollar, the price of basic commodities continued to rise. Lebanon relies heavily on food and energy imports. Increased global prices, namely for wheat, oil and fuel, have resulted in runaway inflation rates (the average annual increase in Lebanon's consumer price index stood at 215.03 per cent during the first half of 2022 when compared to the same period in 2021).²⁸ The conflict in Ukraine has dramatically impacted the availability and cost of grain, undermining Lebanon's already fragile food security, particularly since 90 per cent of the country's wheat supply was imported from Ukraine. WFP reported that inflation and currency depreciation have rendered basic commodities out of reach for many. Food prices have increased by more than 15 times since October 2019, while people's purchasing power has significantly decreased and unemployment rates have risen.²⁹

The Syrian refugee crisis continued into its twelfth year and, as at the end of June 2022, Lebanon hosted 831,053 refugees from Syria registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).³⁰ In addition, 30,244 PRS were registered with UNRWA (as at 30 June 2022), adding to the 485,854 PRL already registered with the Agency.³¹

While poverty has increased amongst the Lebanese population in general, Palestinian refugees remained one of the most vulnerable groups. According to recent UNRWA data,³² Lebanon's multi-layered crises have led to increased poverty with 86 per cent of Palestinian families now living below the poverty line and unable to cover their basic needs. This represents a significant increase from the 73 per cent recorded in July 2021.

COVID-19 continued to present an additional strain on a deteriorating health system. As at 28 June 2022, Lebanon had recorded 1,108,2013 COVID-19 cases, resulting in 10,461 deaths since the start of the pandemic.³³ In February 2022, the government launched a national COVID-19 vaccination campaign and, by the end of June, 42 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated, including Syrian and Palestine refugees.³⁴

Living conditions, particularly for refugees in the Palestine refugee camps, have continued to deteriorate. The lack of electricity due to the fuel crisis has left camp streets in total darkness at night, limiting safe movement, particularly for

women and children. In the Bekaa Valley, a particularly harsh winter in January/February, coupled with the usual annual jump in seasonal unemployment, left families struggling to pay additional heating costs.

A March 2022 multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted by the REACH Initiative,³⁵ found that a higher proportion of Palestine refugees were experiencing psychological and physical distress compared to all other population groups in Lebanon. Fifty per cent of assessed households reported that at least one adult member has been affected by distress caused by the socio-economic crisis, compared to 45 per cent amongst the Lebanese population and 34 per cent amongst other refugee or migrant households.³⁶ The impact on the well-being of Palestinian communities is noticeable through reported increases in GBV, violence against children and increasing exposure to substance abuse, particularly amongst children and youth.³⁷

The protection situation in Lebanon continued to deteriorate during the reporting period. Key concerns identified through quarterly protection monitoring, work with community groups and organizations and information from UNRWA programmes included: (i) difficulties in accessing services due to high transportation costs, particularly in relation to accessing education; (ii) increased evictions or eviction threats as landlords are requesting rent in US dollars; (iii) increasing exposure to substance abuse, particularly amongst children and youth; (iv) high levels of sexual violence, including against children; (v) child labour, including begging and working on the streets; and (vi) parents economically struggling to support children, including in their commitment to keep children in school.

Violence continues to be a regular occurrence throughout the refugee community with a widespread availability of weapons being reported and a propensity to resort to violence in the face of desperate conditions. PRS, particularly those who have arrived in Lebanon since 2016, continue to be largely unable to obtain Lebanese residency, making them vulnerable to receiving departure orders and forcing them to limit their movements and livelihood opportunities. With increased hostility towards Syrian refugees in the media and in some communities, PRS, in particular, report being worried about discrimination and potential deportation.³⁸ In the face of these challenges, onward movement by regular or irregular means continued to be a coping mechanism for many Palestinians, particularly youth. While previously only a very small number of Palestinian refugees are known to have attempted to reach Europe by boat, such irregular migration significantly increased during the second quarter of 2022.³⁹

2) Operational developments

In the context of deteriorating living conditions and increasing poverty, there has been a marked rise in protests by Palestine refugees demanding that UNRWA scale up its humanitarian assistance, especially in terms of cash and hospitalisation coverage. Such protests have taken place in and outside refugee camps, often involving the forceful closure of Agency installations. Despite this, the Agency has continued to deliver basic assistance and protection services to the most vulnerable refugees.

During the reporting period, cash assistance of US\$ 25 per person, per month was provided to 30,319 PRS (15,720 females, 14,599 males) to help them meet their basic needs. An additional US\$ 50 per PRS family, per month was provided to mitigate extreme vulnerability. During the reporting period, 123,204 PRL benefited from cash assistance to support them to cover their basic needs. Of these, 61,502 vulnerable PRL (those with chronic illnesses, persons with disabilities, families with children 0–18 and the elderly) benefited from a one-off distribution of US\$ 50 per person, while 61,702 PRL registered in the SSNP received two top-ups of US\$ 15 per person during the reporting period to complement assistance received under the Agency's programme budget.

Throughout the first half of the year, 39,055 PHC consultations were extended to PRS through 27 UNRWA health centres. In addition, 727 PRS received non-COVID-19 hospitalisation care. Basic education was provided to 39,129 students (20,237 girls, 18,892 boys), including 4,795 PRS students (2,431 girls, 2,364 boys). In addition, an average of 7,348 PRS and PRL students benefitted from transportation assistance to address school access issues. A total of 718 students (271 females, 447 males) were enrolled in regular courses at the Sibling Training Centre (STC) during the 2021/22 academic year and 119 students (77 females, 42 males) were enrolled in short-term TVET courses.

In response to the increasing need for psychosocial assistance amongst Palestine refugees as a result of the deteriorating socio-economic situation in Lebanon, 1,402 refugees (1,276 PRL, 126 PRS) benefited from PSS services through Agency protection and health programming during the reporting period. GBV cases in the refugee community continued to be very high, according to reports received by the Agency. During the reporting period, the protection team continued to respond to ongoing requests for legal counselling. Other activities included the provision of emergency protection cash, community-based protection activities and staff training.



UNRWA cash assistance continues to provide a vital lifeline to Palestine refugees in Lebanon. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Maysoun Mustafa

jordan: context and operational developments

1) Political, economic and security developments

A total of 19,239⁴⁰ PRS were registered with UNRWA in Jordan as at the end of June 2022. PRS without legal status in the country⁴¹ (estimated at 9.9 per cent of total PRS in Jordan) remained particularly vulnerable due to restricted access to the labour market, courts, civil status and registration, and humanitarian assistance. They also face the constant threat of detention and possible forcible return.

Jordan continues to remain a beacon of stability in a volatile region. However, its location at the intersection of multiple conflicts exposes the country to growing geopolitical pressures and the long-term impact of COVID-19 has had negative consequences on the national economy. The first half of 2022 saw slow economic recovery with economic growth being expected to remain at around 2 per cent in 2022.⁴² This said, Jordan's socio-economic situation remains quite dire, especially for the most vulnerable segments of the population, including PRJ and PRS. The high number of job losses across several sectors, including in industry and tourism and hospitality, coupled with the loss of income for poorer households, will most probably result in increased poverty rates in 2022.⁴³ The overall unemployment rate remained high at 22.6 per cent during the second quarter of 2022 (females 29.4 per cent, males 20.7 per cent). Youth (15–24 years) unemployment reached 46.1 per cent (females 63.3 per cent, males 42.2 per cent).⁴⁴ The economic participation rate for females was 14.2 per cent, one of the lowest in the world.⁴⁵ High unemployment rates, elevated debt levels and weak investment are seen to be the main challenges to full economic recovery. On top of these challenges, Jordan also faces social and economic pressures due to the high number of refugees hosted in the country and affected by long-term displacement.⁴⁶

Jordan experienced a new wave of COVID-19 infections in February 2022, recording the highest number of daily cases since the beginning of the pandemic (around 22,000 per day). By June 2022, a total of 1.7 million infections had been recorded since the start of the pandemic, including 14,069 deaths.⁴⁷ Palestine refugees had free access to COVID-19 vaccinations and treatment because of an inclusive policy of the government. However, a small number of PRS without valid Jordanian IDs continue to encounter problems in registering on the MoH vaccination e-platform. For these individuals, UNRWA plans to facilitate vaccinations outside the system but continues to advocate for their registration on the Jordan vaccination e-platform to facilitate vaccination certificates

(still required for some workers and students). As at the end of June 2022, the government's COVID-19 vaccination campaign reached 4.5 million people (two doses) with around 660,000 people receiving the third booster dose.

2) Operational developments

Through this EA, UNRWA has provided unconditional and emergency cash, health, education and protection services to PRS registered with the Agency in Jordan. During the reporting period, unconditional cash assistance for basic needs was provided to 19,283 PRS (10,107 females, 9,176 males). In addition, one-off emergency assistance was extended to 351 PRS families to cover the needs caused by sudden emergencies and other shocks.

In the first half of 2022, 25 UNRWA health centres provided 7,934 PHC consultations and referrals for secondary and tertiary care to PRS (4,676 females, 3,258 males). In addition, UNRWA provided primary education for 913 PRS and Syrian children (478 girls, 435 boys) during the 2021/22 academic year at 161 Agency schools and two PRS male students were enrolled in vocational training centres (VTC).

The number of protection cases supported by the UNRWA Jordan Field Office (JFO) remained high during the first half of 2022. To address this demand, the Agency continued its engagement with a legal firm to provide independent advice and support and to advocate for PRS facing protection issues. The UNRWA Neutrality and Protection Unit (NPU) registered 243 general protection cases involving PRS, PRJ and ex-Gazan refugees, including 143 individuals requiring legal consultations and judicial reviews provided through a legal firm contracted by UNRWA. NPU identified and referred 58 GBV cases through the UNRWA JFO GBV Network⁴⁸ and registered 42 child protection cases assisted through school counsellors, area protection and neutrality officers and other GBV focal points. During the reporting period, NPU engaged in various community-based protection activities involving 30,920 refugees (7,745 women, 3,251 men, 11,185 girls, 8,739 boys) with the aim of increasing the capacity of communities and individuals to prevent, identify, mitigate and respond to protection risks or concerns.

Solid waste management continued in the ten refugee camps and four solid waste collection points in Baqa'a camp were rehabilitated. Maintenance was carried out under this EA on four installations accommodating seven administrative schools.

syria: sector-specific interventions

strategic priority 1: preserve resilience through the provision of humanitarian assistance, ensuring that the most vulnerable refugees meet their basic needs

Humanitarian assistance for basic needs (cash assistance, in-kind food, shelter and NFIs)

| Outcome: Palestine refugees are able to meet their basic needs and cope with sudden crises | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees in Syria are provided with relief assistance | Percentage of households reporting an acceptable food consumption score ⁴⁹ | 0% ⁵⁰ | 80% |
| | Number of individuals receiving cash assistance during the last distribution round | 416,503 (218,486 females, 198,017 males, incl. 7,384 persons with disabilities) | 420,000 (220,224 females, 199,776 males, incl. 6,275 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of the most vulnerable Palestine refugees provided with cash assistance during the last distribution round | 148,022 (87,636 females, 60,386 males, incl. 7,384 persons with disabilities) | 145,000 (86,438 females, 58,562 males, incl. 6,275 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugees provided with food assistance during the last distribution round | 374,246 (196,237 females, 178,009 males, incl. 5,745 persons with disabilities) | 420,000 (220,224 females, 199,776 males, incl. 6,275 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugees receiving NFIs | 4,544 (2,415 females, 2,129 males, incl. 266 persons with disabilities) | 8,500 (4,420 females, 4,080 males, incl. 170 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugee families receiving one-off cash winterization support | N/A | 123,529 families |
| | Number of shelters repaired using the self-help approach | 193 | 700 |

During the reporting period, UNRWA continued to provide emergency cash assistance to Palestine refugees in Syria to help them meet their most basic needs. In this regard, the Agency completed two rounds of cash assistance, using a two-tier approach, prioritizing the most vulnerable refugees, including: (i) women-headed households; (ii) families headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) families headed by an elderly person; and (iv) unaccompanied minors (orphans). A higher amount of cash was provided to prioritized groups in comparison to other vulnerable groups.

The first cash round for 416,503 refugees (218,486 females, 198,017 males) started on 6 February 2022 and ended on 17 March. Each of the most vulnerable refugees (148,022: 87,636 females and 60,386 males, including 7,384 persons with disabilities) received 75,000 SYP (approximately US\$ 30) and each refugee in the other vulnerable categories received SYP 55,000 (approximately US\$ 22) to assist them in covering basic needs for two months. The number of the most vulnerable

assisted was over target due to an increase in the number of persons 65 and older at the time of the first distribution round. The second cash round started on 10 April and ended on 23 June for 416,498 refugees (218,518 females, 197,980 males). Each of the most vulnerable refugees received SYP 112,500 (approximately US\$ 45) and each refugee in the other vulnerable categories received SYP 82,500 (approximately US\$ 33) to assist in covering basic needs for three months. Due to EA funding constraints, UNRWA had to reduce the amount of cash provided to each refugee from US\$ 25 to US\$ 15 per month for the most vulnerable and from US\$ 18 to US\$ 11 per month for the remaining caseload.

The first round of in-kind food assistance in 2022 (implemented through funds carried forward from the 2021 EA) started on 12 January 2022 and reached 374,246 refugees (196,237 females, 178,009 males) during the reporting period. The distribution was ongoing by the end of June due to delays in securing food commodities from the local market; completion

is planned for the end of August 2022. UNRWA began the second round of food assistance early on 26 June with the distribution of remaining stocks of wheat flour to all areas (except the Damascus area), reaching 9,678 refugees during the reporting period. This early distribution of wheat flour was an exceptional measure to avoid the risk of spoilage while clearing storage space in UNRWA warehouses for food items to be distributed during the second round of food assistance.

During the reporting period, UNRWA provided NFIs, including mats, mattresses, blankets, kitchen kits, jerry cans and tarpaulins, to 4,544 special hardship cases (2,415 females and 2,129 males, including 266 persons with disabilities). This assistance was provided based on acute emergency needs, including in relation to the newly displaced and those spontaneously returning to newly-accessible areas. This intervention was partially covered through funds carried forward from the 2021 EA; however, there was insufficient funding during the reporting period to meet the full NFI distribution target. Winterization assistance will be provided

during the fourth quarter of 2022, dependant on the availability of funds.

Between January and June 2022, 193 families in the southern area of Dera'a camp benefitted from the self-help minor shelter repair intervention, with each family receiving, on average, US\$ 2,500. The selection of shelters and prioritization of eligible families was based on a detailed shelter survey, conducted from May to October 2021, that assessed both the physical condition of the shelters and the families' socio-economic situation (using a predefined scoring system). Minor repairs included the replacement of doors and windows, plastering of walls, tiling, electrical work and plumbing. The Agency is currently conducting a detailed shelter assessment in Ein el Tal camp and has secured limited funding to rehabilitate approximately 80 shelters. It is anticipated that the Agency may not be able to fully achieve the shelter repair target by the end of 2022, due to funding gaps and technical and logistical issues.



UNRWA food assistance helps Palestine refugees meet their nutritional needs amid protracted conflict and displacement. Damascus, Syria. © 2021 UNRWA

strategic priority 2: contribute to a protective environment for palestine refugees by maintaining access to basic services

Emergency Health

| Outcome: The impact of the crisis on health services for refugees is reduced | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees have access to PHC services | Number of Palestine refugee consultations supported by UNRWA (PHC and hospitalisation) | 436,186 (273,874 females, 162,312 males, incl. 1,239 persons with disabilities) | 759,000 (460,345 females, 298,655 males, incl. 7,590 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugee visits to UNRWA health facilities | 430,692 (270,583 females, 160,109 males, incl. 974 persons with disabilities) | 750,000 (454,887 females, 295,113 males, incl. 7,500 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of operational Agency health centres, health points and mobile clinics | 25 | 25 |
| | Number of UNRWA-supported hospitalisations accessed by Palestine refugee patients for non-COVID19- treatment | 5,434 | 8,600 |
| | Number of UNRWA-supported hospitalisations accessed by Palestine refugee patients for COVID19- treatment | 60 | 400 |
| | Percentage of health facilities supported by UNRWA with no stock-out of 12 tracer items ⁵¹ | 100% | 100% |
| | Number of NCD patients receiving home delivery of medicines | 421 (280 females, 141 males, incl. 42 persons with disabilities) | 1,200 (648 females, 552 males, incl. 1,200 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of COVID19- tests for Palestine refugees paid for by UNRWA | 588 (264 females, 324 males, 0 persons with disabilities) | 2,400 (1,321 females, 1,079 males, incl. 36 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of staff members recruited for vaccination process | 2 | 5 |
| Number of physiotherapy sessions for persons with disabilities as a result of conflict-related injuries | 2,804 | 8,000 | |

From January to June 2022, UNRWA delivered or subsidised 436,186 primary, secondary and tertiary health care consultations in Syria (273,874 females, 162,312 males). This number slightly exceeds the half year target due to: (i) seasonal ailments associated with the winter months; and (ii) the resumption of all in-person health services that had been partially suspended in 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

PHC services extended to Palestine refugees were dispensed through 25 health facilities, including 15 fully equipped health centres, eight health points and two mobile clinics (deployed to areas that were severely affected by conflict, mainly Yalda and Yarmouk in Damascus and Ein el Tal camp in Aleppo). The Agency also provided preventive and curative dental care, including to children in schools, through 22 of its health facilities. A total of 56,955 curative and preventative dental

consultations (for 35,236 females and 21,719 males) were provided during the reporting period.

During the first half of the year, UNRWA subsidised referrals to hospitals and specialised clinics to facilitate access to secondary and tertiary care, including advanced laboratory tests, specialised medical consultations, cancer treatment, childbirth and other services. In this regard, the Agency supported 5,434 referral requests for hospitalisation (for 3,043 females and 2,391 males). In addition, UNRWA supported 60 hospitalisations for COVID-19 treatment and subsidised 588 COVID-19 tests for Palestine refugees (264 females, 324 males). The number of COVID-19 cases supported was much lower than the target due to a general improvement in the epidemiological situation in Syria.

Throughout the first six months of the year, the Agency maintained the supply of essential medications (12 tracer items) to all health facilities. This achievement is mainly attributable to using a mixed modality for the procurement of drugs where UNRWA canvassed both local and international suppliers to ensure the necessary supplies with minimum disruption.

A number of measures to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission in UNRWA health centres were sustained, including: (i) applying the triage system for respiratory cases in all clinics; (ii) home delivery of medicines to NCD patients (421 during the reporting period) meeting specific criteria of vulnerability; and (iii) the continued use of telemedicine, albeit on a limited scale (as the risk of contracting COVID-19 decreased, NCD patients were encouraged to visit health centres for blood pressure checks and laboratory tests).

UNRWA was also responsible for vaccinating all UN staff in Syria, contributing to the inter-agency COVID-19 response. During the reporting period, UNRWA health teams administered Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, Sinofarm and AstraZeneca

vaccinations to 1,390 UN staff and their dependents at six health centres (Damascus, Dera'a, Hama, Homs, Aleppo and Latakia), in addition to other health centres in camps and refugee gatherings for UNRWA staff and for missions to Deir Ezzor and Qamishli.

UNRWA provided physiotherapy for Palestine refugees who have special medical conditions, including stroke related paralysis. From April to the end of the reporting period, 2,804 physiotherapy sessions were provided to 1,575 Palestine refugees.

After sustaining substantial damage during the conflict, rehabilitation works to the UNRWA health centre in Dera'a camp (starting in 2020 with EA funding) were completed. Reopened in May 2022, the health centre will provide essential PHC to a growing population of Palestine refugees returning to the camp after years of displacement. During the reporting period, the Agency commenced with the rehabilitation of a damaged health centre in Yarmouk, starting with a structural assessment of the multi-purpose building that will host the centre.



UNRWA mobile dental clinic, Syria.

© 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Taghrid Mohammad

Education in Emergencies

| Outcome: Palestine refugees in Syria continue to access quality, inclusive and equitable education despite the crisis | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA students are able to access basic education despite the crisis | Number of students graduating from basic education (Grade 9) | 4,998 ⁵² (2,639 females, 2,359 males, incl. 357 students with disabilities) | 4,079 (1,948 girls, 2,131 boys, incl. 200 students with disabilities) |
| | Number of students who have attended at least one UNRWA catch-up class | 3,731 (1,932 females, 1,799 males, incl. 211 students with disabilities) | 4,535 (2,264 girls, 2,271 boys, incl. 222 students with disabilities) |
| | Number of students enrolled in UNRWA schools | 48,431 (24,132 girls, 24,299 boys, incl. 3,213 students with disabilities) | 50,000 (24,778 girls, 25,222 boys, incl. 2,453 students with disabilities) |
| Palestine refugee students are provided with PSS | Number of students who have attended at least one counselling session (individual or group counselling) | 48,987 ⁵³ (24,281 girls, 24,706 boys, incl. 3,213 students with disabilities) | 50,000 (24,778 girls, 25,222 boys, incl. 2,453 students with disabilities) |
| | Number of students participating in summer learning | 0 | 3,000 |
| Barriers to accessing education are reduced | Number of students provided with at least one item of material support ⁵⁴ (back-to-school kits and/or stationery) to enable them to access education at an UNRWA school | N/A | 50,000 (24,778 girls, 25,222 boys, incl. 2,453 students with disabilities) |
| | Number of students who use UNRWA-provided transport to attend an UNRWA school | 475 (247 girls, 228 boys) | 475 (247 girls, 228 boys) |
| UNRWA students continue to access education despite the COVID-19 pandemic | Percentage of schools for which materials for improved hygiene routine have been procured and delivered | 98.04 | 100% |

During the reporting period, UNRWA continued to provide basic education (grades 1–9) to Palestine refugee students in 102 schools, the majority of which operate on a double-shift basis (60 schools operate in Agency school buildings, while 39 schools operate as a second shift in buildings on loan from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and three schools use rented facilities). A total of 48,431 students (24,132 girls and 24,299 boys, including 3,213 students with disabilities) were enrolled in UNRWA schools in May 2022 (the last semester of the 2021/22 school year), compared to 49,184 students in May 2021 and 49,145 in May 2020. This slight decrease in enrolment may partially be attributed to a decrease in the number of non-refugee Syrian students enrolled in Agency schools for the 2021/22 school year. This is because UNRWA admitted students strictly in accordance with the planned class formation, which limited the number of students per class.⁵⁵ Also, some Palestine refugee families have moved to areas with no access to Agency schools and have had to enroll their children in other schools.

UNRWA schools remained open throughout the 2021/22 academic year as the COVID-19 situation became more manageable. The Agency continued to apply physical distancing measures in schools, where possible. Hygiene materials and face masks were provided in 98 per cent of UNRWA schools for students and teachers.

Refugee students in Grade 9 continued to perform exceptionally well in their end of year exams. A total of 4,998 students (2,639 girls and 2,359 boys, including 357 students with disabilities) passed their Grade 9 exams, achieving a 94.3 per cent success rate (96 per cent for girls and 92 per cent for boys) compared with the national average of 78.3 per cent. Success is attributed to the sustained investment in quality education at UNRWA schools and the provision of support services, including catch-up classes, which benefited a total of 3,731 students (1,932 girls, 1,799 boys, including 211 students with disabilities) during the reporting period.

During the first half of 2022, the Agency provided 48,987 students (24,281 girls, 24,706 boys, including 3,213 students with disabilities) with psychosocial and recreational activities to help them cope with the trauma associated with the pandemic and ongoing conflict. UNRWA was unable to start planning for summer 2022 activities (due to the lack of funds. However, targeted interventions are being planned in Yarmouk in July and August 2022, to be covered by other funding sources. The lack of a wider summer school programme in 2022 will leave thousands of children affected by years of conflict without much needed educational and PSS activities during the school holidays. The Agency did not distribute

back-to-school kits during the reporting period as these items are usually delivered to students during the autumn semester.

Al-Safsaf and Tiberias schools in Dera'a camp were reopened in May 2022, following the completion of rehabilitation work as part of the Agency's programme to rehabilitate its installations damaged due to the conflict. Meanwhile, UNRWA is providing transportation (by hiring buses) for 475 students living in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camp to take them to schools in neighbouring areas while the Agency continues to plan rehabilitation of schools in these camps, depending on funding availability.

Livelihoods and Vocational Training

| Outcome: Young Palestine refugees in Syria have access to vocational training | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Young Palestine refugees in Syria provided with short-term courses to support employment opportunities | Number of students completing short-term courses | 433 (276 females, 157 males, incl. 1 person with disabilities) | 850 (467 females, 383 males, incl. 17 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of short-term courses conducted | 19 | 40 |
| | Percentage of TVET centres for which materials for improved hygiene have been procured | 100% | 100% |
| | Number of students enrolled in long-term courses in the following areas: Aleppo, Homs, Latakia and Dera'a | 193 (99 females, 94 males) | 260 |

During the first half of the year, the UNRWA TVET programme in Syria provided 19 short-term courses to increase livelihood opportunities for young Palestine refugees. These courses cover a variety of subjects supported under high market demand, including graphic design, advanced accounting, marketing, human resources and English for business. During the reporting period, 433 students completed these courses, including 276 female students. Although funds are limited, additional short-term courses, open to both young women and men, are planned for the second half of 2022.

In an effort to expand the programme outreach to remote areas, short-term TVET courses were also delivered in all five training centres across Syria. In addition, 193 students were enrolled in long-term courses in Aleppo, Homs, Latakia and Dera'a. Building on good 2021 practice in response to COVID-19, all TVET centres have been equipped with a range of materials to support improved hygiene practices, including disinfectant, face masks and gloves.



UNRWA provides vocational and technical training to young Palestine refugees at the Agency's Damascus Training Centre to prepare them for the labour market, Damascus, Syria. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Taghrid Mohammad

Protection

| Outcome: At-risk Palestine refugees continue to receive protection support | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees are supported through protection programmatic interventions | Number of Palestine refugees who received PSS support | 8,139 (616 adult females, 277 adult males, 2,803 girls, 4,443 boys, incl. 2 persons with disabilities) | 11,360 (943 adult females, 413 adult males, 5,270 girls, 4,734 boys, incl. 700 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugees provided with legal assistance and referrals | 2,462 (1,777 females, 685 males, incl. 6 persons with disabilities) ⁵⁶ | 4,000 (2,881 females, 1,119 males, incl. 50 persons with disabilities) |
| Awareness-raising is conducted to strengthen prevention and response | Number of individuals trained on mine risk awareness | 53,945 (48,987 students, 1,727 staff, 3,231 community members) | 51,700 (50,000 students, 200 staff, 1,500 community members) |
| Capacity of staff and volunteers is enhanced on protection related topics ⁵⁷ | Number of UNRWA staff members trained on protection | 204 (114 females, 90 males) | 1,500 (831 females, 669 males) |

The vulnerability of Palestine refugees in Syria has increased with the rapid decline in the overall economic situation. Coping mechanisms, after multiple psychological shocks and trauma suffered over eleven years of conflict, are largely depleted. The impact on refugees' mental well-being, particularly for the most vulnerable, including children, women at risk, older persons, persons with disabilities and displaced persons, is devastating. The COVID-19 pandemic has added an additional layer of stress to a population that has already been pushed to its very limits.

In this context, providing quality and community approved PSS activities in schools and CBOs has remained a top UNRWA priority. During the reporting period, 8,139 refugees (616 women, 2,803 girls, 277 men and 4,443 boys) benefitted from PSS activities across Syria. These activities included sports, games and vocational training for vulnerable groups, coupled with awareness sessions on negative coping mechanisms, violence against children, environmental health, GBV and COVID-19. Continuous increase in the demand for PSS activities by different vulnerable groups has been of great concern during the first half of 2022. Under EA and project funds, half-yearly targets were exceeded.

During the reporting period, six UNRWA-supported Family Support Offices provided legal assistance and referrals to 2,462 individuals (1,777 women and 685 men). This support included the payment of legal fees and expenses, awareness-raising on significant legal issues, the provision of individual legal advice on specific issues and external referrals. Matters frequently handled included birth, paternity and death registrations and document authentications, as well as marriage, separation, divorce and alimony registrations and document authentications.

During the reporting period, through a combination of EA and project funding, the Agency delivered trainings on protection mainstreaming, disability inclusion, AVAC, protection case identification, PSEA, and mine risk awareness (training of trainers). These trainings reached 204 staff members (114 women, 90 men). The number of trainings underachieved against the target set was due to other priorities, including an ongoing protection alignment review and newly-introduced integrated assessments of UNRWA installations, in line with the Agency's ongoing efforts to uphold its humanitarian and protection principles. The number of trainings is expected to increase during the second half of 2022. ERW awareness sessions were also carried out, reaching 53,945 individuals, including 48,987 students, 1,727 community members and 3,231 staff. Particular emphasis was placed on enhancing ERW awareness for Palestine refugees living in highly contaminated areas, including Yarmouk, Ein el Tal and Dera'a camps, as well as in all schools. During the reporting period, UNRWA was able to include additional students, parents and teachers in this training, overachieving the overall target. Two rounds of ERW awareness sessions for students were held during the reporting period: 48,987 students participated in sessions in the first quarter of 2022, and 48,529 students in the second quarter (the total reach reported in each quarter only considers unique beneficiaries to avoid double counting).

Additionally, in the first six months of 2022, SFO verified a total of 712 Palestine refugee individuals who recorded themselves as having returned spontaneously from abroad to their place of habitual residence in Syria. The reasons for return include the perception of an improvement in the security situation, family reunification, lack of employment opportunities in the countries of residence before returning, and loss of legal status.⁵⁸ Palestine refugee returnees are entitled to Agency services in Syria.

Environmental Health

| Outcome: Palestine refugee WASH needs are met | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees in need are provided with WASH items (hygiene kits, baby kits, diapers) | Number of Palestine refugees receiving WASH items | 5,189 (2,698 females, 2,491 males, Incl. 566 persons with disabilities) | 12,600 (7,189 females, 5,411 males, incl. 1,287 persons with disabilities) |
| Palestine refugees living in camps are provided with basic WASH services and support | Number of sanitation workers hired | 146 | 146 |

During the first half of 2022, UNRWA continued to provide essential WASH services in all Palestine refugee camps in Syria, except in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camps (where services have only been partially restored). WASH services include the maintenance of the existing sewerage, storm water drainage and water supply networks. In addition, UNRWA provides solid waste management, vector and pest control and regularly disinfects Agency installations and main streets in the camps.

Through this EA, UNRWA deployed 146 sanitation labourers to strengthen the provision of environmental health services in all the refugee camps. All workers were provided with PPE to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19.

Between January and June 2022, the Agency provided essential WASH items to 5,189 special hardship cases (2,698

females, 2,491 males, including 566 persons with disabilities). These items included hygiene kits (soap, clothes washing powder, dishwashing liquid, chlorine disinfectant, a plastic bucket, spray bottle and reusable gloves), diapers for babies and incontinence pads for adults in need. Targeted households were among the most vulnerable, including families with persons with disabilities, families headed by an elderly person (over 60-years-old) or those with elderly members suffering from chronic diseases. Hygiene kits were also provided to Palestine refugees who have returned to newly accessible areas, those facing access constraints and those displaced from Yarmouk to help safeguard personal and domestic hygiene. Unless additional EA funding is received, the year-end WASH target will be under-achieved.



UNRWA staff members plant trees at the Agency's Damascus Training Centre in Syria to promote a healthy environment, Damascus, Syria. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Nourhan Abdulhafeez

strategic priority 3: improve the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency programme delivery

Safety and Security

| Outcome: A safe and secure environment is ensured for staff and refugees accessing Agency services | | | |
|---|--|--------|-------------------|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA ensures security compliance for its personnel, assets, including premises and installations, and programmes | Number of UNRWA installations with completed security risk assessment | 24 | 48 |
| | Security compliance of UNRWA premises and installations with security risk management measures | 77% | 100% |
| | Security compliance of UNRWA staff with security risk management measures | 33.5% | 100% |
| Enhanced security of UNRWA staff to facilitate the provision of humanitarian support to Palestine refugees | Number of staff trained on security risk management | 96 | 400 ⁵⁹ |

During the reporting period, the Field Security and Risk Management (FSRM) team in Syria conducted security risk assessments for 24 UNRWA installations, including schools, health centres, distribution centres and field and area offices. Assessments consider various security parameters, including fire safety response, compliance with security conditions for gates, fences and windows, electronic security (CCTV systems) and access control procedures. FSRM does not foresee any issue in achieving its annual target for the number of assessments conducted in 2022. About 77 per cent of UNRWA premises were found to be in compliance with security norms. This target was underachieved due to lack of additional resources (staff and financial).

Meanwhile, 96 staff members (32 females, 64 males) were trained on security risk management during the reporting period. Trainings, in area offices and the field office in Damascus, covered security incident reporting, personal and office security, ERW, evacuation procedures and fire prevention and control. SFO did not have sufficient EA funds during the first half of 2022 to carry out further trainings, hence the relatively low numbers of staff reached relative to the number targeted.

In terms of security risk management measures, 33.5 per cent of UNRWA staff were found to act in compliance with

SFO security and risk management measures. Compliance is monitored against a set of security procedures and is an ongoing process. While SFO staff may reach 90 per cent compliance in regard to some security procedures (e.g., access to UNRWA premises), some other procedures may report a lower level of compliance against the total number of SFO staff (e.g., convoy procedures and safety and security trainings, which involve far fewer staff). This explains underachievement of this target. During the second half of the year, UNRWA will work towards increasing staff understanding of, and adherence to, security procedures that are currently reporting a lower level of compliance.

The security team continued to support a large number of field missions carried out by Agency programme staff delivering humanitarian interventions. UN staff movement in Syria is conditional on receiving approval from the Government of Syria, the United Nations Designated Official for Security and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. In certain instances, field mission requests may be rejected due to changes in the security environment in locations such as Dera'a Governorate, where tensions between government forces and non-state groups are on the increase. The FSRM team works closely with all counterparts to assess the security situation to manage the security risk of UNRWA staff carrying out essential humanitarian emergency and regular programme activities.

Emergency Repair, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of UNRWA Installations

| Outcome: Continued service provision is maintained | | | |
|--|---|--------|---------------|
| Output | Indicator | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA installations repaired or maintained | Number of UNRWA installations that are maintained through minor repairs | 13 | 40 |

With the limited resources available under this EA, UNRWA prioritised the maintenance of key Agency installations to provide refugees with essential services. In the first half of

2022, UNRWA completed the rehabilitation of three facilities in Dera'a camp, which had started during the 2020 EA: the UNRWA health centre, Tiberius School and Al-Safsaf School.

During the reporting period, a detailed structural assessment of a multi-purpose building in Yarmouk was completed. Furthermore, a solar system to provide clean energy to the newly-rehabilitated health centre in Dera'a camp was installed. Due to the unavailability of funds during the reporting period, no substantial rehabilitation work was carried out in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camp under this EA. In the second half of the year, depending on funding availability, SFO aims to prioritise the partial rehabilitation of schools in Yarmouk and Ein el Tal in order to resume education services in these camps.

During the reporting period, only limited funds were received under this EA for repairs and maintenance to UNRWA installations and the target is not expected to be achieved by the end of 2022. This will potentially have serious consequences on the long-term condition of UNRWA installations and will impact on the delivery of quality services to Palestine refugees.

Coordination and Management

During the reporting period, staff responsible for the coordination and management of activities under this EA were in place, including a Senior Humanitarian Support Officer, Donor Relations and Project Officer and a Monitoring and

Evaluation Officer. In addition, EA funds supported essential equipment and operational costs to ensure the smooth delivery of critical services for Palestine refugees.



UNRWA is repairing and rehabilitating installations, including schools and health centres, that have been badly damaged during the crisis, Syria. © 2022 UNRWA

lebanon: sector-specific interventions

strategic priority 1: preserve resilience through the provision of humanitarian assistance, ensuring that the most vulnerable refugees meet their basic needs

Cash Assistance for Essential Needs

| Outcome: Palestine refugees are able to meet their essential basic needs and cope with sudden crises | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| PRS and PRL are provided with relief assistance | Percentage of targeted PRS receiving one or more UNRWA emergency assistance interventions | 99.92% | 100% |
| | Percentage of targeted PRL and PRS receiving one or more UNRWA emergency assistance interventions | 98.23% | 100% |
| | Number of PRS families receiving at least one top-up emergency cash assistance | 9,606 (4,784 headed by females, 4,822 headed by males, incl. 506 families headed by people with disabilities) | 9,000 |
| | Number of Palestine refugee individuals receiving multi-purpose cash assistance during last distribution round (PRL/PRS) | 153,523 (78,655 females, 74,868 males, incl. 9,479 persons with disabilities) PRS: 30,319 (15,720 females, 14,599 males, incl. 1,381 persons with disabilities) PRL: 123,204 (62,935 females, 60,269 males, incl. 8,098 persons with disabilities), incl. 61,502 (one-off distribution); 61,702 (SSN top-up) | 162,301 |

Rising inflation, linked to the devaluation of the Lebanese pound against the US dollar, continued to affect the cost of food and other basic necessities during the first half of 2022. Lack of affordability is impacting on the overall well-being of all Palestine refugees. The Lebanon Field Office (LFO) food price monitoring survey – implemented at the end of the reporting period – showed an average 32 per cent increase in the cost of a standard food basket since the beginning of 2022. Some of the most affected areas are the Central Lebanon Area (40 per cent increase) and the Bekaa Valley (36 per cent increase).

In order to minimize the impact of the deterioration in overall living conditions, UNRWA continued its regular support to PRS and PRL in Lebanon through the provision of emergency cash assistance. During the reporting period, 153,523 PRL and PRS received emergency multi-purpose cash assistance during the last distribution round (that started in May 2022). However, at the end of June the disbursement of this

assistance was still ongoing and the updated figure will be reported in the Annual Operational Report. Of them, 30,319 PRS were provided with US\$ 25 per person, per month. The overachievement of the target was due to the increase in the number of PRS who arrived in Lebanon in the first half of 2022 for a variety of reasons, including marriage, the deteriorating economic situation in Syria and protection issues. In addition, all 9,606 PRS families (30,319 persons) received monthly assistance amounting to US\$ 50 per family to mitigate their high vulnerability. Initially, UNRWA had planned to distribute two top-ups of US\$ 150 per PRS family during 2022. However, considering the worsening humanitarian situation and the vulnerability of PRS, the Agency reviewed this intervention and decided to provide PRS families with a monthly top-up of US\$ 50 per family. An additional one-off top-up of US\$ 150 will be distributed by the end of the year, depending on the availability of funds.

A total of 123,204 PRL also received multi-purpose cash assistance of US\$ 50 per person through two different modalities. A total of 61,502 PRL benefited from a one-off cash distribution of US\$ 50 per person and were prioritised in accordance with a pre-set criteria: (i) children up to the age of 18 (52,577: 25,600 females, 26,977 males); (ii) persons with disabilities (1,118: 378 females, 740 males); (iii) elderly persons (7,578: 3,593 females, 3,985 males); and (iv) refugees with chronic illnesses, such as cancer, thalassemia, kidney failure and multiple sclerosis (229: 125 females, 104 males). The remaining 61,702 PRL were identified among those enrolled in UNRWA SSNP. Through EA funds, PRL registered in the SSNP

received a top-up of US\$ 15 in each of the two quarterly SSNP payments to complement the assistance already provided through UNRWA programme budget (to reach an amount of US\$ 50 per person). Additional funding needs to be secured for the second half of the year to ensure that vital cash assistance can continue for PRS and PRL.

In February 2022, 1,387 families (4,472 individuals) received in-kind fuel assistance as part of the 2021 winterization campaign, which started in the fourth quarter of 2021 and was completed during the reporting period.



UNRWA cash assistance supports Palestine refugees in Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria to help them cover their basic needs in the face of a worsening socio-economic crisis in Lebanon. © 2021 UNRWA. Photo by Dima Farran

strategic priority 2: contribute to a protective environment for palestine refugees by maintaining access to basic services

Emergency Health

| Outcome: The impact of the displacement crisis on health services for refugees is reduced | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| PRL and PRS have access to PHC services at UNRWA health centres | Number of Palestine refugee (PRS/PRL) consultations supported by UNRWA (PHC and hospitalisation) | 90,513 consultations (54,974 females, 35,539 males) PRL: 50,731 (30,421 females, 20,310 males) PRS: 39,782 (24,553 females, 15,229 males) | 158,200 consultations (PRL: 101,000; PRS: 57,200) |
| | Percentage of health facilities supported by UNRWA with no stock-out of 12 tracer items | 100% | 100% |
| | Number of related Palestine refugee visits to health centres (PRL/PRS) | 89,555 (54,420 females, 35,135 males) PRL: 50,500 (30,300 females, 20,200 males) PRS: 39,055 (24,120 females, 14,935 males) | 156,200 (PRL: 101,000; PRS: 55,200) |
| | Number of operational Agency health centres and mobile health points | 27 | 27 |
| PRS have access to hospital care (secondary and tertiary) | Number of UNRWA-supported hospitalisations accessed by PRS patients for non-COVID19- treatment | 727 (433 females, 294 males) | 2,000 |
| PRL and PRS with chronic diseases are supported through the Medical Hardship Fund (MHF) | Number of Palestine refugee patients supported through the MHF requiring cancer and chronic disease (thalassemia, multiple sclerosis and sickle cell anaemia) medications and secondary and tertiary hospitalisation (PRL/PRS) | 348 (187 females, 161 males) PRL: 251 (121 females, 130 males) PRS: 10 (4 females, 6 males) Cancer and chronic disease patients: 87 (62 females, 25 males) | 7,290 (hospitalisations – PRL: 6,210; PRS: 440; cancer and chronic disease patients: 640) |
| Contain the spread of COVID-19 and decrease morbidity | Number of additional health workers hired | 784 (423 females, 361 males) | 112 |
| | Number of COVID-19 PCR tests for Palestine refugees paid for by UNRWA | 7,068 | 10,000 |
| | Number of UNRWA-supported hospitalisations accessed by Palestine refugee patients for COVID-19 treatment | 462 (females 202, males 260) | 1,000 |

During the reporting period, 90,513 patient consultations were supported by UNRWA (PHC and hospitalisation), of which, 50,731 consultations (30,421 females, 20,310 males) served PRL and 39,782 consultations (24,553 females, 15,229 males) served PRS. LFO expects to overachieve the 2022 target due to increased attendance in UNRWA health centres

as a result of escalating poverty and the deterioration of the Lebanese health system.⁶⁰

All 27 UNRWA health centres and mobile health points in Lebanon continued to provide full services throughout the first half of 2022, with COVID-19 mitigation measures remaining in place and with PPE provided to all health staff.

To facilitate this, 784 temporary personnel were hired (423 females, 361 males) in response to the high turnover in health staff as well as to cover for those sick or in quarantine due to high COVID-19 infection rates amongst staff. One hundred per cent of UNRWA health facilities had no stock-out of 12 tracer items.

The number of COVID-19 positive cases in Lebanon's population, including PRL and PRS, reached a daily average of 8,000 in January and February 2022, but symptoms, in general, were reported as mild. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) secured vaccines to continue the national vaccination campaign that targets medical staff and everyone over the age of 12 years. In this regard, people can obtain the vaccine on-demand (walk-in recipients) or through registering on the IMPACT platform.⁶¹ By the end of March, the number of positive cases had decreased to around 300-500 a day. Numbers increased again in late May with a PCR test positivity rate of 25 per cent and above.

Most COVID-19 cases identified amongst PRS and PRL during the reporting period, especially amongst young people, were mild and required fewer hospitalisation admissions. A total of 462 Palestine refugee hospital admissions (202 females, 260

males) relating to the pandemic were recorded during the reporting period. LFO will continue to monitor the situation and promote preventive measures, including COVID-19 vaccinations.

UNRWA also continued to support Palestine refugees to cover the cost of COVID-19 tests, with 7,068 tests paid for by the Agency in the first half of 2022.

During the reporting period, 348 refugees (251 PRL, 10 PRS and 87 PRL/PRS cancer and chronic disease patients) were supported under the MHF to top-up their hospitalisation coverage or to purchase medications for chronic illnesses. Hospitals now require patients to settle their accounts in US dollars, which is not affordable for the majority of refugees and results in a reduction in the number of patients seeking tertiary care. In addition, the absence of cancer medications, usually distributed by the MoPH at a subsidised rate, resulted in a decrease in the number of Palestine refugees receiving treatment.

The target for hospital admission rates for Palestine refugees with non-COVID-19 related illnesses is expected to be achieved, with 784 PRS receiving support for non-COVID-19 hospitalisations during the reporting period.



Palestine refugee children receive regular health checks through UNRWA's primary health care services. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Maysoun Mustafa

Education in Emergencies

| Outcome: Palestine refugee students continue to access quality, inclusive and equitable education despite conflict and displacement or an emergency situation | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA students who have moved location as a result of conflict or other emergencies are able to access basic education | Number of PRS UNRWA students graduating from basic education (Grade 9) | 184 ⁶² (119 girls, 65 boys) | 360 ⁶³ (199 girls, 161 boys) |
| Barriers to accessing education are reduced | Number of students enrolled in UNRWA schools | School year 2021/22: 39,129 (PRL 34,334, PRS 4,795) PRS 4,795 (2,431 girls, 2,364 boys) PRL 34,334 (17,806 girls, 16,528 boys) | 39,129 (20,237 girls, 18,892 boys) |
| | Number of students who use UNRWA-provided transport to attend an UNRWA school | 7,348 (5,980 girls, 1,368 boys) | 11,838 (5,954 girls, 5,884 boys) |
| | Number of students provided with at least one item of material support to enable them to access education at an UNRWA school/learning space | Back-to-school kits total: 39,129 (2021/22) (20,237 girls, 18,892 boys) Printed materials total: 32,805 (2021/22) (16,435 girls, 16,370 boys) | 39,129 (20,237 girls, 18,892 boys) |
| Safe and secure learning environments are available for all UNRWA students | Number of schools rehabilitated | 4 | 10 |
| Palestine refugee students are provided with PSS | Number of students who attended at least one UNRWA counselling session (individual, group or care call) | 6,008 (3,103 girls, 2,905 boys, incl. 189 students with disabilities) | 10,303 students (5,150 females, 5,153 males) |
| UNRWA students continue to access quality teaching and learning, also in times of crisis | Percentage of UNRWA students having used self-learning resources when they are unable to attend school due to the emergency | N/A | 70% |
| | Percentage of students identified with special educational needs (SEN) receiving support to meet their specific needs | 65.69% SEN, incl. 27% with disabilities | 51% SEN, incl. 40% with disabilities |
| Parent and community engagement in education has been strengthened | Number of parents/guardians who have attended at least one awareness session on Education in Emergencies (EiE) related themes | 8,128 (7,380 females, 748 males) | 21,122 (18,340 females, 2,782 males) |
| Young PRL are able to access vocational training, also in times of crisis | Number of refugee students enrolled in UNRWA STC | Academic year: 2021/22 718 (271 females, 447 males) in regular courses | 815 students (293 females, 522 males) |
| Continued access to TVET is ensured, also in times of crises | Percentage of STC students accessing remote learning resources at least once weekly during emergency VTC closures | 98.05% | 90% |

UNRWA schools and the STC continued offering blended (a combination of in person and remote) learning during the reporting period. To limit the spread of COVID-19, students attended classes for one week face-to-face, followed by one

week of home learning. During the week at home, students were provided with exercises and reading materials to reinforce their knowledge of the topics covered through in-person learning.

During the reporting period, 39,129 students (4,795 PRS, 34,334 PRL) were enrolled in the 2021/22 school year, a higher number than the previous school year (37,590 in 2020/21: 4,654 PRS, 32,936 PRL) mainly due to refugee students transferring to UNRWA schools since families can no longer afford private education due to the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Lebanon. In the first half of 2022, back-to-school kits were provided to all students (20,237 girls, 18,892 boys) and 32,805 students (16,435 girls, 16,370 boys) received printed materials. During the second half of 2022, new back-to-school kits will be procured for the 2022/23 school year. During the same period, 6,008 (3,103 girls, 2,905 boys) benefited from individual and group counselling and/or care calls provided by UNRWA school counsellors.

Other interventions were implemented to further support children's education. Students were provided with exercises at home to review topics already learned in school. These exercises are not considered self-learning material (SLM), which refers to materials to support learning new topics not yet covered in school, hence the N/A reported against this indicator. Some 7,348 students (5,980 girls, 1,368 boys) living in remote areas were provided with transportation to enable them to attend UNRWA schools. This has helped to alleviate the financial burden on families and supports children's retention rate in school. Meanwhile, 8,128 parents and guardians (7,380 women, 748 men) were reached with awareness sessions on UNRWA EiE and related themes. In addition, four schools (three in Ein El Hilweh camp and one in Shatila camp) were rehabilitated with EA funding to provide children with safe learning environments.

During the reporting period, 1,744 refugee children (876 girls, 868 boys) identified with SEN and disabilities – out of 2,655 children (1,313 girls, 1,342 boys) or 65.69 per cent of the total identified – were referred through the UNRWA Health Programme to complementary (non-education) services provided by external partners to support their learning development. Of this number, 474 (230 girls, 244 boys) were children presenting at least one disability, representing 27 per cent of the overall supported population. This result underachieves against the set target as the resources available, both under this EA and project funding, were not sufficient to cover all identified needs (including psychomotor or psychological therapy and assistive devices, such as batteries for hearing aids) for children with learning difficulties and speech and hearing impairments.

At the vocational education level, 718 students (271 females, 447 males) were enrolled in regular courses at the STC during the 2021/22 academic year. As of May 2022, short-term courses were funded through project funds that supported an additional 119 trainees (77 females, 42 males). The content of the short-term courses were market relevant and mainly focused on online working and media and content creation, which female trainees preferred. The 104 trainees (62 females, 42 males) enrolled in the regular semi-professional Technique Superior courses who sat the official Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education exams scored a 100 per cent pass rate, with 66 per cent achieving distinction. Notably, 98 per cent of students attended regularly and accessed remote learning at least once a week.



Palestine refugee students return to face-to-face learning in UNRWA's Majjido School, Beddawi camp, Lebanon. © 2021 UNRWA. Photo by Maysoun Mustafa

Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

| Outcome: Palestine refugee youth have access to livelihood opportunities | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Output | Indicator | Actual | Target (2022) |
| PRS and PRL youth are provided with employment support services | Number of PRS/PRL (15–24 years old) reached through formal and non-formal skills trainings | 223 PRS: 12 (33% females, 67% males); PRL: 211 (68% females, 32% males) | 440 PRS: 34 (60% females, 40% males); PRL: 406 (60% females, 40% males) |

As part of the Generation of Innovative Leaders (GIL) programme,⁶⁴ implemented in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNRWA operates two Youth Innovation and Employment Hubs that provide non-formal, non-accredited short-term skills training, career counselling, job matching and work-based learning services. This intervention is more accessible to young refugees who are unable to participate in the longer vocational and educational training offered at STC. Hubs, based at the STC, create a physical innovative environment addressing social and economic challenges by providing youth with social entrepreneurship training, digital skills training, mentorship and life skills, in addition to Life Skills for Employability, Life In the Work Place and Positive Leadership trainings aiming

to improve the employability of the youth and support their search for employment.

During the reporting period, 223 youth (12 PRS and 211 PRL – 147 females, 76 males) received trainings through a hybrid modality, some online, some face-to-face and others mixed. This modality was agreed with donor and other partners to respect COVID-19 measures and to take into account high transportation costs.

Taking into consideration cultural and social sensitivities, UNRWA continues to encourage female participation, particularly from the PRS community, in the GIL programme by: (i) facilitating safe transport; (ii) offering flexible course timings; (iii) providing a safe and secure learning environment; and (iv) developing trust within the refugee community.



UNRWA supports protection awareness sessions for Palestine refugees through community-based organizations. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Zahraa Hodroj

Protection

| Outcome: At-risk Palestine refugees continue to receive protection support | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees are supported through protection programmatic interventions | Number of Palestine refugees who receive PSS support | 1,402 (1,276 PRL, 126 PRS: 916 women, 124 girls, 194 men, 168 boys, incl. 22 persons with disabilities) | 2,050 (1,915 PRL, 135 PRS: 870 women, 525 men, 323 girls, 332 boys) |
| | Number of GBV survivors assisted | 96 (18 PRS, 78 PRL: 79 women, 12 girls, 2 men, 3 boys) | 60 (20 PRS, 40 PRL: 50 females, 10 males, incl. 3 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of Palestine refugees provided with legal assistance and referrals | 3,402 (1,753 PRS, 1,649 PRL: 1,705 females, 1,697 males) | 7,500 (3,000 PRS, 4,500 PRL: 3,000 females, 4,500 males) |
| | Number of Palestine refugees supported with emergency protection cash assistance | 62 (15 PRS, 47 PRL: 29 females, 33 males) | 50 (20 PRS: 10 females, 10 males; 30 PRL: 15 females, 15 males, incl. 5 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of individual refugees experiencing a protection risk, including difficulty in accessing services identified, referred or supported by UNRWA | 61 ⁶⁵ (16 PRS, 45 PRL: 29 females, 32 males, incl. 2 persons with disabilities) | 400 (150 PRS, 250 PRL: 200 females, 200 males, incl. 20 persons with disabilities) |
| | Number of women/men/girls/boys engaged in community-based protection activities | 1,095 (127 PRS, 968 PRL: 948 women, 59 girls, 19 men, 69 boys, incl. 14 persons with disabilities) | 2,000 (500 PRS, 1,500 PRL: 1,500 females, 500 males) |
| Capacity of staff and volunteers is enhanced on protection related topics | Number of UNRWA staff members trained on protection | 945 (381 females, 564 males) | 1,000 ⁶⁶ (500 females, 500 males) |

During the reporting period 1,402 refugees (1,276 PRL, 126 PRS) benefited from PSS through the Protection and Health programmes. This level of assistance was the result of extensive work by the Agency's health staff to address the massive need for PSS services as a result of the deteriorating socio-economic situation in Lebanon. The total reached during the reporting period also includes short interventions provided by the Protection team, such as protection counselling, benefiting 329 individuals (PRS: 78 females, 63 males; PRL: 89 females, 71 males).

GBV cases in the refugee community continue to account for a high number of requests for assistance and reflect deteriorating socio-economic conditions. The rise in cases being reported to UNRWA, however, may also be linked to increased awareness in the community about the role of Agency Relief and Social Services Programme (RSSP) social workers and the services they offer. During the reporting

period, support was provided to 96 GBV survivors (18 PRS, 78 PRL: 79 women, 12 girls, two men and three boys).

The Protection team responded to ongoing requests for legal counselling, particularly from PRS concerned about their residency status in Lebanon. The target for providing legal services is on track with legal assistance provided to 3,402 refugees (1,753 PRS, 1,649 PRL: 1,705 females, 1,697 males) during the reporting period.

By the end of June 2022, 62 families had already been supported with emergency protection cash, compared to a target of 50. This is largely linked to the deteriorating socio-economic situation in Lebanon, which has increased the need for emergency cash support amongst the most vulnerable refugees. In addition, 61 refugees (16 PRS, 45 PRL: 29 females and 32 males, including two persons with disabilities) experiencing a protection risk, including difficulty in accessing UNRWA services and where someone has suffered a human

rights violation and requires protection interventions, were identified and supported by the Protection team.

Although the number of refugees engaged in community-based protection activities is on target, it is also becoming more difficult to engage refugees in general, and men in particular as the main breadwinners in the family, due to the need to focus on day-to-day survival. Community-based protection activities involved 1,095 individuals (127 PRS and 968 PRL: 948 women, 59 girls, 19 men, 69 boys, including 14 persons with disabilities).

During the reporting period, 945 UNRWA staff (381 females, 564 males) benefited from protection training. The LFO protection team exceeded the mid-term target due to the: (i) roll out of PSEA/AVAC training in 2022; (ii) initial roll out of training on the Agency's changing approach to humanitarian principles; and (iii) availability of more specialised protection staff to deliver training on issues such as disability inclusion (all of which is funded through this EA). In addition to these activities, during the reporting period, the LFO Protection

team carried out a Child Safety Assessment, through this EA, to identify children's protection needs in each camp. Based on the findings, a strategy will be developed and implemented in the second half of 2022, and UNRWA will work with a range of actors to address identified needs. An assessment of disability inclusion in UNRWA services was also undertaken in the first half of 2022, in collaboration with the international NGO Humanity and Inclusion, and an action plan has been developed to respond to the findings. One of the key findings was that UNRWA, as a UN agency, needs to improve its system for disability data collection, disaggregation and analysis, including through adapting programme databases as a first step towards improved disability inclusive programming.

During the first half of 2022, the Protection team participated in a wide range of coordination fora, sharing information on protection issues related to Palestine refugees. A protection monitoring report was published for the first quarter of 2022, and regular analyses of information on PRS movements is produced.

Environmental Health

Outcome: Safe environmental standards are maintained in Palestine refugee camps

| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
|--|--|--------|------------------|
| Basic environmental and public health needs of the affected population are met | Number of Palestine refugee camps that received fuel supplies to maintain water supplies to Palestine refugees | 10 | 10 ⁶⁷ |
| Improved solid waste management inside the Palestine refugee camps | Number of additional landfill sites secured to maintain proper solid waste management | 0 | 7 |
| Improved medical/infectious waste collection in health facilities and improved solid waste collection in the Palestine refugee camps | Number of additional sanitation labourers hired | 0 | 270 |

Under this EA, funds were secured during the second quarter of the year to provide fuel to operate water pumps and maintain water supplies in ten targeted Palestine refugee camps. This intervention was prioritized through available funds given the importance of maintaining access to water supplies, including in the current fuel crisis. Due to funding shortfalls, other vital environmental health services, such as wastewater system repairs and payment of dump site fees for solid waste management, were carried out through the Agency's programme budget.

The Agency coordinated with local municipalities for solid waste collection and the removal of medical/toxic waste and transportation and final disposal in private landfill sites. However, using private landfill sites is not sustainable and does not cover the entire needs of the camps.

The hiring of additional sanitation labourers was covered by separate project funding.

strategic priority 3: improve the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency programme delivery

Safety and Security

| Outcome: The continuity of humanitarian aid to Palestine refugees is ensured | | | |
|--|---|--------|-------------------|
| Output | Indicator | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA staff safety and security is enhanced | Percentage of personnel trained on learning programmes identified in the security risk management process | 76% | 50% ⁶⁸ |

Due to an increase in reported attacks against front line health staff in different areas in Lebanon, security training targeted the Health Programme in particular. Sixty-one health staff (out of 80 front line health staff, i.e., 76 per cent) (32 females, 29 males) were trained on situational awareness techniques.

The topics covered included the differences between disaster prevention and disaster mitigation, personnel security accountabilities, and the WEALTH methodology in assessing security situations.⁶⁹

Emergency Repair, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of UNRWA Installations

| Outcome: Continued service provision is maintained | | | |
|--|--|--------|---------------|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA installations repaired or maintained for continued service provision | Number of UNRWA facilities upgraded/repaired to cope with the current operational emergency context | 0 | 8 |
| | Number of UNRWA staff supported with connectivity needs for satellite/home-based work to cope with the current operational emergency context | 263 | 272 |

Upgrades and repairs to satellite locations for staff were not required during the reporting period due to more stability in the fuel situation in Lebanon during the reporting period. The increased availability of fuel supply for private generators to provide commercial electricity contributed to a greater availability of internet connectivity. There was also more fuel available for transportation and, together with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, Agency staff were able to return to their

regular offices (where health and safety measures were still in place).

The number of staff members supported by connectivity needs, to enable them to work remotely, was almost achieved through the distribution of connectivity items to critical and essential staff only. However, if the security situation deteriorates and results in a lack of internet and phone access for other staff members, the distribution of connectivity items will be stepped up and may exceed the target.

Coordination and Management

During the reporting period, UNRWA continued to ensure that the necessary staffing and operational needs were covered to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of EA interventions.

The Agency continues to operate in accordance with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (2021-2022) and engages in continuous

coordination and communication with the Government of Lebanon, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations. Active participation in inter-agency planning and responses through respective clusters / sectoral working groups, as well as the Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, will be continued and further strengthened in the second half of the year.

jordan: sector-specific interventions

strategic priority 1: preserve resilience through the provision of humanitarian assistance, ensuring that the most vulnerable refugees meet their basic needs

Cash Assistance for Essential Needs

| Outcome: Palestine refugees are able to meet their essential basic needs and cope with sudden crises | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Outputs | Indicator | Actual | Target (2022) |
| PRS, ex-Gazans and PRI are able to meet their essential needs and to cope with sudden crisis | Percentage of targeted PRS, ex-Gazans and PRI receiving one or more UNRWA emergency assistance interventions | PRS: 100% ex-Gazans: 0% PRI: 0% | PRS: 100% ex-Gazans: 80% PRI: 100% |
| PRS are provided with relief assistance | Number of PRS provided with multi-purpose cash assistance during the most recent distribution round | 19,283 (10,107 females, 9,176 males, incl. 538 persons with disabilities) | 19,000 |
| PRS cases identified as facing major crises are provided with emergency cash assistance | Number of PRS families receiving one-time emergency cash assistance | 351 | 900 |
| PRS in Jordan are provided with winterization cash assistance to better cope with the hardships of winter season | Number of PRS families provided with winterization assistance | N/A | 4,600 |
| PRS, ex-Gazans and Palestinian refugees from Iraq (PRI) are provided with COVID-19 cash assistance to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic | Number of PRS, ex-Gazans and PRI provided with COVID-19 cash assistance | PRS: 0 ex-Gazans : 0 PRI : 0 | 178,245: (PRS 19,000; ex-Gazans 159,089; PRI 156 – 80 females, 76 males) ex-Gazan SSN: 10,494 (5,522 females, 4,972 males, incl. 1,083 persons with disabilities) ex-Gazan non-SSN: 148,595 (75,783 females, 72,812 males) |

In March 2022, UNRWA distributed the first round of unconditional cash assistance to 19,004 PRS (9,949 females and 9,055 males, including 526 persons with disabilities). Of the total population assisted, 7,172 were categorized as the most vulnerable, including PRS residing in KAP, and received US\$ 40 per person, per month. The remaining 11,832 were categorized as vulnerable with each receiving US\$ 25 per month. In June 2022, 19,283 eligible PRS (10,107 females and 9,176 males, including 538 persons with disabilities) received the second disbursement of cash assistance. Here, 7,382 individuals received US\$ 40 per person, per month and 11,901 PRS each received US\$ 25 per month. Moreover, an additional 164 PRS received retroactive payments⁷⁰ in June, covering the previous round of cash assistance. More PRS were registered with UNRWA during the reporting period than was anticipated, mainly due to: (i) new registrations of extended family members (births and marriages); and (ii) the registration

of returnees and new families because of the deteriorating living conditions in Syria. Forty-eight PRS families and 136 individuals deactivated their registration status in Jordan during the reporting period due to their return to Syria or for unknown reasons, while 115 PRS families and 36 additional individuals who had returned to Syria, came back to Jordan.

During the reporting period, UNRWA carried out two PDM surveys related to the distribution of unconditional cash assistance that took place in December 2021 and March 2022. The aim of the surveys was to collect PRS feedback on the assistance provided and assess the effectiveness of cash grants, spending trends and expenditure priorities. The most recent PDM (March 2022) targeted 702 PRS households, including 89 households with people with disabilities (3,046 individuals: 964 women, 821 men, 630 girls, 631 boys), representing approximately 15 per cent of those who received this assistance and had not been included in any PDM surveys

during the previous year. Findings revealed that: (i) 100 per cent of respondents had fully spent the cash received; (ii) 12.1 per cent reported that, combined with other sources of income, the assistance provided was enough to cover their basic needs; (iii) rent and food were reported as the highest-ranking expenses; (iv) almost all reported that the cash distribution was very reliable; (v) 64.5 per cent stated that this assistance measure had moderately helped to improve their living conditions; and (vi) 67.3 per cent confirmed that UNRWA cash assistance had moderately reduced their overall financial burden.

During the reporting period, 351 PRS households (134 headed by women and 217 headed by men), including 44 families headed by a person with disabilities, benefited from one-time emergency cash assistance that was distributed on a case-by-case basis, following thorough verification. The total number of individuals who benefitted from this assistance measure was 1,451 (469 women, 310 men, 330 girls, 342 boys), including 63 persons with disabilities. One off cash support assists PRS in meeting acute emergency needs and/or to address protection concerns to prevent a deterioration in

their overall humanitarian situation. Each family/case received an average of US\$ 237 to cover costs relating to: (i) food and essential non-food items (52 per cent); (ii) risk of eviction (21 per cent); (iii) overdue water and electricity bills (13 per cent); (iv) other overdue utility bills (10 per cent); (v) rental arrear warnings (3 per cent); (vi) official documents to legalise their status in Jordan (one case – 0.28 per cent); and (vii) sudden death within the family (two cases – 0.56 per cent).

No funding was received during the first half of 2022 to cover cash assistance for vulnerable ex-Gazans and PRI in Jordan. Similarly, no funding was available for top-up cash assistance for PRS, ex-Gazans and PRI to mitigate the effects of COVID-19. The distribution of winterization cash assistance is planned for later in the year, subject to funding availability.

A Vulnerability Assessment is being planned under this EA to both enhance the availability of data on the situation of PRJ and better inform programming. The assessment is being conducted in coordination with the Norwegian Refugee Council and the International Labour Organization and is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2023.



UNRWA social workers coordinate support services to vulnerable Palestine refugees. © 2022 UNRWA

strategic priority 2: contribute to a protective environment for Palestine refugees by maintaining access to basic services

Emergency Health

| Outcome: The impact of the displacement crisis on health services for refugees is reduced | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| The impact of the displacement crisis on health services for refugees is mitigated | Number of consultations supported by UNRWA (primary, secondary and tertiary health care) | 7,934 PRS (4,677 females, 3,257 males) | 15,840 PRS |
| PRS have access to PHC services | Number of PRS visits to UNRWA health facilities | 4,467 PRS (2,809 females, 1,658 males) | 15,040 PRS (9,024 females, 6,016 males) |
| | Number of operational Agency health centres / health points and mobile clinics | 29 (25 health centres / health points, 4 mobile clinics) | 29 (25 health centres / health points, 4 mobile clinics) |
| PRS have access to hospital care (secondary and tertiary) | Number of NCD patients benefiting from UNRWA telemedicine services | 1,704 (35 PRS: 25 females, 10 males; 1,669 PRJ: 1,073 females, 596 males) | 400 PRS; 35,000 PRJ |
| | Number of UNRWA-supported hospitalisations accessed by Palestine refugee patients (non-COVID-19 treatment) | 545 PRS (339 females, 206 males) | 800 PRS (448 females, 352 males) |
| PRS in KAP receive comprehensive healthcare | Number of PRS consultations provided by the JHAS clinic | 2,783 PRS (1,460 females, 1,323 males) | 5,500 PRS (2,750 females, 2,750 males) |
| | Number of PRS consultations provided by KAP mobile dental clinic | 140 PRS (69 females, 71 males) | 320 PRS (150 females, 170 males) |
| The mental health of PRS and vulnerable PRJ severely affected by the COVID-19 crisis is supported through the availability of professional services | Number of psychologists recruited to follow up on COVID-19 related MHPSS needs of staff and PRS protection cases | 0 | 5 |

During the reporting period, UNRWA provided PRS with 7,934 unrestricted and free-of-charge PHC consultations across 25 Agency health centres, four mobile dental clinics and the JHAS clinic for PRS residents in KAP. In addition, UNRWA facilitated PRS access to secondary and tertiary health care and covered hospitalisation costs for 545 PRS (250 women, 136 men, 89 girls, 70 boys). Of the total, 298 (196 females, 102 males) were KAP residents who were referred to hospitals by the JHAS clinic.

The JHAS/UNRWA partnership enabled the continued provision of health care services to PRS in KAP. In this regard, during the first six months of 2022, 2,783 PHC consultations for PRS were dispensed at the JHAS clinic with 140 oral health consultations being provided by the KAP mobile dental clinic. In addition, 107 PRS received COVID-19 vaccines provided by the MoH inside KAP, in coordination with UNRWA and JHAS. To further promote vaccinations amongst PRS, awareness-raising sessions (in March and June 2022) were provided to KAP residents by representatives of the government and the JHAS

medical team. Sessions highlighted COVID-19 preventative measures, including the importance of vaccinations, particularly booster shots.

Telemedicine services continued to be offered during the reporting period, benefitting 1,704 NCD patients (35 PRS and 1,669 PRJ). Fewer patients than expected utilized this service as all Agency health centres in Jordan are open to foot traffic with COVID-19 restrictions having been gradually lifted.

During the first half of the year, no funds were made available for the: (i) recruitment of psychologists to follow up on PRS protection cases and COVID-19-related MHPSS needs of UNRWA staff; (ii) hiring of additional daily paid health staff to replace those forced to self-isolate due to COVID-19; and (iii) installation of health centre ticketing machines to regulate patient flows.

JFO continued to provide staff care through a central 'First Line of Defense' (FLoD) model. In this regard, the COVID-19 coordination unit maintained regular weekly updates on

infection rates amongst UNRWA staff and communicated awareness-raising health messages on a regular basis. A FLoD medical officer continued to provide staff care related to COVID-19. In addition, MHPSS training for 17 Agency staff, as COVID-19 focal points (11 females, six males), was held,

providing focal points with the tools to give optimal staff self-care and peer support. Finally, regular coordination with the MoH, other UN agencies and international NGOs on the COVID-19 response was maintained.



A Palestinian refugee child at the UNRWA Nuzha Health Centre, Amman, Jordan. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Dima Ismail

Education in Emergencies

| Outcome: Palestine refugee students continue to access quality, inclusive and equitable education despite conflict and displacement or an emergency situation | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugee students in Jordan are able to continue their education despite the crisis | Percentage of PRS and Syrian ⁷¹ students graduating from basic education | N/A | PRS: 100% (45.3% girls, 54.7% boys, incl. 5% with disabilities); Syrian students: 100% (53% girls, 47% boys) |
| The quality of teaching and learning is sustained even during emergencies | Number of PRS and Syrian students enrolled in UNRWA schools | PRS: 706 (356 girls, 350 boys) Syrian students: 207 (122 girls, 85 boys) | PRS: 706 (356 girls, 350 boys) Syrian students: 207 (122 girls, 85 boys) |
| | Number of PRS students admitted to VTCs and the FESA | 2 (2 males) | 20 (12 females, 8 males) |
| | Number of daily paid teachers hired to ensure continuity of services | 0 | 10 (10 females, 0 males) |
| | Number of SEN students at UNRWA schools benefitting from the services provided by 38 SEN teachers | 0 | 2,119 (1,508 girls, 611 boys) |
| | Number of daily paid school attendants hired to ensure continuity of services | 0 | 181 (90 females, 91 males) |
| | Number of UNRWA students who have attended at least one UNRWA catch-up class | 0 | 119,653 (57,717 girls, 61,936 boys) |
| The psychosocial well-being of students affected by the crisis is supported | Number of students who have attended at least one counselling session | PRS: 405 (214 girls, 191 boys) Syrian students: 121 (71 girls, 50 boys) | PRS: 706 (356 girls, 350 boys) Syrian students: 207 (122 girls, 85 boys) |
| | Number of newly appointed school counsellors trained on the Agency's PSS framework | 0 | 42 (20 females, 22 males) |
| | Number of PRS and Syrian students participating in at least one recreational (and/or) extra-curricular activity during the year ⁷² | PRS: 383 (201 girls, 182 boys) Syrian students: 121 (70 girls, 51 boys) | PRS: 706 (356 girls, 350 boys) Syrian students: 207 (122 girls, 85 boys) |
| Barriers to accessing education are reduced | Number of students with visual or hearing disabilities provided with appropriate assistive devices | 0 | 640 (444 girls, 196 boys) |
| | Number of SSN students provided with at least one item of material support to enable them to access education at an UNRWA school/learning space | 0 | 7,500 |
| Most vulnerable students enrolled in UNRWA schools and VTCs have unrestricted access to distance learning | Number of VTC SSN students provided with laptops in case of remote learning modality | 0 | 600 (439 girls, 161 boys) |

During the first half of 2022, 110 Agency elementary and preparatory schools in Jordan provided basic education to 706 PRS students (356 girls, 350 boys) and 207 Syrian refugee students (122 girls, 85 boys). The second semester of the 2021/22 academic year started on 20 February 2022 with all students returning to full-time in-person learning. All UNRWA

students, including PRS and Syrian, sat for their final exams between 18–28 June 2022. Exam results will be available in August 2022, as well as graduation percentages.

During the reporting period, updated guidelines were issued to all schools by the MoE to support schools and students to compensate for class time lost during COVID-19 related

school closures. According to the guidelines, which UNRWA followed, students were required to attend online school on six Saturdays between April and June and schools were requested to follow the MoE timetable. UNRWA schools were also provided with guidance on the latest COVID-19-related health protocols and on the provision of psychosocial support to students.

Until mid-2022, 383 PRS and 121 Syrian students participated in recreational and extracurricular activities and 405 PRS students and 121 Syrian students attended counselling sessions.

During the first half of the year, no funds were made available to: (i) hire additional daily paid teachers and school attendants; (ii) procure material support and laptops; (iii) hire

SEN teachers; and (iv) provide assistive devices to students with disabilities. Due to the lack of extra attendants, activities such as additional catch-up classes could not be conducted. Also, plans for further investments in IT infrastructure to mitigate the risk of future disruptions to schooling were not implemented due to the unavailability of funds.

In 2022, two PRS youth (two males) were enrolled in various vocational training courses provided at the Amman and Wadi Seer VTCs. Underachievement against the target is mainly due to the limited number of courses available during the reporting period. Since 95 per cent of VTC courses will commence during the second half of the calendar year, more PRS students are expected to enroll in the 2022/23 academic year in August. With COVID-19 restrictions fully lifted, all VTC classes have resumed in-person learning.



Back-to-school in UNRWA's Sweileh Co-educational School, Jordan. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Dima Ismail

Protection

| Outcome: At-risk Palestine refugees continue to receive protection support | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| Palestine refugees are supported through protection programmatic interventions | Number of individual refugees (women, girls, men and boys) experiencing a protection risk identified and assisted by UNRWA | 243 (44 women, 97 girls, 42 men, 60 boys, incl. 7 persons with disabilities) | 240 (60 women, 70 girls, 40 men, 70 boys) |
| | Number of persons receiving legal aid and legal counselling | 143 (68 females, 75 males, incl. 3 persons with disabilities) | 200 |
| Community-based protection mechanisms and capacities are developed to strengthen prevention and response | Number of women/men/girls/boys engaged in community-based protection activities | 30,920 (7,745 women, 3,251 men, 11,185 girls, 8,739 boys) | 820 |
| The protection capacity of UNRWA staff, particularly frontline workers, is enhanced on GBV, child protection, general protection, humanitarian principles, protection mainstreaming, and disability and inclusion | Number of UNRWA staff members trained on protection (GBV, child protection, general protection, humanitarian principles, protection mainstreaming, and disability and inclusion) | 495 (291 females, 204 males) | 300 |

During the reporting period, the JFO NPU registered 243 general protection cases involving PRS, PRJ and ex-Gazan refugees (44 women, 42 men, 97 girls and 60 boys, including seven persons with disabilities). Of these

- 143 required some form of legal assistance / judicial review, including 120 PRS (32 women, 30 men, 30 girls, 28 boys, including three persons with disabilities). Due to pronounced need, the overall number of protection cases supported remained high and to address this demand, UNRWA continued its engagement with a legal firm to provide advice and support and to advocate for PRS facing protection issues. The 143 individual cases referenced above broadly involved the following: (i) correction of marriage contracts to determine lineage (parenthood of children); (ii) guardianship claims; (iii) the issuance of birth certificates; (iv) correction of nationality and birth certificates handled by Jordan's Civil Status and Passports Department; (v) contesting barriers to access Jordanian services; (vi) leave permits for KAP residents; and (vii) the waiver of residency permit fines through interventions mainly with the Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate.
- 58 concerned GBV cases, of which, four involved PRS, 53 PRJ and one other category⁷³ (nine women, one man, 39 girls, nine boys, including three persons with disabilities). The majority of GBV cases that were identified and reported to the GBV network related to sexual assault, including one case of rape, psychological and emotional abuse, forced marriage (including early and child marriage), physical violence, as well as denied access to resources and services such as education. All GBV survivors that reported their cases received direct psychosocial support through the GBV network that

included the provision of information on existing internal and external referral pathways relating to medical, legal and case management support. To strengthen UNRWA's external referral pathway, the GBV team has also started to map available external services, particularly in relation to case management and legal services.

- 42 concerned child protection cases (25 girls, 17 boys): two PRS (two boys), 16 PRJ (11 girls, five boys) and 24 ex-Gazans, refugees not registered with UNRWA and non-refugee cases (14 girls, ten boys). These cases mainly focused on barriers to accessing education services, psychological and emotional abuse and physical violence. Child protection cases were identified and supported by emergency social workers and school counsellors through case management and referrals. Cases that lacked proper legal documentation were referred for legal support, while children who were facing barriers to accessing education services were referred to UNRWA Education Programme for enrolment in schools. For identified cases involving physical violence and psychological and emotional abuse, it was found that immediate family members were the perpetrators at home. Children who reportedly faced physical violence and/or emotional abuse were referred to social workers for individual case management support.

During the reporting period, the NPU engaged in community-based protection activities. These aimed at increasing the capacity of communities and individuals to prevent, identify, mitigate and respond to protection risks or concerns affecting the communities themselves and giving them the agency to identify, mitigate and respond to protection risks they may be facing. The number of refugees who took part in the various activities – 30,920 (7,745 women, 3,251 men, 11,185 girls, 8,739

boys) – far exceeded the target number of 820 that was based on the funding situation at the time of drafting the 2022 EA. A no-cost extension until mid-2022 was granted for one of the EA interventions and hence, more activities could be conducted than previously planned. Communities were engaged in a range of initiatives designed to be culturally, gender and age appropriate to create awareness and mobilization around various protection concerns, including on disability and inclusion, bullying and violence in schools, and defending children against cyber harassment. Theatre and other community events focussed on GBV and positive parenting skills to reduce violence against children. During International Women's Day in March, UNRWA designed and implemented several activities in North Amman, South Amman, Zarqa and Irbid areas, engaging 4,187 PRS and PRJ community members around women's rights, gender equality and prevention and response to GBV. Several outreach activities, such as 'the murals' addressing GBV, and competitions and campaigns were organized from April to June 2022. The GBV murals initiative mobilized 229 PRS (39 women, 86 girls, 20 men, 84 boys) and 15,005 PRJ (2,275 women, 3,916 girls, 2,688 men, 6,126 boys) – children, parents/caregivers and their local communities – in 17 UNRWA installations. In addition, awareness-raising and sensitization activities included key messages on child marriage, the right to education and the importance of women's role in society – these were positively

received by the schoolchildren and their communities.

Twenty-six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted, also in the North Amman, South Amman, Zarqa and Irbid areas, with the participation of 204 individuals (74 women, 54 girls, 44 men, 32 boys). FGDs aimed to understand the key drivers, risks and challenges related to child marriage and child protection issues. Key findings highlighted socioeconomic vulnerability as one of the drivers of child marriage, particularly adopted as a negative coping mechanism for impoverished households to secure financial independence and agency for girls. The main consequences of early marriage were found to include psychosocial distress, pregnancy and shifting gendered roles and responsibilities for girls within the household, violating their human rights. The findings from these discussions will inform the Agency's strategic planning for future activities.

Capacity building and training of frontline staff, conducted by UNRWA together with external partners under this EA, continued during the first half of 2022. A total of 14 trainings involving 495 UNRWA staff (291 females, 204 males) were conducted, including on disability inclusion (four), PSEA (two), child protection (two), GBV, including on the legal framework (two), legal provisions (targeting education staff) (one), protection principles and mainstreaming (one), general protection (one) and conflict resolution (one).



"Stop violence against women" mural at the UNRWA Al-Nuzha Preparatory Girls' School, Amman, Jordan. © 2022 UNRWA

Environmental Health

| Outcome: Environmental standards are maintained in Palestine refugee camps | | | |
|---|--|--------|---------------|
| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| WASH services are enhanced to address potential risks and mitigate additional health hazards in the refugee camps | Number of Palestine refugee camps where solid waste collection is enhanced | 10 | 10 |
| | Number of rehabilitated solid waste collection points | 4 | 10 |
| | Number of camp residents whose awareness on COVID-19 and other public/environmental health issues raised | 0 | 1,000 |

During the reporting period, JFO continued to manage the daily and safe collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste from the ten refugee camps to government landfill sites. Four collection points in Baqa'a camp, the largest Palestine refugee camp in Jordan, were rehabilitated to facilitate the collection and removal of solid waste. Due to lack of funds to support the existing fleet of compactor trucks, equipment remained in a dilapidated condition. The plan to hire community mobilizers to raise awareness and rally community

leaders, school parliamentarians and local businesses to improve solid waste disposal practices was put on hold due to the unavailability of funds. Through project funding, ten solid waste disposal practice campaigns are being planned for the second half of the year. Similarly, awareness-raising campaigns on environmental health issues and COVID-19 preventive measures could not be conducted due to funding gaps. During the second half of the year, through project funding, a campaign will be organized.

strategic priority 3: improve the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency programme delivery

Safety and Security

| Outcome: The continuity of humanitarian aid to Palestine refugees is ensured | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Outputs | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
| UNRWA ensures security compliance for its staff, assets, including premises and installations, and programmes | Percentage of area level UNRWA premises and installations with security risk management measures in place | 0% | 80% |
| | Percentage of area office level staff complying with security risk management measures | 0% | 80% |
| Enhanced security of UNRWA staff to facilitate the provision of humanitarian support to Palestine refugees | Number of frontline area office staff trained in Personal Security Awareness | 32 (3 females, 29 males) | 160 |
| | Number of frontline area office staff that received security and risk management training | 32 | 160 |

Due to the unavailability of funds, assessments on staff compliance with security risk management measures and on installations with security risk management measures in place could not be undertaken during the reporting period. Four mobile security officers, hired under this EA, continued to provide timely and professional liaison services with the Jordanian authorities inside and outside the ten Palestine refugee camps and in the three unofficial gatherings in Jordan.

During the reporting period, 63 security incidents were reported and received security intervention assistance and guidance. Through a combination of EA and other funds, 32 frontline staff (three females, 29 males) were provided with Personal Security Awareness and security and risk management training. Since the progressive lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, in-person trainings have taken time to become fully operational; however it is anticipated that such trainings will increase during the second half of the year.

Emergency Repair, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of UNRWA Installations

| Outcome: Agency installations are safer for refugees and staff | | | |
|--|---|--------|------------------|
| Output | Indicator | Actual | Target (2021) |
| UNRWA installations are safe from hazards impacting refugees and personnel | Number ⁷⁴ of UNRWA installations (from total of 200) undergoing new maintenance works to mitigate structural hazards | 4 | 30 ⁷⁵ |

During the first half of the year, maintenance work was carried out on four school installations that posed safety risks.⁷⁶ Primary works undertaken included: (i) replacing defective rooftop waterproofing; (ii) repairs to toilets; (iii) the installation of new water tanks; and (iv) repairs to damaged

walls, electrical works and roofing. It is anticipated that, due to EA funding gaps, JFO will underachieve against the targeted 30 installations that were slated for maintenance works during the reporting period.

Coordination and Management

During the first half of 2022, four mobile security officers, a COVID-19 specialist and an associate donor relations and project support officer continued to support the efficient delivery of EA services. This work was complemented through the addition of: (i) an EA monitoring and reporting consultant; and (ii) a consultant focused on assessing opportunities for the mainstreaming of EA relief and social services (RSS) functions

into the RSSP. This assignment is expected to be completed during the second half of the year with recommendations to enhance the efficient and effective delivery of emergency humanitarian responses across RSS, education, health, protection and the infrastructure and camp improvement programming.



UNRWA sanitation worker in Amman New Camp, Amman, Jordan. © 2022 UNRWA. Photo by Amjad Ghosoun

regional response

| Output | Indicators | Actual | Target (2022) |
|---|--|--------|---------------|
| The response, as funded, is effectively implemented and managed | Number of times EA implementation is reviewed within the context of mid-year and annual results reviews | 1 | 2 |
| | Number of days from the end of the reporting period until the circulation of the mid-year EA progress report | 120 | 120 |
| | Number of days from the end of the reporting period until the circulation of the draft annual EA report | N/A | 120 |

During the reporting period, the UNRWA Department of Planning remained responsible for the planning and coordination of emergency response activities, including the regional component of the Agency's Syria, Lebanon and Jordan EA. The online results-based monitoring system allowed the Agency to track actual results against planned priorities on a quarterly basis, facilitating regular consolidated reporting. Progress on results pertaining to the reporting period will be reviewed at an Agency-wide level during the Mid-year Results Review taking place at the end of September 2022.

During the reporting period, coordination was maintained with the humanitarian system at the regional level in Amman on programming, advocacy and fundraising, as well as on the development, monitoring and reporting against key documents and appeals.

The Agency also continued to participate in the Humanitarian Response Plan for the Whole of Syria, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and related technical and senior-level working groups.

Under this appeal, one-off emergency cash assistance of US\$ 364 per person was provided to 545 vulnerable PRS (137 families) in Gaza, to support them in meeting their most basic needs.

When PRS are reported outside of the Agency's fields of operations, UNRWA liaises with, and refers cases to, relevant partners for follow-up in accordance with their mandates and the status, under international law, of PRS who are no longer receiving protection or other assistance from the Agency. During the reporting period, the UNRWA Representative Office in Cairo (ROCA) continued to coordinate external support to some 3,000 PRS who had travelled to Egypt.

This included the provision of medical assistance through the Egyptian Red Crescent and food vouchers (turned into cash since 2020 due to COVID-19) through WFP. ROCA also maintained a partnership with the International Organization for Migration, through which PRS can register and receive most of the services provided to migrants in Egypt. Such services include medical assistance, including COVID-19 treatment, psychosocial and livelihoods assistance and food and NFIs. Due to funding gaps, only a limited number of PRS benefitted from this assistance.

During the reporting period, a Senior Emergency Officer⁷⁷ continued to oversee the planning, monitoring and reporting of emergency activities. UNRWA also maintained additional headquarters (HQ) functions in support of emergency operations, including enhanced reporting and information management capacity.

Throughout the first half of the year, UNRWA continued to ensure that health standards were met at its HQ premises to prevent the spread of COVID-19, raise staff awareness on the importance of vaccinations in countering the pandemic and address staff concerns and questions relating to the virus.

The external evaluation⁷⁸ of the UNRWA emergency appeals 2016-2021 started in March 2022 and is currently ongoing. The evaluation is being conducted by an external service provider who is undertaking a comprehensive review of the EAs through desk reviews, interviews with key informants, field visits, surveys and focus group discussions. The evaluation is expected to be completed by the end of 2022/early 2023 and will assist UNRWA in identifying best practices, improving emergency operations and informing future emergency planning.

annex 1: list of contributors to the syria, lebanon and jordan emergency appeal

Canada

European Union

France

Germany

Ireland

Japan

Norway

Palestine

Private Sector Funding

Spain, Andalusia Government

Spain, Basque Government

Spain, Bizkaia Regional Government

Spain, Donosti City Council

Spain, Madrid Regional Government

Spain, Navarra Government

Spain, Valencia Government

Sweden

Switzerland

UNHCR

UNICEF

United States of America

WFP

endnotes

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- 3 OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview Syrian Arab Republic. 22 February 2022. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/document/2022-humanitarian-needs-overview-syrian-arab-republic>
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- 6 UNRWA, Relief and Social Services Department (RSSD), Crisis Monitoring Report – high frequency survey results, March 2022.
- 7 Created in 2010, REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme. REACH activities are conducted in support and within the framework of inter-agency coordination mechanisms at field and global levels to enable more efficient aid planning and response. <https://www.reach-initiative.org/>
- 8 UNRWA Protection Monitoring Report – Quarter 1 (Q1) 2022. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93973>
- 9 Information on the situation in the refugee community is based on UNRWA protection staff observations and from discussions with community leaders, women’s committees and people from the community.
- 10 Observation based on discussions with PRS during protection monitoring, meetings and legal aid counselling.
- 11 Please see, <https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/countries-and-territories/jordan/>
- 12 World Bank. 2022. *Jordan Economic Monitor - Spring 2022 : Global Turbulence Dampens Recovery and Job Creation*. Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37748>
- 13 Department of Statistics (DOS), The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Press / 2nd Quarter 2022. 31 August 2022. http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/unemployment_q22022/
- 14 World Bank. 2022. Jordan Overview: development news, research, data | World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/jordan/overview>
- 15 KAP is a closed refugee reception facility that was set up by the Government of Jordan in 2012 near Ar-Ramtha (Irbid Governorate) to receive refugees from Syria, including PRS. There is a limited presence of humanitarian actors in KAP due to reduced funding and UN Agencies and their implementing partners are only able to provide minimal services there.
- 16 Figures refer to funding received or advanced during the first half of 2022 and do not include carry forward funds. Figures do not include pledges made during the reporting period but not received.
- 17 This amount refers to the provision of in-kind fuel to 1,387 PRS and PRL families who received assistance in February 2022 as part of the 2021 winterization campaign.
- 18 This includes funds to be allocated to Syria and Jordan and an additional US\$ 502,398 not yet allocated.
- 19 The Syria HNO 2022 reports that Palestine refugees continue to be amongst the most affected communities in Syria, especially in the current socio-economic climate. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/hno_2022_rev-1.15.pdf

- 20 Please see, <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/under-secretary-general-humanitarian-affairs-and-emergency-relief-coordinator-mr-martin-griffiths-briefing-security-council-humanitarian-situation-syria-20-june-2022>
- 21 WFP Syria Country Brief, February 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/wfp-syria-country-brief-february-2022>
- 22 WFP Syria. Market Price Watch Bulletin, June 2022. <https://fscluster.org/syria/document/wfp-syria-price-bulletin-june-2022>
- 23 UNRWA Syria Crisis Monitoring Survey (May 2021).
- 24 Human Rights Council. 17 August 2022. Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (Advance Edited Version). <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/iici-syria/documentation>
- 25 WHO Briefing on COVID-19 Situation and Operational Response, April 2022.
- 26 Please note that rehabilitation work on the ground floor of the multi-purpose building in Yarmouk (for a health and distribution centre) is ongoing through project funds.
- 27 The UNRWA self-help approach for minor shelter repair in Syria directly involves the families whose shelters require repairs. With the Agency's technical support and supervision, families help prioritize repairs, identify local labourers to undertake the work (if they cannot carry out the repairs themselves) and oversee its implementation. This approach respects the dignity of refugee families, generates employment within the local economy and reduces the costs.
- 28 Please see, <https://economics.creditlibanais.com/Article/211177#en>
- 29 Please see, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-lebanon-economic-crisis-response-factsheet-july-2022>
- 30 Operational Portal: Syria Regional Refugee Response, UNHCR, 30 June 2022, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71>
- 31 UNRWA Registered Population Dashboard. <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaNTY2MjQ3OTMtMGM1YS00MWJmLTJhODgtN2RkODM5MzQ2ODQ1IiwidCI6IjI2MmY2YTQxLTlwZTk0NDE0MC04ZDNiLWZkZjVlZWNiNDE1NyIsImMiOiI9>
- 32 UNRWA, RSSD, Crisis Monitoring Report – high frequency survey results, March 2022.
- 33 WHO Health Brief, 28 June 2022. WHO Health Emergency Dashboard. <https://covid19.who.int/region/emro/country/lb>
- 34 Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccinations, Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations?country=LBN>
- 35 Supra, note 8.
- 36 REACH, Multi-sectoral needs assessment factsheet – Key Findings: Health, April 2022.
- 37 UNRWA Protection Monitoring Report – Quarter 1 (Q1) 2022. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93973>
- 38 Observation based on discussions with PRS during protection monitoring, meetings and legal aid counselling.
- 39 UNRWA LFO Protection Monitoring, Second Quarter (Q2) 2022.
- 40 This figure is lower than the number of PRS who received cash assistance during the second quarter of 2022 as a result of some families deactivating their files in June 2022 due to their return to Syria or for other unknown reasons. The second quarter cash distribution list is determined at the beginning of June.
- 41 UNRWA Vulnerability Assessment (VA), May 2017. The Jordan Field Office (JFO) is currently carrying out a new VA and the report is due to be completed in early 2023.
- 42 World Bank. Jordan's Economic Update — 14 April 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/jordan/publication/economic-update-april-2022>
- 43 World Bank. 2022. Jordan Economic Monitor - Spring 2022 : Global Turbulence Dampens Recovery and Job Creation. Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37748>
- 44 Department of Statistics (DOS), The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Press / 2nd Quarter 2022. 31 August 2022. http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/unemployment_q22022/

- 45 World Bank. 2022. Jordan Overview: development news, research, data | World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/jordan/overview>
- 46 Jordan has the second highest refugee population per capita in the world.
- 47 Please see, <https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/countries-and-territories/jordan/>
- 48 The GVB Network is an internal UNRWA JFO network that is integrated into the Agency's operations through GBV focal points embedded in the different offices and departments in JFO.
- 49 UNRWA measures food consumption through a methodology aligned with WFP and following the Food Security Sector's recommendations. Food consumption measurement is part of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) introduced by the Agency in 2018. It includes the following categories: (i) poor food consumption: households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy; (ii) borderline food consumption: households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week; (iii) acceptable food consumption: households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.
- 50 PDM data collection will start in the second half of 2022 and the results will be included in the Annual Operational Report.
- 51 'No stock-out of 12 tracer items' means that, at all times, there should be an adequate supply of 12 essential medications in all Agency health facilities.
- 52 The number of UNRWA students passing Grade 9 national exams exceeded the target due to a combination of transfers from private and government schools and increased support classes in Agency schools that resulted in an overall increase in the pass rate from 89.9 per cent in the previous school year to 94.3 per cent in the 2021/22 school year.
- 53 The number of students enrolled for PSS in the first quarter of 2022 was higher than the number of students enrolled in the second quarter. This discrepancy was due to dropout cases (246), student deaths (16), transfers to TVET (4), and transfers to other schools.
- 54 Material support is defined as a uniform, shoes, bags and stationery.
- 55 UNRWA accepted the enrolment of a limited number of Syrian students in Agency schools based on the available vacancies after registered Palestinian refugee students were enrolled.
- 56 The number of persons with disabilities approaching legal aid offices was lower than planned. UNRWA is unable to pre-determine and influence the profile of the clients who seek legal assistance, despite the fact that the legal aid offices are based in the CBOs where disability programmes are operated.
- 57 These include protection mainstreaming, disability inclusion, AVAC, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and humanitarian principles.
- 58 SFO monthly data collection (SFO mid-year report and factsheet are pending publication).
- 59 The FSRM team provides front-line staff, operating as a direct implementer for UNRWA programmes and activities, with security training that will support their functions in a hardship duty station. Training modules include Security Incident Reporting, Personal and Office Security Awareness, Evacuation Procedures and Drills, ERW Awareness, Convoy Procedures and First Aid.
- 60 PRL and PRS are not eligible to register with the Lebanese public health system. However, refugees in the middle income bracket tended to use private medical services before the current crisis. With the massive increase in the cost of medications, medical tests and hospitalisation treatment, and the absence of many medications on the local market, this group of refugees are now opting to seek treatment in UNRWA health centres.
- 61 Registration on the government's IMPACT platform is obligatory for everyone in Lebanon regardless of nationality.
- 62 This figure is not final. The second round of the Brevet exams will take place during the third quarter of 2022. As such, the total number of students graduating from the 2021/22 school year will be revised and included in the 2022 UNRWA Annual Operational Report.
- 63 This target has been updated to reflect the number of PRS students only, in line with the indicator.

64 EA funds support Palestine refugees' enrollment in this UNICEF programme.

65 This indicator reports only on cases managed directly by the protection team, mainly to support access to UNRWA services and a very small number of cases where someone has suffered a human rights violation and is requiring intervention from the protection team. The Agency manages many more protection cases through its RSSP.

66 This target has been revised based on the protection plan to deliver AVAC and PSEA training to staff.

67 El Buss and Nahr el-Bared (NBC) camps are not included. El Buss camp is supplied with water from the local Tyre municipality and the NBC reconstruction unit is responsible for supplying fuel to operate the water wells in NBC.

68 The 50 per cent target represents the percentage of front line staff trained and not all LFO staff.

69 The training combined theoretical lessons, short group exercises, online exercises and a simulation to ensure the programme is interactive using a variety of tools. The webinar was jointly facilitated by UNRWA FSRM Lebanon and the DSRM Senior Security Operations and Training Officer.

70 Retroactive payments are provided to PRS who are eligible to receive cash assistance but were not included in the initial (main) payment due to their records being added to the Refugee Registration Information System (RRIS) after the distribution lists were generated.

71 Syrian (non-Palestine) refugee students were enrolled in UNRWA schools at the beginning of the 2011 crisis in the spirit of refugee solidarity; however, this practice was stopped in 2013 due to the strain on resources. PRS continue to be enrolled and non-Palestine refugees who are already enrolled will continue their education until the completion of Grade 10.

72 The indicator and targets have been updated to reflect assistance, funded under this appeal, to PRS and Syrian students only.

73 'Other category' includes other persons eligible for UNRWA services or persons of other nationalities.

74 The wording of this indicator has been corrected from its original version.

75 The maintenance of a further eight installations during the reporting period was funded through other sources.

76 As three schools operate on a double shift basis and one operates on a single shift basis, administratively, there are seven school units.

77 Funding for this position is cost-shared between the Syria, Lebanon and Jordan EA and the oPt EA.

78 The cost of the external evaluation of UNRWA emergency appeals is shared between this appeal and the oPt appeal.



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دائرة التخطيط
الأونروا - عمان
العنوان البريدي: ص.ب: ١٤٠١٥٧، عمان ١١٨١٤
الأردن
هـ: ٥٨٠٢٥١٢ (٦ ٩٦٢+)

department of planning
unrwa headquarters - amman
po box 140157, amman 11814
jordan

t: (+962 6) 580 2512

www.unrwa.org

وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الأدنى | united nations relief and works agency for palestinian refugees in the near east