



Fatima, a health worker, holds six-month-old baby Ali during the national immunization campaign at Arbin health centre in Rural Damascus, Syria, on 15 October 2025.

unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 16

Reporting Period
1-31 October 2025

Syrian Arab Republic

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNICEF and partners delivered essential services to over 10 million people (52 per cent children) since January 2025 through health, education, WASH, nutrition, child protection, social protection and social and behavioural change interventions.
- Over 1.9 million internally displaced persons and over 1.2 million Syrian refugees have returned to their areas of origin or other locations across Syria. Basic social services and livelihood opportunities are currently overstretched and unable to meet the growing needs of returnees and host communities.
- Since December 2024, at least 813 explosive ordnance incidents have occurred, killing 156 children and injuring 383, posing a persistent threat to children's safety and well-being.
- In October, UNICEF and partners supported over 1.6 million children through the Ministry of Health-led measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination campaign.
- UNICEF Syria's Humanitarian appeal is only 35 per cent funded. Sustained support is needed for life-saving humanitarian operations to protect vulnerable children across Syria.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



7,400,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance¹

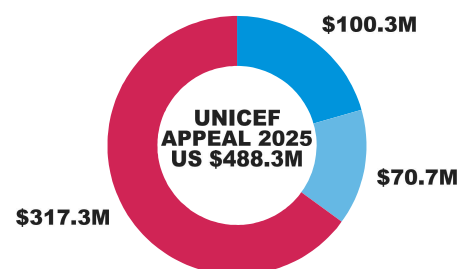


16,500,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance²



1,907,607
People have returned since 27 November 2024³

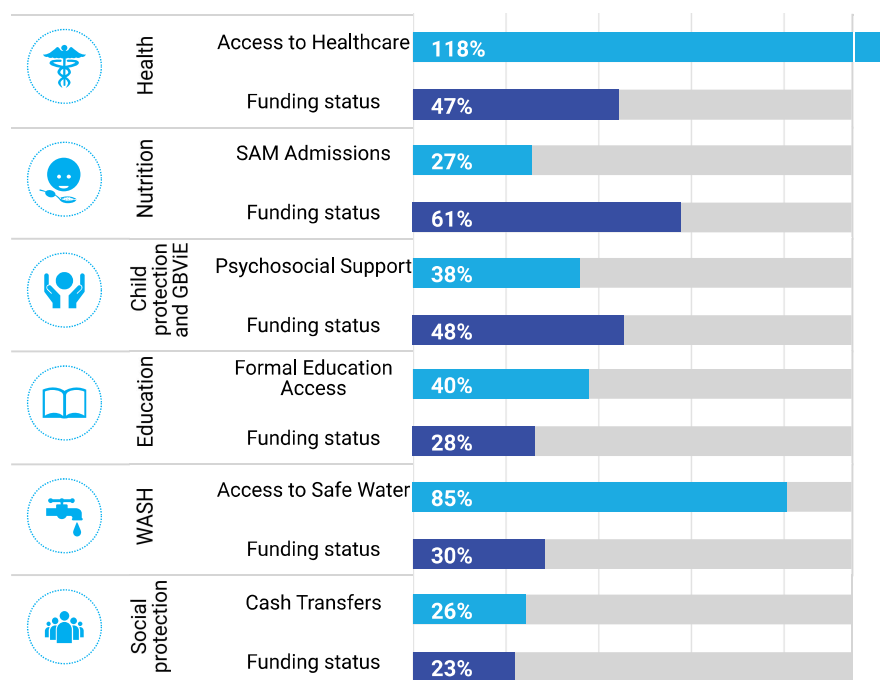
FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



● Humanitarian Resources
● 2024 carry over
● Funding gap

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2025, UNICEF revised its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Syria, now requiring US\$ 481 million to meet the urgent and growing needs of children and families across the country. This funding is critical to sustaining lifesaving and essential services across the Health, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, and WASH sectors, particularly in areas of high severity needs and experiencing, or projected to receive, significant numbers of returns.

UNICEF wishes to thank all public and private partners for their continued support towards its response. UNICEF is particularly grateful for timely and critical contributions from the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States (Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration) during the reporting period. UNICEF also wishes to acknowledge partners providing flexible humanitarian funding and core resources, which are essential in enabling rapid and effective response to escalating and emerging needs.⁴

Despite these vital contributions, UNICEF's HAC appeal for Syria is only 35 per cent funded. Current funding levels remain insufficient to meet the scale and urgency of needs across Syria. Without additional resources, UNICEF's ability to respond effectively at scale to the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families will be constrained.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian situation in Syria remained severe in October 2025, with localized violence, economic hardship, and deteriorating services affecting millions of children and families. Escalations in northern and southern governorates, combined with deepening economic decline and persistent drought, further compounded humanitarian needs and hampered the delivery of assistance.

Aleppo and Idlib Governorates — home to 6.7 million people in need, nearly 45 per cent of the total — remain one of the most affected regions, where conflict, displacement, and rising prices continue to strain overstretched services. Despite an agreed ceasefire that followed the deadly clashes in early October in Aleppo, intermittent security incidents and road closures continued to limit humanitarian access to these neighborhoods.

In the south, the situation in As-Sweida remained volatile, with sporadic clashes, criminal activity, and the presence of armed actors undermining security and access.⁵ Bread shortages, telecommunications disruptions and fuel shortages affected the availability of essential services. Schools in As-Sweida remained closed during the entire month and reopened on 4 November, with around 50 schools in dire need of urgent rehabilitation. In Dar'a and Quneitra, reported temporary military presence and aerial activity are impeding humanitarian access and civilian movements.

Nationwide, the compounded effects of conflict, economic decline, and climatic shocks have eroded coping mechanisms. The continued depreciation of the Syrian pound, combined with fuel shortages, has increased food and transportation costs to new highs, eroding families' purchasing power and deepening food insecurity.⁶ Households are increasingly resorting to harmful coping strategies, including child labour, child marriage, and reduced food consumption. Agricultural production remains significantly below pre-crisis levels, with drought conditions particularly affecting the north and northeast of the country.

Protection needs remain critical. Explosive ordnance contamination

continues to be a major cause of child casualties, especially in areas where children engage in grazing or collecting firewood, with high contamination reported in Deir-ez-Zor, Homs, and Hama Governorates. Since December 8, 2024, 813 incidents have taken place in Syria, leading to 563 deaths (including 156 children) and 935 injuries (including 383 children).⁷ Overcrowded displacement sites and damaged infrastructure increase the risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and psychosocial distress. Access to health and education services remains inconsistent, with one-third of hospitals reported as non-functional and over 2.5 million children still out of school.

Population movement

Since December 2024, over 1.9 million internally displaced persons, including around 1.1 million children, have returned to their either areas of origin or other locations in Syria.⁸ This includes more than 1 million individuals who have returned from IDP sites since 8 December 2024. Almost forty per cent of the returns were to Aleppo Governorate.⁹

As of 30 October, around 1.2 million Syrian refugees, including close to 688,000 children, have returned from neighbouring countries since 8 December 2024.¹⁰ The return of internally displaced persons and refugees — particularly to Aleppo, Idlib, and Deir-ez-Zor — is adding further pressure on already fragile systems and limited local resources.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In October, UNICEF continued delivering essential health services through 25 partners across Syria, ensuring continuity of care for remote and underserved populations, with a focus on internally displaced persons, returnees, and host communities.

Immunization was a key pillar of this month's activities, with 1,645,424 children under five vaccinated through a large catch-up MMR (Mumps, Measles and Rubella) campaign in 13 governorates, led by the Ministry of Health, in coordination with UNICEF and WHO, with 57 per cent of these children receiving Vitamin A supplementation. Routine immunisation reached 32,075 children under one year with DTP3 (including 16,014 girls) and 38,102 children under one year with MMR1 (including 19,025 girls) in September.¹¹

142,954 free primary healthcare consultations were provided to 55,746 boys, 56,912 girls, and 33,262 women through 126 fixed health centres and 105 mobile teams. Of these consultations, 8,301 were delivered to returnees and 10,212 to internally displaced persons. Community volunteers continued conducting home visits to pregnant women and newborns in over 150 communities to support neonatal survival, reaching 556 pregnant women and 352 newborns, including 173 girls, through 1,840 visits, raising awareness of maternal and neonatal risk signs and promoting timely referral to specialised health personnel.

15,844 children under five, including 7,771 girls, received an integrated primary healthcare package including nurturing care. To enhance the quality of health services, 281 health workers, including 248 women, received training on neonatal care, infection prevention, and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

Rehabilitation and solarisation of health facilities progressed, with 12 EPI¹² facilities fully rehabilitated.

Nutrition

In October, UNICEF and partners sustained the delivery of critical nutrition interventions targeting the most vulnerable groups across the 14 Governorates. An estimated 75,800 caregivers received counselling on breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation, growth monitoring, and early detection and treatment of wasting, helping promote optimal feeding and care practices for young children.

Preventive nutrition services continued at scale, with 71,324 children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers receiving micronutrient supplements and fortified complementary foods to address and prevent malnutrition. Among them, 38,794 children were provided with specially formulated foods to prevent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Meanwhile, 86,874 children under five and 31,464 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for malnutrition, resulting in 857 children being admitted for therapeutic treatment. To complement these services, 100 households with children aged 6–23 months were newly enrolled in the nutrition cash assistance programme in October. This cash component is part of an integrated preventive nutrition package, including the provision of fortified spreads (SQ-LNS), nutrition education, complementary feeding bowls, and access to health services.

UNICEF and partners, including the Directorate of Health, continued to scale-up nutrition support through 14 mobile teams operating in Dar'a and As-Sweida governorates. Around 18,000 children under five and 4,758 PLW were screened for acute malnutrition, with 20 children receiving therapeutic treatment for severe wasting. Preventive interventions reached 10,626 children under two with fortified complementary foods, while 6,000 children received high-energy biscuits, and 2,148 were dewormed. UNICEF partners also extended services to IDP shelters, where nutrition interventions reached over 12,000 children with preventive services and supplies, 10,174 children with high-energy biscuits, and 4,742 PLW with micronutrient supplements.

Child Protection

UNICEF and its partners remain committed to ensuring that children affected by conflict and displacement have access to life-saving protection services, psychosocial support, and safe, community-based care across Syria.

In October, UNICEF and partners reached 56,280 individuals, including 42,950 children (22,757 girls) and 13,330 adults (11,577 women), representing a total of 917,820 individuals (725,191 children) since January 2025. MHPSS and Psychological First Aid interventions reached 8,985 children (4,953 girls). Parenting programs supported 5,712 caregivers, mostly women. Case management for CP and GBV reached 1,133 children (529 girls), while referrals to specialized services reached 1,313 children (624 boys and 689 girls).

Emergency support continued in wildfire-affected areas of northern Lattakia, as well as in As-Sweida, Dar'a, and Rural Damascus for the displaced communities. Children in As-Sweida show signs of psychological distress and trauma, while separated children have been identified in collective shelters.

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) interventions reached 26,283 individuals, including 19,437 children (9,315 boys) and 3,962 caregivers (10,122 women), totaling 659,852 individuals in 2025 (546,424 children). GBV-focused interventions reached 22,893 individuals, including 16,888 children (7,874 boys) and 3,601 women, while awareness sessions reached 32,844 individuals, including 24,585 children (13,165 girls) and 8,259 caregivers (7,368 women), bringing the total CP awareness reach to 381,643 individuals (302,215 children) in 2025. Capacity-building activities supported 157 frontline workers (110 women).

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners intensified Back to Learning campaigns in areas with high numbers of returnees to facilitate children's reintegration into schools and maintain learning continuity. Through the Empowered Learning Programme, Remedial Classes, Digital Learning, and Early Childhood Education initiatives, 29,195 children (15,354 girls) were reached across all governorates except As-Sweida due to the remaining closure of schools.

To ensure safe and sustained learning in areas affected by the past conflict, UNICEF established twelve temporary learning tents, installed twenty prefabricated classrooms, and rehabilitated eight schools in Deir Ez-Zor, Tartous, Lattakia, Homs, and Hama. These interventions—complemented by the provision of school furniture, supplies, and recreational kits—benefited more than 4,922 students, including 2,644 girls.

UNICEF also continued building teachers' capacity through training on classroom management, lesson planning, inclusive education approaches, and interactive pedagogy. The training package included the Safe School Initiative, psychosocial support, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), enhancing the quality and safety of learning environments.

A second version of the Information Package on Education Learning Opportunities for Syrian Returning Children was developed by the Ministry of Education in close coordination with UNICEF Syria and MENA Regional Office. The package is designed to support frontline workers, education planners, and community organizations working with Syrian returnee families.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education regarding its three-year National Strategic Returnees Plan, which aims to ensure the right of all returning children to access safe, inclusive, and equitable education through a more flexible educational system.

WASH

In October, UNICEF continued delivering critical WASH services across Syria, reaching millions of people through system rehabilitation, life-saving activities, and hygiene promotion activities.

UNICEF rehabilitated water and sanitation systems, improving safe water access for over 1 million people through restored networks, sewage repairs, and solar-powered pumping stations, strengthening institutions and continuity of services.

UNICEF continued to support water safety nationwide by procuring and delivering 500 metric tons of sodium hypochlorite, which enabled effective disinfection of drinking water systems serving over 14 million people, including 10 million women and children. To enhance long-term sustainability, UNICEF is collaborating with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the General Water Authority to develop a national strategy for local production of water disinfection materials, including sodium hypochlorite.

Hygiene promotion and disease prevention included distributing hygiene kits in two Tartous villages affected by hepatitis A and coordinating with authorities to improve water-quality monitoring and safe water management.

UNICEF continued its WASH interventions in Dar'a and As-Sweida governorates. Water trucking operations supplied approximately 120,000 people with safe drinking water, while 40,000 liters of diesel were provided to the As-Sweida Water Establishment and 10,000 liters to the Dar'a Water Establishment to sustain the operation of key water pumping stations and boreholes in Salkhad, Shahba, and As-Sweida City. These measures ensured uninterrupted access to safe water and helped prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

In Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, UNICEF continued addressing severe water scarcity through infrastructure rehabilitation and solar-powered solutions, including completion of rehabilitation works at the Saqqar and Hudaybiyah water stations, improving water access for 23,000 people, and maintenance of the reverse osmosis system in Al-Hol Camp, ensuring safe drinking water for displaced populations.

Social Protection

In October, UNICEF's cash assistance continued to promote inclusion of children with disabilities, reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms, and enhance the dignity and stability of vulnerable families across Syria. UNICEF continued implementing cash-based interventions to strengthen household resilience and improve child well-being. Through the Integrated Social Protection Programme, UNICEF reached 14,106 people from 4,385 families in Al-Hasakeh, Hama, and Latakia Governorates, including 6,377 children (2,996 girls and 3,381 boys). 61 per cent of the beneficiaries were IDPs, followed by individuals from host communities and returnees.

This support was delivered through three main initiatives: the Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities, reaching 6,367 children with disabilities; the Cash for Basic Needs Programme, which supported 47,999 individuals to meet essential household expenses; and Targeted Cash Assistance for Nutrition Outcomes, benefiting 3,971 families with children aged 0–23 months to improve access to nutritious food and care.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)



An adolescent participates in the Industrial Electricity course at the Vocational Training Center in Aleppo, October 2025.

In October, UNICEF reached 9,718 young people (including 5,407 girls) through ADAP interventions, participating in social cohesion, civic engagement, emergency response, and the dissemination of SBC and PSEA messages. Life skills, citizenship education, and employability training reached 8,653 youth (including 4,926 girls), while 13,043 young people (including 7,090 girls) accessed safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), strengthening protection and accountability systems.

In Aleppo Governorate, UNICEF advanced youth engagement and employability through technical and vocational training in partnership with the Vocational Training Center and local Chambers of Commerce and Industry. A needs assessment in Abtin, Tadeif, and Zerbeih guided programming for vulnerable youth, while new cycles

with the University of Aleppo focused on employability skills. In Idleb, displaced youth benefited from courses in coding, graphic design, and programming, complemented by youth-led exhibitions promoting STEM, creativity, and networking, with special emphasis on female youth.

Youth-led initiatives also strengthened community cohesion. Sports for Development trainings, Training of Volunteers (ToV), and Youth Clubs engaged adolescents from IDP and host communities, supporting reintegration, leadership, and social inclusion. Targeted interventions included life skills, awareness sessions, and engagement opportunities for young people with disabilities, enhancing resilience and community adaptation.

To respond to the emergency in the south, community-driven programs reached 3,455 families in As-Sweida, Sayyida Zainab (Rural Damascus), and Namir (Dar'a), combining youth-led cooking initiatives, date distributions, supplementary food baskets, dialogues, and cultural activities. Over 1,575 youth (including 945 girls) participated in awareness sessions, and 900 youth (including 540 girls) received life skills training, reinforcing positive behaviors and social cohesion at the community level.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

UNICEF's SBC interventions aim to create meaningful impact through community-driven approaches that promote empowerment, build trust, and strengthen social cohesion.

In Damascus and Rural Damascus, SBC interventions supported vaccination campaigns in newly accessible areas, including Barzeh, Tishreen, and Al-Qabun. Through mobile outreach, vaccination tents, community ceremonies, and peer advocacy, uptake among zero-dose and dropout children increased, particularly in Bedouin and returnee communities. Inclusive materials, including sign-language content, enhanced equitable access and strengthened confidence in immunization services.

In Homs and Aleppo, community-based initiatives combined health and psychosocial support. In Homs, over 200 children joined hygiene-focused play activities, and 15 peer leaders were trained through the "Champion Kids" initiative to promote positive hygiene and emotional well-being. In Aleppo, theatre, games, and awareness carnivals encouraged trust in immunization, particularly for measles, with over 220 women signing community pledges to vaccinate their children, supported by close collaboration with the Directorate of Health and local associations.

In Tartous and Qamishli, SBC activities reinforced education and early learning. Children previously subject to bullying regained confidence and social-emotional skills through the "Back to Learning" campaign in Tartous, while in Qamishli, over 570 children were vaccinated through youth-led activities, puppet shows, and school-based events. Initiatives such as "We Grow Together", "Learn to Make a Difference" and "Story Brings Us Together" fostered communication, empathy, and tolerance among children and caregivers.

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

In October, UNICEF continued to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) by ensuring that affected communities were informed, engaged, and able to provide feedback on the services they received.

Information-sharing efforts were expanded through customized SMS messages sent to 3,493 families in Latakia and Rural Damascus, providing details on entitlements under the Social Policy Programme for wildfire-affected families and those receiving cash for nutrition. Messages also included AAP information and the locations of financial service providers, improving families' awareness and

access to services.

To promote community-level accountability, UNICEF supported capacity-building for 365 members (170 women, 159 men, 19 girls, and 17 boys) from 27 community committees established in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, and Ar-Raqqa. These efforts aim to institutionalize AAP practices within communities and ensure locally owned and sustained feedback mechanisms.

During the reporting period, UNICEF's national service line handled 1,010 cases, achieving a 96 per cent resolution rate, with most inquiries originating from Lattakia (37 per cent), followed by Rural Damascus and Aleppo. The majority of cases were linked to the Social Policy Programme, with additional queries related to health, nutrition, and education. Around 9 per cent of requests came from families seeking food kits, shelter, or cash assistance for returnees; these were referred to relevant UN agencies for follow-up.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In October, UNICEF continued to strengthen the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse across its programmes, integrating risk mitigation measures in coordination with the Social Policy and AAP sections. Through bulk SMS campaigns, 5,244 families in Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, Aleppo, and Lattakia received key PSEA messages and information on reporting procedures as part of cash assistance interventions for families affected by wildfires, children with disabilities, and nutrition support.

In Tartous and Lattakia governorates, 2,102 children (1,479 boys and 623 girls) received PSEA messages, while 153 partner staff (116 women and 37 men) from the ADAP and Child Protection sections participated in sessions on victim assistance, reporting procedures, and mandatory reporting. In Homs, 475 individuals joined awareness sessions on PSEA and safe reporting channels.

UNICEF continues to co-chair the Inter-Agency PSEA Network with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IMC. UNICEF led advocacy efforts with Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) to implement the UN-Governmental framework on PSEA. Moreover, advocacy will persist in securing buy-in and strengthening the PSEA system among government counterparts in Syria.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF-led sectors and the **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)** continued to strengthen humanitarian coordination under the One-Syria response coordination framework. Efforts focused on enhancing coherence between national and sub-national coordination structures, promoting unified planning and reporting, and ensuring a harmonised approach to service delivery across Syria. The coordination framework aims to support more efficient resource allocation, strengthen accountability, and enable a more inclusive and needs-based humanitarian response.

The **Nutrition sector** continued to strengthen coordination, service delivery, and standardization. The quarterly Nutrition Sector partners coordination meeting on 26 October reviewed progress on sector plans and emphasized preventive nutrition measures, capacity-building for service providers, and the integration of the Basic Nutrition Services Package across all MoH health facilities. Work is ongoing to enhance coordination through standardized protocols, improve data management through ActivityInfo and a new National Nutrition Dashboard, and develop a five-year National Nutrition Strategy aligned with the SDGs. The revision of national guidelines also advanced, with the Community Management of Acute

Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines nearing completion and the Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes pending legal ratification.

The **WASH sector** continued to coordinate the national WASH response, including support to the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the WASH response to ongoing drought conditions, and the emerging needs linked to the escalation of violence in the South. Coordination also focused on preparing the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and WASH partners, including the review of available vulnerability data and the definition of response objectives, priorities, and intervention strategies for the coming year. To strengthen technical coordination, the Sector finalized arrangements to establish three Technical Working Groups (WASH in Health, WASH SBC, and WASH Information Management) to provide technical guidance to partners across planning, design, and implementation stages, and ensure consistent standards and information-sharing across the response.

In October, the 134 active partners of the **Education sector** continued to improve access to education and learning opportunities across Syria. Data collection for the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) was finalized, covering over 2,000 schools across Syria, and providing critical data to inform sector planning and prioritization. To strengthen the Ministry of Education's capacity for evidence-based planning, more than 360 staff were trained and engaged in data collection. Training topics included needs assessment methodology, data analysis, planning, and ethical standards for child-friendly, participatory approaches. Findings from the JENA will inform the 2026 HNRP, as well as the development of an Education Sector Strategy and Workplan for 2026. The JENA process was supported by over 30 NGOs nationwide, contributing logistical support and volunteer enumerators to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and the quality of the assessment results. As part of the interim authorities' wider returns strategy, the Education Sector is supporting the development of harmonized guidance on bridging and reintegration programmes through the Non-Formal Education Technical Working Group.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

UNICEF in Syria remains committed to upholding the rights and well-being of every child, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs remain central to all actions. All communication and advocacy efforts strictly adhere to UNICEF's child safeguarding policies and do-no-harm principles.

Media engagement:

Between 1 and 31 October 2025, UNICEF issued [one press release](#) that highlights the European Union's EUR 14.5 million contribution to UNICEF in 2025 to scale up life-saving support for children and families across Syria. The funding will strengthen interventions in child protection, education, nutrition, and WASH, including in camps, and provide cash assistance to vulnerable families. The renewed partnership underscores a shared commitment to safeguarding children's rights and fostering resilience as Syria continues to recover from years of conflict and economic hardship.

Furthermore, UNICEF spokespeople participated in two media interviews with Xinhua News Agency - Damascus Bureau and Al-Jazeera Net.

The Blue Seed Art Contest

To mark World Children's Day 2025, UNICEF Syria launched "My Day. My Rights – The Blue Seed", a nationwide art initiative inviting children and young people to express their voices through drawings,

photography, and digital art. Centred on the idea that every child is a “blue seed” whose potential grows when their rights are fulfilled, the campaign will raise awareness of children’s rights, strengthen youth engagement, and foster collaboration with line Ministries. It will culminate on 20 November with a child-led advocacy event and art exhibition celebrating creativity, inclusion, and every child’s right to learn, be safe, and thrive.

NEXT SITREP: 25 DECEMBER 2025

Advocacy briefs

UNICEF’s “[Delivering Impactful Results for Every Child and Young Person in Syria 2025–2026](#)” outlines the organisation’s continued commitment to protecting and empowering children amid one of the world’s most complex humanitarian crises. With six field offices and 260 staff, UNICEF is strengthening systems and scaling up life-saving services across education, health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, and social protection. As Syria navigates a historic political transition and renewed institutional focus, the report highlights a pivotal moment of hope and opportunity—where sustained investment and partnership can help rebuild systems, restore rights, and shape a safer, more equitable future for every child.

Human interest stories

Between 1 and 31 October 2025, UNICEF in Syria published seven human interest stories and photo essays across its digital platforms. These materials were further disseminated through regional and global channels, reaching diverse audiences and partners. The objective was to amplify the voices of children and highlight their needs and experiences.

The links below provide further insights into UNICEF’s ongoing work for children across Syria.

- [A glimpse into an inclusive learning space in Dar'a](#)
- [A family path to healing](#)
- [Bridging the gap: Education for returnees and children with disabilities](#)
- [A shot at the future: Sa'ad finds his passion behind the lens](#)
- [Hope through art: Majd's story](#)
- [Shielding children's health with vaccines in Rural Damascus](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Syrian Arab Republic Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syria>
- Syrian Arab Republic Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syria/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	1.7 million	2 million	▲ 8%	-	-	-
Number of children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)	Total	-	689,500	356,994	▲ 5%	-	-	-
Number of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages	Total	-	620,800	2.3 million	▲ 78%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	31,977	8,651	▲ 3%	79,811	17,689	▲ 22%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	1.5 million	959,717	▲ 5%	743,116	604,781	▲ 81%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	374,019	457,073	▲ 12%	737,501	634,961	▲ 86%
Child protection and GBVIE								
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	169,550	209,203	▲ 14%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	17,800	13,053	▲ 6%	34,660	3,879	▲ 11%
Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions ¹³	Total	-	653,600	659,852	▲ 4%	-	-	-
Children accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support ¹⁴	Total	-	254,500	96,770	▲ 4%	351,054	27,791	▲ 8%
Education								
Children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	Total	-	2.6 million	1 million	▲ 4%	-	282,600	-
Children in non-formal education benefiting from education services	Total	-	598,057	268,708	▲ 4%	-	188,400	-
Teachers and education personnel trained ¹⁵	Total	-	19,020	33,909	▲ 1%	-	20,056	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene ¹⁶								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	3.9 million	3.3 million	▲ 28%	4.3 million	10 million	▲ 234%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	1.9 million	1.3 million	▲ 1%	5 million	2.5 million	▲ 51%
People reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes ¹⁷	Total	-	400,000	429,384	▲ 4%	1.4 million	840,850	▲ 61%
People reached with critical WASH supplies ¹⁸	Total	-	1.6 million	503,420	▲ 17%	4.1 million	683,144	▲ 17%
Social protection								
Number of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers and case management services ¹⁹	Total	-	25,000	6,367	▲ 7%	-	-	-
People reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers ²⁰	Total	-	188,000	47,999	▲ 7%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	Total	-	500,000	475,926	▲ 7%	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	7,000	3,458	▲ 13%	-	-	-
PSEA								
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Total	-	3.2 million	1.2 million	▲ 3%	-	-	-
Adolescents/youth								
Affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills	Total	-	200,000	83,660	▲ 4%	-	-	-
Adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level	Total	-	300,000	183,755	▲ 3%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1-31 October 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	69,275,784	20,606,285	12,011,534	36,657,965	53%
Nutrition	42,454,399	13,879,631	12,208,038	16,366,730	39%
Child protection	45,235,385	12,081,864	9,430,468	23,723,053	52%
Education	133,893,107	25,367,429	11,648,993	96,876,685	72%
WASH	126,735,233	20,662,384	17,059,957	89,012,892	70%
Social protection	55,579,937	6,112,722	6,793,920	42,673,295	77%
Cross-sectoral	761,538	457,614	313,162	-	0%
PSEA	685,385	137,061	-	548,324	80%
Adolescents/youth	13,672,685	1,023,027	1,200,818	11,448,840	84%
Total	488,293,453	100,328,017	70,666,890	317,298,546	65%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
Resources available from 2024 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

Meritxell Relano
Representative - UNICEF Syria Country Office
T +963 (0) 938 887 755
mrelano@unicef.org

Zeinab Adam
Deputy Representative - UNICEF Syria Country Office
T +963 (0) 989 712 918
zeadam@unicef.org

Matteo Frontini
Chief Field Operations and Emergency - UNICEF Syria Country Office
T +963 (0) 950 044 269
mfrontini@unicef.org

ENDNOTES

1. Humanitarian Response Priorities, January - December 2025 issued in July 2025. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-priorities-january-december-2025>
2. Humanitarian Response Priorities, January - December 2025 issued in July 2025. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-priorities-january-december-2025>.
3. Syria governorates IDPs and IDP returnees overview as of 31 October 2025. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/119438>
4. UNICEF extends its sincere appreciation to its National Committees for their continued support. We are especially grateful to the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, and Canada for being the leading global contributors of core and thematic funding over the past two years.
5. OCHA, Situation Report on Humanitarian Response in Southern Syria, 6 October 2025, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-southern-syria-situation-report-no-2-06-october-2025>
6. WFP, Monthly Market Price Bulletin, October 2025, <https://fscluster.org/syria/document/wfp-syria-monthly-market-price-bulletin>
7. Syria Mine Action Area of Responsibility, 31 October 2025
8. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/119438>
9. UNHCR, CORE, 30 October 2025
10. Ibid.
11. Latest available data from the Ministry of Health
12. Expanded programme on Immunization.
13. The overachievement is linked to a joint campaign with the Ministry of Health to raise EORE awareness among vulnerable groups, including recent returnees.
14. The low achievement is attributed to lower funding, which affects outreach.
15. It is anticipated that the number of teachers and educational supervisors reached will continue to increase throughout the remainder of 2025.
16. Over 90 per cent of people in need of WASH services live in areas classified as high severity. In line with UNICEF's commitment to reaching the most vulnerable, WASH activities focus on remote, rural, and hard-to-reach areas. As a result, overall reach is lower, but those served are among the most in need.
17. WASH hygiene promotion activities were significantly scaled up to meet the urgent hygiene needs of newly displaced individuals in shelters, enabling teams to reach larger population groups.
18. WASH NFI support is currently being provided primarily by other active NGOs in the sector. Consequently, UNICEF has focused its efforts on infrastructure rehabilitation, leveraging its comparative advantage to maximise impact.
19. The low level of achievement is primarily attributed to the country's ongoing cash liquidity constraints, which continue to hinder programme implementation and scale-up.
20. Ibid.