Syria 2023

#### What is the situation?





Average household income only covers 40 per cent of expenses 1



Loss of 30 years of economic development: Real GDP has fallen to a level last seen in the early 1990s, while

Humanitarian Development Index has lost 42 places <sup>2</sup>

Annual inflation recorded at 114 per cent, 119 per cent, and 74 per cent over the past three years, respectively <sup>2</sup>



# What are our priorities?



Strengthen institutions and mechanisms to effectively address multiple vulnerabilities of the most disadvantaged children in Syria.

Help the most vulnerable families meet their basic needs and overcome the daily challenges by providing humanitarian social protection assistance to the most vulnerable children in Syria with robust monitoring and documentation mechanism to ensure accountability towards the affected population.

#### What are we doing?

The Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities provides unconditional and unrestricted cash assistance to families caring for children with severe mental and/or physical medical disabilities. In addition, it provides case management for each child enrolled.

The Cash for Basic Needs Support Programme, initiated in 2020, provides unconditional and unrestricted cash assistance to help vulnerable families cover their basic needs during winter. The programme targets highly vulnerable families in urban and peri-urban slums, including those headed by females and persons with disabilities, chronic illnesses and/or orphans.

### What are our targets for 2023?



17,000 children with disabilities supported with cash transfers and case management services.



people in 94,400 families reached with humanitarian cash transfers.

## What are the gaps?

In 2023, about **US\$ 64.2 million** is needed to meet the social protection needs of children in Syria. The funding gap at the end of June 2023 was **45 per cent**. Failure to meet the social protection need of the most vulnerable children (i.e., children with disabilities, children with chronic diseases, children without parental care, and children in families headed by women), will bring more suffering to the children, and force them into applying negative coping mechanisms that are irreversible and cause long-term harm.







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