



UNICEF Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations

Humanitarian Situation Report

January - December 2024

unicef
for every child

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2024

Asinat, a second grader, values clean water and practices good hygiene. She lives with her family in Azraq refugee camp in Jordan. Since 2014, UNICEF has provided reliable water and sanitation services to nearly 42,000 Syrian refugees in the camp. ©UNICEF. Jude Al-Safadi Al-Azraq camp, Jordan.

Highlights

- In **Egypt**: 160,569 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support services.
- In **Iraq**: 20,000 children accessed formal or nonformal education, including early learning.
- In **Jordan**: 144,028 people were supported with accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs.
- In **Lebanon**: 425,302 children between the ages of 6 to 59 months were screened for wasting.
- In **Türkiye**: 59,758 women, girls and boys accessed gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions.

Situation in Numbers*

6,257,524
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

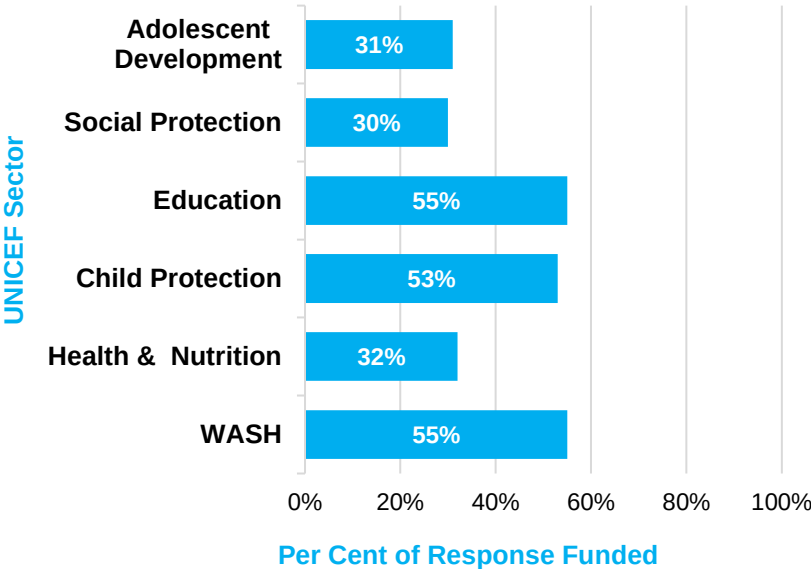
15,919,874
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

5,824,637
Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and
Stateless Persons
(3RP 2025)

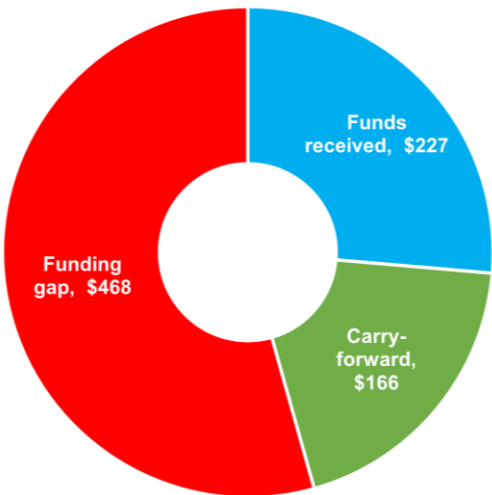
UNICEF Appeal 2024

US\$ 860.5 million

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Status in US\$



EGYPT

Funding Overview and Partnerships

During the reporting period, UNICEF Egypt appealed for US\$ 10.7 million and received US\$ 6.9 million under this HAC. This amount is separate from the 2023 carry-over of US\$ 2.5 million. The overall end-of-year funding gap stands at 33 per cent. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all partners for their contributions.¹

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Egypt is currently addressing the cross-border humanitarian consequences of two concurrent crises; the ongoing situations in Sudan and Gaza as well as the protracted crisis in Syria. The economic decline in Egypt is affecting vulnerable and marginalised groups and is expected to cause an increase in negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early marriage, and potentially an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) against more vulnerable groups.

The conflict in Sudan has resulted in over 1.2 million people entering Egypt since April 2023, of whom an estimated 40 per cent are children. Of these, 850,000 individuals have received pre-registration appointments, and 603,000 have been registered for assistance and protection by UNHCR, with 76 per cent being women and children. The number of children among these refugees constitutes approximately 42 per cent. These new arrivals are spread across various governorates, with the highest concentrations in Giza, Cairo, and Alexandria.²

There are 877,000 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Egypt. As of December 2024, this included 603,000 registered Sudanese refugees 148,000 registered Syrian refugees, 46,000 registered South Sudanese refugees, and 39,000 registered Eritrean refugees.³

In 2024, Egypt approved the Asylum of Foreigners law, marking the country's first legislation to regulate asylum and refugee affairs. The law establishes a Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs to oversee all matters related to refugees and asylum seekers.⁴

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), to ensure access to essential health services for the refugee population. A total of 299,993 consultations were provided to refugees at UNICEF-supported primary healthcare units (264,215 children under 15, 29,232 women, and 6,547

Situation in Numbers

658,000
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

1,400,000
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

877,000
registered refugees and
asylum-seeks
(UNHCR, December 2024)

¹ Funds that are pending allocation are rephased to 2025.

² UNHCR Egypt: Sudan Emergency Response Update, 15 January 2025 - Egypt | ReliefWeb

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

males over 15). This figure includes 83,052 Syrian refugees, 101,395 Sudanese, 6,048 Palestinians, and 36,062 individuals from other nationalities. Between January and October 2024, 40,132 children were vaccinated against polio and measles under the UNICEF-supported health programme. These services were primarily provided in the governorates of Alexandria, Beheira, Giza, Sharqia, Qalyubia, Menoufia, Damietta, Aswan, Ismailia, and North Sinai.

Additionally, 400 community workers were trained in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) within health facilities across various governorates to assist refugees from Syria and other vulnerable communities. In North Sinai, Aswan, and at the Sallum borders, 105 quarantine health workers received training in psychological first aid.

More than 300 female Community Health Workers (CHWs) from Syrian and Sudanese communities conducted over 30,000 outreach visits to more than 9,000 refugee families across 11 governorates. Furthermore, 115 Primary Health Units (PHUs) in these governorates, serving refugees, were equipped with essential medical equipment, and health workers received the necessary training.

Nutrition

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoHP and other UN agencies, supported the screening and referral of acute malnutrition in children aged 0 to 59 months, as well as in pregnant and breastfeeding women. Nearly 9,628 Sudanese children (5,006 boys and 4,622 girls) under the age of five were screened for malnutrition from January to December 2024 in Cairo, Giza, and Aswan. Of those screened, 275 children were identified with severe acute malnutrition and referred for further treatment. Additionally, 9,776 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months received guidance on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

UNICEF also assisted the MoHP in implementing the District Health Information System, which enables real-time monitoring and facilitates data-driven decision-making. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the capacity building of 905 health workers in essential nutrition interventions and provided the MoHP with the necessary quantity of therapeutic food and micronutrient supplements to deliver curative and preventive nutrition services effectively and in a timely manner.

WASH

UNICEF is coordinating the WASH Technical Working Group and providing support for the WASH response to meet the needs of Sudanese nationals and other nationalities.

UNICEF and its partners facilitated access to safe and sufficient drinking water for 516,840 people, half of whom are women and girls, and provided sanitation services at the two border ports along the Sudan-Egypt border.

UNICEF designed and procured gender-sensitive hygiene kits specifically tailored for both males and females. The female hygiene kits included dignity kits, which contain essential hygiene items catering to the needs of women and girls. Overall, more than 70,000 refugees benefited from this support.

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF conducted a thorough WASH services assessment, including healthcare waste management, in ten primary healthcare facilities in Aswan. In response to the assessment findings, UNICEF provided essential supplies for IPC, healthcare waste management, and water testing to the Aswan governorate. This support improved IPC measures and ensured the quality of water management. These PHUs collectively serve a population of 600,000 individuals, with a demographic distribution of 48.6 per cent females and 51.4 per cent males.

UNICEF supported local governorates to provide and maintain clean, gender-sensitive fixed and mobile sanitation facilities, with 50 such facilities established. Approximately 500,000 refugees and vulnerable host communities benefited from this support. About 10 per cent of the mobile toilets and rehabilitated WASH facilities are designed to include accessibility considerations for people with disabilities. To promote sustainability of the assistance provided, UNICEF has transferred the rehabilitated sanitation facilities and mobile toilets to the local governorate authorities.

The provision of hygiene supplies and clean sanitation facilities was accompanied by hygiene promotion and community awareness initiatives. UNICEF actively involves affected populations, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, in the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities, recognising that this involvement is crucial for success and relevance. For instance, feedback cards tailored for women and men are included in hygiene kits, and surveys are conducted to facilitate comprehensive feedback collection. This approach allows for continuous improvement and alignment of the response with community expectations and needs thus making interventions more accountable to affected populations.

Child Protection

By December 2024, UNICEF made significant progress in delivering essential child protection (CP) services to refugee, migrant, and host communities across 14 governorates in Egypt. Leveraging a network of nine fixed child-friendly spaces, four mobile units, and 89 family clubs within primary healthcare units, UNICEF strengthened multi-sectoral violence prevention and early detection platforms for at-risk children. A total of 160,569 children and caregivers (144,136 children and 16,433 caregivers; 94,176 females and 66,393 males), including 57,431 Syrians,⁵ engaged in non-specialised mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and positive parenting programmes. This represents a 138 per cent achievement against the target, driven by expanded service delivery points responding to concurrent emergencies. MHPSS programmes focused on children's emotional and psychological well-being while equipping caregivers with tools for positive parenting. They also created avenues for identifying children in need of specialised services.

Additionally, UNICEF invested in enhancing the quality of 12 specialised service centres in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Aswan, including strengthening the capacities of stakeholders and developing the case management information management system (IMS). Capacity development initiatives emphasised equity and gender approaches, covering case management and support for unaccompanied and separated children. The IMS, which is set to launch after security testing, standardises practices for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) supporting children on the move (COM)⁶ and marks a milestone towards integration into the national IMS. As a result of these efforts, 10,993 children (5,343 females and 5,650 males), including 1,279 Syrians,⁷ accessed specialised CP services, reflecting a 175 per cent increase from the 2024 target. Through a comprehensive case management approach, children benefited from advanced MHPSS and protection-based cash support, as well as referrals for health, education, and legal services.

UNICEF distributed 6,500 winterisation kits to 6,006 Sudanese refugees, 368 Syrians refugees, and 126 individuals from other nationalities. The CP programme also supported over 1,200 COM detained for irregular migration with MHPSS, health services, post-release guidance, and hygiene kits.

⁵ 57,431 Syrians, 40,416 Sudanese, 62,077 host community, and 645 from other nationalities.

⁶ More information on COM can be found here: <https://www.unicef.org/child-protection/migrant-displaced-children>

⁷ 1,279 Syrians, 8,953 Sudanese, 496 host community, and 265 from other nationalities.

Furthermore, UNICEF promoted evidence-based programming by finalising a data policy brief on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) for advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts. The 2024 Rapid CP Assessment has been completed with UNHCR and the review of COM cases in compliance with Standard Operating Procedures also further informed CPiE programming.

In parallel, UNICEF utilised interactive tools to foster community engagement and create safe, inclusive spaces for discussing sensitive issues. By employing these methods, 1,122 community members in humanitarian contexts comfortably expressed their views and concerns about GBV in a supportive environment through art therapy, interactive games, role plays, and awareness workshops. As a result, over 70 per cent of the targeted populations could identify at least five key messages related to GBV risk mitigation and prevention, focusing on understanding gender, recognising different forms and harmful effects of GBV, implementing strategies to address these issues, and promoting equal care for boys and girls. Lastly, 282 GBV survivors accessed specialised services.

Education

As of November 2024, there were 291,029 refugee school-aged children (3-17 years) in Egypt, of whom 203,121 (69 per cent) are Sudanese. UNICEF established 24 learning spaces and 30 community kindergartens, reaching 472 Sudanese and Egyptian children in host communities aged 4-6, as well as 2,773 newly arrived Sudanese children aged 6-12 (52 per cent girls) as of December 2024. These community kindergartens provide educational activities that promote children's cognitive and social-emotional development, preparing them for school. The learning spaces offer a range of educational services, including academic catch-up classes to bridge the learning gap caused by displacement, as well as recreational and life skills education. UNICEF plans to scale up these models to 60 kindergarten classrooms and 70 learning spaces in 2025, to accommodate more Sudanese children.

UNICEF also supported 15,000 Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Syrian children (50 per cent girls estimated) in accessing pre-primary education through cash grants. This initiative complements the efforts of other development partners to ensure the educational rights of refugees and migrants.

To further improve the quality of community learning centres run by refugee communities, UNICEF is in the process of launching the Community Learning Centres Improvement Programme, targeting 23 centres. As part of its inclusion efforts, UNICEF supported the provision of catch-up classes in six different subjects for 1,964 South Sudanese children in grades 8 and 12 enrolled in community learning centres, preparing them to attend their national exams.

UNICEF continued to provide equitable access to online learning through the Learning Passport.⁸ A total of 6,273 children (85 per cent girls) accessed the Learning Passport in 2024, including 788 Sudanese, 5,423 Egyptian, and 62 children from other nationalities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) initiated the offline Learning Passport programme to support vulnerable children in host communities. This programme targets 780 community schools. In 2024, 815 teachers across 506 community schools in five governorates were trained by UNICEF on technology-enhanced instruction, station rotation methodologies, and coaching, benefiting an estimated 17,710 vulnerable students.

Given the prolonged conflicts in the region, UNICEF strengthened advocacy for the inclusion of refugees and migrants in public schools by establishing the UN Task Team for Inclusion in Public Schools. A joint advocacy plan has been developed, laying a strong foundation for the work in 2025. UNICEF also

⁸ More information on the Learning Passport programme can be found here.

continued to co-lead the education in emergencies sector, strengthening the Education Working Group by establishing a 5Ws (Who, What, Where, When, and for Whom) comprehensive situation data analysis and a refreshed workplan.

Social Protection

In 2024, UNICEF conducted a series of assessments to better understand the situation of the Sudanese displaced population in Egypt, with a particular focus on children. These assessments monitored the population's evolving circumstances, housing conditions, legal and employment statuses, and access to services such as education, healthcare, and psychosocial support.⁹

Key findings highlighted critical challenges: nearly all children (99 per cent) were enrolled in schools in Sudan, yet almost half (45 per cent) are no longer enrolled in Egypt. Additionally, 39 per cent of children were reported to suffer from psychological issues stemming from the war in Sudan and their displacement. The results were shared with development partners, donors, and key stakeholders to advocate for increased resource mobilisation, to highlight their most pressing needs, and to ultimately enhance their access to services. The results from all survey rounds and focus group discussions were compiled into a publicly accessible brief available on the UNICEF Egypt webpage. However, there remains a strong need for ongoing needs assessments to address the rapidly changing circumstances of refugees and migrants.

Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF continued its efforts to implement “Meshwary” (“My Journey” in Arabic) in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and private sector partners. By focusing on marginalised communities, particularly in rural and remote areas, the Meshwary programme ensures equitable access to opportunities, targeting the most marginalised populations, including migrants and refugees. The programme plays a crucial role in reducing disparities and fostering youth inclusion. It targets young people aged 10 to 24 years and aims to promote their socio-economic empowerment through a range of skills training, including life skills, employability skills, and entrepreneurial skills.

The programme operates in 20 governorates, with more than 20 youth centres in each governorate. A total of 10,551 non-Egyptians (4,617 females, 3,934 males) participated in the programme. This includes 3,765 Sudanese, 5,054 Syrians, and 1,732 individuals from other nationalities.

Additionally, the Sports for Development (Maharty Lyaqty) project reached 1,200 adolescent girls from Sudanese, Syrian, and Yemeni communities. The training programme was delivered through various gaming and sporting activities, which helped strengthen skills such as communication, negotiation, critical thinking, creativity, and personal empowerment, including self-awareness, self-management, and self-confidence. Furthermore, the programme enhanced knowledge and skills related to empathy, resilience, respect for diversity, and active participation.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

Gender mainstreaming was a key focus throughout the response, particularly through WASH and the Girls' Empowerment Initiative 'Dawwie'. In collaboration with WASH programme partners, the programme integrated a gender-responsive approach by providing safe, well-situated portable latrines and sex-segregated toilets at the Sudan-Egypt border, adequate lighting, and privacy for women- and

⁹ Key findings from the assessments can be found [here](#).

girl-friendly sanitation facilities with provisions for menstrual health (MH). Safe spaces for children were set up to foster socialisation and provide protection and integration, where Dawwie gender-transformative tools were used for storytelling. Dawwie storytelling circles, viewing clubs, intergenerational dialogues, and digital learning took place in the learning hubs, reaching approximately 450 refugee boys, girls, and parents in Aswan, Giza, and Alexandria (from the following nationalities: Eritreans, Sudanese, Syrians, Yemenis, Djiboutians, and Palestinians).

As part of the Sudanese response, the Positive Parenting programme, in partnership with the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), enhanced the capacity of 148 master trainers on gender-transformative/responsive parenting during times of crisis in five governorates: Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, Qalyubia, and Aswan. The content, based on five thematic areas, focused on positive discipline, health and nutrition, emotional and psychological support, and caring for caregivers. A cascade model was applied to transfer the gained knowledge and skills to 15,574 community health workers (Sudanese and host communities), reaching Sudanese parents on positive parenting during emergency situations.

To further strengthen community dialogue on social dynamics and enhance the well-being of children and families, UNICEF, in partnership with Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) such as the Bishopric of Public, Ecumenical and Social Service (BLESS), Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt, and the International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research (IICPSR, Al Azhar University), systematically supports efforts to enhance the capacity of religious leaders on gender-transformative/responsive parenting during times of crisis. This initiative aims to reach the most marginalised children and their families. A cascade model is applied where religious leaders transfer their gained knowledge to 14,000 Sudanese on positive parenting during emergencies through parenting sessions. Using the five thematic areas, the content focuses on caring for the caregivers, positive discipline, health and nutrition, and emotional and psychological support in emergencies. To date, the programme has reached a total of 1,250 religious leaders.

To further improve social cohesion, and as part of the Sudanese response, approximately 30 Sudanese and Egyptian religious leaders and Sunday School Servants were trained on Positive Parenting during times of emergency. This training is part of the cascade modality, where the religious leaders will reach 4,000 Sudanese families with parenting and WASH messages.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Localisation

AAP is foundational in upholding human dignity by ensuring communities are actively engaged in decisions that affect them, thus respecting their autonomy and rights. Within UNICEF interventions, AAP is integral to understanding community needs and capacities, which facilitates tailored and successful responses. By promoting participation, AAP fosters local ownership and resilience among communities.

In response to the influx of Sudanese refugees into Egypt, the MoHP hotline has been reinforced to provide refugees with essential life-saving information and services. This initiative aims to promote available services and educate refugees on preventive measures, such as Egypt's achievement of polio-free status. Additionally, the hotline serves as a vital feedback mechanism, allowing refugees to voice concerns and seek information. To enhance service delivery, five asylum-seeking and refugee agents were trained to effectively respond to calls from diverse community members. From January to June 2024, the hotline received 7,346 calls from various community members, including 1,230 Syrians, 432 Palestinians, 409 Sudanese, and 4,059 foreigners with unspecified nationalities. Approximately 92 per cent of the queries were regarding national health initiatives, where affected people were requesting more information about the eligibility criteria to access such health services.

In the last quarter of 2024, MoHP reviewed its hotline activation. The strategy and plans for around 32 different hotlines are undergoing a redesign to merge some of the hotline channels and improve the communication flows to be more interactive and responsive.

Between 1 October 2024 and 31 December 2024, feedback from 437 recipients of hygiene kits was collected through feedback cards to evaluate satisfaction levels, unmet needs, and overall relevance. The findings revealed that 50 per cent of respondents reported the kits met their basic needs, 38 per cent expressed partial satisfaction, and 12 per cent were dissatisfied. Recommendations from the analysis focus on refining kit contents, improving feedback mechanisms, and exploring more adaptable distribution models to better align with community needs. This feedback emphasises the importance of responsive and tailored approaches to enhance future distributions.

For education, to ensure transparency and accountability, UNICEF's implementing partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) utilised multiple feedback channels, including its Facebook page, accountability hotlines, project phone lines, WhatsApp numbers, and physical complaint boxes, to facilitate two-way communication with beneficiaries. CRS received 3,675 pieces of feedback. The majority (3,672) were enquiries, primarily from new applicants seeking information about Kindergarten (KG) grant¹⁰ registration and eligibility, as well as logistical clarifications. All enquiries were addressed promptly, ensuring beneficiaries received the required information or guidance. Additionally, three complaints were recorded, involving concerns about grant amounts, registration issues, and documentation requirements. CRS responded to each complaint by providing tailored solutions, such as scheduling new appointments, clarifying eligibility criteria, or addressing procedural concerns, thereby reinforcing trust and responsiveness in service delivery.

For child protection, 130,335 individuals have been reached with information on access to child protection services. This achievement is a result of targeted efforts to disseminate critical information through various channels, including face-to-face counselling through case management services, the distribution of communication materials such as brochures and posters strategically placed in child-friendly spaces, family clubs, and other community hubs. These materials ensure that vulnerable children and their families are aware of available services, enhancing their ability to access protection mechanisms and case management support as needed.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF leads the Nutrition Thematic Working Group, the WASH Technical Working Group, the Education Thematic Working Group and the Child Protection sub-sectoral Technical Working Group. UNICEF is also co-chairing the Information Management Working Group with UNHCR. UNICEF also actively participates in and contributes to the Health, Protection Thematic Working Group, as well as the Inter-agency Coordination Group.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

[Rafeef's Resilience: Finding Hope Through Art | UNICEF Egypt](#)

¹⁰ The KG grant is an education cash grant that children of all nationalities are eligible for. Children must be enrolled in kindergarten (ages 3 to 6 years) in Ministry of Education public or private schools, Ministry of Social Solidarity pre-schools, or refugee community schools in Egypt.

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Egypt	UNICEF and IPs Response		
Sector	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report
Health			
# of children vaccinated against polio	329,000	40,132 ¹¹	15,458
# of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	438,750	299,993 ¹²	176,509
Nutrition			
# of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	13,525	9,235 ¹³	4,619
# of children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	100	275 ¹⁴	154
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	9,750	9,776	5,399
WASH			
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	350,000	516,840 ¹⁵	166,840
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	350,000	1,195,210 ¹⁶	845,210
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA			
# of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	67,600	160,569 ¹⁷	93,493
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	7,000	1,404 ¹⁸	986
# of children who have received individual case management	4,000	10,993 ¹⁹	5,045

11 No national polio campaigns were conducted from January to December 2024, except for routine immunization at primary health units.

12 The target was initially overestimated, and due to the evolving situation, the actual number of arriving refugees that arrived in Egypt was lower than expected.

13 Ibid

14 Through screening activities at the MoHP facilities, 154 cases of wasting were identified.

15 The increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers crossing into Egypt, along with the host communities at the borders, has contributed to the growing demand for services.

16 Ibid

17 A total of 160,569 children and caregivers (144,136 children and 16,433 caregivers; 94,176 females and 66,393 males), including 57,431 Syrians, participated in non-specialised MHPSS and positive parenting programs. This represents a 138 per cent increase from the target, driven by expanded service delivery points in response to concurrent emergencies.

18 1,122 community members in humanitarian contexts participated in GBV prevention interventions. Of those, 70 per cent were able to identify at least five key messages related to GBV risk mitigation and prevention, focusing on understanding gender, recognising different forms and harmful effects of GBV, implementing strategies to address these issues, and promoting equal care for boys and girls. Additionally, 282 GBV survivors accessed specialised services. UNICEF ECO plans to contextualise GBV programmes in emergencies in 2025 to better meet the unique needs of affected populations.

19 10,993 children (5,343 females and 5,650 males), including 1,279 Syrians, accessed specialised child protection services, reflecting a 175 per cent increase from the 2024 target.

# of children and caregivers benefitting from winterization	20,000	6,500 ²⁰	6,500
Education and ADAP			
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	25,800	9,410 ²¹	0
# of children receiving education cash grants	12,000	15,000 ²²	15,000
Social Protection & Cash Transfers			
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	4,000	0 ²³	0
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)			
# affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	100,000	267,576 ²⁴	260,230
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	500,000	5,068 ²⁵	4,474

20 UNICEF distributed 6,500 winterisation kits to 6,006 Sudanese, 368 Syrians, and 126 individuals from other nationalities. Additional funding is essential to support Syrians, Sudanese, and other vulnerable populations, as most of the winterisation funds received in 2024 were designated specifically for Palestinians.

21 5,209 children benefited from catch-up classes, including 472 in the 30 KG classrooms, 2,773 in the 24 learning spaces, and 1,964 in CLSSs, and 4,201 in the ADAP.

22 This was overachieved to accommodate the increasing number of Sudanese children.

23 Both cash transfer programmes (joint WFP-UNICEF and UNHCR-UNICEF) ended in December 2023. Additionally, due to funding gaps, there were no cash-based interventions in 2024 until December 2024.

24 The breakdown of this number includes the number of people reached with information on UNICEF-supported services:

Health Services: 7,346 people were reached through the MoHP hotline, providing Sudanese and other refugees with information on access to health services.

Education Services: 129,895 people received information on access to education services from CRS and OHF.

Child Protection Services: 130,335 people were reached with information on access to child protection services and case management.

25 The breakdown of this number includes the number of people providing feedback or asking questions on UNICEF-supported services:

Hygiene Kits Feedback: Feedback from 437 recipients of hygiene kits was collected using feedback cards.

Education Services Feedback: 3,675 individuals lodged feedback or asked questions regarding education services through CRS.

362 individuals provided feedback or asked questions regarding education services through OHF.

This indicator has encountered some challenges:

Hotline Service Redesign: The hotline service experienced interruptions in the last quarter of 2024 as the MoHP initiated a comprehensive review of its 32 hotlines. Plans are underway to streamline operations by merging channels and redesigning communication flows to enhance interactivity and responsiveness.

Promotion Limitations: Sensitivities around promoting refugee-specific services have limited the wide-scale promotion of the hotline and related feedback mechanisms. UNICEF is actively engaging in high-level advocacy to address these constraints and is exploring the development of UNICEF-hosted feedback mechanisms in collaboration with local NGOs and civil society organisations.

IRAQ

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2024, UNICEF Iraq required US\$ 7.78 million for its humanitarian response to Syrian refugees but was only 29 per cent funded, which included nearly US\$ 270,000 in funds carried over from the previous year.

UNICEF sincerely thanks all donors for their generous contributions, which are crucial in providing much-needed support to children and women, especially the most vulnerable and hardest to reach. The funding shortfall in Iraq for humanitarian action targeting Syrian refugee children could have severe consequences, including limited access to healthcare and nutrition, increased school dropouts, and poor sanitation. Additionally, it may exacerbate economic hardships, pushing children into labour and undermining their overall development.

Funds are essential to maintain vital services for vulnerable women and children, as well as to strengthen government capacities for a smooth transition in basic service delivery for refugees. Without support to enhance government capacity and address the urgent needs of refugees, the risks to children and women will be dire, threatening to undo the progress made in recent years and endangering thousands of lives.

Situation in Numbers

123,177
children in need
(HAC 2024)

278,600
people in need
(HAC 2024)

327,000
Registered refugees and
asylum seekers
(UNHCR December 2024)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

By the end of 2024, Iraq was hosting over 327,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom are Syrians (over 295,000), with most residing in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).²⁶ Approximately 72 per cent of refugees live in urban areas, and 41 per cent are children under 18. Since January 2024, UNHCR has registered a total of 11,357 newly arrived individuals in Iraq, of whom 90 per cent are Syrians. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent in the number of newly registered refugees and asylum-seekers compared to the same period last year (4,376). The movement of refugees, primarily from northeast Syria, has been driven by the security situation, limited access to basic services, and poor living conditions.²⁷

According to the 2024 UNHCR Return Intention Survey, 93 per cent of Syrian refugees in Iraq stated they did not intend to return to Syria within the next 12 months. Key reasons for this decision included safety and security concerns (80 per cent) and a lack of livelihood opportunities (70 per cent) in Syria. Other significant concerns were inadequate basic services (30 per cent) and the risk of conscription (24 per cent). Given these challenges, alongside ongoing instability in northeast Syria, the prospect of refugee returns remains highly unlikely, meaning refugees in Iraq will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance.²⁸

²⁶ UNHCR Iraq Factsheet, September 2024

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/109624>

Due to ongoing funding shortfalls and the prolonged nature of the refugee crisis, UNICEF has continued transferring responsibility for service provision to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). However, the KRG also faced funding limitations, hindering its ability to meet the needs of refugees. As a result, refugee camps are experiencing significant gaps in essential services, including WASH, health, nutrition, education, and child protection. It is important to note that the UN response is transitioning away from direct service delivery and support to refugee camps, as part of the humanitarian transition agreed upon by the Humanitarian Country Team in 2022. Therefore, more focus is now being placed on supporting Syrian refugees through the capacity building of local authorities to provide services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in procuring essential life-saving vaccines, benefiting both the host community and refugees equally. This also involved strengthening the cold-chain system, enhancing storage capacities, and improving vaccine management.

UNICEF assisted local health authorities in vaccinating 4,414 children (2,163 girls), representing 28 per cent of the targeted population, against polio. Additionally, 3,651 children (1,789 girls), or 59 per cent of the target, were vaccinated against measles. Furthermore, 7,638 children (3,740 girls) received a supplementary dose of Vitamin A. UNICEF increased its efforts to support Syrian refugees by strengthening the capacity of local health authorities to provide routine immunisation services. This effort focuses on service providers in primary healthcare centres near the camps, as most primary healthcare centres within the camps were closed and integrated into the local healthcare system in collaboration with local health authorities. Capacity development also includes microplanning for immunisation and the integration of the District Health Information System for immunisation. However, the lack of continued humanitarian support and the closure of camps remained significant challenges to addressing the urgent healthcare needs of children, women, and families.

Nutrition

Similar to the health response, the nutrition response was constrained by a lack of funding, which prevented the achievement of targets. UNICEF supported service provision to refugees by strengthening the capacity of local and national health authorities' nutrition supply chains, as well as building local capacities to conduct growth monitoring and IYCF counselling. These efforts helped ensure the delivery of quality nutrition services to both Syrian refugees and host communities living around the camps. Available funds allowed UNICEF to reach 1,150 caregivers with IYCF counselling (31 per cent of the target) through trained healthcare providers in primary healthcare centres.

Additionally, UNICEF supported nutrition rehabilitation centres in hospital paediatric wards, providing necessary treatment for severely acutely malnourished cases with medical complications through the provision of F75 and F100 therapeutic formulas. At primary healthcare centres near the camps, UNICEF supplied Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food.

UNICEF helped official counterparts monitor the growth of 6,640 children (3,250 girls), among whom 42 children (22 girls) were diagnosed with wasting and received the required treatment. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the digitalisation of nutrition data collected through primary healthcare centres. This initiative is part of strengthening the Health Management Information System and building system resilience, ensuring more efficient and reliable data management for improved health and nutrition outcomes.

Child Protection

UNICEF worked closely with the government to deliver vital child protection and GBV services in both refugee camps and non-camp areas across the Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaymaniyah governorates. This close collaboration ensured a coordinated and effective response to the needs of refugee children and families.

Child protection services were delivered through both static and mobile teams, enabling greater reach and flexibility in addressing the diverse needs of the population.

Over the course of the year, 12,633 children (6,260 girls) received mental health and psychosocial support. Additionally, 984 children (432 girls) received individualized case management from government social workers using the CP IMS+ system, ensuring accurate and efficient tracking of cases. A dedicated programme for adolescent girls and their mothers reached 5,023 adolescent girls, improving their knowledge and awareness of available help and resources.

Parenting education initiatives reached 1,320 parents (904 women), empowering caregivers with the knowledge and skills needed to create a safe environment for children and protect them from exploitation, abuse, and neglect – issues that are particularly prevalent in times of crisis. Community and school-based awareness activities, in tandem with parenting education, helped address the root causes of violence and abuse, contributing to behavioural shifts and reducing the risks to children's protection.

Awareness-raising sessions empowered 13,140 refugees (3,970 girls, 4,033 boys, 2,841 women, 2,296 men) with critical information on child protection, including the identification and prevention of abuse, as well as how to access available support services.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting mechanism became accessible in 2024 to children and their families in KRI, including Syrian refugees. UNICEF collaborated with implementing partners, camp management and local government authorities to establish a secure platform for reporting instances of SEA misconduct. UNICEF is evaluating partners' capacity for PSEA using the UN common tool. Based on these assessments, efforts are being made to enhance partners' capacities through targeted training and induction meetings.

Education

The education response for Syrian refugee children faced significant funding challenges, with a 96 per cent shortfall. Despite this, UNICEF supported over 20,000 Syrian refugee children (40 per cent of the target), half of whom were girls. Through the 3RP and other resources, UNICEF's support included school renovations, distribution of supplies (such as student kits, desks, and whiteboards), teacher training, remedial classes, and back to learning campaigns. The latter helped identify 924 out-of-school refugee children and supported their re-enrolment in formal education. The integration of refugee

children into host community schools, strengthened by programmes like School-Based Management,²⁹ played a key role in stretching limited resources and maximizing impact.

UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Education in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to implement the Refugee Education Integration Policy up to grade six, reaching over 45,050 Syrian refugee children, including 24,487 girls, across Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dohuk. This initiative provided access to both formal and non-formal education, early learning, and individual learning materials. UNICEF also trained 1,000 teachers and facilitators in pedagogy, mental health, and psychosocial support. Minor rehabilitation of eight camp schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah was completed in Q2 2024.

Looking ahead, UNICEF plans to enhance educational access for refugee children and adolescents, particularly out-of-school learners, through alternative programmes, catch-up classes, and Kurdish language courses to aid integration into host community schools. Digitalization initiatives for interactive learning and teacher training platforms are also priorities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Due to a significant funding gap of 79 per cent in 2024, UNICEF could only achieve 13 per cent of the target for providing access to safe drinking water. However, 10,800 refugees (5,490 women/girls and 4,900 children) gained access to affordable and safe drinking water through the rehabilitation of the Kherababik drinking water treatment plant in Dohuk.

Over 50 per cent of the sanitation target was met, with 17,280 refugees (8,800 women/girls and 9,030 children) gaining access to appropriate sanitation services. This was achieved through the provision, installation, and operation of two 75 m³/day wastewater treatment systems at emergency hospitals in Dohuk and Zakho.

Additionally, 1,780 students (620 girls and 1,160 boys) from five schools now have access to safe sanitation, protection for girls, and handwashing facilities through a solar-powered system in Dohuk. Further, 3,000 youth and adolescents (approximately 800 of whom are refugees) benefited from a climate-resilient solar system at the Domiz Youth Centre in Dohuk.

Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement, and Accountability to Affected Populations

A total of 50,000 people (59 per cent of the targeted children, caregivers, and community members) were reached with timely and life-saving information. This includes an estimated 18,000 individuals (55 per cent female) within the refugee community who were reached with awareness about the inclusion of persons with disabilities, addressing stigma, and removing barriers to their active participation. UNICEF in Iraq strengthened networks to raise awareness and address the concerns of Syrian refugees regarding child rights, education, and protection issues. With funds received under the appeal, a KRI campaign empowered 32,000 community members (43 per cent female) from refugee communities with awareness about the adverse impacts of climate change.

²⁹ This is a programme designed to decentralize education decision-making by increasing parental community involvement in schools.

Back-to-learning and protection interventions engaged 4,605 community members (2,318 females), reaching 92 per cent of the target, in reflective dialogue through community platforms to mobilize and engage with identified children and their caregivers, facilitating their safe return to school. Moreover, 43 per cent of the targeted individuals (5,416 people, including 3,141 females) utilized SBC platforms and sessions to share their concerns and ask questions through Kobo, Back to Learning, and similar platforms.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Following the phasing out of clusters, UNICEF handed over WASH activities in camps to the Kurdistan Regional Government, while all camps in federal Iraq were closed by the government. UNICEF supported both federal Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government in establishing WASH Working Groups (WWGs). These WWGs are led by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Public Municipalities in federal Iraq and by the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism, alongside the General Directorate of Water and Sewerage in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. WWGs are temporary sector coordinating bodies that will transition into long-term governance and regulatory frameworks for the WASH sector. UNICEF continues to provide technical guidance to government officials and implementing partners on capacity-building interventions, supported by the Global WASH Cluster. This includes enhancing the government's ability to monitor and analyse WASH service delivery using digital tools and data systems to improve decision-making. UNICEF is also developing a roadmap for transitioning WWGs into permanent regulatory bodies with clear mandates, resources, and staffing, while advocating for their integration into national and sub-national governance structures to ensure sustainability. Additionally, partnerships with local NGOs and civil society organizations are being increased to build capacity and promote localized responses across sectors.

In Dohuk, the Association of Netherlands Municipalities, UNHCR, UNICEF and local water and municipal directorates are collaborating to integrate refugee camps with the host community, while these directorates also deliver basic WASH services in the camps.

While there is no direct equivalent structure for child protection within the government, UNICEF supported the institutionalization of child protection functions within the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This includes establishing child protection units at sub-national levels to strengthen capacity for prevention and response to child protection issues. Child protection committees were set up in each governorate of the Kurdistan Region, where the government chairs meetings with both government and civil society participants. Refugee response is a key agenda item in all these meetings, marking a significant step in transitioning from cluster to government/sector-led coordination for child protection in KRI.

The expansion of the Refugee Education Integration Policy was crucial in enabling the government to take responsibility for refugee education through the regular education system, with success reflected in increased enrolment numbers. However, due to the financial crises arising from budget disputes between Erbil and Baghdad, continued support is needed in 2024. The modality for providing education to displaced children in KRI remains uncertain, although it may continue for a limited period.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

X (formerly Twitter): 2 January 2024- Jeelan, a 13-year-old refugee girl residing in Domiz refugee camp changed her life after participating in the Adolescent Girls' Toolkit course. Link can be found [here](#)

X (formerly Twitter): 14 January 2024 – A parenting programme is implemented by the Directorate of Social Affairs in Erbil with UNICEF's support and funding from the Isle of Man government. See [video](#)

X (formerly Twitter): 16 January 2024 – Back to Learning programme for refugee students in Duhok. Link can be found [here](#)

X (formerly Twitter): 18 January 2024 - Supporting the education efforts for Syrian refugee children in Darashakran refugee camp. See [video](#)

X (formerly Twitter): 12 February 2024 – Remedial classes for Syrian children in Darashakran camp. See [video](#).

X (formerly Twitter) 25 February 2024 – Back to Learning programme in KRI – See [video](#)

X (formerly Twitter) 28 February 2024 - HIS for the Back to Learning programme in KRI. link can be found [here](#)

X (formerly Twitter) 7 March 2024 - Remedial classes in Barika Refugee camp. See [video](#)

Instagram: 2 January 2024 - Adolescent Girls Toolkit course at the child protection centre in Domiz refugee camp. Link can be found [here](#).

Instagram: 14 January 2024 - Empowering parents and caregivers with practical tools and techniques through a parenting program. See [video](#).

Instagram: 15 January 2024 - Back to a Learning programme for refugee children. Link can be found [here](#).

Instagram: 18 January 2024 - Supporting the education efforts for Syrian refugee children in Darashakran refugee camp. See [video](#).

Instagram: 12 February 2024 – Remedial classes for Syrian children in Darashakran camp. See [video](#).

Instagram: 28 February 2024 - HIS for the Back to Learning programme in KRI. link can be found [here](#).

Instagram: 25 February 2024 – Back to Learning programme in KRI – See [video](#).

Instagram: 7 March 2024 - Remedial classes in Barika Refugee camp. See [video](#)

Facebook: 2 January 2024 - Adolescent Girls Toolkit course at the child protection centre in Domiz refugee camp. Link can be found [here](#).

Facebook: 14 January 2024 - Empowering parents and caregivers with practical tools and techniques through a parenting program. See [video](#).

Facebook: 15 January 2024 - Back to a Learning programme for refugee children. Link can be found [here](#).

Facebook: 18 January 2024 - Supporting the education efforts for Syrian refugee children in Darashakran refugee camp. See [video](#).

Facebook: 22 February 2024 - HIS for the Back to Learning programme in KRI. link can be found [here](#).

Facebook: 12 February – Remedial classes in Darasakran camp. Link can be found [here](#).

Facebook: 25 February 2024 – Back to Learning programme in KRI – See [video](#).

Facebook: 7 March 2024 - Remedial classes in Barika Refugee camp. See [video](#)

Human Interest Story: [The Back to Learning Campaign Builds a Brighter Future for the Children | UNICEF Iraq](#) Education 15 February 2024

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Iraq	UNICEF and IPs Response		
Sector	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report
Health ³⁰			
# of children vaccinated against polio	15,580	4,414	0
# of children vaccinated against measles	6,232	3,651	0
# of newborns reached through the home visit program	1,833	612	0
Nutrition ³¹			
# of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	15,580	1,150	0
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	3,660	6,640	0
# of children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	155	42	0
Education ³²			
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	50,000	20,000	12,461
# of children receiving individual learning materials	50,000	6,000	6,000
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA			
# teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	1,000	809	358
# of MHPSS services established and provided to support the well-being of teachers, students and refugees.	1,000	880	441
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	12,000	12,633	8,091
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	5,000	5,023	3,054
# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	99,000	59,532 ³³	28,882
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene ³⁴			
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	85,000	10,800	800
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	30,000	17,280	0

30 The Health and Nutrition sections transitioned away from direct service delivery to refugee camps, with a primary focus on strengthening the health system in 2024.

31 The Health and Nutrition sections transitioned away from direct service delivery to refugee camps, with a primary focus on strengthening the health system in 2024.

32 Education targets could not be achieved because this component was not fully funded through the appeal.

33 Due to funding shortages, the target for this indicator was not achieved.

34 Although UNICEF key interventions continue to support Syrian refugees in communities, schools, academic institutions, and youth centres, the target was not achieved due to a significant lack of funding and the shift in donor priorities towards development programming rather than humanitarian response.

Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP) ³⁵			
# of affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	85,000	32,000	50,000
# of people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	5,000	4,605	4,605
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	12,500	5,416	5,416

35 Targets in this section were not achieved because this component was not fully funded under this HAC.

JORDAN

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for US\$ 170.7 million to sustain services for vulnerable children and their families in Jordan. By the end of 2024, UNICEF Jordan secured US\$ 60.3 million in contributions. With a carry-forward sum of US\$ 17.13 million, UNICEF Jordan's funding gap by end year was US\$ 94.13 million (55 per cent).

UNICEF appreciates the generous support from the following donors: Canada, France, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the US. UNICEF sincerely thanks all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Thirteen years since the outbreak of the Syrian refugee crisis, Jordan continues to host over 1.3 million Syrians, including 611,473 refugees registered with UNHCR.³⁶ Currently, over 80 per cent of refugees live in host communities. The remaining 125,905 Syrian refugees reside in camps, including 75,811 in Za'atari camp, 42,938 in Azraq camp, 6,859 in the Emirati Jordanian camp (EJC), and 297 in Garden camp.³⁷ Over half of refugees living in camps are children.³⁸ Jordan also provides refuge to 63,915 non-Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR³⁹ and around 2.4 million Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA.⁴⁰

On 8 December 2024, the former government in Syria fell after 54 years of rule. Given the continued volatility of the circumstances in Syria, the UN is currently not promoting large-scale voluntary repatriation to Syria and reiterates the need for host countries to maintain the principle of nonrefoulement.⁴¹

From the end of November 2024 onwards, around 18,000 Syrians have returned to Syria from Jordan (among these, around 2,800 are registered refugees),⁴² while many refugees are adopting a "wait-and-see" approach, given uncertainty around safety, stability, and access to essential services like healthcare and education in Syria.⁴³ Additionally, the 8,000 residents of Rukban, a highly vulnerable settlement on the border between Jordan and Syria, also have the ability to return to their locations within Syria.⁴⁴

Situation in Numbers

1,475,871

children in need
(HAC 2024)

2,829,304

people in need
(HAC 2024)

589,159

registered refugees
(UNHCR, January 2025)

36 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 Dec 2024

37 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 Dec 2024

38 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 Dec 2024

39 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 Dec 2024

40 Where We Work | UNRWA

41 Position on Returns to the Syrian Arab Republic | Refworld

42 Interior Minister Highlights 18K Syrian Returns, Border Activity

43 UNHCR

44 [Thousands of Syrians escape horrific conditions of besieged camp | The Independent](#)

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continues to address malnutrition in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps with the support of its implementing partner. Areas of focus include integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), provision of supplementary food (Plumpynut) for treatment of malnutrition, and IYCF activities that promote optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices for infants.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, screened 10,083 children, providing 40,331 screenings (51 per cent girls), and 5,447 pregnant and/or lactating women for malnutrition, out of which 34 children (54 per cent girls) had severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 138 children (53 per cent girls) had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). UNICEF supported treatment for the SAM and MAM cases, with a recorded cure rate of 98 per cent. UNICEF also delivered more than 1,482 IYCF counselling sessions to caregivers and over 33,255 mothers participated in IYCF education sessions to promote early initiation of exclusive breastfeeding.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, has also supported 27,057 children's consultations (48 per cent girls) in the paediatric ward in Azraq hospital, and 1,312 children (47 per cent girls) were admitted to the paediatric ward. Due to the humanitarian funding gap, UNICEF reduced the number of health staff (paediatricians, nurses, and midwives) and reduced the number of beds by half in Azraq hospital.

As part of the school health support in the refugee camps, during the first semester of the 2024/2025 school year, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in vaccinating 1,996 students (52 per cent female) in Azraq camp and 3,665 students (54 per cent female) in Za'atari camp against Polio, Tetanus, and Diphtheria.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, also screened school-aged children and provided assistive devices for children with physical disabilities, specifically visual, hearing, and mobility disabilities. By the end of 2024, UNICEF supported its implementing partner to procure over 700 assistive devices for students with disabilities in both camps, including 585 eyeglasses, 92 hearing aids, and 41 mobility aids such as crutches and wheelchairs.

Child Protection

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, reached 11,569 children (49 per cent girls, 1 per cent children with disabilities) in Azraq and Za'atari camps with interactive, community-based child protection activities, comprised of awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions. The activities provided information on child protection and included psychosocial support and recreational activities for children. In addition, five focus group discussions, part of the LEGO Play and Heal case study⁴⁵ on MHPSS, were conducted in Azraq Camp, reaching 29 children (50 per cent girls), 26 caregivers (58 per cent women), and 14 facilitators (64 per cent women).

UNICEF also provided specialised case management services to 2,128 children (48 per cent girls, 5 per cent children with disabilities). These services addressed a spectrum of child protection and GBV

⁴⁵ This multi-country LEGO study aimed to understand how the restricted humanitarian setting has affected children's play activities and psychosocial state. It documented limitations in safe play space in the camp, and identified factors preventing safe play, such as harassment and stray dogs, which issues are leading to generally depressed moods and negative coping mechanisms as a response to stress among children in the camp.

concerns, including various forms of violence, exploitation, neglect, child labour, child marriage, children deprived of parental care including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and children in conflict with the law. These services encompassed direct interventions, such as cash assistance for children engaged in the worst forms of child labour, and referrals to specialised services.

For the 16 Days of Activism, which call attention to the challenge of GBV, UNICEF and its partners conducted awareness-raising sessions for 103 children (63 per cent girls), and 70 caregivers (64 per cent women), focused on topics such as gender equality, economic violence, and online violence.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, also trained 199 facilitators (88 per cent female) with the skills needed to facilitate positive parenting programmes, which aim to equip parents with effective parenting skills.

UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to implement the Ma'An programme, which aims to reduce violence in schools and promote a safe school environment. Capacity-building sessions have been conducted for 234 educators (51 per cent female) on topics such as MoE's Standard Operating Procedures for child protection, psychosocial support programmes and the Tracking System for Family Violence (TSFV).

Education

In 2024, UNICEF, with direct support and through its partners, assisted 167,029 children (50 per cent female) to access formal, non-formal, and informal education, from early childhood to secondary education. UNICEF provided operational and learning support to 51 schools, 29 kindergarten (KG2) centres, and 28 non-formal education (NFE) centres in Azraq, Za'atari and Emirati Jordanian refugee camps through 2,043 Syrian volunteers (43 per cent female).

UNICEF held six sessions to strengthen evidence-based planning and school development skills of Directorate of Education (DoE) supervisors and 47 school principals in Azraq and Za'atari camps. Over 12,670 students in grade 1-12 (51 per cent female) across 47 schools received attendance awards, designed by school principals to encourage regular attendance.

UNICEF's Reading Recovery Programme (RRP), designed to enable adolescents who cannot read to develop literacy skills to a grade 3 level, reached 3,724 non-readers in grades 5-8 (49 per cent female) and 221 adolescents (57 per cent female) in 34 schools and 26 NFE centres in Azraq and Za'atari camps. Additionally, all 3,319 children (50 per cent female) in 28 KG2 centres in Azraq and Za'atari camps developed early grade reading skills. To foster a reading culture among children and their families at home, UNICEF established 73 classroom libraries in 25 camp schools, with over 8,900 books available for borrowing by over 2,500 students (53 per cent female) in grades 5 and 6. UNICEF supported schools to engage with 840 parents (72 per cent female) to build skills and knowledge to support their children's reading.

Over 12,400 grades 4-8 students in 49 vulnerable camp schools and over 15,800 grade 4-9 students (51 per cent female) in 50 vulnerable schools in six field directorates (FDs) participated in maths and reading assessments co-designed by the Ministry of Education (MoE) and UNICEF. The results are being used by the MoE, UNICEF, and partners to inform the design of learning recovery interventions in highly vulnerable schools across Jordan.

UNICEF designed and implemented the programme Teacher of the Future (TOF),⁴⁶ which was accredited by the MoE as part of teacher career pathways. In 2024, 240 teachers and supervisors (50 per cent female) from FDs and the MoE completed the 80-hour-long TOF Core Level 1 Course on Effective Teaching and Learning.

Recent maths assessments administered to 20,206 grade 1-9 students (50 per cent female) attending the Makani Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) showed that the percentage of students scoring below 30 per cent decreased from 68 per cent (51 per cent female) to 3 per cent (45 percent female) students between February to June 2024, demonstrating the effectiveness of the programme.

Social Protection and Social Policy

In 2024, through 114 Makani centres⁴⁷ nationwide, 39,172 children and adolescents (55 per cent girls, five per cent children with disabilities) were engaged in Learning Support Services (LSS) and Skills Building activities. Furthermore, 25,770 (64 per cent girls and 3 per cent persons with disabilities) benefited from community-based child protection sessions and early childhood development activities.

The Takaful Plus initiative⁴⁸ aims to augment the benefits of cash assistance by linking the cash assistance beneficiaries with other social protection services. In 2024, 32 per cent of Jordanians accessing Makani services were also recipients of National Aid Fund (NAF) cash assistance.

Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation

In 2024, UNICEF, through its implementing partner, trained 2,031 youth⁴⁹ (65 per cent female, 28 per cent refugees) in digital skills and 208 young people (52 per cent female, 43 per cent refugees) in vocational trades, with over 80 per cent of participants securing jobs in fields such as digital marketing and mobile maintenance. Additionally, through on-the-job training, 660 youth (51 per cent female, 49 per cent refugees) gained essential soft skills and practical experience in 19 companies, significantly enhancing their employability.

Job Search Clubs (JSC), implemented in the Ministry of Youth (MoY) centres with UNICEF support, provided 400 young people (76 per cent female, 10 per cent refugees) with career guidance and mentorship. This resulted in 100 participants securing formal employment or paid internships, highlighting UNICEF's commitment to meaningful economic participation. Additionally, UNICEF supported the establishment of 170 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Home-Based Businesses (HBBs), particularly benefiting young women facing mobility restrictions. This initiative fostered entrepreneurship, addressing economic disparities and promoting gender equality.

UNICEF reached 19,249 youth (58 per cent female, 40 per cent refugees) with life skills training through its support to the Ministry of Youth (MoY) and Makani centres, and 9,075 (72 per cent female, 4 per cent

⁴⁶ TOF is a teacher professional development programme that combines in-person training with practical assignments.

⁴⁷ Makani ('My Space' in Arabic) centres provide a safe space for children and young people to access learning opportunities, child protection and other critical services.

⁴⁸ The Takaful Plus initiative connects vulnerable Jordanian children receiving cash assistance from the National Aid Fund (NAF) with Makani integrated services.

⁴⁹ Youth are those aged 16-24.

persons with disabilities, 11 per cent refugees) were trained in the UPSHIFT methodology,⁵⁰ resulting in 11 social ventures addressing education and climate challenges.

UNICEF, through its implementing partner, facilitated community engagement by offering 37,426 young people (59 per cent female, 3 per cent refugees) with volunteering opportunities in climate, health, education, and other areas through the Nahno national platform⁵¹, fostering a culture of volunteerism. UNICEF also empowered youth in climate action, aligned with the national climate strategy, through initiatives like the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY)⁵² and COP29, which 6 young climate leaders attended.

In Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps, UNICEF provided career guidance, leadership training, and Tawjihi exam preparations to 1,746 adolescents and youth (49 per cent female), addressing their vocational needs and enabling further education and employment opportunities.

UNICEF also collaborated with MoY and MoH to produce two Mental Health and Wellbeing guides, aimed at increasing mental health literacy among adolescents, youth and professionals working with them, by addressing misconceptions and stigma around mental health.

WASH

In 2024, UNICEF, through its partners provided safe water to 128,912 people (49 per cent female), including over 72,000 children (48 per cent female), in Za'atari, Azraq, and Garden refugee camps, as well as the Rukban settlement. The operation and maintenance of water systems, boreholes, and network enhancements were carried out as needed. In Azraq Camp, UNICEF finalized the installation of an additional borehole and associated treatment unit and improved the water network to ensure more equitable and reliable access to water across the camp. Additionally, 121,412 people (49 per cent female) benefited from safely managed sanitation services through wastewater management in Za'atari, Azraq, and Garden camps.

Moreover, UNICEF's "CASH for WASH" programme improved access to water and sanitation for 2,806 people (53 per cent female) in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS) by providing cash transfers and technical support for installing water tanks and latrines. In addition, 6,972 females (0.6 per cent women with disabilities) of menstruating age in refugee camps and vulnerable communities were reached through targeted awareness sessions on Menstrual Hygiene Health (MHH). These sessions provided critical information on the importance of proper menstrual hygiene management, including the safe and hygienic use of menstrual products, disposal methods, and addressing myths and taboos surrounding menstruation.

UNICEF continued its partnership with Aqaba Water Company to improve water supply in the most vulnerable communities in the southern part of the country. In 2024, the connection of a new water well in Ma'an Governorate was supported by constructing and installing a pumping station and equipment,

50 The main aim of the UPSHIFT / social innovation programme is to empower young people by developing their transferable and entrepreneurial skills, supporting them to become active citizens and contribute socially, civically, and economically to their communities.

51 Nahno is Jordan's national youth engagement and volunteering platform, connecting young people with opportunities posted by government, NGOs, and the private sector. It allows youth to register, find relevant engagements, and access opportunities online or via a mobile app.

52 LCOY brought together 200 young advocates, who initially applied through an online application, then were selected based on their interest and their contribution to the climate agenda. From those 200, 36 of them are Sawn (Arabic word meaning "preservation") climate leaders, 6 of which were selected to participate in the COP29 Jordan delegation.

enhancing water supply reliability for 8,889 people (47 per cent female, 11 per cent people with disabilities) and strengthening community resilience to water scarcity. Furthermore, UNICEF sustained its hygiene promotion and community mobilization efforts, promoting appropriate hygiene practices and enhancing water conservation behaviours among vulnerable communities, reaching 53,270 people (60 per cent females, 2 per cent people with disabilities). Additionally, 7,222 students (74 per cent female, 3 per cent people with disabilities) participated in Climate Action Clubs established in 22 schools and Makani centres, contributing to the awareness-raising efforts on national climate and environmental priorities.

Social and Behaviour Change

In 2024, UNICEF strengthened primary healthcare with a focus on community health. Guided by the Health System Strengthening approach, UNICEF initiated the Institutional Assessment of SBC integration in Jordan's health sector. The assessment revealed a growing commitment to integrate SBC principles into high-priority health initiatives, including family planning, breastfeeding promotion, and disease prevention. However, significant gaps were identified, such as the lack of comprehensive SBC frameworks beyond donor-funded projects, inconsistent application of behavioural science, and limited community involvement during planning phases. Institutional challenges included the absence of dedicated SBC units, insufficiently trained staff, and output-focused monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices.

UNICEF played a pivotal role in addressing these gaps by advocating for establishing a National SBC Committee under the Ministry of Health's (MoH's) Health Communication and Awareness Directorate (HCAD). UNICEF is also advocating for the development of a comprehensive SBC framework aligned with health priorities and introduced impact measurement indicators to enhance M&E practices. Additionally, UNICEF enabled training initiatives and strengthened community networks, represented by 150 Community Health Committees (CHCs), to promote evidence-based programming and improve health equity for underserved populations, including refugees.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoH, developed and implemented a Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)/SBC training module integrating safeguarding and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in health emergencies, training 75 participants (81 per cent female) in a training of trainers (ToT) programme that reached 1,251 CHC members (72 per cent female, 3 per cent Syrian, 1 per cent persons with disabilities). UNICEF also introduced the Human-Centred Design (HCD) approach engaging 50 participants (70% female) to address health challenges like nutrition and immunization.

Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF continued implementing feedback mechanisms to enhance accountability to affected populations. In 2024, 26,885 incoming calls (88 per cent Syrian, 5 per cent Jordanian, 7 per cent other nationalities) were made through UNICEF's cross-sectoral helpline. Furthermore, 41,107 SMS were sent and received, covering beneficiaries of UNICEF humanitarian cash transfers and the national social assistance programme.

Moreover, UNICEF actively promoted community engagement by expanding feedback channels. This included in-person mechanisms at Makani centres, built on AAP training and established frameworks, as well as the integration of two-way SMS communication through RapidPro into Bayanati, which is UNICEF Jordan's real-time monitoring system.

Humanitarian Cash Transfers

In 2024, despite the scale-down experienced in the second quarter of 2024,⁵³ 4,211 households (24 per cent female-headed households) including 7,227 children (50 per cent girls, 9 per cent children with disabilities) received Hajati's monthly cash assistance in Q4 2024 with additional funding made available. The Hajati cash transfer programme provides a safety net for vulnerable families, regardless of their nationality or status.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continued to support the Government of Jordan in implementing health and nutrition interventions in the country in accordance with the national strategy for health. UNICEF co-chairs the Nutrition Sector Working Group and supports MoH's National Immunization Programme in collaboration with WHO, including supporting the School Health programme for host communities and refugees.

Child Protection

The Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) conducted a gap analysis in July 2024 to identify critical challenges within the child protection sector in Jordan. This analysis, involving 53 participants from 20 organizations, aimed to assess coordination mechanisms, available resources, and key barriers, ultimately leading to updates to the 2024 workplan. Additionally, 65 participants attended a Best Interest Procedure (BIP) workshop, organized to build capacity among child protection staff.

Education

UNICEF continued to co-chair the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), working with partners on joint advocacy to support access and learning of vulnerable children in Jordan. This included successful advocacy with the MoE for the exemption from documentation and fees for Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children to enroll in schools. At the camp level, UNICEF coordinated education partners in support of the DoE and coordinating camp education planning. This included class formation planning across Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps to support the efficient allocation of teachers and students, reduce overcrowding and stabilise the school population.

WASH

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), UNICEF continued to co-lead the Humanitarian WASH Sector in Jordan in 2024, ensuring effective implementation and coordination of WASH activities with sector partners in line with national priorities such as The National Water Strategy 2023-2040, and the Urban Modernization Vision. At the national level, UNICEF chaired the Humanitarian WASH Sector Working Group (WG), facilitating collaboration and alignment among stakeholders to address ongoing WASH needs. At the camp level, UNICEF led the WASH WGs for Za'atari and Azraq camps, coordinating efforts to deliver safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to refugee populations living in camps.

⁵³ Upon vulnerability-based rationalization exercise due to fund reduction, Hajati implemented a significant scale-down in the second quarter of 2024, reducing the caseload to 897 households including 1,600 children.

Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government of Jordan, led Jordan's participation in the Regional High-Level Meeting (HLM) in Tunis, aiming to enhance national voluntary commitments related to youth learning, skilling, and transitions to decent work (with a focus on girls and young women). Following this, UNICEF supported drafting the 2024 National Voluntary Commitments for Jordan and establishing a national task force to streamline coordination between the Government, UN agencies, and young people.

UNICEF also supported the High-Level Global Forum on Youth, Peace, and Security, which marked the launch of the *Arab Strategy on Youth, Peace, and Security 2023–2028*, a foundational framework to promote youth-led peace and security initiatives. UNICEF advocated for national commitments to ensure effective operationalisation at country level and engaged young people in proposing tools and mechanisms for national implementation.

In partnership with the Government of Jordan, national stakeholders, UN agencies, and development organizations, UNICEF strengthened Jordan's social protection system, ensuring it is both inclusive and responsive to shocks. UNICEF continued to play a leading role in several coordination mechanisms, including co-chairing the Makani Steering Committee with the Ministry of Social Development, collaborating on the Financial Inclusion Coordination Group alongside development partners and the Central Bank of Jordan, and jointly chairing the Assessments, Analysis, and Learning (AAL) Hub with UNHCR.

SBC

In 2024, UNICEF institutionalized SBC across key sectors in Jordan. In the health sector, UNICEF conducted an Institutional Assessment of SBC Integration, leading to the establishment of dedicated SBC units within the Ministry of Health's Health Communication and Awareness Directorate, focusing on community engagement, public communication, and SBC research. UNICEF also integrated SBC into the WASH sector, prioritising behaviours essential for improving water, sanitation, and hygiene practices. In Child Protection, SBC was introduced into the social workforce curriculum, while in Social Protection, SBC approaches were embedded into the Cash+ roadmap, linking behavioural interventions to enhance the impact of cash assistance programmes. These efforts aligned SBC with national policy and programmatic priorities for sustainable outcomes.

Additionally, UNICEF partnerships with USAID and the University of Jordan advanced national SBC capacity through leadership training and global SBC knowledge dissemination.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- [The Lifeline of Water: Asmahan's story in Za'atari Camp | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [The Karaman Family: Nurturing Life with Water Conservation | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [The Impact of having Water network in Za'atari Camp: Shukriya's Story | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [Makani Centre: A Haven for Learning and Playing | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [Raneem's Journey of growth at Makani Centre | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [The Importance of Accessing Clean Water on Maysa'a and Her Daughters | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [Islam's Journey of Self-Discovery at Makani Centre | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [The impact of clean water on Eter Family | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [Mal Al Sham's Journey of Recovery | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [The Power of Storytelling in Early Education | UNICEF Jordan](#)
- [Rebuilding Dreams Through Reading: Marwa and Mais's Journey](#)

- [Helping children catch up on their reading skills | UNICEF Jordan - YouTube](#)

UNICEF Jordan Facebook: [@UNICEFJordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan Instagram: [@unicef_jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan X: [@UNICEFJordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan Website: [UNICEF Jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan YouTube: [@UNICEFJordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan LinkedIn: [UNICEF Jordan](#)

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Jordan		UNICEF and IPs Response	
Sector	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report
Health			
# of children under 5 vaccinated against measles	20,000	20,269 ⁵⁴	9,920
Nutrition			
# of children 6-59 months screened for malnutrition	20,000	10,083 ⁵⁵	1,133
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA			
# of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	200,000	43,066 ⁵⁶	26,440
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	127,500	51,114 ⁵⁷	30,963
# of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	155,000	78,435 ⁵⁸	39,975
# of children who have received individual case management	12,500	1,918 ⁵⁹	976
Education			
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	186,600	167,029 ⁶⁰	5,625

54 48 per cent female; Location: 81 per cent Host, 19 per cent Camps; Nationality: 80 per cent Syrian/20 per cent Jordanian.

55 Total number of screenings of children in both camps is 40,331 (51 per cent female). Target not achieved due to a reduction of programme components in May 2024, which reduced staff and resources by 50 per cent.

56 43,066; 26 per cent women, 1 per cent men, 35 per cent girls, and 38 per cent boys / Host: 66 per cent / Za'atari: 17 per cent / Azraq: 14 per cent / ITS: 3 per cent PWD: 1 per cent. Due to funding shortfall against the appeal, CP were not able to expand nor implement the activities as planned (estimated at 25 per cent of required budget received).

57 51,114; 34 per cent women, 33 per cent girls, and 36 per cent boys / Host: 76 per cent / Za'atari: 13 per cent / Azraq: 11 per cent PWD: 1 per cent. Due to funding shortfall against the appeal, CP were not able to expand nor implement the activities as planned (estimated at 25 per cent of required budget received).

58 78,435; 65 per cent female and 37 per cent male / Host: 78 per cent / Za'atari: 11 per cent / Azraq: 8 per cent / ITS: 3 per cent PWD: 1 per cent. Due to funding shortfall against the appeal, CP were not able to expand nor implement the activities as planned (estimated at 25 per cent of required budget received).

59 1,918; 46% female and 54% male / Host: 68% / Za'atari: 16% / Azraq: 16% PWD: 6%

Due to funding shortfall against the appeal CP were not able to expand neither implement the activities as planned (Estimated at 25% of required budget received)

60 Formal education: The figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in April 2024 for the academic year 2023/2024. Total: 152,498 (49 per cent female); Location: 76 per cent Host/24 per cent Camps (7 per cent Azraq / 15 per cent Za'atari / 2 per cent EJC); Nationality: 100 per cent Syrian. NFE Reading Recovery screening Total: 222 (57 per cent female); Location: 100 per cent Camp (20 per cent Azraq / 80 per cent Za'atari); Nationality: 100 per cent Syrian. ALP Total (excluding Syrians in schools to avoid double counting); 14,309 (57 per cent female); Location: 96 per cent Host / 0.5 per cent Camps (for OOSC Syrians) / 3.5 per cent ITS; Nationality: 86 per cent Jordanian / 6 per cent Syrian / 8 per cent Other Nationality. Attendance: 90 per cent in school / 10 per cent out of school; children with disabilities: 4 per cent.

# of children receiving individual learning materials	230,000	49,009 ⁶¹	22,172
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	81,500	51,143 ⁶²	37,619
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	175,000	140,607 ⁶³	6,642
# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	130,000	124,778 ⁶⁴	1,175
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	60,000	53,270 ⁶⁵	30,779
Social Protection & Cash Transfer			
# of children and young people accessing integrated, gender responsive and inclusive complementary learning and skills development activities	120,000	39,172 ⁶⁶	14,907
# of children, young people and caregivers accessing inclusive and integrated package of community-based activities which promote child wellbeing and community cohesion	165,000	25,770 ⁶⁷	7,432

61 49,009 (57 per cent female). This accounts for:

- 11,822 children, which is the maximum number of children in formal education in camps who benefitted from the RRP and the Math Assessment Programme (to avoid double counting of children who benefitted from both programmes), as well as children in non-formal education benefitting from RRP only, and
- 12,487 children in HC schools who went through the Math Assessment Programme.
- 21,160 children in Makani Centres who are taking Math and Arabic lessons through ALP, in the HC, and excluding the children in the 6 Field Directorates that we already work in Formal schools to avoid double counting.
- 222 RRP NFE in camps.
- 3,319 KG2 students receiving early learning materials through the Early Grade Reading programme.

*Lower than expected achievement is due to the target set back in October 2023, which was based on a programme (Learning Bridges) that was then not implemented by MOE in the 2023/2024 academic year. Accordingly, the revised target should be 53,000.

62 Total: 51,143 (60 per cent female). These results are linked to the section's HAC appeal. For 2024, ADAP received a total of USD 6,943,072. This is a significant reduction in funding and programming was adjusted to reflect this reality. Additionally, due to funding constraints in Q1 and that youth centres in all camps were closed for security reasons, results were negatively impacted.

63 Total: (140,607) (49 % female); Location: 10% Host/ 90% Camps (33% Azraq / 61% Za'atari / 0.5% Garden/Rukban 5.5%); Nationality: 10% Jordanian, 90 % Syrian. Due to funding constraint, UNICEF was unable to reach the set target. Priority of the received funds was given to sustain life saving interventions in Syrian Refugee camps, hence, limited water supply improvement projects in vulnerable host communities were funded.

64 Total: 124,778 (49 per cent female); Location: 3 per cent Host/97 per cent Camps (35 per cent Azraq / 64.5 per cent Za'atari / 0.5 per cent Garden); Nationality: 3 per cent Jordanian, 97 per cent Syrian.

65 Total: 53,270 (60 per cent female); Location: 39 per cent Host/61 per cent Camps (61 per cent camp /39 per cent North of Jordan); Nationality: 39 per cent Jordanian, 61 per cent Syrian. Due to funding constraints, UNICEF was unable to reach the set target. Maintaining a high level of hygiene in refugee camps was given priority of the received funds, hence community mobilization and hygiene promotion in vulnerable host communities were funded.

66 55 per cent female / Host: 67 per cent / Zaatari: 16 per cent / Azraq: 12 per cent / ITS: 5 per cent / persons with disabilities: 5 per cent includes those who are with 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty or 3) cannot do at all, while 2 per cent includes those with 1) a lot of difficulty or 2) cannot do at all, according to the Washington Group questions.

Nationality: 49 per cent Jordanian / 47 per cent Syrian / 4 per cent Other nationalities.

Due to a humanitarian funding gap, the intended results were not achieved during the reporting period.

67 64 per cent female/ Host: 68 per cent / Zaatari: 16 per cent / Azraq: 13 per cent / ITS: 3 per cent / persons with disabilities: 3 per cent includes those who are with 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty, 3) cannot do at all, while 1 per cent includes those with 1) a lot of difficulty and 2) cannot do at all, according to the Washington Group questions.

Nationality: 52 per cent Jordanian / 44 per cent Syrian / 4 per cent Other nationalities.

Due to a humanitarian funding gap, the intended results were not achieved during the reporting period.

Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)			
# of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	3,000	4,211 ⁶⁸	1,288
# of people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	113,000	90,052 ⁶⁹	32,248
# of affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	40,000	12,000 ⁷⁰	12,000

68 4,211 households: 24 per cent female-headed households/98 per cent host/ 2 per cent ITS.

Including 7,227 children (50 per cent girls and 9 per cent children with disabilities).

The overachievement results from an increase in resource allocation in response to the situation in the region, which has led to heightened humanitarian needs.

69 SBC: 1,376 MOH's and national partners' community health volunteers and trainers (73 per cent female, 3 per cent Syrians, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) trained on SBC/RCCE/HCD principles, and engaged with their communities through reflective dialogues with focus on routine immunisation for children, and enhancing general health-seeking behaviours.

The UNICEF hotline was engaged for 26,885 incoming calls (88 per cent Syrian, 5 per cent Jordanian, 7 per cent other nationalities) and 41,107 SMS were sent and received.

Due to a humanitarian funding gap, the intended results were not achieved during the reporting period.

70 About 12,000 community members were reached with messaging on routine immunisation (disaggregation not available as community members were reached through the ToT modality). The full target was not achieved due to a humanitarian funding gap, and a focus on strengthening existing community outreach mechanisms in the first half of 2024.

LEBANON

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for US\$ 584.6 million in 2024 to support Syrian refugees and other vulnerable populations under the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) framework. By the end of 2024, the appeal was 46 per cent funded, with UNICEF receiving US\$ 267 million in generous contributions, including carryover from previous years.

On 1 October 2024, UNICEF launched an emergency flash appeal for Lebanon to address the needs of children and families affected by the escalation of hostilities in the country until December 2024. The two appeals complemented each other to mobilise resources for the overlapping humanitarian crises in Lebanon in 2024.⁷¹

Situation in Numbers

1,214,850
children in need
(HAC 2024)

3,900,000
people in need
(HAC 2024)

755,426
registered refugees
(UNHCR, December 2024)

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Children in Lebanon had every aspect of their lives affected by humanitarian crises in 2024. Hostilities along the Lebanon-Israel border, which began rising in October 2023, violently escalated across all Lebanese governorates in September 2024. On 27 November 2024, a ceasefire agreement came into effect. The conflict marked the deadliest period Lebanon experienced in decades. More than 4,040 people were reported killed, including 316 children, while 16,590 were injured, including 1,450 children.⁷² Approximately 1.2 million people were internally displaced.⁷³ Children affected by armed conflict, including those injured, orphaned, or separated from their families, have faced an increased need for psychosocial support. Mental health indicators have worsened, with 38 per cent of children experiencing anxiety and 24 per cent reporting depression.⁷⁴

Lebanon continued hosting one of the largest number of refugees per capita in the world, with nearly a quarter of the population being non-Lebanese. Changes to the Syrian government in December 2024 and a series of attacks across Syria have caused significant internal displacement, outward movement to neighbouring countries, including nearly 90,000 people arriving in Lebanon by the end of the year.⁷⁵

The combination of conflict, inflation, and dollarisation of the economy has deepened poverty and vulnerability across Lebanon, increasing dependency on international humanitarian and development support to deliver basic public goods. The conflict is estimated to have reduced real GDP growth by at least 6.6 per cent in 2024, exacerbating a five-year economic contraction exceeding 34 per cent of real GDP.⁷⁶ The rise in poverty has driven children into child labour, increased involvement in theft, and early marriage as coping mechanisms, limiting their access to education and increasing their vulnerability to exploitation. Children and adolescents were more exposed to abuse, neglect, trafficking, delayed justice procedures, and armed recruitment.

71 In the 2025 HAC, all needs in Lebanon, including needs of refugee populations have been consolidated into one Lebanon specific HAC chapter, which can be found here: [https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/11831/file/2024-HAC-Lebanon-2024\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/11831/file/2024-HAC-Lebanon-2024(1).pdf)

72 Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

73 IOM DTM 2024

74 UNICEF Report Trapped in a downward spiral

75 OCHA Lebanon Flash Update #53

76 World Bank Lebanon's Economic Contraction Deepens, Highlighting Critical Need for Reforms and Key Investments

These overlapping crises have significantly affected the provision of key social services to children and the realization of their rights. Health services were further strained due to infrastructural damage and the increased number of casualties, contributing to declining health indicators, such as prematurity and low birth weight. Education for over one million children was disrupted in 2024. The start of the 2024-2025 school year in public schools was delayed for several weeks due to the conflict. Classes for non-Lebanese children did not start in 2024, and certification of the previous school year remains unissued for thousands of students. Syrian families in Lebanon have endured increasing restrictions and the politicisation of aid. Growing hate speech and restrictive policies have further challenged their rights and opportunities. Children involved in the justice system experienced significant delays in the administration of justice procedures, which had a negative impact on their rights and often resulted in lengthy detention periods that exceeded what is permissible by law.

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyr) issued in 2024 revealed that 37 per cent of Syrian refugee households had at least one member with a disability, with many living in non-permanent shelters lacking adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. In Palestinian camps, safety concerns, poor socio-economic conditions, and major challenges in accessing education have heightened psychological distress among children and youth, with significant short- and long-term implications for their development.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

The Health Sector in Lebanon targeted 2.5 million people in need of assistance in accessing health services in 2024.⁷⁷ The provision and financing of national health systems have been deeply fragmented in recent years. The health needs of Syrian refugees were particularly impacted by the conflict in Lebanon, with their humanitarian and security conditions rapidly deteriorating.

In 2024, UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and partners to deliver essential services while strengthening the integration of care and health services across sectors. UNICEF-supported facilities provided 1,975,265 children and women with primary healthcare. Immunisation was integrated into UNICEF's humanitarian and nexus interventions, resulting in 461,071 children being vaccinated in 2024, including 132,239 vaccinated against measles (60 per cent Syrian children). Due to the intensifying financial crisis, UNICEF provided financial assistance to 1,539 newborns, children, and caregivers to access hospital care.

To strengthen inter-sectoral response, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and MoPH in conducting the first-ever integrated School Health Screening. This initiative involved 240 PHCCs conducting outreach to 255,940 children and adolescents (32 per cent Syrian) in 1,030 public schools.

Due to the conflict, health supplies were a critical need during the humanitarian response. Under this HAC, UNICEF procured supplies to address the urgent health needs of 250,000 people, including both refugees and host communities. These supplies included 700 first aid kits for emergency response teams and ambulances providing lifesaving care, 175 medical kits essential for hospitals treating injured patients, and obstetric and midwifery kits to enable healthcare facilities to provide safe deliveries for

⁷⁷ Lebanon Response Plan 2024 LRP

pregnant women. For more details on the health emergency response related to the conflict in Lebanon, please refer to the [2024 reports here](#).

Nutrition and Child Development

The Nutrition Sector in Lebanon, led by UNICEF, targeted 719,711 people in need of assistance to access nutrition services.⁷⁸ In 2024, UNICEF released Lebanon's Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometric and Child Development Survey (LIMA) [report](#) – the first survey to measure micronutrient deficiencies in Lebanon, assess Early Childhood Development (ECD) outcomes, and provide evidence on the nutritional status of adolescent girls nationwide. The results revealed that 14 per cent of children under five are stunted, a figure that has doubled since 2021, with the highest prevalence among Syrian children at 18.7 per cent. Six per cent of children under six months are wasted, and 30 to 35 per cent of children under five are not developmentally on track, with the highest rates observed among Syrians. Additionally, three out of four children live in child food poverty, significantly affecting their growth and development.

UNICEF also released a flagship [report](#) on the status of young children's development and nurturing care in Lebanon, jointly developed with Harvard University. The findings highlighted the compounded impacts of economic decline, displacement, and food insecurity on children's nutritional status, health, learning, and safety. Over half of mothers reported depressive symptoms, and the widespread use of violent discipline further underscored the deteriorating caregiving environments. In response, UNICEF collaborated with the MoPH and partners to improve children's, adolescents', and women's access to nutrition services, adequate food, diets, and nurturing care practices to help children grow and develop to their full potential.

In 2024, 425,302 children aged 6–59 months (nearly 50 per cent non-Lebanese) were screened for wasting, with 1,026 children suffering from severe wasting (57 per cent Syrian) admitted for treatment. UNICEF also launched the National Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Wasting and/or Nutritional Oedema in partnership with WHO and MoPH to align national wasting management protocols with updated global guidelines.

Essential nutrition and early childhood development interventions were integrated into multiple service delivery platforms under the “Rising” initiative. These platforms included mobile health teams and Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection partners, supporting children on the move, host communities, and refugee families. Through these efforts, UNICEF provided 46,861 caregivers of children under two years old (35 per cent non-Lebanese) with counselling and awareness on IYCF and 114,946 caregivers of children under five with interventions promoting stimulating and responsive care and nutrition. To prevent and address nutritional deficiencies, UNICEF distributed vitamin A supplements to 129,175 children under five and micronutrient powders (MNP) to 73,881 children aged 6–23 months.

For more details on UNICEF's nutrition emergency response related to the conflict in Lebanon, please refer to the [2024 reports here](#).

78 Lebanon Response Plan 2024 LRP

Child Protection, GBViE & PSEA

The Protection Sector in Lebanon targeted 1.5 million people in need of protection services in 2024.⁷⁹ UNICEF's Child Protection programme worked closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), key national and local authorities, and partners to drive long-term transformational change aimed at safeguarding children's rights while preventing and addressing the vulnerability of children and women to exploitation, abuse, neglect, and violence.

Regular coordination meetings were held between the UNICEF Lebanon and Syria Humanitarian and Child Protection teams, along with the Regional Office, to enhance the identification of protection concerns and design appropriate responses, while ensuring the continuity of services for individuals crossing borders.

The multiple crises in Lebanon throughout 2024 exacerbated psychological distress among Syrian and other vulnerable children. UNICEF provided 15,244 children and caregivers (66 per cent Syrians) with community-based mental health and psychosocial support. Case management remained a cornerstone of UNICEF interventions, ensuring vulnerable children's timely identification, assessment, and support through a structured approach to address their individual needs, restore their protection rights, and enhance their well-being amidst ongoing instability. With the funding received, UNICEF was able to provide individual case management to 2,788 children (42 per cent girls, 59 per cent Syrians) in 2024, including those in detention.

UNICEF advanced efforts to prevent PSEA and addressed GBV during the humanitarian crises in Lebanon, prioritising the dignity, rights, and safety of children and women. In 2024, UNICEF ensured that 16,946 children and caregivers (nearly 50 per cent non-Lebanese) had access to safe channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and child safeguarding concerns. Additionally, 8,285 girls and women (38 per cent Syrian) benefited from GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and/or response services through GBV safe spaces.

Interventions to prevent family separation and support family reunification were implemented at several official border points. These efforts were combined with sensitisation on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and the distribution of nutrition items to young children as well as pregnant and lactating women. For more details on the emergency response related to the conflict in Lebanon, please refer to the [2024 reports here](#).

WASH

The WASH Sector in Lebanon, led by UNICEF, targeted 1.6 million people in need of assistance to access WASH services in 2024.⁸⁰ Since the onset of the refugee crisis in Lebanon in 2011, Syrian families, including those living in informal tented settlements, have relied on lifesaving water and sanitation services provided with the support of the international community.

In 2024, UNICEF provided 177,219 Syrian refugees with safe and sufficient water for drinking and domestic needs, as well as 165,102 Syrian refugees with sanitation and desludging services across informal settlements. Additionally, UNICEF organised hygiene promotion sessions for 154,303 people

⁷⁹ Lebanon Response Plan 2024 LRP
⁸⁰ Lebanon Response Plan 2024 LRP

(nearly 50 per cent non-Lebanese), focusing on water conservation, personal hygiene, and the maintenance of WASH infrastructure at the local level.

UNICEF continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Energy and the Water Establishments to strengthen public water systems nationwide. As a result, more than 1.3 million people benefited from functioning wastewater treatment plants supported by UNICEF, and 3.8 million people were reached with access to appropriate drinking water services through UNICEF's humanitarian interventions.

Education

The Education Sector in Lebanon, led by UNICEF, targeted 930,810 people in need of assistance to access education in 2024.⁸¹ UNICEF continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and partners to ensure high-quality and inclusive education for all children in Lebanon. In the 2023/2024 school year, UNICEF supported MEHE in enrolling 398,375 children aged 3–14 years in public schools (50 per cent girls, 45 per cent non-Lebanese). Through the Call & Learn Tutoring Hotline, UNICEF provided low-tech, individualised learning support to 78,221 children enrolled in formal education (55 per cent girls, 31 per cent non-Lebanese). To ensure reliable access to electricity for uninterrupted learning, UNICEF solarised 110 public schools in 2024.

UNICEF covered salaries and incentive-based top-ups for 13,100 teachers and staff, in addition to school funds and parents' council funds in 1,062 public schools nationwide. UNICEF also supported the training of public-school teachers in Foundational Literacy and Numeracy as part of the Learning Recovery Initiative, reaching 4,861 teachers (90 per cent women) in Cycles 1 and 2 and 5,149 teachers (90 per cent women) in KG and Cycle 3. Additionally, UNICEF trained 3,120 teachers who conducted summer catch-up classes in 2024, providing educational support to approximately 58,000 children in 244 schools.

To promote disability inclusion in public education, UNICEF implemented its Inclusive Education Programme in 110 inclusive schools, where 6,249 children with disabilities were enrolled. Despite the challenges posed by multiple crises in 2024, work on the Inclusive Education Roadmap proceeded uninterrupted and was finalised and approved by MEHE. This roadmap provides a framework for implementing inclusive education modalities during the 2024–2025 school year. Providing learning opportunities for out-of-school children was a key component of UNICEF's Multiple Flexible Pathways (MFP) programmes, aimed at bridging educational gaps and ensuring every child has a chance for a brighter future. Through its Makani community centres, UNICEF supported 48,300 marginalised and vulnerable children, youth, and caregivers with learning activities. Additionally, through the Dirasa school-bridging programme, UNICEF supported 18 financially struggling private schools, enabling them to remain operational and facilitating the enrolment of 15,647 out-of-school children (93 per cent non-Lebanese) in non-formal education. Furthermore, 38,803 students already enrolled in these schools benefitted from educational supplies and psychosocial support.

Across both MFP programmes, 3,788 children with disabilities (44 per cent girls) were enrolled and supported with assistive devices and therapy services. In addition, 1,460 teachers and education staff (88 per cent women) were trained on topics such as classroom inclusion, supporting children with disabilities, and implementing differentiated instruction to foster a more inclusive learning environment for all children.

81 Lebanon Response Plan 2024 LRP

Social Protection & Cash Transfers

Despite the absence of a fully empowered government cabinet throughout 2024, with a caretaker government in place since October 2022, significant progress was made in advancing social policy in Lebanon. For the first time in two decades, the 2024 national budget was adopted within constitutional deadlines, with increased allocations for social ministries. However, these allocations still amounted to only 40 per cent of pre-crisis levels in 2019.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), launched the National Social Protection Strategy and continued the rollout of social grants, expanding the coverage of the National Disability Allowance (NDA) to include children. In 2024, social grants and cash transfers supported by UNICEF reached 58,000 households, benefitting 265,000 individuals (60 per cent Syrian).

UNICEF's focus on strengthening the coverage, adequacy, and effectiveness of national programmes has yielded tangible results. On 15 November 2024, MoSA announced the allocation of LBP 450 billion (approximately US\$ 5 million) from the national budget to support persons with disabilities—a first-ever initiative by the Lebanese government. UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry to operationalise the payments, which were delivered in batches. In 2024, UNICEF supported MoSA in reaching 42,679 families with persons with disabilities, benefitting approximately 192,000 individuals.

By scaling up the NDA, delivering timely humanitarian assistance, and fostering sustainable budgetary commitments, UNICEF has bolstered Lebanon's social protection system amidst a severe crisis. These efforts have mitigated the impact of the crises on children, youth, and persons with disabilities while laying the groundwork for more inclusive and resilient social protection systems in Lebanon.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

UNICEF integrated adolescent development and participation into its humanitarian response in Lebanon, recognising the importance of amplifying the voices of adolescents and youth and equipping them with skills to contribute meaningfully to national recovery efforts.

To advance the implementation of the National Youth Policy Action Plan (NYAP), UNICEF supported the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee led by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Under this framework, youth groups were integrated at the decision-making level to enhance advocacy efforts. Additionally, a Youth Volunteer Platform was established, accompanied by the signing of a National Volunteer Charter. UNICEF also invested in reforming the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector by designing the TVET Strategic Framework (2024–2028) in collaboration with MEHE and the ILO. This framework promotes a high-quality TVET system that prepares young people for the labour market while fostering social development.

In 2024, UNICEF trained 36,439 adolescents and youth (nearly 50 per cent non-Lebanese) through life skills packages. To support young people in contributing to the economy and generating income amidst humanitarian crises, UNICEF provided 5,075 youth with employment support services. Furthermore, UNICEF's Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) programme equipped 7,524 youth (63 per cent girls, 50 per cent non-Lebanese) with training in social entrepreneurship and digital skills, empowering them to innovate and succeed in a competitive job market.

Palestinian Programme in Lebanon⁸²

UNICEF's Palestinian programme in Lebanon continued to improve the lives of Palestinian refugees by complementing the work of UNRWA in the country. The 12 recognised Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are characterised by overcrowding, poor housing conditions, insufficient infrastructure, poverty, and violence, all of which pose significant risks to children and youth. Refugees residing outside the camps, in areas known as 'Palestinian gatherings', are often even more vulnerable.

In 2024, UNICEF provided 59,834 Palestinian children and mothers with access to preventive healthcare interventions, including antenatal and postnatal care, routine immunisation, breastfeeding support, growth monitoring, developmental screening, and other child health services. Over 32,400 children and caregivers in Palestinian camps (77 per cent Palestinians, 14 per cent Syrians, 9 per cent Lebanese) received mental health and psychosocial support, and 925 girls and boys (73 per cent Palestinian) received individual case management.

UNICEF also supported the learning and skills development of Palestinian children and youth. In Palestinian camps, more than 10,600 children (66 per cent Palestinian) were assisted in accessing early childhood education (ECE), and 2,964 adolescents (84 per cent Palestinian) received training in life skills and innovation with UNICEF's support.

Social Behaviour Change

As part of UNICEF's SBC efforts, more than 3,182,027 people were reached through UNICEF Lebanon's social media channels during the reporting period with messages on water-borne diseases awareness, family reunification and tracing, hygiene, nutrition, services for children with disabilities, GBV, mental health, and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). UNICEF also engaged more than 43,652 people through community platforms and initiatives focused on social and behavioural change, including edutainment for inclusion (storytelling, theatre, and games), awareness-raising activities, town halls, and door-to-door campaigns to promote positive and healthy behaviours. These initiatives also engaged communities in effective programme design, planning, and implementation. Additionally, 1,656 frontline workers were trained on community engagement strategies and concepts, strengthening local capacities to drive impactful SBC interventions.

Accountability to the Affected Populations

UNICEF has established mechanisms to disseminate critical information and enable communities to provide feedback on the services offered by UNICEF and its partners. In 2024, UNICEF's Call Centre received and responded to 170,000 calls (57 per cent from Syrians), doubling the number of calls received in 2023. Common inquiries included guidance on registration and access to initiatives under the National Disability Allowance, as well as issues related to conflict-driven displacement. Syrian families continued to report challenges with school enrolment, frequently citing instances where they were turned away due to missing documentation. UNICEF used feedback received through its AAP

⁸² The Palestinian Programme in Lebanon in this appeal includes both Palestinian refugees in Lebanon since 1948 and the additional influx of Palestinian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, as part of the host community. Moreover, thousands of Syrian refugees live in the Palestinian camps and benefit from the services provided by UNICEF's Palestinian Programme in Lebanon. The refugee response has a significant component of geospatial targeting/service support at the community (cadaster) level.

channels for advocacy with relevant government counterparts, including addressing school enrolment issues, highlighting the value of AAP in programme design and decision-making for critical services.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

As per the humanitarian coordination architecture in Lebanon, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection (sub) sectors, and participates in the Health, Livelihoods, Protection and Social Stability sectors as well as the working groups on Basic Assistance, GBV, Gender, and Humanitarian Access. UNICEF also co-leads field-level education, WASH and child protection working groups and technical task forces.

In collaboration with the Disaster Risk Management Unit and the Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF is supporting emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response planning across all governorates. Emergency Response is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). UNICEF has prepared for future shocks by enhancing contingency measures and through the strategic pre-positioning of supplies across its warehouses in North, East, and South Lebanon. UNICEF has actively coordinated with national authorities and UN agencies for the safe delivery of humanitarian supplies and services, including through joint humanitarian convoy with UN agencies.

Communication and Advocacy

Stories about children and families being supported by UNICEF in Lebanon are available on <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/stories-lebanon>, including:

- [Boosting Lebanon's Future Through Nationwide Immunization](#)
- [Three-Year-Old Manissa's Journey: The Power of Inclusion](#)
- [UNICEF and the LEGO Foundation: Crafting a Brighter Future for Lebanese Children](#)
- [A Family's Struggles: Ahmad and Walaa's Story](#)
- [The National Disability Allowance: Promoting equality in Lebanon](#)

External Media

UNICEF Lebanon Facebook: [@UNICEFLebanon](#)

UNICEF Lebanon Instagram: [@unicef_lebanon](#)

UNICEF Lebanon X: [@UNICEFLebanon](#)

UNICEF Lebanon Website: [UNICEF Lebanon](#)

UNICEF Lebanon YouTube: [@UNICEFLebanon](#)

UNICEF Lebanon LinkedIn: [UNICEF Lebanon](#)

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Lebanon	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
Sector	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report
Health						
# of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	1,100,000	1,975,265 ⁸³	1,966,068			
# of children vaccinated against measles	500,000	132,239 ⁸⁴	49,239			
# of children 0-11 months receiving pentavalent 3 vaccine	70,000	70,587	59,732			
# of children and newborn supported to access lifesaving intensive care services	500	1,539 ⁸⁵	1,032			
Nutrition						
# of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	350,000	425,302 ⁸⁶	238,483	575,123	310,861	118,633
# of children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	2,000	1,026 ⁸⁷	583	2,232	1,161	718
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	60,000	46,861 ⁸⁸	28,146	84,483	58,213	36,617

83 Overachievement due to activation of community-based activities to increase demand for primary care services through several approached including integrated approach, Aasalame and Satellite Units of healthcare centres.

84 Underachievement due to lack of funding for this specific intervention.

85 Overachievement due to the increased efforts allocated to Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) and Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) due to the increased number of injuries in 2024.

86 The overachievement is explained by the multi-sectoral scale-up of the interventions during the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon

87 Underachievement is due to the closure of some outpatient treatment centers due to the conflict in addition to challenges faced by caregivers to reach available centers due to hostilities. To reach vulnerable children, UNICEF activated mobile/floating nurse approach

88 Achievement level is proportional to the funding available for this specific intervention.

# of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	130,000	129,175	84,622			
# of children 6-59 months receiving MNP	100,000	73,881 ⁸⁹	23,039			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA⁹⁰						
# of children [and caregivers] accessing mental health and psychosocial support	72,542	15,244	6,914	97,706	42,049	82
# of women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	25,000	8,285	7,332	90,870	25,147	33
# of people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	58,800	16,946	15,805			
# of children who have received individual case management	6,800	2,788	592	14,649	5,479	6
Education						
# of children accessing formal education, including early learning	422,000	398,375	205,748	685,376	543,598	24
# of students enrolled in semi-private schools and/or multiservice centres and benefitting from supplies, PSS, Retention Support and other services through the MFP programmes	50,000	54,450	12,662			
# of formal public schools provided with solar panels	39	110 ⁹¹	79			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						
# of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	2,700,000	3,899,440 ⁹²	2,532,388	1,635,000	828,982	273,781
# of people are served by functioning wastewater treatment plants	1,000,000	1,350,056 ⁹³	1,068,056			

89 Underachievement is due to the shift to high-energy food rations in 2024 given the mass displacement waves across Lebanon

90 CP achievements are proportional to the funding available for this specific intervention.

91 Overachievement is due to UNICEF's scale up strategy on climate action for 2024.

92 Overachievement is due to the increased needs for support to water services in 2024 given the intensification of crises in Lebanon.

93 Overachievement is due to the increased needs for support to sanitation services in 2024 given the intensification of crises in Lebanon.

# of people accessing appropriate sanitation services	157,571	177,219	33,254			
# of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	70,322	154,303 ⁹⁴	75,186	405,000	296,597	167,189
Social Protection & Cash Transfer						
# of households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from government-funded programmes with UNICEF technical assistance support	150,000	58,000 ⁹⁵	30,581			
Adolescents & Youth						
# of adolescent and youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages	50,400	36,439 ⁹⁶	30,816			
# of adolescent and youth accessing employment support services	6,000	5,075	4,483			
# of development of a system for adolescent and youth participation (volunteer platform)	1	1 ⁹⁷	0			
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)						
# of people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	65,000	43,652 ⁹⁸	10,327			
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	180,000	170,000	114,807			
Palestinian Programme⁹⁹						
# of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	30,500	32,404	19,130			
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	8,500	10,619	3,296			

94 UNICEF increased WASH behavior change activities in 2024 to prevent and mitigate disease outbreaks, particularly following a case of cholera identified in 2024.

95 Achievement level is proportional to the funding available for this specific intervention.

96 Achievement level is proportional to the funding available for this specific intervention.

97 The Nahno Volunteers platform was launched <https://www.nahno-volunteers.com/>.

98 Achievement level is proportional to the funding available for this specific intervention

99 Overachievement is due to the increased needs for support to Palestinian camps in 2024 given the deteriorating situation of essential service provision.

# of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	20,000	59,834	16,184			
# of adolescents and youth accessing vocational and innovation skills development programmes	2,000	2,964	1,409			

TÜRKİYE

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2024, UNICEF required US\$ 85.8 million to continue facilitating access to, and providing critical services for, more than 2.8 million refugees and migrants, as well as vulnerable host communities in Türkiye. Since the beginning of the year, the US government through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the European Civil Protection, and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) have contributed to Türkiye's refugee response, covering 24 per cent of the total 2024 needs. With funding carried forward from 2023, the overall funding gap for 2024 stands at 54 per cent. Funding is critically needed to address the needs of refugees and vulnerable host communities. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for their generous contributions and continues to explore new opportunities for collaboration to provide much-needed support and access to critical services for the hardest-to-reach children and their families.

Situation in Numbers

2,785,686
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

7,511,970
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2024)

3,115,344
registered refugees
(UNHCR, 18 May 2024)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Türkiye hosts more than 2.8 million Syrians under temporary protection,¹⁰⁰ including nearly 1.3 million children, and approximately 195,000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities, including people from Afghanistan, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and others.¹⁰¹ The situation for refugees and asylum seekers remains challenging. The protracted nature of this crisis, compounded by ongoing humanitarian needs following the 2023 earthquakes, continues to present difficulties, particularly with many Syrians residing in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs).

The 8th Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment, conducted in August 2024, highlighted a significant increase in various protection issues at the community level, including peer bullying at schools and surrounding environments (54 per cent observe an increase), child labour (50 per cent observe an increase), social tensions (47 per cent observe an increase), challenges in access to provincial services (39 per cent faced difficulties), conflict within households (36 per cent observe an increase), forced child begging (33 per cent observe an increase), domestic violence (33 per cent observe an increase), sexual violence and abuse against women and girls (26 per cent observe an increase), child marriage (28 per cent observe an increase), and substance abuse (22 per cent observe an increase). These risks, compounded by socio-economic difficulties, resulted in increased stress and anxiety within communities (61 per cent observe an increase).

Out of 1.3 million children under temporary and international protection, more than 1 million are enrolled in education, while 250,718 children remain out of school, 46.7 per cent of whom are girls.¹⁰²

100 Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management statistics for Temporary Protection GEÇİCİ KORUMA retrieved in January 2025

101 UNHCR Türkiye Factsheet, bi-annual-fact-sheet-2024-09-turkiye.pdf | UNHCR Turkey

102 Out-of-school rates differ by education level and gender.

Türkiye remains a key transit country for both registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. According to available data, as of the end of May, Turkish authorities intercepted or rescued a total of 52,121¹⁰³ irregular migrants at sea borders during the reporting period.

With the developments in Syria in December 2024, voluntary returns to Syria from Türkiye have started. Based on initial figures, 52,622 Syrians have returned to Syria.¹⁰⁴ UNICEF Türkiye is working in collaboration with the Presidency of Migration Management at the central level, along with other UNICEF offices in Syrian refugee-hosting countries and the Regional Office, to ensure the continuity of protection and a coordinated approach to messaging and preparedness efforts. At the country level, UNICEF, through its partner organisations, is working with local authorities at border crossings to protect the rights of children and families. This involves monitoring child protection concerns in child-friendly spaces and mother-baby corners, as well as referring legal cases to bar associations at the border, where the highest rates of voluntary return are observed.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response¹⁰⁵

Health and Nutrition

In 2024, UNICEF provided early childhood development, child health, and nutrition counseling to young refugee children, as well as their parents and caregivers. The counseling services targeted pregnant women, mothers with newborns and young children, and children aged 0-3 and 0-8 years. Over 5,600 young refugee children and their families in the provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya received early childhood development support. Additionally, more than 1,300 parents and caregivers of children aged 0-23 months received guidance on breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding, and nutrition through individual and group counseling sessions.

Child Protection, GBViE & PSEA

In 2024, UNICEF supported partners reach 223,480 children (116,336 girls and 107,144 boys) with a wide range of protection services. This was done through a network of frontline workers and key service delivery points where Syrian and other vulnerable children can easily access these services. These include adolescent-friendly spaces, community-based centres, municipality centres, and temporary accommodation centres across Türkiye. Mobile outreach units were also deployed to ensure wider accessibility. Services were prioritised for the most vulnerable refugee, migrant, and Turkish children, adolescents, and caregivers in close collaboration with statutory services and local authorities.

With support from UNICEF, partners identified 66,734 children and determined their protection needs – out of which 17,701 children were referred to specialised services after being assessed as medium to high protection cases. 57,130 individuals, including 36,040 women and 21,090 child survivors of domestic violence stayed at Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) Women's Shelters including

103 IOM Migrant Presence Monitoring, Türkiye — Migrant Presence Monitoring - Situation Report (November 2024) | Displacement Tracking Matrix Retrieved on January 2025.

104 Presidency of Migration Management, T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, Retrieved on January 2024

105 UNICEF Türkiye also has a Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal for earthquake response. Since the earthquake affected area is also highly populated by Syrian refugees, earthquake response activities through NGO and government partners (including line ministries and municipalities) such as MHPSS, prevention of and response to GBV, access to education, provision of critical hygiene items and access to safe water, information dissemination, and engagement also reach Syrians under Temporary Protection. These results are reported under UNICEF Türkiye Earthquake response Situation Reports therefore not reported here to avoid double counting both for funding and for results.

refugee population and host community members. 28,985 children received structured and sustained MHPSS services at schools, community settings through outreach services and static centres.

Between January-June 2024, UNICEF supported MoFSS workers follow up on 396 children (156 girls and 240 boys) who were assessed as cases of child labour, children at risk of dropping out of school, children in care and reunified with their families. The Children are Safe teams (CaS) were deployed to the five provinces with a sizeable Syrian and refugee population¹⁰⁶ to enable children and other vulnerable groups receive services tailored to their needs and were provided with the necessary support in mitigating future risks. In addition, the programme was also able to provide services to 943 Turkish children (537 girls and 406 boys) living in disadvantaged communities with a high concentration of Syrians.

UNICEF supported preventive interventions that targeted parents and caregivers, with the objective of strengthening the family environment, promoting gender equality and addressing harmful social norms. Through its partners, 11,882 caregivers received MHPSS services and 6,727 caregivers (5,386 female and 1,341 male) took part in structured positive parenting programmes which featured gender transformative parenting skills.

Further, UNICEF partnered with specialised CSOs to address the specific needs of Syrian single women, women married at an early age, and the Dom, Abdal, Yazidi communities, as well as seasonal agricultural workers. In total, 10 adolescent and women's committees were established, aiming to empower vulnerable groups to take active roles in understanding child protection risks and advocating for child rights. 17 roundtable discussions with local authorities and civil society organizations resulted in the publication of 12 advocacy papers addressing child protection concerns and contributing to localisation efforts in responding to community risks.

In 2024, 345 refugee children benefitted from free legal aid through local Bar Associations, addressing issues such as custody, guardianship, and civil registration through the Legal Empowerment, Aid, and Protection (LEAP) programme. Mobile legal aid units - Legal Aid on Wheels (LAW) under the LEAP programme were also deployed to provide direct assistance in earthquake-affected provinces, supporting 46 refugees (29 female and 17 male) with divorce, property rights, insurance claims, and petition preparation.

UNICEF's interventions to strengthen the workforce and equip them to deliver quality services included training 514 frontline workers (399 female and 115 male) on key child protection risks commonly observed among the refugee population. Modules on gender-transformative parenting, working with children with diverse needs, child-friendly GBV materials, awareness raising on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and child-early forced marriages (CEFM) were adapted to the refugee context.

Additionally, UNICEF built the capacities of non-protection actors who provide services to children and their families. Specifically, 31 MoH staff assigned to Child Monitoring Centres received training on "Guidelines for Caring for Children Survivors of Sexual Violence." Child Monitoring Centres are multi-service, one-stop centres operated by Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), and MoH staff, providing support for child survivors of sexual abuse. There are currently 74

106 Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir and Hatay

such centres operating nationwide. UNICEF's training for MoH staff aimed to increase the number of centres nationwide, with services projected to reach an estimated 57,000 child survivors of sexual abuse.

Child-Friendly GBV training sessions were conducted for 61 workers (41 women and 20 men), including activity books tailored for different age groups and families, as well as a board game designed to facilitate awareness around harmful social norms. An experience-sharing workshop was held to strengthen the capacity of 10 implementing partners, bringing together 41 participants (34 women and 7 men) for knowledge exchange on best practices, strengthening child protection networks, and discussing the way forward to address challenges.

Education

UNICEF continued its efforts to enable equitable access to inclusive quality education for Syrian refugee children in Türkiye. UNICEF expanded its work to reintegrate vulnerable out-of-school refugee children into formal education in 10 provinces, including Hatay and Kahramanmaraş, severely impacted by 2023 earthquakes. Partnering with Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM), UNICEF implemented a holistic strategy combining identification, tailored counselling, and cross-sectoral referrals. In 2024, 85,808 out-of-school refugee children (40,501 girls, 45,307 boys) were identified, of whom 62,601 children (30,048 girls, 32,553 boys) were referred to suitable educational opportunities, culminating in the enrolment of 42,424 children (20,873 girls, 21,551 boys) in formal education.

In partnership with ASAM, Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and Youth and Sports Foundation (YSF), 59,256 (32,581 female, 26,675 male) Syrian children and adolescents accessed learning opportunities in 23 provinces with the highest number of refugees. Additionally, recreational activities and homework support were provided through TRC centres and their mobile teams, especially in Antalya and Elazığ provinces. With NGO and municipality partners, UNICEF supported academic support interventions for 2,392 students (1,302 girls, 1,090 boys), including 1,668 refugees who were at risk of dropping out and helped their retention in school and improved academic performance.

In partnership with Kilis Municipality and Kilis Provincial Directorate of National Education, UNICEF supported 15 lower secondary schools to develop and implement their projects (sports tournaments, hobby gardens, etc.) to promote social cohesion in their schools, engaging 691 students (358 girls, 333 boys), including 368 refugees, as well as teachers and parents from both communities. To address peer bullying, training was delivered to 38 counselling teachers (17 female) in the schools in partnership with Support to Life Association.

To enhance access to inclusive quality education for students with disabilities, including refugees, UNICEF, with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), supported the development of a comprehensive teacher resource pack focused on differentiated teaching methods, social acceptance, and special education needs. This will benefit over 4.2 million upper-secondary students, including refugees, by promoting inclusivity, accommodating diverse needs, reducing stigmatization, fostering integration, and enhancing educational outcomes via the MoNE distance learning platform. Additionally, the parents' guide empowers parents to support and advocate for their children's education by providing knowledge, advice, and practices on adolescents' physiological and academic needs and the latest MoNE legislations.

UNICEF supported MoNE to develop 150 augmented reality materials in five selected fields within the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curriculum, which can be accessed through a

specific platform called “METUP¹⁰⁷.” More than 300,000 students (108,000 girls, 192,000 boys), including approximately 10,700 refugees, enrolled in the five TVET fields and started to utilize the platform, which is open to all students, including refugees.

UNICEF, with its civil society and municipality partners, has enabled 10,407 young children (5,308 girls, 5,099 boys), including 5,203 refugees, to access quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) services through various alternative flexible models tailored to the needs of children in specific regions. Additionally, 348 children (around 50 per cent girls and 50 per cent refugees) benefited from open-air activities and early learning opportunities, and 72 female ECE facilitators received master training on play-based approaches and tools to improve children’s learning. Furthermore, UNICEF reached 4,172 parents (2,847 female, 1,325 male) through parental involvement programmes.

UNICEF, in collaboration with MoNE, supported the enhancement of the psychological resilience of students, teachers, and parents, including those with special needs. Specialised trauma-focused training for school counsellors working with students with special needs and their families, as well as classroom-based psychosocial interventions, have been developed in 2024 to be rolled out to approximately 39,966 school counsellors, benefiting around 1.5 million students, including 384,209 refugees.

UNICEF supported MoNE in integrating sustainable development approaches in education by strengthening the national policy framework, enhancing teaching and learning processes related to green skills in K-8, and raising awareness among teachers, families, and children about sustainable development and climate change. In 2024, three student activity books (one for each schooling level, i.e. ECE, primary, and lower secondary), three teacher guidebooks, and 22 storybooks, along with a guidebook, have been developed to prepare school-based climate change action plans. 239 teachers (154 female, 85 male) were trained as master trainers who will train an estimated 20,000 teachers nationwide in 2025.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Youth and Sports Foundation (YSF), MoFSS, and NGO partners provided community-based adolescent and youth civic engagement activities, including through provincial child rights committees’ peer-to-peer engagement activities, the Volunteerism programme, and the Mahalle Support Mechanism, reaching 201,239 (101,991 female and 99,248 male) adolescents and young people from refugee and host communities.

UNICEF collaborated with MoYS/YSF and the Habitat Association to equip young people with social entrepreneurship, digital, and life skills, enabling them to collaborate and develop solutions to local challenges. 121,343 adolescents and young people from refugee and host communities were reached.

Social Policy

In 2024, UNICEF partnered with key ministries and municipalities in Türkiye to strengthen social protection, local governance, and efforts to combat child labour.

UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) to enhance the capacities of 300 social protection staff across 20 provinces, focusing on three priorities: improving the child-sensitivity of social protection programmes by addressing gaps, revising targeting mechanisms, and

107 [MET-UP](#)

enhancing digital systems, resulting in better identification and support for vulnerable families and children; increasing the national social protection's shock-responsiveness by defining operational indicators and preparedness steps for emergencies, ensuring timely social protection responses; and increasing the MoFSS capacity to monitor the performance of social protection services against the needs of children, people with disabilities, refugees, and earthquake-impacted populations.

On local governance, UNICEF continued its efforts to integrate child-related priorities into municipalities' strategic plans and programmes, especially for emergency preparedness that is inclusive of all children. The capacities of nearly 200 staff from 34 municipalities were strengthened on child-focused strategy and budget development to ensure the new municipalities' five-year plans reflect the needs of all children in their jurisdiction.

In combating child labour, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen (TESK), conducted over 5,000 workplace visits in 11 provinces to promote Child Rights and Business Principles. During these visits, UNICEF identified 5,500 refugee and Turkish children at risk of child labour and referred them to education and protection services. Additionally, UNICEF increased the capacity of over 1,000 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on Child Rights and Business Principles and supported more than 1,400 master trainers with certification programmes for inclusive training skills to be provided to refugee and Turkish children. UNICEF also provided occupational health and safety training for over 600 workplace owners, supporting 2,000 refugee and Turkish students with improved workplace-based learning opportunities. UNICEF supported 500 refugee and Turkish children through safe workplace learning opportunities in digital and professional skills, including digital marketing, branding, barista training, hair styling, computerized manufacturing, design, 3D printing, simulated welding, and drone operation. In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, UNICEF increased the capacity of labour inspectors in identifying and referring child labour cases involving refugee and Turkish children and developed a recommendation report for a New Labour Inspection Model for Promoting Children's Rights Business Principles in Türkiye.

Social and Behavioural Change

In 2024, in collaboration with programme sections, life skills and social cohesion activities were conducted to engage adolescent girls and boys both in and out of school. These efforts aimed to tackle issues like peer bullying, social tensions, and promote better community integration. Additionally, awareness-raising activities were conducted on psychological resilience for children and adolescents, communication, neglect, abuse, privacy, and the safe use of the internet. During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 179,333 Syrian refugees through messaging on access to services and protection issues such as child labour, CEFM, abuse, and neglect.

UNICEF conducted awareness-raising activities to enhance Syrian parents'/caregivers' knowledge of positive parenting, child development, early learning skills, and IYCF, as well as to facilitate access to routine childhood immunization. In addition, Syrian parents/caregivers were engaged through empowerment and parenting sessions on CEFM, gender equality, violence against women, reporting and support mechanisms, and parental involvement in children's education and development. Children and adolescents were also engaged in two-way communication and co-creation activities to increase self-esteem, improve communication and problem-solving, and manage stress. Some sessions facilitated interaction between Syrian and Turkish participants, promoting social cohesion and integration. Overall, these efforts engaged a total of 211,458 individuals in positive social and behavioural change activities.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Localisation

UNICEF Türkiye aims to institutionalize accountability to affected people by strengthening the process for complaints and feedback mechanisms. In this context, UNICEF initiated the process of establishing and mainstreaming child-friendly feedback mechanisms to ensure that the needs of children and adolescents from refugee and host communities shape the services delivered through integrated service facilities. With the engagement of young children, adolescents, parents/caregivers, and implementing partners, scalable prototypes were developed to improve engagement, participation, and feedback with children using playful methodologies and age-appropriate materials to promote feedback and complaints mechanisms. During the reporting period, 104,432 Syrian refugees had access to channels through which they could share their concerns and provide feedback about the services they received via established feedback mechanisms. The primary concerns centred around Education (including transportation and scholarship limitations), hygiene management, MHPSS, economic hardship, and social cohesion, particularly issues of bullying among children.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

The Government of Türkiye is leading the overall response to the Syrian refugee crisis, continuing to shoulder the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response in Türkiye, and the UN supports these efforts through the 3RP. The leadership of the UN inter-agency response takes place through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination managed by the National Inter-Agency Coordination.

As part of the 3RP coordination efforts, UNICEF is leading the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), including its sub-WGs in Istanbul, Izmir, and South-East Türkiye, as well as the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (co-led with UNHCR), the Aegean Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group (co-led with UNFPA), and the Marmara Child Protection Sub-Working Group, a regional working group co-led with UNHCR, at both national and regional levels. UNICEF also contributes to the 3RP Basic Needs and Health sector WGs at national and sub-regional levels. Additionally, UNICEF is an active member of the interagency PSEA Network and the 3RP Working Groups on Gender and Gender-based Violence, Accountability to Affected Populations, and the Child Labor Task Force.

The nationwide needs assessment¹⁰⁸ conducted by the ESWG revealed that 30 per cent of 8,517 school-age children (52 per cent girls) are not attending school, with higher non-attendance rates among Afghan (55 per cent) and other refugees (55 per cent). Key barriers include financial constraints, registration issues, peer bullying, child labour, and infrastructure challenges. Gender disparities in enrolment are evident, with girls facing lower participation rates. The 2023 earthquakes have worsened socio-economic conditions, complicating school registration for children. The ESWG developed Education-Focused Case Management Guidelines,¹⁰⁹ including a capacity development plan and training manual,¹¹⁰ which were rolled out in 2024. To strengthen advocacy, the ESWG produced key materials on school registration barriers, peer bullying,¹¹¹ and transportation support for school-going children.¹¹² The ESWG Back to School (BTS) campaign, implemented in partnership with education sector

108 Education Sector Needs Overview | UNICEF

109 EFCM Guideline September 2024 / EFCM Guideline September 2024

110 Training Manual on Education Focused Case Management Guidelines for Out-of-School Children

111 Registration Barriers to School Enrolment | UNICEF

112 Transforming Education Access through Transportation | UNICEF

members, focuses on improving education access for all children, including Syrian children under Temporary Protection (UTP).

Under the co-leadership of UNICEF, the Child Protection Sub-Working Group supported data collection efforts, especially around child labour cases, and registered 2,000 new entries in the Child Labor Log from 33 provinces. UNICEF co-led the Child Protection Case Management Task Force (CMTF) in Southeastern Türkiye and coordinated several initiatives in 2024. When online safety was identified as an emerging risk among the refugee population, UNICEF provided technical support and facilitated the development of key messages with the CMTF members. The key messages were made available in Turkish, English, Arabic, and Farsi, and were disseminated widely by the sector members. In addition, the CMTF, with UNICEF as one of the facilitators, conducted the Safe Identification and Referral training in four provinces, further enhancing the capacity and preparedness of field workers in these areas.

UNICEF remains actively involved in inter-agency coordination to advance the PSEA agenda and support the development of the Government Outreach Strategy on PSEA and the action plan. Moreover, UNICEF contributed to developing the UNCT PSEA Action Plan for 2024. Additionally, UNICEF was one of the co-facilitators of the inter-agency training, which fostered the capacity of PSEA focal points from implementing partners.

Building on existing partnerships with local/national NGOs, municipalities, and the private sector, UNICEF focuses on service delivery in areas with critical gaps and system strengthening at national and local levels.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF communications prioritised the dissemination of accurate information, the promotion of resource mobilization, and highlighting UNICEF's support in response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Türkiye over the year.

Throughout the year, UNICEF Türkiye produced 4 human interest stories, 10 videos, 1,012 photos were produced. Throughout the year, UNICEF mentions in more than 17,510 news stories from traditional media outlets reached 163,366,277 people. UNICEF Türkiye's social media posts engaged over 13,189 social media accounts and reached nearly 735,593 people with key messages focused on refugee children and their families.

[Chasing Colourful Dreams Through Education | UNICEF](#)

[Eğitim ile Rengarenk Hayallerin Peşinde Koşmak | UNICEF Türkiye](#)

[Curiosity Knows No Boundaries: Teymullah's Journey of Getting Back to Learning | UNICEF](#)

[Merak Sınır Tanımıyor: Teymullah'ın Okula Dönüş Yolculuğu | UNICEF Türkiye](#)

[From Education to Empowerment: Refugee Mothers Gain Confidence to Protect Their Children | UNICEF](#)

[Eğitimle Güçlenen Mülteci Anneler, Özgüven Kazanarak Aşılar Yoluyla Çocuklarının Sağlığını Koruyor | UNICEF Türkiye](#)

[Against All Odds: A Refugee Family's Journey Through Disability | UNICEF](#)

[Tüm Zorluklara Rağmen: Mülteci bir Ailenin Engellerle Dolu Yolculuğu | UNICEF Türkiye](#)

Videos:

[UNICEF'in depremde etkilenen illerde erken çocukluk eğitimi hizmetini destekleyen PRM'e teşekkürler](#)

[UNICEF and partners provide community-based child protection through mobile service delivery](#)

[With support from partners and funding from the EU ECHO, UNICEF expands child protection services](#)

[In 2024, the Education Sector Working Group supported the enrollment of children in schools](#)

[2024 yılında Eğitim Sektörü Çalışma Grubu, çocukların okullara kaydolmasını destekledi](#)

[The SSE programme supported the family of Bena, who wants to study fashion design, to find a school](#)

[OKD programı, moda tasarımı okumak isteyen Bena'nın bir okul bulması için ailesine destek oldu](#)

[SSE programme helped brothers Ali and Ahmet enroll in school to become engineers](#)

[OKD programı, mühendis olmak isteyen kardeşler Ali ve Ahmet'in okula kayıt olmalarını destekledi](#)

[Fatma \(13\), talks about her experience at the UNICEF-supported Al Farah Center.](#)

[Fatma \(13\), UNICEF destekli Al Farah Merkezi'ndeki deneyimlerini anlatıyor.](#)

[Gina & Sadi: Suriyeli Destek Personeli Anlatıyor](#)

[Hene & Gine: Suriyeli Destek Personeli Anlatıyor](#)

[Child Rights Art Workshops](#)

[Çocuk Hakları Sanat Atölyeleri](#)

Photos:

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ANKARA/KFW CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL/02FEB2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 45 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ANKARA/KFW VISIT/13FEB2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 70 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/MARDİN İZMİR/ECHO HIP MISSION/06-08FEB2024/AYŞEGÜL KARACAN](#) – 176 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ANKARA/ALTINDAĞ CHILDREN'S CLUB/BPRM VISIT/04MAR2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 21 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ANKARA/ALTINDAĞ CHILDREN'S CLUB/KFW CHILDREN'S PHOTO SELECTION/04MAR2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 19 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/İZMİR/KFW MISSION/6-7MAY2024/ÖZGÜR ÖLÇER](#) – 41 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/İZMİR/CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL/18MAY2024/KAMURAN FEYZİOĞLU](#) – 60 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/URFA/MUNICIPALITY WOMENS COMMITTEE BPRM WOMEN SUPPORT CENTER/03JUL2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 21 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/URFA/TKV ECHO HIP PSS SESSION CEYLANPINAR/04JUL2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 28 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/URFA/VİRANŞEHİR/STL ECHO HIP ADOLESCENT HEALTH SESSION/04JUL2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 23 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/HATAY/HİLALKENT/ECHO VISIT/09JUL2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 10 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ANKARA/KFW VISIT TRC COMMUNITY CENTER/10JUL2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 10 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/İSTANBUL/ESWG TRAINING/04SEP2024/FATİH İŞÇİ](#) – 21 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KİLİS/ADAP BPRM MASTER MAKER COMPETITION/24-25SEP/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 20 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KİLİS/GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY/02OCT2024/ÖZGÜR ÖLÇER](#) – 16 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/GAZİANTEP/BUDAK AL FARAH CENTRE/8OCT2024/KAMURAN FEYZİOĞLU](#) – 24 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KAHRAMANMARAŞ/PAZARCIK PRIMARY SCHOOL/SSE MISSION/07NOV2024/OZGUR OLCER](#) – 91 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/ADANA HATAY/SSE HIS MISSION/13-14NOV2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 73 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KİLİS GAZİANTEP ŞANLIURFA HATAY/ECHO HIP MEDIA VISIT/27-28NOV2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 88 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KİLİS/KFW VISIT/02DEC2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 44 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/KAHRAMANMARAŞ/PRM VISIT/03DEC2024/HAŞİM KILIÇ](#) – 21 photos

[UNICEF TÜRKİYE/İZMİR/PRM VISIT/09DEC2024](#) – 5 photos

Social Media:

[UNICEF Türkiye | “Bu iş özgüvenimi artırdı”, “Savaş yüzünden üniversiteye gidemedim ama kızlarımın okula gitmesini istiyorum” diye anlatıyor Hene ve Gine.... | Instagram](#)

[UNICEF Türkiye | “Her çocuğun kolayca yaşayabileceği, başarılı ve mutlu olabileceği bir dünya diliyorum.”, “Çocukları mümkün olan her şekilde... | Instagram](#)

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[UNICEF Türkiye \(@unicefturkiye\) • Instagram photos and videos](#)

[UNICEF Türkiye | Adli yardıma erişim herkes için ulaşılabilir olmalıdır, ancak birçok kişi maliyet, coğrafi konum veya toplum baskısı gibi engellerle karşı... | Instagram](#)

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[UNICEF Türkiye - UNICEF, Türkiye'de, Avrupa Birliği EU Civil... | Facebook](#)
[Instagram](#)
[Instagram](#)
[\(20+\) Video | Facebook](#)
[UNICEF Türkiye \(@unicefturkiye\) • Instagram photos and videos](#)
[\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - "Zorbalık hakkında bilgi edindik – sözel,... | Facebook](#)
<https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1782817954599420146>
[\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - 10 yaşındaki Fatma ve arkadaşları, İzmir'de... | Facebook](#)
[\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - "Kalıp yargı ve haksızlığın ne anlama geldiğini... | Facebook](#)
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[UNICEF Türkiye \(@unicefturkiye\) • Instagram photos and videos](#)
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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Türkiye	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
Sector	2024 Target	Total Results	Changes Since Last Report	2024 Target	Total Results	Changes Since Last Report
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	40,000	40,867	20,426	171,720	159,107	124,957
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	50,000	59,758 ¹¹³	41,233	303,712	199,369	140,478
# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	100,000	101,942	20,125	N/A	229,157	143,311
# of children assessed for protection needs	60,000	66,734	30,540	148,154	126,577	66,618
Education						
# of children (3-5 g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	88,200	64,249 ¹¹⁴	64,249	116,960	271,261	196,686
# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	900,000	1,019,238 ¹¹⁵	1,019,238	940,000	1,019,238	81,370
# of children enrolled in non-formal and informal education programmes	21,976	5,673	2,392	78,250	39,118	18,436
# of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning (f/m)	50,000	718	427	161,800	26,783	10,641

113 The progress exceeded the target due to the significant prevalence of needs related to Gender-Based Violence prevention observed during field activities. While reaching other target groups and addressing their needs, GBV prevention and response activities were also effectively integrated into the broader outreach efforts. This inclusive approach allowed us to exceed the planned targets as we adapted to emerging needs in the field and leveraged existing operational capacities to deliver essential services.

114 The drop is due to a decrease in formal enrolment numbers.

115 Formal enrolment numbers represent the 2024–2025 school year and should not be added together with other quarters.

# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	4,100	0 ¹¹⁶	0	10,600	0	0
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	241,970	422,083	73,039	540,000	783,449	243,449
Social Protection & Cash Transfer						
# households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from government-funded programmes with UNICEF technical assistance support	5,500	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cross Cutting						
# affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	2,300,000	179,333 ¹¹⁷	103,822	N/A	257,808	97,124
# people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	504,000	211,458	108,914	N/A	171,067	48,655
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	40,000	104,432	99,716	N/A	110,403	N/A
Adolescent & Youth						
# of adolescents and young people participating in engagement actions	200,000	201,239	76,848	N/A	201,239	76,848

¹¹⁶ There was no funding received under this HAC for this activity.

¹¹⁷ The target for 2024 has been significantly impacted by implementation constraints, primarily due to budget limitations and the politically sensitive environment, which have hindered the execution of the planned activities. In response to these challenges, the focus has shifted toward leveraging the limited opportunities strategically. Priority has been placed on institutionalising processes to establish systems that generate regular data through complaints and feedback mechanisms. Efforts have also been directed at building partner capacity, particularly in strengthening interpersonal communication skills, to enhance the overall impact and sustainability of the initiatives.

Annex B: Funding Status

	Jordan							Lebanon						Iraq						Türkiye						Egypt						Total										
	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry-over)	Funded	Funding Gap								
						\$	%						\$	%						\$	%						\$	%							\$	%						
WASH	33	21.76	3.13	3.5	28.38	4.62	14%	109.37	43.49	0.58	27.72	71.8	37.57	34%	1.88	0	0	0.07	0.07	1.8	96%								1.2	0.14					145.44	65.39	3.71	31.3	100.4	45.04	31%	
Health and Nutrition	9.12	2.38	0.56	1.23	4.16	4.96	54%	99.43	7.04	0	11.23	18.27	81.15	82%	0.81	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.79	98%	0	0.37	0	0	0.37	-0.37	0	3	0.14	0.43	0.09	0.66	2.34	78%	112.36	9.93	0.99	12.57	23.49	88.87	79%
Education	21.72	6.46	3.8	2.41	12.67	9.04	42%	164.93	20.6	13.9	76.32	110.81	54.12	33%	3.6	0	0	0	0	3.6	100%	61.2	6.63	0	10.13	16.76	44.44	73%	1.32	3.65	0.3	0.03	3.97	-2.65	-201%	252.76	37.34	17.99	88.89	144.22	108.54	43%
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	17.37	2.53	1.89	2.48	6.9	10.47	60%	28.81	8.32	1.85	2.92	13.09	15.72	55%	0.95	1.5	0	0.18	1.68	-0.73	-77%	15.34	5.92	0	5.12	11.04	4.3	28%	3.6	1.02	0.16	0.08	1.26	2.34	65%	66.07	19.29	3.9	10.76	33.96	32.11	49%
Basic Needs and winter response																0	0	0	0			0	0.62	0	0	0.62	-0.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.62	-0.62	0				
Social Protection	54.02	2.37	3.05	4.55	9.96	44.06	82%	112.59	1.74	25.81	5.94	33.49	79.11	70%		0	0	0	0			2	0.36	0	0.61	0.97	1.03	51%	1.2	0.07	0	0.03	0.09	1.11	92%	169.82	4.53	28.86	11.12	44.51	125.3	74%
ADAP	30	4.23	6.8	2.31	13.35	16.65		48.39	2.35	3.86	1.48	7.69	40.7	84%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.83	0	0.91	1.73	-0.53	-44%	0	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.19	-0.19	0	79.59	7.46	10.79	4.71	22.96	56.63	71%
Palestinian Programme								16	2.39	3.32	1.08	6.79	9.21					0																16	2.39	3.32	1.08	6.79	9.21	58%		
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	5.47	0.23	0.21	0.65	1.08	4.38	80%	3.8	0.57	0.19	0.46	1.22	2.58	68%	0.25	0.16	0	0	0.16	0.09	36%	2	5.83	0	2.23	8.06	-6.06	-303%	0.42	0.85		0	0.85	-0.43	-102%	12.8	7.68	0.4	3.35	11.43	1.37	11%
Cluster Coordination															0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2			0.04							0		0.03	0.03	-0.03	0	0.24	0.2	0	0.03	0.23	0.01	5%	
Being allocated		0.81	0.1	0	0.917				0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		0.82	0.1	0	0.92				
Emergency								1.3	1.33	0	2.2	3.52			0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1			4.05												5.45	1.43	0	2.2	3.62	1.82			
Total	170.7	40.77	19.54	17.13	77.43	93.27	54.60%	584.618	87.83	49.51	129.34	266.68	317.94	54.40%	7.78	1.96	0	0.27	2.23	5.55	71.40%	85.82	20.56	0	19	39.55	46.27	53.90%	10.74	5.93	1.01	0.25	7.19	3.55	33.10%	860.524	157.08	70.06	166.01	393.15	468.3	54.40%

*Amounts are presented in US\$ million

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

Syrian Refugees situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrian-refugees/situation-reports>

Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrian-refugees>

All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>

All Situation Reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: July 2025

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