



A young child engages in a playful activity at a UNICEF Makani Centre in Za'atari camp, celebrating inclusion on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. © UNICEF/Nabil

UNICEF

Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations

Humanitarian Situation Report

January - December 2025

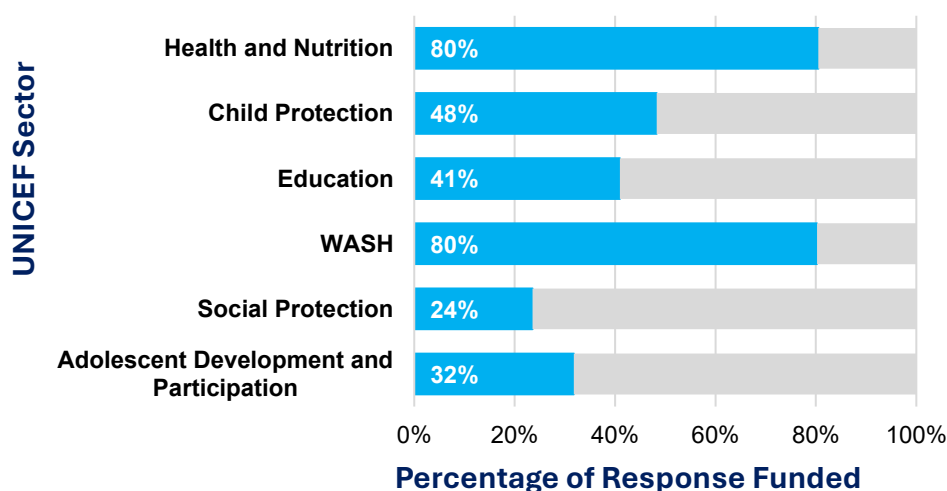
unicef 
for every child

Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 December 2025

Highlights

- In Egypt, 1 million vulnerable people were provided with a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs.
- In Jordan, 76,366 women, girls and boys were supported with accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions.
- In Türkiye, 933,492 children were supported with accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning.
- Despite generous support from our donors, **50 per cent of UNICEF's response remained unfunded in 2025**. Urgent additional support is needed in 2026 to sustain and scale lifesaving services for the most vulnerable children.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Situation in Numbers



3.3 million
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2025)



7.5 million
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2025)

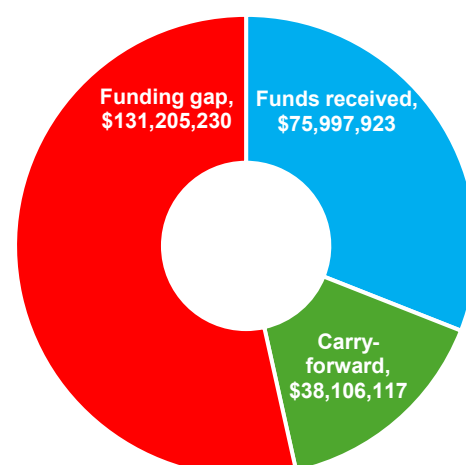


5.4 million
Refugees, Asylum Seekers,
and Stateless Persons
(3RP 2025)

UNICEF Appeal 2025

US\$ 227,908,269

Funding Status in US\$



EGYPT

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2025, UNICEF Egypt appealed for US\$ 17.66 million. By the end of 2025, 4.6 million has been received in support of the Sudan and Syria refugee response, which is separate from the 2024 carry-over amount of US\$ 5.5 million. The overall funding gap currently stands at 43 per cent. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all partners for their contributions and continued support. In particular, UNICEF Egypt would like to thank the United States (PRM), the European Union (ECHO), The Swedish National Committee, UNHCR, the partners contributing to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the partners contributing to UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Egypt continues to face significant socio-economic pressures due to multiple concurrent crises, including the conflicts in Sudan, Gaza, and the protracted crisis in Syria.

As of 30 November 2025, nearly 1,085,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from 62 nationalities were registered with UNHCR in Egypt. Sudanese refugees make up the largest group at 825,000 (76 per cent), followed by 119,200 Syrians (10.9 per cent of the total).¹ Between December 2024 and December 2025, 11,838 requests were submitted to UNHCR to close asylum cases, involving approximately 26,414 individuals, including on-the-spot closures.²

Since April 2023, more than 1.2 million people have arrived in Egypt from Sudan, 42 per cent of whom are children. Of these, 999,236 received pre-registration appointments, and 787,361 were registered by UNHCR for assistance and protection, with women and children accounting for 76 per cent of those registered. Children represent roughly 42 per cent of the total registered population. New arrivals are primarily concentrated in Giza, Cairo, and Alexandria.³

In response to the conflict in Gaza, Egypt has received more than 105,000 individuals since the start of the crisis in need of medical care, according to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). A nationwide response has been launched, with 164 hospitals across several governorates prepared to provide treatment. Palestinian children and families are now dispersed across 23 governorates, generating additional humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of health, education, and child protection services.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF, in close cooperation with the MoHP, ensured access to essential health services for refugee populations throughout 2025. A total of 380,680 individuals accessed services at UNICEF-supported primary healthcare units, including 327,932 children under 15 years, 43,004 women and girls, and 9,744 men and boys over 15 years. By nationality, beneficiaries included 107,944 Syrians, 210,600 Sudanese, 10,032 Palestinians, and 52,104 individuals of other nationalities. Services were delivered primarily across Alexandria, Beheira, Giza, Sharqia, Qalyubia, Menoufia, Damietta, Aswan, Ismailia, and North Sinai.

1 <https://developmentactionrefugees.org/country-responses/egypt>

2 Regional Flash Update #52 Syria Situation (8 November 2025) - Syrian Arab Republic | ReliefWeb

3 Document - Egypt: New Arrivals from Sudan as of 27 November 2025

A measles vaccination campaign in Aswan and Shalateen was implemented in December 2025, targeting 500,000 children, including Sudanese children. In addition, 300,000 children ages 0-59 months were vaccinated against polio.

To strengthen service delivery, more than 600 health workers and 225 community health workers (60 per cent women) were trained in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) across health facilities serving Syrian refugees and other vulnerable communities. In North Sinai, Aswan, and at the Sallum border crossing, 105 quarantine health workers received training in psychological first aid. Additionally, 50 primary health units and 80 hospitals serving refugee populations were equipped with essential medical equipment, and health workers were trained in its use.

Nutrition

UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoHP and other UN agencies, supported the screening and referral of acute malnutrition among children aged 0–59 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women. From January to December 2025, nearly 99,730 children under five years of age (39,904 boys and 59,826 girls) were screened for malnutrition, including 74,760 refugees and 25,000 children from host communities. Of those screened, 747 children were identified with severe acute malnutrition and referred to appropriate treatment facilities.

In parallel, UNICEF supported preventive nutrition services by reaching 22,428 primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months with counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Sessions emphasized key messages on exclusive breastfeeding, timely and appropriate introduction of complementary foods, and dietary diversity, with the aim of strengthening optimal feeding practices and contributing to improved nutrition outcomes and long-term child wellbeing. UNICEF leveraged its Learning Passport platform⁴ to roll out innovative digital training courses on breastfeeding and growth monitoring, reaching more than 17,000 health care workers from the MoHP as well as national and international NGOs, thereby facilitating the scale-up of nutrition services.

UNICEF also supported the MoHP in implementing the District Health Information System (DHIS), enabling real-time monitoring and strengthening data-driven decision-making. In addition, UNICEF supported capacity building for 623 health workers in essential nutrition interventions, enabling the effective and timely delivery of curative and preventive nutrition services.

Together with the National Nutrition Institute, UNICEF, the MoHP, academia, and other UN agencies, led the development of national implementation guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition. The process is ongoing, and the first round of the training of trainers has been completed. These guidelines aim to harmonise service delivery standards nationwide, institutionalise best practices, and strengthen national capacity to address child wasting.

Despite the reported funding gap, nutrition services exceeded annual targets in 2025, reflecting expanded service delivery and higher demand linked to the influx of Sudanese refugees; however, the remaining gap poses a risk to sustaining coverage and service quality into 2026.

Child Protection

In 2025, UNICEF continued providing essential child protection services to refugees, migrants, and host communities. Efforts focused on addressing emotional and psychological needs, preventing violence, and supporting the early identification of vulnerable children through 14 fixed

⁴ More information on the Learning Passport can be found here: <https://www.learningpassport.org/>

and mobile child-friendly spaces and 87 family clubs integrated within primary healthcare units across 13 governorates.

In total, 132,575 children and caregivers (123,476 children and 9,099 caregivers; 77,307 women and 55,268 men) participated in non-specialised mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and positive parenting programmes, exceeding the target by nearly 66 per cent. Participants included 28,557 Sudanese, 8,848 Syrians, 912 individuals of other nationalities, and 94,258 members of the host community. These interventions strengthened children's emotional resilience while equipping caregivers with practical tools for nurturing parenting and served as entry points for identifying children in need of specialised support and referrals.

UNICEF also enhanced the quality of specialised child protection services across 12 centres in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Aswan. Support included job coaching for service providers in case management and the operationalisation of a child protection in emergencies case management system. As a result, 6,406 children (46 per cent girls and 54 per cent boys) accessed specialised services, including 4,728 Sudanese, 769 Syrians, 189 from other nationalities, and 720 from the host community, reaching approximately 64 per cent of the annual target. Children received advanced MHPSS and referrals to essential services, including health, education, and legal support.

Lastly, 1,907 women, girls, and boys accessed GBV prevention activities, including 406 people who benefitted from response interventions, reaching approximately 64 per cent of the annual target.

WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF, in coordination with the MoHP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC), Om Habiba, Caritas, BLESS, and national water companies in Giza, Aswan, and Cairo, supported efforts to strengthen the operational capacity of three water utilities to improve water quality monitoring and service delivery. This support included the procurement and delivery of essential laboratory equipment and consumables, enabling utilities to conduct more reliable water quality testing and ensure safer drinking water for vulnerable populations. The intervention focused on Aswan, Egypt's southern entry point for Sudanese refugees, as well as Cairo and Giza, where a large number of Sudanese families reside. Overall, the intervention is estimated to benefit approximately 500,000 people from both refugee and host communities, contributing to improved public health outcomes and strengthened institutional resilience in water service provision.

To address urgent hygiene needs among displaced populations and host communities, UNICEF procured and coordinated the distribution of 109,000 hygiene kits through its partners ERC, Om Habiba, and Caritas. The kits were tailored to different population groups and included 21,000 baby kits, 34,000 kits for women, 33,000 kits for men, and 21,000 student kits. Distribution took place at key locations, including border crossings, community learning centres, and child protection facilities. This intervention ensured access to essential hygiene items, thereby reducing the risk of disease transmission. Kit contents reflected the specific hygiene needs of each group, with particular attention to menstrual hygiene management for women and girls and infant care for young mothers. In addition, WASH supplies were provided to 2,280 public schools under the Inclusive Education Programme and the National Literacy Programme, benefiting approximately 2,000,000 children from refugee and host communities. UNICEF also reached 250,000 people with handwashing behaviour-change programmes.

As part of UNICEF's commitment to inclusive education and safe learning environments, WASH facilities in 70 community learning centres have been rehabilitated across Aswan, Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria. These centres serve both Sudanese refugee students and children from host communities. Rehabilitation activities include the repair and upgrading of toilets, handwashing stations, and drinking water points to ensure access to safe, functional, and gender-sensitive WASH services. This intervention is critical to reducing school absenteeism, particularly among girls, and to creating a dignified and hygienic learning environment. Where feasible, climate-resilient and sustainable features are being integrated, in line with UNICEF's broader WASH and climate adaptation strategies.

To further strengthen public health infrastructure in areas with high refugee concentrations, UNICEF provided IPC supplies to 50 primary healthcare facilities in Cairo, Giza, and Aswan, in collaboration with the MoHP. Supplies included disinfectants, medical waste management tools, hand sanitisers, and cleaning equipment. This initiative aims to enhance the capacity of health facilities to prevent and manage infectious disease outbreaks, particularly in the context of increased service demand resulting from refugee influxes. Approximately 500,000 individuals from refugee and host communities benefitted improved hygiene and safety standards in these facilities, contributing to more resilient and responsive health systems.

Complementing the provision of hygiene kits and facility upgrades, UNICEF implemented hygiene promotion activities across refugee and host communities. Activities were delivered through trained community health workers and facilitators operating in learning centres, child protection centres, and 150 public schools in Aswan and 50 in Giza, reaching approximately 150,000 refugees and host community members. Delays in implementation were largely due to lengthy clearance processes; however, UNICEF anticipates achieving the target during the second half of 2026, as all required permissions have now been granted. Hygiene promotion activities included awareness sessions on handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe water practices, and waste disposal. These efforts reinforced positive behaviour change and promoted the effective use and maintenance of WASH supplies and infrastructure. In addition, UNICEF trained 350 Sudanese community health workers and 50 ERC volunteers on hygiene promotion, reaching approximately 100,000 refugee children and caregivers.

UNICEF places strong emphasis on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) to ensure that WASH interventions remain relevant, effective, and responsive to community needs. During the reporting period, all hygiene kit distributions were accompanied by feedback cards, allowing recipients to share their experiences and preferences. Structured AAP surveys were also conducted among refugees and host community members. These mechanisms support continuous programme improvement and ensure that activity design, implementation, and monitoring remain community-driven and inclusive of marginalised voices. In addition, WASH interventions applied a gender-sensitive approach through the inclusion of menstrual hygiene awareness cards in 34,000 female hygiene kits that were distributed.

Education

In 2025, UNICEF supported 458,673 children in accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning. This target was significantly exceeded thanks to the expansion of the Comprehensive Inclusion Programme, due to additional funding and support from the MoETE.

In response to the increasing number of Sudanese children, UNICEF continued to support non-formal education and promote the inclusion of refugees, migrants, and out-of-school host community children into public schools, benefiting a total of 796,000 children during the reporting

period. UNICEF provided education cash grants to 13,907 Sudanese and other nationality students to facilitate enrolment in pre-primary education. These grants complemented the efforts of development partners to uphold the educational rights of refugees and migrants.

To expand education opportunities for refugee and migrant children, UNICEF supported NGO-led Learning Hubs providing extracurricular activities and catch-up classes. Across six Learning Hubs in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria, 7,195 children (6,867 Sudanese, 93 Syrians, 155 from host communities, and 80 from other nationalities) participated in activities including arts and handicrafts, STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics education), Learning Passport sessions, foundational literacy and numeracy catch-up classes, and outdoor physical activities. The Learning Hubs engaged 522 educators and involved 1,169 parents and community leaders through positive parenting interventions and AAP activities. In addition, the hubs organised intensive exam preparation classes for end-of-year examinations administered by the Sudanese Embassy, benefiting 3,054 children (1,540 South Sudanese and 1,514 Sudanese).

Building on the 24 community-based Learning Spaces established in Aswan in 2024 to support refugee and migrant children's integration into the public education system, UNICEF expanded Learning Spaces and community kindergartens during the reporting period. A total of 34 Learning Spaces and 30 kindergartens were operational, reaching 5,028 Sudanese children aged 4–12 years. Plans are in place to scale-up Learning Spaces to additional governorates in 2026, reaching up to 70 spaces nationwide. These spaces provide catch-up classes aligned with the Egyptian curriculum to support transitions to formal education, alongside life skills interventions promoting inclusion and peacebuilding.

To improve the quality of refugee-led Community Learning Centres (CLCs), UNICEF launched an improvement programme targeting 23 low-resourced CLCs in Cairo, Giza, Sharkeya, and Alexandria. The programme aligns with standards developed in collaboration with the National Centre for Examination and Educational Evaluation and aims to enhance education quality. Beginning in July 2025, capacity-building training and coaching were provided to 46 CLC managers to develop improvement plans. A comprehensive training package was also delivered to 350 education personnel, alongside the provision of essential teaching supplies, benefiting 5,118 refugee and migrant children.

To strengthen evidence-based planning and coordination within the Education Working Group (EWG), UNICEF launched the CLC Management Information System (CLC MIS) and trained 136 CLC managers. The system enables direct data entry on student and teacher numbers, academic calendars, curricula, and nearby social services, while EWG members upload intervention plans and progress updates. This has facilitated coordinated support across the 234 CLCs currently registered in the system.

In early 2024, UNICEF, in partnership with MoETE, developed the Comprehensive Inclusion Programme to address the needs of vulnerable children, including refugees, migrants, and disadvantaged Egyptian children. In 2025, the programme expanded to 840 schools across 11 governorates, targeting 5,000 educators through capacity-building activities. To date, 420,000 students have benefited, including 40,000 children with disabilities and approximately 20,000 non-Egyptian students.

Additionally, 1,980 schools in areas hosting high numbers of refugees and migrants were supported under the National Literacy Development Programme across two implementation phases, with the second phase concluding by the end of the first semester of the 2025/2026 academic year. The programme benefits 11,137 Arabic teachers and 337,363 students in grades 3–6, including

approximately two per cent children with disabilities and two per cent non-Egyptian students. UNICEF also co-led coordination of the UN Task Team on refugee and migrant inclusion in public schools, developing and updating a joint advocacy plan.

UNICEF continued to promote equitable access to online learning through the Learning Passport, both online and offline. During the reporting period, 7,172 children accessed the platform, including 281 Sudanese, 6,612 Egyptians, and 279 children from other nationalities.

UNICEF also developed an innovative distance learning model combining home-based self-directed learning with facilitated group sessions, supported by trained facilitators, coaches, and parents, and underpinned by digital and printed learning resources. Targeting out-of-school refugee and migrant children in areas with limited connectivity, the model is implemented through community-based learning spaces. A needs-assessment phone survey reached 170 households, including Sudanese and Palestinian families, informing curriculum adaptation, facilitator training, and phased implementation from August 2025 to August 2026. Under the pilot, approximately 500 out-of-school children will be reached across three learning cycles, with around 150 learners reached by December 2025.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

During the reporting period, UNICEF's Meshwary ("My Future" in Arabic) programme provided 135,653 adolescents and young people with life, employability, and entrepreneurial skills, including 5,048 non-Egyptian youth. In parallel, 200 new adolescent and youth ambassadors emerged within the programme, delivering peer-to-peer training. Ten per cent of these ambassadors are non-Egyptian, strengthening outreach to refugee and migrant communities and reinforcing youth leadership, ownership, and inclusion.

In addition, the *Maharty Lyaqty* Sport for Development boot camp engaged 14,421 young people, including 3,405 refugees and migrants, 70 per cent of whom were girls. The programme promoted inclusivity as a fundamental right while fostering social cohesion and life skills through structured sports activities.

Social and Behaviour Change

Gender mainstreaming remained a core component of UNICEF's response, notably through the National Girls' Empowerment Initiative *Dawwie*. Storytelling circles and intergenerational dialogues were conducted in learning hubs in Aswan, reaching approximately 2,000 refugee boys, girls, and parents (primarily Sudanese), as well as 300 girls from Gaza in Cairo. These activities promoted positive social and behavioral change among participants and strengthened their awareness of, and access to, available education, protection, and support services.

Under the Sudanese refugee response, UNICEF implemented the Positive Parenting Programme in partnership with the MoHP, training 65 health educators in Greater Cairo and Alexandria. These educators subsequently engaged 6,500 parents from Sudanese and host communities through evidence-based Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities and tailored Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials addressing parenting in emergency contexts.

In addition, UNICEF trained 30 Sudanese and Egyptian community leaders, reaching 4,000 Sudanese parents with IEC materials and hygiene kits. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) trained 60 social workers, reaching 10,000 parents. UNICEF also supported MoHP in promoting positive parenting among 180 service providers and trained 60 implementing partner focal points working in child-friendly spaces and family clubs.

UNICEF signed a multi-sectoral programme document with its partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to train staff and reach 2,400 Sudanese refugees, expanding parenting support in emergency settings.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Localisation

Information Provision and Communication

Throughout 2025, UNICEF and its implementing partners ensured that affected communities received timely information on available UNICEF-supported services. Collectively, these efforts reached 121,602 individuals across the sectoral interventions outlined below.

Under the nutrition programme, 25,727 individuals were reached with information on how to access additional health services during nutrition screenings. Migrants and refugees received counselling on available services, including referrals to secondary healthcare when required. As part of IYCF counselling, 8,575 caregivers were provided with guidance on routine health visit schedules and referral points for secondary care, primarily Ministry of Health hospitals and treatment facilities.

Between January and December 2025, feedback was collected from 51 hygiene kit recipients using feedback cards to assess satisfaction, unmet needs, and overall relevance. Distribution activities have only recently commenced, and additional planned implementing partners remain in the programme development phase.

WASH hygiene promotion sessions reached 37,500 children in inclusive public schools serving refugees, host communities, Sudanese, and other nationalities. These sessions, delivered by water companies, aimed to raise awareness of available services and promote positive hygiene practices.

For education programming, CRS utilised multiple feedback channels to promote transparency and accountability, including its Facebook page, accountability hotlines, project phone lines, WhatsApp numbers, and physical complaint boxes. These mechanisms enabled two-way communication with beneficiaries, with CRS receiving 209 inquiries related to previous UNICEF-supported interventions and providing counselling on the conclusion of services.

For child protection programming, 71,148 individuals were provided with information on access to child protection services. This was achieved through targeted dissemination via multiple channels, including face-to-face counselling through case management services and the distribution of communication materials, such as brochures and posters, placed in child-friendly spaces, family clubs, and other community hubs. These efforts ensured that vulnerable children and their families were informed about available services, enhancing access to protection mechanisms and case management support.

Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms

A total of 7,688 rights holders accessed feedback mechanisms through various implementing partners, including governmental entities. Some reporting delays persist, particularly regarding the regular provision of quantitative and qualitative feedback analysis. To address these challenges, AAP has been integrated into the induction package for all new partners and those undergoing programme amendments, ensuring clear commitments and more consistent reporting.

In response to the influx of Sudanese refugees into Egypt, the MoHP hotline was reinforced to provide essential life-saving information and services. The hotline promotes available services, disseminates preventive health messages, including Egypt's polio-free status, and functions as a key mechanism for collecting feedback and inquiries. To strengthen service delivery, five asylum-seeking and refugee agents were trained to respond effectively to calls from diverse community members. Between January and June 2025, the hotline reached 6,525 migrants and refugees, addressing inquiries related to health services for migrants and refugees, presidential health initiatives, vaccinations, and other complaints.

Regarding winterisation assistance, which concluded in December 2024, feedback was collected in the first quarter of 2025. Commonly reported gaps included missing blankets and sizing issues for specific items. This input will inform the planning and design of the next winterisation cycle.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the Nutrition Thematic Working Group and the WASH Technical Working Group, co-leads the Education Thematic Working Group, and participates in the Child Protection and Community-Based Protection sub-sector Technical Working Groups. In addition, UNICEF co-chairs the Information Management Working Group alongside UNHCR and actively contributes to the Health and Protection Thematic Working Groups, as well as the Inter-agency Coordination Group.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Stories about children and families being supported by UNICEF in Egypt are available here: <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/stories>

External Media

UNICEF Egypt Facebook: [@UNICEFEgypt](#)

UNICEF Egypt Instagram: [@unicef_Egypt](#)

UNICEF Egypt X: [@UNICEFEgypt](#)

UNICEF Egypt YouTube: [@UNICEFEgypt](#)

UNICEF Egypt LinkedIn: [UNICEF Egypt](#)

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Egypt	UNICEF and IPs Response	
Sector	2025 Target	Total results
Health		
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	638,750	380,680 ⁵
# children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio, supplemental dose	379,000	300,000
Nutrition		
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting	22,525	99,730 ⁶
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	12,750	22,428 ⁷
WASH		
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	1,000,000	1,017,000 ⁸
# people reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes	1,000,000	250,000 ⁹
Child Protection, GBVIE & Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)		
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	80,000	132,575 ¹⁰
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	3,000	1,907 ¹¹
# children who have received individual case management	10,000	6,406 ¹²
# children and caregivers benefitting from winterization	20,000	0 ¹³
Education		
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	30,000	458,673 ¹⁴

5 Cumulative figures through 31 December 2025 have not yet been received from partners.

6 This overachievement is attributable to the increased number of Sudanese arrivals.

7 Ibid.

8 Through a partnership with the national water company, UNICEF's WASH programme supported host communities in Aswan, Giza, and Cairo with water testing and laboratory equipment, reaching 1,017,000 people, including 500,000 benefiting from water testing and laboratory devices, 17,000 through WASH in learning centres, and 500,000 receiving IPC supplies in 50 health facilities.

9 Hygiene promotion activities experienced delays due to the lengthy clearance process for Programme Documents.

10 A total of 132,575 children and caregivers (123,476 children, 9,099 caregivers; 77,307 female, 55,268 male) engaged in MHPSS and positive parenting programmes, exceeding the target by nearly 66 per cent. This included 28,557 Sudanese, 8,848 Syrians, 912 other nationalities, and 94,258 host community members.

11 CP is developing a comprehensive programme to address GBV in humanitarian contexts, which will strengthen programming.

12 6,406 children (46 per cent girls, 54 per cent boys) accessed specialised child protection services, including 4,728 Sudanese, 769 Syrians, 189 other nationalities, and 720 host community children, reaching 64 per cent of the annual target. Underachievement was due to delays in the Programme Document clearance process with the implementing partner.

13 The target was not reached due to funding constraints.

14 This target was significantly overachieved due to the expansion of the Comprehensive Inclusion Programme, supported by additional funding and MoETE collaboration.

Social Protection & Cash Transfers		
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	4,000	0 ¹⁵
Cross-Sectoral (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	350,000	121,602 ¹⁶
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	70,000	7,688 ¹⁷

Annex B: Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian Resources Received in 2025	Resources Available From 2024 (Carry-Over)	Funding Gap (\$)	Funding Gap %
Health	\$3,000,000	\$912,750	\$296,802	\$1,790,448	60%
Nutrition	\$650,000	\$79,601	\$296,802	\$273,597	42%
Child Protection, GViE & PSEA	\$7,700,000	\$664,145	\$739,800	\$6,296,055	82%
Education	\$1,890,000	\$791,229	\$3,351,881	\$(2,253,110)	-119%
WASH	\$2,400,000	\$934,523	\$22,482	\$1,442,995	60%
Social Protection & Cash Transfer	\$1,600,000	\$-	\$30,215	\$1,569,785	98%
Adolescents & Youth	\$210,000	\$-	\$12,109	\$197,891	94%
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	\$210,000	\$1,011,581	\$714,755	\$(1,516,336)	-722%
Under Allocation	\$-	\$231,794	\$-	\$(231,794)	NA
Total	\$17,660,000	\$4,625,622	\$5,464,846	\$7,569,532	43%

15 Preparatory work for the Humanitarian Cash Assistance programme is underway, and a Programme Document with CRS has been developed.

16 The implementation of SBC interventions was limited in 2025 due to funding constraints; with additional funds now received, activities are scheduled for expansion in 2026. A total of 37,000 individuals were reached through hygiene promotion sessions; 33,648 received child protection information; 5,048 non-Egyptian youth engaged in the Meshwary initiative; 1,104 participated in sports-for-development activities; 6,500 parents received positive parenting materials; 4,000 Sudanese parents received parenting and hygiene kits; 25,727 migrants and refugees underwent nutrition screening with counselling and referrals; and 8,575 individuals received IYCF counselling.

17 While the hotline remains operational and continues to support refugees and migrants, its promotion is limited due to government sensitivities. UNICEF is addressing these constraints by promoting the hotline through its own services and coordination platforms and by engaging a human-centred design consultant to strengthen engagement with government counterparts, Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs), and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

JORDAN

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF Jordan's revised appeal for 2025 was set at US\$ 129.5 million to sustain services for vulnerable children and families. By the end of 2025, UNICEF Jordan had secured US\$ 48.9 million in contributions. With a carry-forward of US\$ 23.2 million, the remaining funding gap stands at US\$ 57.4 million (44 per cent).

UNICEF expresses its gratitude to the following donors for their generous support: France, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States (PRM). UNICEF sincerely thanks all public and private partners for their contributions.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Syrian refugee context in Jordan is entering a period of accelerated transition. Fifteen years after the onset of the crisis, Jordan remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries globally, accommodating 420,835 registered Syrian refugees,¹⁸ 2.4 million registered Palestinian refugees,¹⁹ and 23,476 refugees from other nationalities.²⁰ While around 80 per cent of Syrian refugees live in host communities, 85,528 individuals remain in camps. Camp-based Syrian refugees include 51,164 residents in Za'atari camp, 34,216 in Azraq camp, and 148 in the Garden Camp.²¹

In December 2024, developments in Syria resulted in a change in government. Following this, UNHCR intention surveys conducted in early 2025 indicated that approximately 200,000 Syrian refugees expressed an intention to return to from Jordan to Syria by the end of 2025.²² By December 2025, a total of 177,042 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR Jordan had returned to Syria.²³

Among those returning were residents of Rukban camp, located in southern Syria near the Syria-Jordan-Iraq tri-border area. In June 2025, the camp was closed following the voluntary return of the majority of its population to areas of origin. Established in 2014 during the height of the Syrian conflict, Rukban had hosted approximately 8,000 Syrian refugees.²⁴

Another camp, the Emirati Jordanian camp, also closed by the end of June. The camp had hosted approximately 6,000 Syrian refugees, and following a decision by the Emirati government to cease funding, residents were provided the option to either voluntarily return to Syria or relocate to Azraq camp. By 23 June 2025, 4,932 individuals returned to Syria, while 1,147 relocated to Azraq camp.²⁵

Despite these returns, 420,835 Syrian refugees remain in Jordan, citing return related concerns such as safety and security, economic uncertainty, accumulated debt, and limited access to essential services inside Syria, particularly healthcare and education.

In this evolving context, UNICEF is undertaking preparedness plans for refugees and is closely monitoring the voluntary return of Syrian refugees and will adjust programme scope and coverage as necessary to respond to emerging humanitarian needs. Vulnerable Syrians in Jordan will continue to require support.

18 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2025

19 Where We Work | UNRWA

20 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2025

21 Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2025

22 Syria-Situation_Regional-Interagency-Preparedness-Plan-for-Refugee>Returns-IAPPR.pdf

23 UNHCR Returns Dashboard

24 Syria's notorious Rukban camp closes after last families return home | The National

25 Closure of the Emirati-Jordanian Camp (18 May - 23 June 2025) - Jordan | ReliefWeb

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF strengthened equitable access to routine immunization in Syrian refugee camps. On 20 September 2025, with Gavi funding and UNICEF support, the MoH introduced the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) in the camps, reaching 3,091 children (48 per cent girls). For the measles supplemental dose, 14,511 children were reached. Additionally, a parallel multi-antigen catch-up campaign targeting missed and zero-dose children aged 0–15 years delivered BCG (176), Hexa (507), Rota (362), Polio (758), Measles (5,212), MMR (516), and Hepatitis A (6,511) doses, further enhancing protection against vaccine-preventable diseases. Across both camps, a total of 5,212 children (51 per cent girls) were vaccinated against measles.

UNICEF conducted 28,799 nutrition screenings (51 per cent girls), including 24,558 children (51 per cent female) aged 6–59 months and 4,241 pregnant and lactating women. Among these, 17 children had severe acute malnutrition (54 per cent girls) and 120 had moderate acute malnutrition (53 per cent girls); all received treatment. The cure rate of 64 per cent was affected by increased defaults (24 per cent, up from 8 per cent in 2024) due to returns to Syria. Additionally, UNICEF provided IYCF counselling to 7,742 caregivers to promote early and exclusive breastfeeding.

To strengthen the referral and follow-up mechanism, a regional office meeting was organized in 2025, bringing together focal points from both the UNICEF Jordan and Syria offices. The meeting discussed harmonized referral modalities, including the sharing of critical information such as children's vaccination cards and nutritional status, to support the continuity of care.

Syrian refugee camps were included in the Nutrition and Healthy School Environments Assessment, informing future programming on all forms of malnutrition, including overweight and obesity.

UNICEF also screened 17,721 school-aged children and provided 2,678 assistive devices: 1,965 eyeglasses, 272 hearing aids, and 441 mobility aids, improving inclusion for children with disabilities. Through the Azraq camp paediatric ward, UNICEF supported 19,670 children (44 per cent female) with inpatient care and paediatric consultations.

Child Protection

UNICEF delivered community-based child protection (CBCP) services in refugee camps and host communities. A total of 46,684 children²⁶ (51 per cent girls; 1 per cent children with disabilities) were reached with awareness-raising, psychosocial support, and recreational activities. Specialized case management was provided to 1,875 children (52 per cent girls; 8 per cent children with disabilities) for protection concerns.

In parallel, UNICEF supported partners to deliver GBV specialized response services to 406 women and 139 children (52 per cent female) at risk of violence. GBV risk-mitigation interventions reached 13,230 women and 40,786 children (50 per cent female), while GBV prevention activities reached 4,900 women and 10,728 children (59 per cent female). Overall, 103,518 individuals (64 per cent female; 1 per cent persons with disabilities) had safe access to reporting channels for sexual exploitation and abuse.

²⁶ This figure includes children reached through community-based child protection (CBCP) activities under the Makani programme. These results are also reported under the Social Protection and Social Policy section below.

Through parenting interventions, UNICEF reached 13,509 parents (98 per cent female) and trained 163 facilitators (93 per cent female). Additionally, 492 LEGO boxes were distributed to Makani²⁷ centres and community centres in camps and host communities. These were facilitated by 282 trained facilitators, including 57 Syrian volunteers (50 per cent female), who received training on LEGO-based educational methods to strengthen child-centred programming. Moreover, 1,034 Ministry of Education educators (55 per cent female) were trained on MHPSS, enabling the delivery of school-based psychosocial activities to 9,261 students (50 per cent female).

In 2025, Explosive Ordnance Risk (EOR) emerged as a critical need for refugee families returning to Syria. UNICEF reached 2,858 children (52 per cent female) and 714 parents/caregivers (72 per cent female) with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) through interactive sessions and group discussions. To reinforce learning, 20,000 posters and leaflets were distributed, ensuring sustained access to life-saving safety information and contributing to safer conditions for returning families.

Education

In 2025, UNICEF ensured learning continuity for 172,236 children (51 per cent female) through formal, non-formal, and informal education. In Azraq, Za'atari, and the former Emirati Jordanian Camp, UNICEF and partners provided operational and learning support to 51 schools, 29 KG2 centres, and 28 non-formal education centres, assisted by 2,538 Syrian volunteers (37 per cent female),²⁸ who received certificates recognizing their contributions to education service delivery and supporting employability and reintegration for those preparing to return to Syria. For children, the ratification of academic documents ensured recognition of learning upon return to Syria, while the national waiver of school fees removed a key barrier to access.

To reduce overcrowding and improve learning conditions, two new schools and around 50 classrooms were installed or relocated in Azraq camp. Facility upgrades, including playgrounds, sports fields, furniture, WASH units, and inclusive spaces, were completed in Azraq and Za'atari camps, creating safer and more accessible learning environments.

Through the Reading Recovery Programme (RRP), UNICEF supported 1,673 non-readers in grades 5–8 (47 per cent female) and 120 adolescents (62 per cent female) across 34 schools and 26 non-formal centres, helping learners achieve basic reading proficiency. Reading assessments were administered to 2,657 grade 4 students (51 per cent female) in camp schools and 7,486 students in grades 4–9 (43 per cent female) in 51 vulnerable host-community schools to identify learning gaps and inform targeted support.

A total of 5,445 KG2 students (49 per cent female) benefitted from foundational reading support in Azraq and Za'atari camps through the Early Grade Reading Programme. To address numeracy gaps, UNICEF piloted the Mathematics Accelerated Programme (MAP) in 12 camp schools, reaching 1,549 students in Grades 4–5 (51 per cent female).²⁹ These interventions focused on the most vulnerable learners, aiming to accelerate progress, improve retention, and support successful transitions through the basic education cycle. Overall, 32,982 learners³⁰ (45 per cent female) received learning materials in 2025.

27 27 Makani ("My Space" in Arabic) is a UNICEF-led initiative launched in Jordan in 2015. It operates through a network of community centres providing integrated services, including learning support, child protection, and life skills, to vulnerable children and youth, including Syrian refugees and host community members.

28 Following the closure of the Emirati–Jordanian Camp and class formation changes in Azraq Camp, UNICEF currently provides operational and learning support to 46 schools and 28 KG2 centres.

29 Figures are not mutually exclusive; overlap exists across programme components. As such, totals do not sum to 76,215.

30 Assessments revealed that 56 per cent of learners scored below 25 per cent in foundational number and operations skills, confirming the need for structured numeracy recovery.

Social Protection and Social Policy

Through Makani centres³¹ and partner-supported initiatives in camps and host communities, UNICEF provided 76,215³² vulnerable children, adolescents, and caregivers (61 per cent female; 2 per cent persons with disabilities) with age-appropriate, integrated services. This included 44,668 children and adolescents (55 per cent girls; 3 per cent children with disabilities) who accessed learning support and skills-building activities, and 48,374 children, adolescents, and caregivers (64 per cent female; 1 per cent children with disabilities) who participated in community-based child protection services, early childhood development, and parenting programmes.

The Makani programme also provided livelihood opportunities to 670 Syrian Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVs) (34 per cent female; 2 per cent persons with disabilities) who actively supported programme implementation in camps and host communities.³³ For those IBVs involved in the implementation of Makani and preparing to return to Syria, certificates were issued, recognizing their contribution to the programme, supporting their employability and reintegration in their home country.

The institutionalization of Makani, including transitioning overall management in host communities to the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), remains a key priority. A review of MoSD operations was conducted to guide this process, providing insights for planning and identifying areas for capacity-building. The transition is planned to progress throughout 2026.

Adolescent Development and Participation

In 2025, UNICEF strengthened adolescents' and youth's readiness for education, employment, and civic participation through a range of integrated skills and employability interventions, designed to ensure continuity of services and preparedness for refugee returnees. Life skills training reached 13,002 adolescents and youth, of whom 57 per cent were female and 37 per cent refugees, through the Ministry of Youth (MoY) and Makani centres. These sessions focused on enhancing communication, leadership, and problem-solving skills.

In parallel, 7,776 adolescents and youth (55 per cent female; 18 per cent refugees) participated in the UPSHIFT social innovation methodology, enabling young people to design and implement youth-led community solutions.³⁴

Responding to labour-market demand, UNICEF provided digital skills training to 2,827 adolescents and youth (60 per cent female; 38 per cent refugees) in partnership with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MoDEE) and community-based organizations. This intervention resulted in 275 young people, including 78 per cent female and 21 per cent refugees, securing income through freelancing and the gig economy, supporting income-generation opportunities that can be sustained across locations.

Complementing digital skills, 1,938 youth (56 per cent female; 10 per cent refugees) received entrepreneurship and employability training, supporting 40 micro- and home-based businesses. Additionally, 845 refugees (53 per cent female) benefited from career counselling, and 65 young

31 Makani ("My Space" in Arabic) is a UNICEF-led initiative launched in Jordan in 2015. It operates through a network of community centres providing integrated services, including learning support, child protection, and life skills, to vulnerable children and youth, including Syrian refugees and host community members.

32 Figures are not mutually exclusive (unique number); some overlap exists between components; therefore totals do not sum to 76,215.

33 Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVs) are Syrian refugees engaged by UNICEF and its partners through short-term, incentive-based arrangements to support outreach, community mobilization, service delivery, awareness-raising, and referrals, particularly in refugee camps and host communities.

34 The UPSHIFT social innovation methodology is a structured approach to building social entrepreneurship skills among young people through workshops, mentorship, incubation, and seed funding.

people secured jobs. Through Job Search Clubs and on-the-job training, 171 youth strengthened their job-search skills, and 342 gained workplace experience, reinforcing employability and work readiness as part of a sequenced pathway from learning to earning.

In Za'atari and Azraq camps, 1,298 refugee youth (57 per cent female) accessed integrated services, including digital skills development, career guidance, and safe learning spaces. These interventions contributed to preparedness for return or onward transitions and ensured continuity between camp-based and national systems. Across all programmes, UNICEF fostered opportunities for adolescents and youth to develop essential skills, access employment pathways, and engage meaningfully in their communities, supporting smoother transitions and empowering refugee and host-community youth to contribute to positive social and economic outcomes.

WASH

In 2025, UNICEF provided safe and reliable water supply to 131,010 people, including 124,421 refugees in Za'atari, Azraq, and Garden camps, and 2,500 people in Rukban camp until its closure. Water services were also improved for 1,560 people living in informal tented settlements. Following the closure of the Emirati Jordanian camp in June 2025, 1,133 refugees were successfully integrated into Azraq's WASH systems.

UNICEF supported sanitation improvements for a total of 127,114 people, providing safely managed sanitation services to 124,421 individuals in Syrian refugee camps and 1,133 transferred the Emirati Jordanian camp residents, while cash-based support enabled 1,560 individuals in informal settlements to improve access to sanitation.

Complementing infrastructure investments, 29,431 people across camps and informal settlements received awareness-raising activities on hygiene promotion, menstrual health, and climate-resilient WASH practices. Additionally, a community water infrastructure project benefited 1,396 individuals in southern governorates during the reporting period, enhancing sustainable access to safe water.

Social and Behaviour Change

In 2025, as part of the National Immunization Programme, UNICEF supported the MoH to strengthen Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and expand vaccine demand generation through a comprehensive SBC approach, focusing on the introduction of the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) for children under one year.

Support included strengthening national coordination through the MoH's RCCE National Committee, developing a Risk Communication Mitigation Action Plan, and producing IEC materials such as FAQs, flyers, digital content, edutainment, and training videos. UNICEF also provided capacity building for central and subnational MoH staff, health workers, and community volunteers on RCCE principles, interpersonal communication, community engagement, and infodemic management. Trainings reached 483 community health committee (CHC) members and 100 mobile vaccination team health workers (68 per cent female), while RCCE components were integrated into routine health worker sessions, reaching 1,889 staff (92 per cent female) across 509 health centres.

At the community level, 27,720 parents were reached (80 per cent female; 85 per cent Jordanian, 5 per cent Syrian, 1 per cent persons with disabilities) through CHC-led awareness sessions and tailored initiatives on routine immunization, emphasizing PCV.

On longer-term health-seeking behaviours, UNICEF, in close collaboration with MoH, developed the SBC WASH Manual for CHCs and health workers. The manual focuses on key priorities related

to WASH and IPC, personal hygiene, and the role of communities in protecting health. It strengthens CHC skills in community engagement and interpersonal communication, supports the effective facilitation of community dialogue sessions, and addresses barriers to working with vulnerable and marginalized populations.

Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF implemented AAP through multiple channels and modalities to strengthen feedback and engagement with affected populations. The cross-sectoral helpline managed 22,919 incoming and outgoing calls, serving Syrian refugees, vulnerable Jordanians, and other beneficiaries. Approximately 33,000 messages were exchanged via the two-way SMS platform, engaging individuals in reflective dialogue through community channels for both humanitarian and development programming, in addition to 10,933 one-way SMS.

Community engagement was strengthened through enhanced feedback systems at Makani centres, supported by AAP trainings, and the integration of two-way SMS communication into the Bayanati platform, enabling real-time responsiveness, monitoring, and referrals across sectors. A standardized feedback form was finalized and will be rolled out via QR codes at Makani centres to capture complaints, suggestions, and inquiries, either anonymously or by name, fostering inclusion, trust, and accountability.

A “Takaful Plus” satisfaction survey targeting vulnerable households benefiting from National Aid Fund (NAF) and Makani services showed high engagement, with 86 per cent of households rating services as good or excellent and 81 per cent intending to continue participation. Outreach to previously enrolled households highlighted gaps in follow-up, with over half expressing interest in registering children, pointing to opportunities to strengthen information-sharing and facilitation.

Humanitarian Cash Transfers

UNICEF Jordan’s Humanitarian Cash Transfers programme (Hajati) provided 10 months of cash support to 1,600 vulnerable children (50 per cent girls; 26 per cent with disabilities) across 1,147 households, 90 per cent of which were refugee households and 26 per cent of which were women-headed. This assistance aimed to strengthen children’s wellbeing and support their continued school participation.

In addition, as part of efforts to link humanitarian assistance with national social protection systems, UNICEF and the National Aid Fund (NAF) launched a roadmap to institutionalize cash-plus programming within social assistance frameworks. This built on the existing Takaful Plus pilot, which links beneficiaries of the NAF’s Unified Cash Transfer to Makani services. Through Takaful Plus in 2025, 16,745 children (54 per cent girls; 2 per cent children with disabilities) from Jordanian households receiving NAF assistance accessed Makani services.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF plays a central leadership and coordination role within Jordan’s health and nutrition landscape by providing sustained technical and operational support to the Ministry of Health’s National Immunization Programme (NIP), in close collaboration with WHO. This support extends to the School Health Programme, ensuring the integrated delivery of preventive health and nutrition services for both host-community and refugee children.

Child Protection

UNICEF co-chairs the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG), providing strategic leadership and ensuring coordination amid evolving operational contexts. Monthly meetings focused on refugee return movements, referral pathways, updating the service matrix 5Ws (what, where, who, when, and why) for 2025, and improving data quality and documentation for unaccompanied and separated children.

In response to the reduction in child protection and GBV service providers, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNFPA conducted a partner survey on merging the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Working Groups. The results showed strong support for improved coordination, reduced duplication, streamlined referrals, and integrated service delivery, informing a structured framework for agency-level consideration. In 2026, UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNFPA will jointly co-chair the merged coordination mechanism to strengthen alignment, efficiency, and collective impact.

Education

As sector lead and co-chair of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF strengthened national coordination and aligned partners around a common agenda for safe, inclusive education. This collaboration contributed to two major policy gains for Syrian refugee children: the recognition and ratification of academic documents to ensure learning is acknowledged upon return to Syria, and a national waiver of school fees for refugee learners, removing a significant barrier to enrolment and retention.

UNICEF also advanced planning to support continuity of learning for returnees through the development of a Five-Year Jordan Country Returnee Response Plan. The plan focuses on formal and non-formal education pathways, capacity-building for Syrian education personnel, and strengthened inclusive education for children with disabilities, ensuring that returning children can re-enter education systems safely and with appropriate support.

WASH

In 2025, UNICEF continued as co-lead of the Humanitarian WASH Sector with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and World Vision International (WVI), ensuring coordinated planning and prioritization amid reduced humanitarian funding and shifting refugee dynamics driven by increased returns to Syria.

In its role as humanitarian sector lead, UNICEF also led inter-agency coordination to support the planned movement of refugees from the Emirati Jordanian camp to Azraq Camp, working closely with government counterparts, UN agencies, and implementing partners to ensure continuity and complementarity of WASH services throughout the transition.

Within the overall prioritization exercise conducted under the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG), UNICEF supported WASH sector partners in formulating life-saving priorities to sustain essential WASH services, with a focus on refugees and the most vulnerable communities amid reduced humanitarian funding and evolving refugee return dynamics. UNICEF additionally supported national monitoring and analysis of progress toward safely managed water and sanitation services through a dedicated SDG 6 taskforce under MWI leadership.

Social Protection

As in the previous year, UNICEF co-chaired, with UNHCR, the Common Cash Facility (CCF), which serves as a key mechanism for accessible and scalable humanitarian cash transfers. The CCF

brings partners together around common standards, harmonized delivery systems, and coordinated decision-making, reducing fragmentation and strengthening the coherence of cash responses. By leveraging economies of scale, it enhances efficiency, accountability, and cost-effectiveness, while ensuring timely, secure, and dignified access to cash assistance for vulnerable populations, aligned with broader social protection objectives, including linkages to national cash transfer systems.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- **After the Fire: Anas and Mohammad's New Beginning**
With their Aunt's support, Anas and Mohammed begin again their lives in Jordan's Za'atari refugee camp after losing everything to a fire.
- **Reclaiming the Right to Literacy**
Through the Reading Recovery Programme, Syrian assistant teachers are helping provide out-of-school children with a second chance at education.
- **Mahmoud's Journey to Recovery**
The Impact of age-appropriate nutrition
- **The Water That Brought Peace Back to Aisha's Home**
How a steady flow of clean water can power one mother's daily life in Za'atari refugee camp
- **School sports fields provide Leen with a place to play**
Football, Leen's passion
- **WATCH: In Azraq camp, 10-year-old Ahmad receives a medical hearing aid to help him learn confidently**

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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Jordan		UNICEF and IPs Response	
Sector		2025 Target	Total results
Health			
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities		21,600	19,670 ³⁵
# children vaccinated against measles		16,000	14,511 ³⁶
Nutrition			
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting		47,600	24,558 ³⁷
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA ³⁸			
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS		160,000	60,193 ³⁹
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions		109,000	70,189 ⁴⁰
# people with safe and accessible channels to report PSEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations		200,000	103,518 ⁴¹
# children who have received individual case management		8,000	1,875 ⁴²
Education			
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning		172,500	172,236 ⁴³
# children receiving individual learning materials		33,000	32,982 ⁴⁴

35 Total: 17,135 beneficiaries (42 per cent female; 3 per cent children with disabilities), all Syrian refugees residing in Azraq Camp. Pediatric admissions declined by 17.9 per cent, from 1,020 cases in 2024 to 837 in 2025, primarily due to the suspension of surgical services following reductions in UNHCR project funding, resulting in increased referrals to facilities outside the camp.

36 48 per cent female; Location: 81 per cent Host, 19 per cent Camps; Nationality: 80 per cent Syrian/20 per cent Jordanian

37 Total: 24,558 beneficiaries (51 per cent female; 2 per cent children with disabilities), all Syrian refugees in Azraq and Za'atari camps. Underachievement resulted from volunteer rotation schedules, reduced nutrition staffing under UNHCR-funded projects, and prioritization of critical nutrition interventions.

38 Due to funding shortfalls against the appeal, UNICEF was unable to fully implement or expand planned child protection activities.

39 This includes 46,684 children and 13,509 parents reached through interventions. 60,193; 22 per cent women, per cent men, 39 per cent girls and 38 per cent boys / Host: 60 per cent / Za'atari: 22 per cent / Azraq: 15 per cent / ITS: 2 per cent CWD: 1 per cent.

40 This figure represents the cumulative reach across multiple child protection and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response interventions reported in the narrative. It includes: 406 women and 139 children who accessed GBV response services; 4,900 women and 10,728 children reached through targeted GBV prevention activities; 13,230 caregivers engaged through positive parenting programmes incorporating GBV risk mitigation; and 40,786 children and adolescents participating in community-based child protection services that included GBV risk mitigation. Total cumulative reach: 70,189 individuals (25 per cent women, 39 per cent girls, 36 per cent boys). Coverage included host communities (70 per cent), Za'atari camp (18 per cent), and Azraq camp (12 per cent); children with disabilities represented 1 per cent.

41 103,518; 65 per cent female and 35 per cent male / Host: 72 per cent / Za'atari: 15 per cent / Azraq: 11 per cent / ITS: 2 per cent CWD: 1 per cent.

42 1,875; 48 per cent female and 52 per cent male / Host: 73 per cent / Za'atari: 15 per cent / Azraq: 12 per cent CWD: 8 per cent.

43 Formal education data reflects figures officially released by the Ministry of Education in March 2024 for the 2024/2025 academic year. Total enrolment: 155,483 children (51 per cent female), of whom 76 per cent are in host communities and 24 per cent in camps (7 per cent Azraq, 15 per cent Za'atari, 2 per cent Emirati-Jordanian Camp). All beneficiaries are Syrian nationals.

44 32,982 (45 per cent female) This accounts for:

- 787 G5 students assessed in Math in 12 camp schools
- 4,335 including G4 students in camp schools who were screened for the Reading Recovery Programme and G5-G7 students benefitting from the programme
- 314 NFE students screened and benefitting from the Reading Recovery Programme
- 7,486 G4-G7 students in 51 vulnerable host community schools were screened for reading recovery
- 5,445 KG2 students in the camp schools received early grade learning materials
- 14,615 children in Makani centres benefitting from accelerated learning programmes.

# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	76,000	28,579 ⁴⁵
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	143,000	131,010 ⁴⁶
# people accessing appropriate sanitation services	125,000	127,114 ⁴⁷
# people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	50,000	29,431 ⁴⁸
Social Protection & Cash Transfer		
# children and young people accessing integrated, gender responsive and inclusive complementary learning and skills development activities	49,200	44,668 ⁴⁹
# children, young people and caregivers accessing inclusive and integrated package of community based activities which promote child wellbeing and community cohesion	71,600	48,374 ⁵⁰
Cross-Sectoral (SBC, RCCE, and AAP)		
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	13,561	1,147 ⁵¹
people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	115,000	84,110 ⁵²
affected people (children, caregivers, community members) reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	40,000	10,933 ⁵³

45 This figure represents the cumulative reach of adolescents and youth across multiple ADAP interventions in 2025. It aggregates beneficiaries from life skills training (13,002), UPSHIFT (7,776), digital skills training (2,827), youth generating income through freelancing (275), entrepreneurship and employability training (1,938), career counselling (845), youth securing jobs (65), Job Search Clubs (171), on-the-job training (342), integrated services in camps (1,298), and micro- and home-based businesses supported (40). Total: 28,579 (57 per cent female, 1 per cent PwD); Location: 19 per cent Camps, 81 per cent Host Community Nationality: 7 per cent Others 27 per cent Syrian, 66 per cent Jordanian. The target was not achieved due to a shortage of funds.

46 Total: 131,010 (49 per cent female, 4 per cent PwD); Location: 1 per cent ITSs, 1 per cent Host Community, 98 per cent Camps Nationality: 1 per cent Jordanian, 99 per cent Syrian.

47 Total: 127,114 (49 per cent female, 4 per cent PwD); Location: 1 per cent ITSs, 99 per cent Camps Nationality: 100 per cent Syrian.

48 Total: 29,431 (49 per cent female, 5 per cent PwD); Location: 3 per cent ITSs, 8 per cent Host Community, 89 per cent Camps Nationality: 8 per cent Jordanian, 92 per cent Syrian. UNICEF was unable to achieve the set target due to funding shortages and the prioritization of camps and the most vulnerable communities. Host community hygiene promotion and awareness activities were reduced in 2025.

49 Total: 44,668 (55 per cent female, 3 per cent people with disabilities); Location: 69 per cent Host, 27 per cent Camp, 4 per cent ITS; Nationality: 51 per cent Jordanians, 44 per cent Syrians, 5 per cent others

50 Total: 48,374 (64 per cent female, 1 per cent people with disabilities); Location: 69 per cent host, 28 per cent Camp, 3 per cent ITS; Nationality: 54 per cent Jordanian, 42 per cent Syrians, 4 per cent others). Underachievement was due to insufficient funding under the HAC appeal; however, complementary non-HAC funding enabled UNICEF to reach the overall programme target.

51 Progress was limited due to funding shortfalls under the HAC appeal. Households: 26 per cent female-headed households, including 1,600 children (50 per cent girls; 26 per cent children with disabilities). Nationality: 90 per cent Syrian.

52 SBC/RCCE: A total of 27,720 parents were reached through the Ministry of Health's Community Health Committees across all governorates (80 per cent female; 85 per cent Jordanian, 5 per cent Syrian; 1.3 per cent persons with disabilities). Activities focused on routine immunization for children under five, in line with the National Vaccination Programme, with particular emphasis on the introduction of the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) for children under one year of age.

53 One-way SMS: 10,933 individuals were reached. The apparent underachievement against the target is due to the reallocation of one-way SMS activities from another indicator.

Annex B: Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian Resources Received in 2025	Resources Available From 2024 (Carry-Over)	Funding Gap (\$)	Funding Gap %
Health & Nutrition	\$7,600,000	\$2,738,244	\$1,190,385	\$3,671,371	48%
Education	\$19,400,000	\$9,003,663	\$5,209,886	\$5,186,451	27%
Child Protection	\$15,000,000	\$2,626,398	\$1,452,816	\$10,920,785	73%
ADAP	\$24,000,000	\$4,035,808	\$3,370,062	\$16,594,130	69%
WASH	\$27,525,000	\$5,105,101	\$7,959,437	\$14,460,462	53%
Social Protection	\$31,803,023	\$4,022,961	\$3,602,329	\$24,177,733	76%
Cross sectoral (SBC, RCCE and AAP)	\$4,200,000	\$640,530	\$371,513	\$3,187,957	76%
Palestinian Programme in Jordan	\$-	\$3,136,107	\$-	\$(3,136,107)	NA
Being allocated	\$-	\$212,269	\$-	\$(212,269)	NA
Total	\$129,528,023	\$31,521,083	\$23,156,428	\$74,850,512	58%

TÜRKİYE

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2025, UNICEF required US\$ 80.7 million to continue facilitating access to, and providing critical services for more than 2.3 million refugees and migrants, as well as vulnerable host communities in Türkiye. Since the beginning of the year, financial support from the US Government through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Global Thematic funds, contributed to Türkiye's refugee response. In 2025, UNICEF Türkiye received US\$ 22.5 million in new funds and had US\$ 9.5 million in carry-over, resulting in a funding gap of 60 per cent.

Funding remains 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 will continue to seek opportunities for collaboration to ensure refugee children, their families, and vulnerable host communities can access essential services.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

As of 8 January 2026, there are 2,343,518⁵⁴ Syrians are registered under temporary protection in Türkiye, alongside approximately 166,000 refugees⁵⁵ and asylum seekers from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries under international protection.

Self-facilitated voluntary returns from Türkiye to Syria began in mid-December 2024. As of 31 December 2025, approximately 600,000 Syrians had returned to Syria from Türkiye. These movements generated new humanitarian needs in 2025, particularly at border crossing points, where children and families required protection support, access to services, and reliable information during the transition process.⁵⁶

The return dynamics also contributed to renewed social pressures affecting refugee children and families. Given the scale of the Syrian population in Türkiye, these trends underscore the continued importance of safeguarding children's rights and well-being.

In parallel, the closure of Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) for Syrians under temporary protection, as well as container cities for earthquake-affected populations, created a highly fluid operating environment. Following these closures, many refugees moved into rented accommodation within the same province or elsewhere in Türkiye, while others opted to return voluntarily to Syria.

Previously, families with specific needs were accommodated across several TACs. With the closures, only one TAC (Saricam in Adana) has been designated exclusively for people with special needs. The profile of residents has changed significantly, with nearly every household presenting at least one vulnerability, such as chronic illness, physical or mental disability, experience of violence, or caregiving responsibilities for grandchildren. UNICEF has long supported service delivery at this site and is now strengthening its approach to respond to the increased level and

54 Presidency of Migration Management, Temporary Protection Statistics, as of 8 January 2026, available at <https://goc.gov.tr/uluslararasi-koruma-istatistikler>

55 UNHCR Türkiye - Annual Overview – 2025, available at [Document - UNHCR Türkiye - Annual Overview - 2025](#)

56 President's announcement on 31 December 2025, available at <https://goc.gov.tr/cumhurbaskani-recep-tayyip-erdogan-son-bir-yilda-600-bin-suriyeli-misafirimiz-vatanlarına-donmustu-merkezicerik>

complexity of needs, including through enhanced identification of emerging vulnerabilities and additional support to partners providing services.

In this context, significant unmet needs remain among refugee and vulnerable populations, including in earthquake-affected areas. Barriers to education include registration challenges, financial constraints, transportation difficulties, child labour, and peer bullying. Protection risks such as child labour, domestic violence, child marriage, social tensions, and limited access to essential services persist. These risks, combined with economic hardship, have contributed to widespread psychosocial distress among children and caregivers.

Throughout 2025, UNICEF worked closely with government counterparts and partners to address priority needs of refugee children, their families, and vulnerable host communities, including at border crossing points and during the transition process.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF continued supporting health and Early Childhood Development (ECD) services for refugee children and their caregivers. In 2025, 38,000 doses of life-saving vaccines and immunization products were delivered to the MoH, reaching 6,010 children (51.5 per cent boys, 48.5 per cent girls) with individual assessments and counselling on their vaccination status. Overall, 51,210 children benefited from UNICEF-supported immunization services.

Mother Baby Corners (MBCs) provided services to pregnant women, children aged 0–8 years, and their caregivers through counselling, home visits, and outreach activities in TACs across Gaziantep, Hatay, and Adana provinces. A total of 25,435 primary caregivers received information and counselling on child health and early childhood development.

In addition, UNICEF provided 1,000 newborn support boxes for refugee children, ensuring access to essential items in the first days of life and helping prevent early health complications. To support families voluntarily returning to Syria, breastfeeding spaces were established at the Hatay Cilvegozu border gate, and 2,219 health screenings and counselling sessions were conducted for parents choosing to return.

UNICEF also provided technical assistance to line ministries including the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), and the MoH to improve access to quality, inclusive, and barrier-free ECD services. Capacity-building initiatives reached 316 ECD professionals in municipalities and ministries, enhancing skills in nurturing care, parenting counselling, and disability support.

Through partnerships with municipalities, UNICEF continued supporting an ECD centre in Hatay, providing nurturing care, ECD, and disability services for 360 children, and assisted Gaziantep Municipality in establishing three additional ECD centres. UNICEF also facilitated the provision of assistive devices for 54 refugee children in Hatay and Gaziantep.

Nutrition

Through UNICEF-supported MBC centres, pregnant women, children aged 0–8 years, and caregivers accessed essential health, nutrition, and caregiving support in TACs across Gaziantep, Hatay, and Adana provinces. A total of 4,992 children received nutrition screenings, malnutrition identification, growth monitoring, and counselling.

For families voluntarily returning to Syria, breastfeeding spaces were established at the Cilvegözü border gate in Hatay, ensuring continued support for optimal infant and young child feeding practices during transit. UNICEF also strengthened the capacities of 81 health professionals on effective interpersonal communication with parents, including nutrition counselling. To further enhance caregiver knowledge, UNICEF developed an Arabic-language parenting counselling and information package covering nutrition, ECD, and care for children with special dietary needs, reaching over 9,000 parents.

Child Protection

In 2025, UNICEF continued supporting Syrian and other vulnerable children in Türkiye through community-based services and national system strengthening, including children preparing for safe and voluntary returns. At the Hatay Cilvegözü border, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial and family support to 1,616 children (779 girls) and 3,227 adults (2,645 women and 1,419 men).

A comprehensive Family Voluntary Return Information Package, covering psychosocial first aid, family unity, documentation, safeguarding, EORE, and ECD parenting, was co-developed with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) for nationwide rollout in 2026.

UNICEF-supported partners reached 60,197 children (53 per cent girls) through child- and adolescent-friendly spaces, municipal/community centres, Birlikte Hubs, and mobile teams. Protection risk assessments were conducted for 32,316 children (52 per cent girls), with 15,518 (55 per cent girls) referred to specialized services. Structured MHPSS benefited 31,134 individuals (65 per cent female), including 17,017 children and 14,117 caregivers.

GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response activities supported 37,208 individuals, including 15,329 girls, with 7,371 girls and women accessing virtual safe spaces. Additionally, 104,520 individuals (61 per cent female) received information on safe sexual exploitation and abuse reporting channels.

To strengthen national systems, UNICEF trained 293 MoFSS women's shelter staff and 632 CSO and municipal frontline workers on GBV response. UNICEF also supported MoFSS and MoNE in standardizing counselling services through a national Practitioner's Handbook rolled out to 287 professionals. The EKİP⁵⁷ school-based referral model will be implemented in 75 schools across 15 provinces. Legal aid, in partnership with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, reached 231 refugee children and 262 adults, including 68 unaccompanied boys in border provinces, ensuring access to asylum, guardianship, civil registration, and protection orders.

WASH

UNICEF strengthened water, sanitation, and hygiene systems for over half a million people across Gaziantep and Hatay following the earthquake, combining emergency response and recovery measures to ensure safe services for Syrian refugees and other vulnerable populations.

By December 2025, UNICEF improved water access for 419,639 individuals (56,257 women; 56,515 men; 153,147 girls; 153,720 boys) through partnerships with municipal water utilities in Hatay and Gaziantep. In Gaziantep, an AI-powered drinking water management platform was

⁵⁷ Inter-ministerial collaboration was strengthened through the School-Based Prevention, Intervention and Referral Mechanism (EKİP), linking the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Family and Social Services to address school absenteeism among refugee children.

expanded, enabling real-time monitoring and optimized distribution for 250,000 residents. In Hatay, UNICEF increased support to Hatay Metropolitan Municipality's water and sewerage administration (HATSU) due to severe infrastructure damage, providing materials for small-scale repairs to water supply and sewage systems, thereby restoring basic services. Water purification systems installed in 25 schools across 19 container sites in Hatay reached nearly 10,600 children through partnership with ACTED.

In Hatay, UNICEF restored access to sanitation services for 157,496 individuals (20,427 women; 20,522 men; 58,163 girls; 58,384 boys) by delivering essential supplies to HATSU for minor repairs and restoring the functionality of sewage networks.

UNICEF supported 24,537 individuals (9,062 women; 9,036 men; 3,182 girls; 3,197 boys) in city centres, container settlements, and TACs by distributing hygiene kits and conducting awareness sessions focused on personal hygiene, safe water use, and waste management.

Education

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners reached 933,492 children, including tens of thousands of Syrian refugees, through early childhood, primary, and secondary education programmes, as well as services for children with disabilities.

UNICEF and partners supported Early Childhood Education (ECE) for 5,068 children (2,526 girls), including 2,615 refugees. Learning materials were provided to 3,384 children (1,651 girls), and 2,622 children (1,311 girls), including 2,061 refugees, participated in early learning festivals. Capacity-building support was provided to 40 ECE facilitators, and 2,464 parents (1,910 women) engaged in activities promoting home-based learning.

In collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UNICEF implemented interventions to address learning gaps, improve inclusion, and respond to the needs of refugee and earthquake-affected learners. A total of 43,883 educators received training, and teaching materials were developed and distributed to 10,713 students (5,220 girls), including 3,507 refugees. UNICEF supported a national K–12 special education initiative to strengthen inclusive education for children with disabilities, including refugees, and addressed student well-being and peer bullying by building the capacity of 164,542 teachers (101,515 women) nationwide. Seventeen provinces prepared action plans to reduce absenteeism by 0.5–1 per cent.

To support learning recovery, 92 worksheets for grades 9–10 were finalized, benefiting approximately 2 million adolescents. In earthquake-affected provinces, UNICEF enhanced the quality and accessibility of special education for Syrian refugees and other vulnerable populations in vocational schools by training 267 teachers through ToT programmes and developing 40 supplementary learning materials aligned with curricula for adolescents with disabilities, including Syrian refugees. UNICEF also improved learning outcomes for over 4,200 students (2,636 girls; 13 per cent refugees) in 30 Imam Hatip schools by training 70 teachers to use MoNE's MEBİ individualized digital learning platform for personalized learning and assessment.

Through NGO and municipal partners, UNICEF supported the enrolment of 16,303 out-of-school and vulnerable Syrian children (7,817 girls), including children voluntarily relocated from the Sarıçam TAC.

Non-formal education programmes, including Turkish language courses and catch-up classes, reached 23,523 (11,754 girls) adolescents, and skills development programmes reached 30,109

(15,045 girls) adolescents. Transport was provided to 3,761 students (1,880 girls), academic support to 3,747 students (2,087 girls), and social cohesion activities were promoted for 2,255 students (1,070 girls), including 435 refugees.

Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), and the Youth and Sports Foundation (YSF) supported community-based adolescent and youth civic engagement and volunteerism, reaching 32,962 young people (17,197 female, 15,765 male). Through the Mahalle Support Mechanism, Syrian and Turkish youth volunteers conducted outreach and disseminated social cohesion messages in refugee and host communities.

UNICEF collaborated with MoYS, NGOs, and municipalities to strengthen digital and transferable skills among adolescents and youth. The programme reached 34,525 young people (17,855 female, 16,670 male) from refugee and host communities. In Kilis, two youth centres provided integrated life skills, digital, and vocational training, with 856 adolescents participating (537 female, 319 male). In Şanlıurfa, computer laboratories operated with the Metropolitan Municipality to strengthen digital skills, reaching 3,651 adolescents (2,225 female, 1,316 male). Additionally, robotic coding classes were delivered across nine Southeast provinces through centre-based and mobile modalities, reaching 3,716 young people (1,854 female, 1,862 male).

Social and Behaviour Change, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Localisation

UNICEF and partners implemented SBC interventions to promote protective, learning, and well-being practices among Syrian refugees in Türkiye, focusing on adolescents, parents, and caregivers. The approach combined evidence-based messaging, two-way engagement, and AAP mechanisms to influence knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) while strengthening social cohesion in mixed Syrian-Turkish communities. Through sustained, context-specific messaging on service access and protection issues, including child labour, early and forced marriage, abuse, and neglect, 157,202 individuals (61 per cent female) were reached.

A social norms study revealed that adolescents were highly motivated to engage in community life, but participation was limited by age hierarchies, gender norms, and refugee status. Refugee adolescents, especially girls, reported lower decision-making power and civic engagement, with additional constraints from family control and discrimination.⁵⁸

UNICEF facilitated participatory activities to build self-esteem, communication, problem-solving, and stress management skills, while mixed-group sessions fostered interaction between Syrian and Turkish adolescents to reinforce social cohesion and integration. These activities challenged harmful norms, strengthened adolescents' voice and agency, and created safe spaces for dialogue and peer learning. Adolescents reported improved confidence, stronger peer support networks, and enhanced skills for conflict resolution and stress coping, contributing to reduced social tensions and positive shifts in attitudes toward inclusion.

Structured two-way engagement activities, including home visits, parenting sessions, and community meetings, reached 104,841 individuals (63 per cent female), reinforcing behaviour adoption and early action. An assessment of the parenting programme showed that community dialogue improved caregiving, communication, and resilience among Syrian and host-community

58 SBC ADAP Study Report2025.pdf

parents. Mothers gained confidence, and fathers increased their participation in caregiving. Disability-inclusive counselling and activities further supported fathers' engagement. Parents reported improved family communication, greater confidence, and active involvement in child development and learning, while mixed-group sessions reinforced social cohesion and household and community resilience.

UNICEF expanded access to feedback mechanisms, reaching 40,159 individuals (66 per cent female; 57 per cent children) through the Benim Sesim (UNICARE) WhatsApp and web-based platform. Age-appropriate feedback pathways were co-designed with Syrian children and caregivers for ages 4–6, 7–10, and 11–17, using playful methodologies and tailored materials, and tested with facilitator guides to embed AAP into routine programme delivery.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

The Government of Türkiye continues to lead the overall Syrian refugee response, bearing the majority of financial costs, with UN support coordinated through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

UNICEF provides pivotal leadership in coordination, bridging civil society organizations and statutory service providers to ensure sustainable, holistic approaches to meet the protection and well-being needs of children and their caregivers. Continued strategic leadership fosters engagement among child protection actors, both governmental and non-governmental, and promotes collaboration, efficiency, and sector-wide coherence.

As co-lead of the national 3RP Child Protection Working Group (WG) and regional WGs in Southeast Türkiye, İzmir, and Marmara, UNICEF drove sector-wide coordination and harmonized standards to improve service quality. These platforms enabled capacity strengthening for over 150 actors on peer-bullying and peer-to-peer Psychological First Aid, Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA) Primary Prevention and Frontliners Packages, EORE, and legal frameworks for unaccompanied and separated children in the context of voluntary returns. This resulted in more coherent, high-quality community-based child protection and GBV services for refugee, migrant, and host-community children, adolescents, and their families.

UNICEF's leadership also played a catalytic role in convening national authorities, refugee-led organizations, and civil society partners to advance a systems-based approach. Coordination staffing commitments in 2025 were met through assigned specialists and officers both in-country and in field offices, contributing to effective sector coordination.

Despite reduced humanitarian funding, which constrained service delivery and weakened operational capacity, working groups continued to function as key platforms for collaboration, sustaining cooperation among partners within the limits of their capacity.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2025, UNICEF Türkiye's communication efforts remained focused on delivering reliable information, encouraging donor support, and highlighting its ongoing assistance for Syrian refugees in Türkiye.

During the reporting period, a total of 233 online and 28 local print media coverages were generated, reaching an audience of 368,032.

On social media, posts highlighting refugee children and their families reached nearly 1.3 million people and generated engagement from over 8,200 accounts.

UNICEF Türkiye Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/unicefturkiye>

UNICEF Türkiye Instagram: [unicefturkiye](#)

UNICEF Türkiye X: [@unicefturk](#)

UNICEF Türkiye Website: [UNICEF Türkiye](#)

UNICEF Türkiye YouTube: [@UNICEFTurk](#)

Human Interest Stories:

- [Learning, Belonging, Dreaming Again](#)
- [Starting Anew at a Playground of Possibilities](#)
- [Abdurrahman's Journey Towards Mobility](#)
- [Girls Who Chose Life and Refused to Give Up](#)
- [Learning, Belonging, Dreaming Again](#)
- [A Day of Innovation](#)

Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Türkiye	UNICEF and IPs Response		Sector Response	
Sector	2025 Target	Total Results	2025 Target	Total Results
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA				
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	40,000	31,134 ⁵⁹	85,948	56,430
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	50,000	37,208 ⁶⁰	152,147	89,248
# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	100,000	104,520		
# of children assessed for protection needs	55,000	32,316 ⁶¹		
Education				
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	999,274	933,492	1,200,000	1,018,147
# children and adolescents accessing skills development programmes	86,400	72,857 ⁶²	274,810	385,991
Adolescent Development and Participation				
# of adolescents and young people participating in engagement actions	64,000	32,962 ⁶³	64,000	32,962
WASH				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	300,000	419,639		
# people accessing appropriate sanitation services	150,000	157,496		
# people reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	120,000	24,537 ⁶⁴		
Health and Nutrition				
# of Turkish health care & ECD providers trained	1,000	316 ⁶⁵		

⁵⁹ While results under the HAC were below target, additional achievements were realized through complementary non-HAC funding..

⁶⁰ Ibid

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² This includes activities under the Education and ADAP programmes.

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ The target was not reached due to funding shortages.

⁶⁵ While results are underachieved under the HAC, additional results were achieved through complementary, non-HAC funding.

# primary caregivers of children 0-8 years receiving child health, nutrition and early childhood development support	500,000	30,427 ⁶⁶		
# of children with access to vaccines through UNICEF supported mechanisms	50,000	51,210		
Cross Cutting				
# people reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services.	200,000	157,202 ⁶⁷		
# people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	100,000	104,841		
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	60,000	40,159 ⁶⁸		

Annex B: Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian Resources Received in 2025	Resources Available From 2024 (Carry-Over)	Funding Gap (\$)	Funding Gap %
Health & Nutrition	\$2,800,000	\$3,418,635	\$70,983	\$(689,619)	-25%
WASH	\$4,850,000	\$214,245	\$804,227	\$3,831,528	79%
Child Protection, GViE & PSEA	\$14,035,000	\$7,664,074	\$4,490,157	\$1,880,769	13%
Education	\$55,735,246	\$8,939,154	\$4,023,355	\$42,772,736	77%
Social Protection & Cash Transfer	\$300,000	\$-	\$51,788	\$248,212	83%
ADAP	\$1,000,000	\$531,062	\$-	\$468,938	47%
Emergency Preparedness	\$1,000,000	\$1,050,674	\$-	\$(50,674)	-5%
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	\$1,000,000	\$632,372	\$44,331	\$323,297	32%
Total	\$80,720,246	\$22,450,218	\$9,484,842	\$48,785,187	60%

66 This total includes primary caregivers reached with information and counselling on child health and early childhood development (25,435) and children who received nutrition screenings, growth monitoring, malnutrition identification, and counselling (4,992). While results are underachieved under the HAC, additional results were achieved through complementary, non-HAC funding.

67 The target was not reached due to funding shortages.

68 Ibid

Consolidated Funding by Sector for Egypt, Jordan, and Türkiye

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available		Funding Gap	
		Humanitarian Resources Received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (Carry-Over)	Funding Gap (\$)	Funding Gap %
Health and Nutrition	\$14,050,000	\$9,455,118	\$1,854,972	\$2,739,909	20%
Child Protection	\$36,735,000	\$11,054,550	\$6,682,773	\$18,997,677	52%
Education	\$77,025,246	\$18,958,562	\$12,585,122	\$45,481,561	59%
WASH	\$34,775,000	\$19,107,402	\$8,786,146	\$6,881,451	20%
Social Protection	\$33,703,023	\$4,258,401	\$3,684,332	\$25,760,289	76%
ADAP	\$25,000,000	\$4,566,871	\$3,382,171	\$17,050,958	68%
Palestinian Programme in Jordan	\$-	\$3,136,107	\$-	\$(3,136,107)	NA
Cross-Sectoral	\$5,620,000	\$2,284,483	\$1,130,599	\$2,204,918	39%
Emergency Preparedness	\$1,000,000	\$1,050,674	\$-	\$(50,674)	-5%
Under Allocation	\$-	\$2,125,754	\$-	\$(2,125,754)	NA
Total	\$227,908,269	\$75,997,923	\$38,106,117	\$113,804,230	50%

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations Appeal SitReps:

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

Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations Appeal (Revision):

<https://www.unicef.org/media/174261/file/2025-HAC-Syrian-Refugees-Vulnerable-Populations-Revision.pdf>

NEXT SITREP: July 2026

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