



Jana, 11, takes part in a UNICEF-supported recreational activity, part of the psychosocial support services provided to children in rural Lattakia, Syria, on 26 March 2025.


for every child

Humanitarian
Situation
Report No. 12

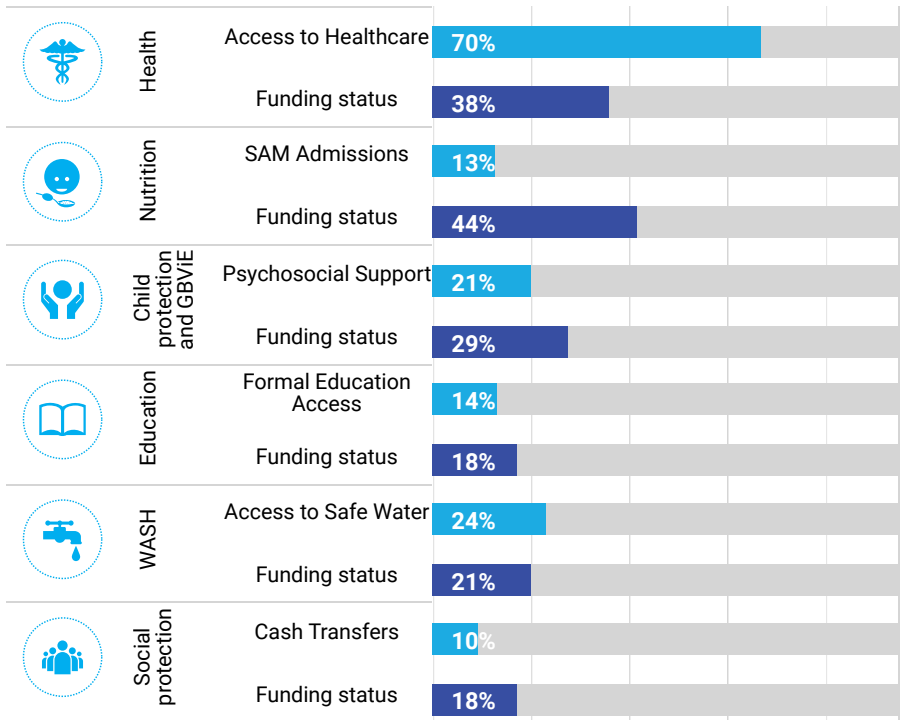
Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2025

Syrian Arab Republic

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Over 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their areas of origin, highlighting emerging recovery needs and growing service gaps.²
- 493 explosive ordnance incidents were reported since January 2025, resulting in 390 deaths and 536 injuries, including 108 children killed and 205 injured, reinforcing the urgent need to increase child-focused protection and risk education.³
- 4.5 million people, including 2.6 million children, received essential services, nearly 99 per cent of whom live in areas facing extreme or high levels of humanitarian needs.
- 61,066 Grade 9 and 12 students sat for national exams in their own communities in Al Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa for the first time in a decade, easing financial burdens and reducing protection risks associated with long-distance travel, following sustained advocacy by UNICEF and education sector partners.⁴
- With only 25 per cent of its humanitarian appeal funded, UNICEF faces critical gaps in delivering life-saving services to millions of vulnerable children across Syria.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

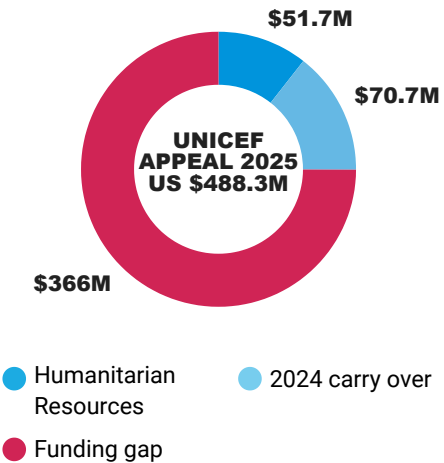


* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Syria requires US\$ 488 million to meet the urgent and growing needs of children and families affected by one of the world's most protracted and complex humanitarian crises. This funding is critical to enable UNICEF to deliver life-saving services across sectors, including health, nutrition, education, WASH, child protection, and social protection. However, UNICEF's appeal is only 25 per cent funded, and available funds are insufficient to cover the increasing needs. Without these funds, UNICEF's ability to provide essential assistance to children will be hindered, leading to increased protection risks and impacting life-saving interventions for the most vulnerable children in Syria and their families.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to partners who have provided support towards its humanitarian response in Syria this year, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF), GAVI, and the Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The humanitarian context in Syria has shifted significantly following the change of authorities on 8 December, and subsequent developments have further consolidated the interim authorities' control. While the political normalisation process is ongoing, hostilities¹⁰ and insecurity persist, particularly in the northeastern and southern governorates.

Northern Aleppo and the surrounding areas, including those near the Tishreen Dam, remained hotspots during this period, with frequent escalations affecting key water infrastructure and reservoirs. In March, amidst violent unrest along the coastal areas of Latakia and Tartous, the local authorities in northeast Syria agreed to merge with the interim Syrian authorities—a development hailed as historic. Following this agreement, violence noticeably subsided in the northeastern regions. However, the overall security situation in Syria remains volatile and unpredictable. A stark reminder of this was the suicide bombing on 22 June at St. Elias Church in the Dwel'a neighbourhood of Damascus, which killed at least 25 people, including women and children.¹¹

During the first half of 2025, sporadic escalations across the country led to civilian casualties, internal displacement, and movement restrictions that hindered humanitarian access. These incidents also caused damage to water infrastructure, reservoirs, and healthcare facilities. In June, humanitarian access and operational environment deteriorated due to escalating hostilities and regional tensions. Regional escalation—particularly involving Israel, Iran, and the United States—led to the temporary closure of Syrian airspace, disrupting UNHAS operations and staff deployments.

Access restrictions and threats to humanitarian operations continued. An explosive device was discovered on a Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) vehicle in Rural Damascus, and drone strikes in northern Idlib resulted in three fatalities, four injuries, and damage to a nearby INGO office—highlighting the fragility of the situation. In southern Syria, Israeli presence in Dar'a and Quneitra governorates involved home demolitions, forest destruction, and livestock seizures, exacerbating community tensions and further restricting humanitarian access.

Fourteen years of conflict has left Syria with extremely high levels of

explosive ordnance contamination. According to the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (AoR), 15.4 million Syrians are at immediate risk of death or injury from landmines scattered across the country. Over 60 per cent of incidents occur in agricultural and grazing lands, putting civilians at constant risk while pursuing their livelihoods. Since the beginning of 2025, there have been 493 explosive ordnance incidents, resulting in 390 deaths and 536 injuries—including 108 children¹² killed and 205 injured. Deir-ez-Zor is the most affected governorate with 122 incidents, followed by Idlib with 79 and Aleppo with 76 incidents.¹³

Syria is currently facing one of the world's most critical food security emergencies, driven by over a decade of conflict, economic hardship, climate-related disruptions, and weakened public institutions. Over half of the population is food insecure. More than 600,000 children under five are acutely malnourished and require life-saving treatment, including over 177,000 who are severely wasted.¹⁴

Agriculture, the primary livelihood for about half the population, has been severely impacted by infrastructure destruction, mass displacement, and limited access to farming resources and support services. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Syria is experiencing its worst drought in 36 years. Between November 2024 and April 2025, rainfall was 54 per cent below average, placing immense pressure on rainfed agricultural zones, particularly in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, and Ar-Raqqa.¹⁵ The projected wheat shortfall of 2.73 million metric tons is enough to feed 16 million people for a year. The drought has also worsened water access for 8.5 million people, including 1.8 million already severely affected by water scarcity.¹⁶ The ongoing drought continues to increase health risks for children and their families, including rising malnutrition and the potential for disease outbreaks such as Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). The situation is also heightening protection concerns, particularly for women and children, whose safety and dignity are increasingly at risk as families resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Displaced populations and returnees continue to face significant barriers to sustainable reintegration. Returnees often encounter destroyed infrastructure, unaffordable or looted housing, and sectarian tensions. The lack of functional schools and healthcare facilities further impedes recovery. In areas such as Homs, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, and the coastal region, challenges persist in accessing civil documentation and resolving housing, land, and property (HLP) disputes.

In northeast Syria, instability and inadequate living conditions—including damaged shelters and limited access to electricity, water, and sanitation—pose ongoing protection risks. The education sector is under severe strain, with overcrowded classrooms and returnee children requiring academic and language support. In northeast Syria, schools remain occupied as collective shelters for internally displaced families who fled conflict-affected areas. Currently, 40 schools in Al-Hasakeh and 81 schools¹⁷ in Ar-Raqqa are being used to house displaced populations, limiting access to safe learning spaces for children and disrupting their right to education. Vulnerable groups—including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are disproportionately affected, especially as humanitarian assistance declines. Basic infrastructure remains critically underdeveloped, and the growing number of returnees continues to strain overstretched public services. Al-Hol Camp hosts over 29,000 individuals¹⁸, including 18,000 children, and continues to face significant protection concerns. Camp residents, especially women and children, experience restricted movement, limited access to services, and heightened risks of gender-based violence and child exploitation.

Amid insecurity, drought, displacement, and wildfires, the economic situation remains dire. Public services are overstretched and weak. According to the World Bank's July 2025 report, Syria's GDP contracted by 1.5 per cent in 2024 and is now expected to grow by 1 per cent¹⁹ in 2025. Further, that extreme poverty now affects one in four Syrians, and two-thirds of the population live below the lower-middle-income poverty line. Although sanctions have been lifted, full engagement from banks and financial institutions is still pending. Severe liquidity challenges persist, affecting humanitarian partners' operations due to cash shortages—particularly in Syrian pounds—hindering their ability to meet obligations and support households.

Exchange rate fluctuations, rising commodity prices, soaring inflation, reduced purchasing power, and banking transaction challenges have severely impacted living conditions.

In early July, rapidly advancing wildfires erupted across the mountainous and densely forested northern countryside of Latakia governorate, escalating into a large-scale humanitarian emergency. More than 14,000 people have been affected, with over 1,150 people fleeing high-risk areas.²⁰ The resulting displacement has created urgent needs for shelter, water, and essential services.

Population Movements:

Internal displacement and refugee returns continued between January and June 2025, with a projected increase expected in the second half of the year. In northwest Syria (Aleppo and Idlib), around **600,000 IDPs** are expected to return before the end of summer, according to the latest IDP return intentions survey.²¹ Additionally, one million individuals have expressed their intention to return in 2025 or early 2026. The growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees is placing additional strain on already overstretched health, education, water, sanitation and protection systems.

As of 24 July 2025, nearly **1.6 million** IDPs—52 per cent of whom are children—have returned to their areas of origin in Syria. This includes over **737,818 individuals** who returned from IDP sites since 27 November 2024, according to the latest data from the IDP Task Force. One-third of these returns were to Aleppo, followed by Hama, Homs, Idlib, and Rural Damascus.²²

As of June 2025, the last group of displaced families departed from the Rukban refugee camp near the Jordanian border in southern Syria. At its peak, the camp hosted around 85,000 people.²³

According to UNHCR, **719,801 Syrian refugees**²⁴ have returned from neighbouring countries since 8 December 2024, bringing the total number of refugee returnees to over **one million** since the beginning of 2024. The top five governorates of return are Aleppo, Damascus, Rural Damascus, Idlib, and Homs. Of those who returned since 8 December, more than **410,000 are estimated to be children**, accounting for 57 per cent of the total. Most returns have been from Lebanon, Türkiye, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.²⁵

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health²⁶

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Directorates of Health (DoH), and implementing partners, continued to deliver essential, life-saving health services across Syria. Efforts prioritised remote and crisis-affected areas, aiming to reduce preventable mortality and morbidity among infants, young children, and women of reproductive age.

Between January and June 2025, UNICEF and partners provided 1,221,308 free healthcare consultations, reaching 937,377 children (including 475,330 girls) and 283,931 women. Among these, 104,281 consultations were delivered to Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) returnees.

To promote healthy behaviours and preventive care, 1,330,304 individuals were reached with health promotion messages, including 253,198 children (129,036 girls) and 1,077,106 adults (732,431 women), with a focus on immunisation and disease prevention.

As part of UNICEF's commitment to accountability, 143,516 individuals accessed safe and confidential channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

Through the Child-Friendly Health Centres initiative, 54,265 children under five (26,776 girls) in Homs, Hama, Latakia, and Tartous received integrated primary healthcare with early detection of disabilities and support to disabled children and their parents. Among them, 1,218 children (677 girls) were identified with developmental delays, and 17 children were referred to specialised care. Additionally, 84 physiotherapy sessions were provided to children with disabilities (32 for girls), supporting their physical development and inclusion.

Capacity building remained a key priority. A total of 747 health workers and community volunteers (530 females) were trained on neonatal resuscitation, kangaroo mother care²⁷, and home-based care. These volunteers conducted 12,112 home visits, reaching 7,214 pregnant women and 1,528 newborns (751 girls) across 13 governorates.

UNICEF also supported national immunisation efforts in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the WHO. During the reporting period, 226,467 children received the third dose of the DPT, and 218,832 children received the first dose of MMR vaccines.

A major milestone was the National Vaccination Week (21–30 April 2025), during which outreach was expanded through 1,094 fixed sites, 1,008 mobile teams, and 82 temporary points. The campaign focused on identifying children who had missed routine vaccinations (zero-dose and defaulters) and ensuring they received vitamin A supplementation. As a result, 1,778,607 children were screened, 272,334 children were vaccinated—including 14,765 zero-dose children—and 1,055,032 doses of vitamin A were administered.

Nutrition



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Jassem, 12, receives support from his case manager, Kholoud, during an individual session at his school in Zabadin, Rural Damascus, to address stunting, bullying, and emotional well-being.

During the reporting period, the programming context evolved due to

the progressive return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to areas with limited access to essential services, including WASH, health, and food security. This shift heightened the risk of malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups—children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs).

In response, UNICEF Syria advanced its transition from a predominantly treatment model to a comprehensive strategy addressing both the prevention and treatment of all forms of malnutrition. Through multi-system and life-cycle approaches, UNICEF delivered an integrated package of services, including early detection of wasting, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, micronutrient supplementation, and treatment of severe wasting.

To strengthen the nutrition response, the MoH led three new initiatives, including the development of a national multi-sectoral nutrition strategy, the implementation of a SMART survey to inform planning, and the adaptation of WHO's 2023 guidelines on childhood wasting to improve the quality of management of acute malnutrition.

UNICEF and partners provided treatment services to 4,229 children (2,495 girls) through mobile and fixed clinics. Preventive services reached 502,227 children under five (254,416 girls) and 370,063 caregivers with micronutrient supplementation and IYCF counselling. Nutrition supplies valued at US\$ 2.5 million were procured to support these interventions.

To address child food poverty—affecting 70 per cent of children in Syria—UNICEF rolled out a humanitarian cash transfer programme in May 2025. The initiative targeted 6,000 nutritionally vulnerable families with children aged 6–23 months and PLWs in Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, and Latakia, aiming to improve access to nutritious diets and essential services, including immunisation, growth monitoring, and family planning.

In response to the March 2025 emergencies in Lattakia and Tartous, UNICEF supported 32 mobile teams which reached and screened 27,328 children under five (13,538 girls), identifying 59 cases of severe wasting (33 girls) and 393 cases of moderate wasting (231 girls). Additionally, 9,757 PLWs were screened, with 115 pregnant and 103 lactating women receiving care.

Preventive nutrition support was scaled up to protect the health and development of vulnerable children and women. A total of 13,233 children under five (6,522 girls) received micronutrient powders (MNPs) for home fortification of complementary foods, while 12,859 children (6,354 girls) were provided with small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS) to support to address micronutrient deficiencies. In parallel, 9,619 PLWs were reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling and iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation, contributing to the prevention and control of anaemia and improved maternal and child nutrition outcomes.

To address high rates of anaemia among adolescent girls, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, and continued to deliver the weekly IFA supplementation programme. During the second semester of the 2024–2025 academic year, the programme reached 200,000 adolescent girls aged 12–18 years in public schools across five governorates, including Aleppo and Idlib.

Child Protection



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Youth volunteers are conducting awareness-raising sessions on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for children in Hasakeh City, Syria.

UNICEF's child protection response focused on delivering direct services while strengthening local systems to ensure sustained support for vulnerable children and caregivers, particularly in high-risk areas such as Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Idlib. Programming addressed protection risks linked to displacement, returns, and exposure to violence, with interventions tailored to children's psychosocial and protection needs.

Between January and June 2025, UNICEF and partners reached over 647,000 individuals, including more than 537,000 children, with critical child protection services across Syria, including in Northeast and Northwest Syria.

In response to the growing needs of returnees and vulnerable populations—particularly in Rural Aleppo (Al-Bab and Afrin), Rural Damascus, and NES—UNICEF scaled up its integrated child protection response. Special attention was given to the return of Iraqi refugees from Al-Hol and other camps, with a focus on identifying and supporting vulnerable children.

In Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa, child protection services were delivered in 34 camp and non-camp settings, addressing risks linked to conflict, displacement, and weakened protection systems. In Deir-ez-Zor, despite access constraints and the need for dual approvals across control lines, services were extended to high-risk areas in the east, improving equitable access. The presence of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) in return areas underscored the urgent need for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), which reached over 472,736 children and caregivers, including 406,923 children.

UNICEF's case management services supported 7,241 vulnerable children, including 3,581 girls, while 9,257 children were referred to specialised services. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was scaled up, reaching 53,616 children, and psychological first aid (PFA) was provided to 49,300 individuals, including 36,274 children and 13,026 adults. Parenting programmes reached 25,528 caregivers, including 3,462 men, with positive outcomes observed among male caregivers, contributing to reduced harmful practices and improved caregiving attitudes.

To strengthen the protective environment, 2,429 frontline workers, including 1,530 women, were trained on key child protection topics. Awareness-raising activities on child protection risks reached 247,103 individuals, including 203,579 children. Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention efforts reached 107,660 individuals, and 261,114 people, including nearly 200,000 children, received support on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

UNICEF's child protection response continued to deliver life-saving

assistance, strengthen community-based protection systems, and uphold the rights and well-being of the most vulnerable children across Syria.

Education



UNICEF Representative interacts with children during a UN visit to the UNICEF-supported Al Hashmyee school in the Almaji area, Aleppo, Syria, on 30 June 2025.

During the reporting period, UNICEF scaled up its education response to meet the diverse learning needs of 536,691 children (276,920 girls). This included enhancing learning environments, distributing education materials, and supporting the administration of national exams. However, regular attendance of both students and teachers continued to fluctuate due to factors such as insecurity, limited access to affordable transportation, and constrained household income.

Notably, for the first time in a decade, 61,066 students in grades 9 and 12 were supported to sit for national exams within their communities in Al Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa—a milestone that significantly reduced the financial and logistical burden of travelling to other governorates. UNICEF contributed by providing technical support, mobilising volunteers, and helping ensure a safe and organised experience for students and their families.

Through partners, UNICEF supported the delivery of non-formal education (NFE) across the country, including in camps. Interventions included recreational activities, the Self-Learning Programme, remedial classes, digital learning, and early childhood education (ECE), reaching 148,687 children (77,415 girls). In parallel, 24,707 teachers and education personnel (21,467 females) received professional development training in psychosocial support (PSS), life skills, and improved pedagogy.

To promote school enrolment and retention, Back to Learning campaigns were conducted to raise awareness of available education pathways, particularly for out-of-school children and those at risk of dropping out. These activities reached 48,264 children and parents (3,764 women).

To strengthen the capacity of educators in supporting students' well-being, 2,036 formal education teachers and personnel (1,705 women) were trained, including 103 teachers (67 women) trained as PSS trainers. Under the Safe School Initiative, 508 education personnel (416 women) were trained in classroom management, child protection, non-violent communication, safety standards, disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness.

Aligned with the Ministry of Education's priorities, UNICEF supported the light and medium rehabilitation of 165 schools, benefiting 67,320 students (32,986 girls). Additionally, 28 prefabricated classrooms were maintained, supporting 4,025 students (1,810 girls) at risk of

dropping out. As a result of UNICEF's support, 332,105 students (168,841 girls) benefited from improved learning environments through the provision of school furniture, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, solar systems to address power shortages, and school kits that enhanced participation and engagement in learning.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

In the first half of 2025, UNICEF delivered critical WASH services, reaching over 14 million²⁸ people across Syria. These efforts focused on rehabilitating damaged infrastructure, supporting emergency operations, promoting hygiene awareness, and ensuring water safety through the provision of disinfection supplies.

UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of the Ein Al-baida water station in Aleppo, now providing reliable water to an estimated 260,000–400,000 people in Al-Bab city and six surrounding villages, following the stabilisation of water and electricity supplies.

At Tishreen Dam in Aleppo, a key source of electricity for the Al Khafsa water station, UNICEF rehabilitated the second turbine, increasing the dam's operational capacity to 30 per cent. As a result, electricity was restored for 500,000 people, and flood risks were mitigated for 300,000 residents across 45 villages. In rural Aleppo, over 59,000 people benefited from hygiene promotion and the distribution of Aquatabs.

UNICEF launched a large-scale rehabilitation of Aleppo's water and sewage networks, initially targeting 70,000 people, with plans to scale up to 700,000. Technical assessments also began in Maskana East, expected to benefit 400,000 people. Additionally, UNICEF provided vital office equipment to enhance the local water authority's operational capacity.

In Lattakia, UNICEF delivered 40,000 litres of diesel to maintain water services for 1.65 million people and supported disinfection with sodium hypochlorite. Emergency repairs to Al-Qlaye boreholes restored access for 5,500 people, while support to 10 stations benefited 200,000. In Tartous, sewage upgrades improved sanitation for 45,000 people. Operation and maintenance equipment was provided to the General Sewage Company. Water trucking reached 9,500 people in Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Khan Shaykun, and Heish in Idlib.

In Homs and Hama, UNICEF delivered WASH services to over 700,000 people. Deep wells and solar systems were completed in Al-Qaryaten and Kafer Laha, benefiting over 65,000. In rural Hama, seven solarised water projects supported over 32,000 individuals. The water network in Homs and Hama was rehabilitated, benefiting 365,000 people, while the rehabilitation of Al Shick Abdallah water station secured a water supply for 25,000 people. Sewage network works benefited over 142,000 people, and spare parts sustained wastewater services for 400,000 people in Hama city. Hygiene promotion activities reached 100,000, focusing on schoolchildren and youth engagement.

In As-Sweida, the Salakhid water pumping station was rehabilitated, benefiting approximately 40,000 people.

In Damascus, wastewater networks were upgraded in Midan, Qadam, and Dahadil, benefiting 100,000 people. In Bosra Al-Sham (Dar'a) and Khan Arnabeh (Quneitra), five wells were rehabilitated and solarised, serving 50,000.

Ongoing works at Harrah wastewater station in Dar'a (targeting 40,000) and Dummar water station in Damascus (targeting 200,000) are progressing. Four more wells were rehabilitated in Jaramana in Rural Damascus, improving the water supply for 200,000 people.

In response to the worsening drought, UNICEF initiated feasibility studies for major water projects in Damascus, including reactivating wells and installing over 50 submersible pumps, expected to

increase water production to 50,000 cubic meter of water per day for over 1 million people.

Over 58,000 people in camps, shelters, and host communities in Al-Hasakeh gained access to safe drinking water. Operation of RO stations in Al-Hasakeh city and Al-Hol camp, along with other water and sanitation projects, reached 148,620 people. Emergency water tanks and new WASH facilities benefited 12,304 IDPs. Solid waste management in Al-Hol, Twaina, and Areesha camps served 37,792 individuals. UNICEF also distributed hygiene kits and cleaning tools, supporting improved sanitation for 19,237 people, primarily women and children.

To ensure water safety nationwide, UNICEF delivered 3,200 metric tons of sodium hypochlorite, benefiting over 14 million people. Additionally, 11 storage facilities were completed in Aleppo, Tartous, Lattakia, Hama, Homs, and Daraa, with two more underway in Deir-ez-Zor, ensuring consistent water disinfection across Syria.

Social Protection

Between January and June 2025, UNICEF continued to deliver humanitarian social protection support in Syria while advancing efforts to strengthen national systems in four priority areas: social protection, cash transfers, public finance for children, and child poverty. Technical assistance to national counterparts focused on capacity building, policy analysis, evidence generation, and advocacy—particularly around large-scale cash-based transfers and public financial management.

Through the Integrated Social Protection Programme, UNICEF reached 22,429 individuals across nine governorates, including 13,452 children (6,267 girls) and 5,216 women. This included support for 4,160 children with disabilities (1,711 girls) from host communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and returnees. The Cash for Basic Needs Programme reached 18,269 individuals, including IDPs, returnees, Syrian returnees from Lebanon, and host community members. Additionally, targeted cash assistance for nutrition benefited 698 families with children aged 0–23 months, comprising 1,787 children, 831 women, and 791 men.

By displacement status, beneficiaries included 14,676 returnees, 5,609 host community members, and 2,134 IDPs, including 10 Syrian returnees from Lebanon.

UNICEF also launched an inter-agency collaboration with the World Bank, ILO, and WFP, under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), to address systemic challenges in social protection. In May, the group convened a national workshop titled “Strengthening Syria’s Social Protection System: Challenges, Priorities, and Strategic Pathways”, which initiated political dialogue and produced a roadmap for reform. The group continues to support Syria’s engagement in global social protection platforms.

To promote disability inclusion, UNICEF partnered with MoSAL and other agencies to develop an online platform for persons with disabilities and build institutional capacity to manage it. Preparations are underway for a national situation analysis and the development of a National Disability Strategy. Additional interventions include training social workers, strengthening frontline services, and enhancing coordination through the establishment of dedicated working groups.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

In the first half of 2025, UNICEF expanded its Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) programme across Syria, supporting young people in both humanitarian and development contexts. Mobile teams, in collaboration with local and international

partners, delivered services in multiple governorates.

Youth engagement focused on leadership, life skills, and creative development, while also promoting civic participation, cultural heritage, education, and child protection awareness. Young volunteers contributed to humanitarian efforts by conducting needs assessments, raising awareness on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and supporting psychosocial wellbeing through recreational activities.

To enhance employability, adolescents participated in vocational training, entrepreneurship camps, and on-the-job learning, with additional opportunities for digital engagement and innovation through community-driven competitions.

Since January 2025, 158,796 young people (80,864 young women) have been engaged through ADAP interventions in promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at the community level, mobilised in emergency response and relief efforts, participated in sectoral rapid needs assessments, and the dissemination of SBC and PSEA messages. Life skills, citizenship education, and employability training were delivered to 46,428 young people (25,659 young women) through adolescent-friendly spaces and mobile teams, enhancing their resilience, future opportunities, and ability to cope with emergencies and support their communities. In parallel, 22,573 young people (12,881 young women) accessed safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), strengthening accountability and protection systems across targeted communities.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

During the first half of 2025, UNICEF’s Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) programme in Syria reached 2 million people with life-saving information and community engagement initiatives that promoted healthy behaviours, strengthened resilience, and supported access to essential services.

Health promotion efforts engaged over 1.3 million caregivers with key messages on immunisation and preventive practices, contributing to increased demand for both routine and campaign-based vaccinations. In nutrition, 305,315 caregivers, including PLWs, received counselling and awareness sessions on IYCF, supporting improved child nutrition and care practices.

To address health risks such as lice and cholera, UNICEF conducted hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions, particularly in coastal and camp settings. In coordination with the WASH sector, 380,592 individuals participated in hygiene promotion activities, helping to reduce the spread of communicable diseases in high-risk and underserved areas. Communities were also sensitised to the dangers of unexploded ordnance (UXOs), especially in newly accessible areas.

Education-focused SBC interventions reached 48,264 community members, reinforcing the importance of continued learning and school attendance, particularly in displacement-affected communities. In child protection, 33,770 women, men, girls, and boys were engaged through behaviour change communication (BCC) interventions addressing positive parenting, violence prevention, and psychosocial wellbeing. An additional 242,288 individuals participated in broader SBC engagement activities, including community dialogues, peer-to-peer outreach, and participatory platforms that empowered individuals to adopt and sustain positive behaviours.

SBC interventions prioritised underserved and high-risk areas, such as Homs and Al-Hasakeh, improving access to immunisation, nutrition, and psychosocial support. These efforts were informed by nearly 5,000 needs assessments. In April, a 10-day immunisation campaign mobilised caregivers and community influencers to boost

vaccine demand and coverage.

Targeted outreach engaged vulnerable groups through tailored platforms: women and men through community dialogues, children via child-friendly spaces, youth through leadership and skills-building, and caregivers through sessions on IYCF, food safety, and breastfeeding. UNICEF also led capacity-building workshops for partners on communication, community engagement, and interpersonal skills. Evidence generation through focus group discussions and perception surveys informed programming.

Innovative initiatives such as “Start with Yourself” (personal hygiene), “First-Time Mothers” (maternal care), “Seeds of Hope” (home gardening), and “Seven Stones” (child protection) further reinforced sustainable behaviour change and community resilience.

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

In the first half of 2025, UNICEF strengthened its accountability systems by enhancing capacity-building efforts and maintaining robust complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs). A total of 295 individuals were trained to support the implementation of AAP principles. This included 18 new UNICEF staff (9 women), 110 implementing partner (IP) staff (68 women) across 11 governorates—85

of whom were designated as AAP focal points—as well as 89 volunteers (46 women) and 37 third-party facilitators (7 women). Additionally, awareness sessions were conducted for 33 women caregivers and 8 children (3 girls) at IP service centres to inform them about the available feedback and reporting channels.

To promote peer learning and knowledge exchange, UNICEF established a communication network of 94 trained AAP focal points (52 women) across all 11 governorates. This platform facilitates the sharing of good practices and lessons learned between partners and UNICEF. UNICEF also maintained active engagement with the AAP Inter-Agency Working Group, supporting Syrian refugee returnees by strengthening information-sharing and promoting awareness of UNICEF’s feedback mechanisms. Additionally, UNICEF contributed an analytical report summarising findings from 33 community consultations conducted in 2024, helping to align services with community preferences and needs.

UNICEF’s CFMs demonstrated strong performance, processing 1,129 cases with a 98.8 per cent resolution rate. The majority of inquiries (83 per cent) were requests for information, particularly regarding cash assistance entitlements. While 11 per cent of cases fell outside UNICEF’s mandate (e.g., food kits, medical surgeries), all were referred to relevant humanitarian partners. The mechanism also captured community feedback, with 5 per cent of cases registered as complaints—promptly referred to relevant programme teams—and 1 per cent as positive feedback or suggestions. Most cases originated from Aleppo governorate, followed by Hama and Rural Damascus.

UNICEF coordinated closely with the AAP Interagency Working Group and country offices in neighbouring countries to align support for Syrian refugee returnees. Key information on services and rights was shared through the UNICEF service line, bulk SMS, and field visits to implementing partners’ service centres, while also promoting complaint and feedback mechanisms to strengthen transparency. Additionally, findings from 33 community consultations were analysed and shared with UNICEF programmes and the AAP Working Group to inform programme adjustments based on community priorities.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)



Farah, 21, leads a session on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) at a UNICEF-supported youth-friendly space in Dar’a, Syria, on 12 May 2025.

Between December 2024 and June 2025, UNICEF Syria advanced its approach to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through the implementation of a dedicated PSEA Action and Scale-up Plan, guiding its emergency response in Idlib, Aleppo, and Northeast Syria (NES).

UNICEF designated and trained 15 PSEA focal points to support compliance and safe programme delivery. Additionally, 14 focal points received specialised training on SEA investigations, victim assistance, and risk mitigation. To strengthen partner capacity, UNICEF engaged an LTA firm to deliver two five-day investigation trainings in Damascus and Aleppo, reaching 52 focal points from implementing partners. These sessions equipped participants with practical skills to manage SEA complaints, including investigation procedures, role clarity, and survivor-centred approaches.

To support women and girls at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), UNICEF procured 35,000 dignity kits for distribution in Aleppo and Idlib, targeting SEA/GBV survivors, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, and those in remote areas. Each kit included PSEA flyers with key messages and reporting channels. An additional 50,000 PSEA IEC materials were produced and distributed to partners to enhance awareness.

Capacity building continued at the field level. In Tartous, 143 partner staff (69 men, 74 women) received refresher training on PSEA principles, risk mitigation, and reporting. In Qamishli, 60 participants—including UNICEF staff, third-party facilitators, and partner staff—were trained and provided with IEC materials and visibility items.

UNICEF also mobilised 500 youth volunteers through the ADAP programme across NES, Aleppo, Idlib, Homs, Deir-ez-Zor, and Damascus. These volunteers conducted PSEA awareness sessions, reaching 691,598 individuals, including 228,227 women and 193,647 girls, thereby contributing to community-level sensitisation.

At the national level, UNICEF supported 50 implementing partners in addressing capacity gaps identified through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) PSEA assessments. To date, 99 per cent of partners have been reassessed using the UN standard tool, with tailored guidance provided to those with moderate to high-risk profiles.

Supplies and Logistics

Since January 2025, UNICEF Syria Country Office (SCO) has procured goods and services valued at approximately USD 35 million, including US\$ 16.7 million for goods and US\$ 18.3 million for services. Of the total procurement, 71.14 per cent was sourced locally, while 28.85 per cent was procured offshore.

The procured supplies included critical and lifesaving items such as health and nutrition commodities, WASH and emergency kits, education materials (including school furniture and textbooks), as well as construction and rehabilitation services and office equipment. To ensure timely and cost-effective delivery, UNICEF SCO currently maintains 81 active Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for essential goods and services.

Despite achieving these milestones, the supply chain continues to face significant challenges, including liquidity constraints, banking restrictions, and recurring shortages in the local market.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The humanitarian coordination architecture in Syria is undergoing a strategic transition to better align with the evolving context and the increasing emphasis on early recovery and resilience. Led by the Humanitarian Coordinator in Damascus, the UN Country Team has developed a Transitional Action Plan to guide this Syria-led process, aiming to enhance coordination, coherence, and operational effectiveness across sectors.

Under this transition, a unified, Damascus-based coordination framework for the second half of the year and beyond is being strengthened. This shift is designed to ensure stronger linkages between humanitarian and recovery efforts, while maintaining principled and needs-based assistance. In collaboration with national authorities and sector partners, sectors have supported the extension of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) through December 2025. The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) is nearing completion, with data collection expected in Q3 2025 to inform the 2026 Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC).

UNICEF has actively supported this process. All UNICEF-led sectors and CP Area of Responsibility (AoRs) have finalised their transition to Damascus based humanitarian coordination mechanism in close coordination with sector partners, national counterparts, and the broader humanitarian community, ensuring continuity of services and sustained support for vulnerable children and families across Syria.

Under UNICEF's leadership, the transition of the Nutrition Sector in Syria is substantially complete, with remaining deliverables scheduled for finalisation in the second half of 2025. Key achievements include consolidating previously fragmented coordination platforms into a unified national mechanism, supported by six active subnational sectors. The sector has also finalised Terms of Reference for national and subnational coordination and selected members for three core Technical Working Groups including a) Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), and Assessment and Information Management. These groups are being operationalised to play a central role in developing technical guidance and ensuring a harmonised and coordinated nutrition response across the country.

In response to the evolving context, the Strategic Steering Group (SSG) extended the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) multiple times—first to March 2025, then to June, and finally to end-2025—to support the transition to a Damascus-based coordination structure. The nutrition response aims to reach 4.8 million people out of 6.4 million in need, with an estimated cost of US\$ 164 million.

To address critical gaps in underserved areas, the sector is seeking an additional USD 6 million through the Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF/SCHF).

In 2025, under UNICEF's leadership, the WASH Sector successfully facilitated the transition from the Whole of Syria (WoS)²⁹ coordination system to a unified, nationally led coordination structure

based in Damascus. As part of this process, the sector harmonized and strengthened its coordination architecture, tools, and mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of WASH interventions at both national and subnational levels. As a result, 120 WASH partners have joined the new unified national coordination system. The WASH sector aims to target 10 million people with a total budget of US\$330 million.

As of June 2025, 63 WASH partners have implemented approximately 9,000 WASH activities across 900 communities, reaching an estimated 5 million people with critical water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

As part of its inter-agency commitments, UNICEF continues to scale up efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in Syria. The 2025 PSEA United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Action Plan, aligned with IASC global priorities, has been developed and is currently under implementation. UNICEF has also committed to co-funding the PSEA Coordinator position in Syria to strengthen coordination and accountability across the response.

In collaboration with the inter-agency PSEA network, 33 UNICEF ADAP youth volunteers were trained by WHO to support the Inter-Agency Risk Assessment (IARA) process. These volunteers facilitated 110 focus group discussions (FGDs) in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates. The IARA exercise, a standard inter-agency initiative, aims to identify and mitigate SEA risks through the development of a shared risk register, which informs collective action by UN agencies and partners.

As part of the transition to a unified national framework for the One Syria coordination mechanism across all sectors, the Education Sector integrated reporting, registration and membership guidelines for 143 partners. In collaboration with People in Need, the sector facilitated a workshop for more than 40 partners to develop a roadmap for harmonising non-formal education (NFE) standards and practices across Syria. Following the workshop, several technical working groups were established to support the development of technical standards and standard operating procedures (SOPs) in key areas, including school infrastructure, protection and inclusion, teacher capacity building and professional development, and community engagement, including through Parent-Teacher Associations.

Under UNICEF's leadership as Cluster Lead Agency, the Education Sector actively engaged in advocacy and coordination efforts with the Ministry of Education to support the planning and preparation of the national Grade 9 and Grade 12 examinations. This included technical assistance and coordination support between the Ministry of Education and the Education Committee of the Autonomous Self-Administration in the northeast, ensuring that more than 60,000 students were able to sit their exams in their home governorates.

Between January and June 2025, the Education Sector enabled access to formal and non-formal learning opportunities for 457,957 children across Syria. Of these, 14,529 children aged three to five accessed early childhood education, while 165,568 children aged six to 17 participated in non-formal learning opportunities, including Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP), the Self-Learning Programme, and supplementary literacy and numeracy support. Additionally, 165,568 children accessed formal education in improved learning environments, supported through school rehabilitation, the provision of gender-segregated WASH facilities, and the distribution of learning materials. Furthermore, 118,967 children received remedial catch-up support, and 432 adolescents accessed technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes.

UNICEF, as the lead agency for Child Protection AoR, continued to play a central role in guiding and supporting child protection partners

across Syria. This period marked a significant transition, as the Whole of Syria coordination shifted to a Damascus-led structure. UNICEFCP AoR provided strategic leadership, technical guidance, and mentorship to ensure a harmonised approach among partners. By June 2025, all coordination mechanisms—including technical working groups, strategic advisory groups, and coordination meetings—had been fully consolidated. The child protection coordination mechanism now supports 132 child-focused partners operating across the country.

To assess the effectiveness of coordination efforts, a Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) survey was conducted in January 2025. Building on this, an annual review and planning meeting was held with partners to define critical priorities for 2025, particularly in the context of ongoing funding constraints.

Throughout the reporting period, child protection coordination played a vital role in ensuring that children at risk—including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and children in host communities—received timely and life-saving support across all 14 governorates. A total of 735,676 individuals were reached, including 293,478 boys, 303,374 girls, 100,876 women, and 37,948 men. Services provided included specialised case management, parenting programmes, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and prevention and awareness-raising initiatives. These efforts aimed to address harmful social norms, strengthen referral pathways, and advance advocacy for child rights.

To ensure a predictable and harmonised response, the Child Protection Sub-Sector finalised three key strategic documents: the Child Protection Humanitarian Strategy (2025–2027), an institutional capacity building plan for partners and government counterparts, and a Localisation Strategy. These documents lay the foundation for systematic planning, service delivery, advocacy, and resource mobilisation. They also support the transition toward government-led coordination, aligning with the Grand Bargain commitments and the Humanitarian Reset agenda.

Capacity development remained a core priority. To strengthen data management and evidence generation, 137 data and reporting officers across Syria were trained on ActivityInfo and key data quality assurance standards. This initiative also supported the establishment of a centralised database for the Protection Sector AoR. In parallel, UNICEF initiated engagement with the transitional government. Staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), its Directorates (DoSAL), and Humanitarian Action Coordination (HAC) teams were trained on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, Child Protection Coordination, Humanitarian Architecture, and Data and Information Management in Coordination. A total of 35 government staff (13 women and 22 men) from all governorates participated in these sessions.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA



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With UNICEF by her side, Saba transformed barriers into opportunities.

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

From January to June 2025, a series of compelling stories, videos, and photographs were published across UNICEF Syria's digital platforms and shared widely through regional and global channels, reaching diverse audiences and partners with the aim of amplifying the voices and needs of children in Syria. Additionally, UNICEF Syria conducted 13 media interviews with national and international news outlets, amplifying the voices and needs of children in Syria. UNICEF media platform can be accessed [here](#).

Bringing health, nutrition, and hope to children in Syria

UNICEF continues to work to ensure every child has access to essential health services, no matter where they live or what challenges they face. From routine immunisation and nutrition support to emergency medical care and health education, UNICEF partners with governments and communities to protect children's health and well-being.

Youth engagement

UNICEF is committed to empowering young people by creating opportunities for education, skills development, and civic participation. Through initiatives, with a strong focus on mental health, climate action, and gender equality, UNICEF supports youth to overcome challenges and lead change. The stories below highlight how this support is transforming lives in Syria, turning potential into progress.

Education and learning opportunities

UNICEF is committed to ensuring every child has access to quality education, both in and out of the classroom. Through formal and non-formal education programmes, UNICEF helps children and adolescents, especially those affected by conflict or displacement, gain essential learning, life skills, and psychosocial support. By supporting inclusive, safe, and flexible learning environments, UNICEF enables learners to stay on track, re-engage with education, and build a foundation for a better future.

Nurturing resilience through positive parenting

Across Syria, families continue to face the long-term impact of conflict, displacement, and economic hardship. In the face of these challenges, positive parenting is emerging as a powerful tool for healing and hope. With support from UNICEF and partners,

thousands of caregivers are learning how to reconnect with their children, manage stress, and build safer, more supportive homes.

NEXT SITREP: 25 AUGUST 2025

Six-months campaign

Six months of renewed hope for children and young people in Syria of renewed hope for children and young people in Syria.

Following political and social shifts over the past six months, Syria is entering a new phase of possibility. In response, UNICEF has expanded its programming to address urgent needs while paving the way for long-term recovery. From scaling up child protection and education to strengthening health, nutrition, and social services, UNICEF's work puts children at the heart of national renewal.

To mark this pivotal moment and reflect on how these changes are shaping the lives of children and young people, UNICEF in Syria brought together a diverse group of young voices from all 14 governorates. Their messages captured the resilience, aspirations, and determination of a generation eager to contribute to a brighter future.

As part of this effort, four videos were developed and published across UNICEF's social media platforms. These stories were widely amplified by regional and global outlets, further highlighting the hopes and voices of Syria's young people on the path toward peace and recovery. The videos are available on [WeShare](#) and can be viewed on social media.

- [World Immunisation Week 2025 UNICEF and WHO support Syria's Ministry of Health-led campaign to reach](#)
- [Health and hope on the move UNICEF mobile teams deliver vital health services to children in Syria](#)
- [With UNICEF by her side, Saba transformed barriers into opportunities](#)
- [Farah's journey from silence to strength](#)
- [A Second chance Mohamed's journey from despair to determination](#)
- [Safe spaces, stronger futures: helping Syria's children heal](#)
- [Backing students' success during national examinations](#)
- [Learning beyond the rubble: Bilal's journey back to hope](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

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

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	1.7 million	1.2 million	▲ 70%	-	-	-
Number of children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)	Total	-	689,500	226,467	▲ 33%	-	-	-
Number of caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages ³⁰	Total	-	620,800	1.3 million	▲ 214%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	31,977	4,299	▲ 13%	79,811	7,377 ³¹	▲ 9%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling ³²	Total	-	1.5 million	305,315	▲ 20%	743,116	297,942 ³³	▲ 40%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder	Total	-	974,800	277,030	▲ 28%	737,501	360,593 ³⁴	▲ 49%
Child protection and GBVIE								
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	169,550	107,660	▲ 63%	-	-	-
Children who have received individual case management	Total	-	17,800	7,241	▲ 41%	69,320	31,860	▲ 46%
Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Total	-	653,600	472,736	▲ 72%	-	-	-
Children accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	254,500	53,616	▲ 21%	702,106	151,053	▲ 22%
Education ³⁵								
Children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings	Total	-	2.6 million	365,256	▲ 14%	2.5 million ³⁶	282,600 ³⁷	▲ 11%
Children in non-formal education benefiting from education services	Total	-	598,057	173,624	▲ 29%	710,078	188,400	▲ 27%
Teachers and education personnel trained	Total	-	19,020	26,556	▲ 140%	-	20,056	-
Water, sanitation and hygiene ³⁸								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	3.9 million	960,363	▲ 24%	4.3 million	3.6 million ³⁹	▲ 84%

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	1.9 million	292,148	▲ 15%	5 million	1.1 million ⁴⁰	▲ 21%
People reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	400,000	380,592	▲ 95%	1.4 million	303,504 ⁴¹	▲ 22%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.6 million	209,160	▲ 13%	4.1 million	510,393 ⁴²	▲ 12%
Social protection ⁴³								
Number of girls and boys with disabilities provided with regular cash transfers and case management services	Total	-	25,000	4,160	▲ 17%	-	-	-
People reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	188,000	18,269	▲ 10%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)								
People engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms	Total	-	500,000	242,288	▲ 48%	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	7,000	1,129	▲ 16%	-	-	-
PSEA								
People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Total	-	3.2 million	741,776	▲ 23%	-	-	-
Adolescents/youth								
Affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills	Total	-	200,000	46,428	▲ 23%	-	-	-
Adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level	Total	-	300,000	158,796	▲ 53%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available		Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	69,275,784	14,293,784	12,011,534	42,970,466	62%
Nutrition	42,454,399	6,262,178	12,208,038	23,984,183	56%
Child protection	45,235,385	3,654,691	9,430,468	32,150,226	71%
Education	133,893,107	12,993,932	11,648,993	109,250,182	82%
WASH	126,735,233	10,136,016	17,059,957	99,539,260	79%
Social protection	55,579,937	3,140,134	6,793,920	45,645,883	82%
Cross-sectoral	761,538	156,745	313,162	291,631	38%
PSEA	685,385	137,061	-	548,324	80%
Adolescents/youth	13,672,685	883,656	1,200,818	11,588,211	85%
Total	488,293,453	51,658,197	70,666,890	365,968,366	75%

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

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ENDNOTES

1. For Updates on the recent escalation of hostilities in As-Seida governorate, refer to UNICEF Flash Update No.1 As of 23 July 2025.
<https://www.unicef.org/documents/syria-flash-update-no1-escalation-hostilities-sweida-23-july-2025>
2. UNHCR Regional Flash Update No.34.
3. UNOCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025).
4. For almost 10 years, national exams for Grades 9 and 12 were not held in the northern governorates of Al Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Students from these areas were required to travel to other governorates to sit their exams, creating significant financial and logistical challenges. As Sector Lead, UNICEF successfully advocated and coordinated with the Ministry of Education and the Self-Administration, providing the necessary support to enable local exam administration for the first time in over a decade.
5. OCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Response Priorities, January-December 2025, issued July 2025.
6. Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal 2025.
7. For the UNICEF Situation Report (SitRep), the affected population figures are based on the Humanitarian Response Priorities – January to December 2025 (published in July 2025), which estimates 16.5 million people in need. This figure differs slightly from the 16.7 million used in UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2025, which was based on the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).
8. According to the UNHCR Operational Framework for the Voluntary Return of Syrian Refugees and IDPs 2025, an estimated 2 million Syrian Refugee returnees are expected to return to Syria by the end of 2025. This PiN does not include these 2 million Syrian refugee returnees. As per UNHCR 1,515,556 IDPs have returned as of 17 July 2025.
9. UNHCR Syrian Governorates IDPs and IDP returnees overview as of 24 July 2025.
10. For Updates on the recent escalation of hostilities in As-Seida governorate, refer to UNICEF Flash Update No.1 As of 23 July 2025.
<https://www.unicef.org/documents/syria-flash-update-no1-escalation-hostilities-sweida-23-july-2025>
11. UNOCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025).
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Estimates by the Nutrition sector using proxy indicators in the absence of the SMART survey.
15. FAO Syrian Arab Republic Drought and widespread crop failure Urgent call for assistance June 2025-March 2026.
16. OCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025).
17. Ministry of Education and the Education Committee in NES.
18. According to the Data from camp administration (Self-Administration).
19. World Bank. (2025, July 7). Syria Macro-Fiscal Assessment 2025: Economic Challenges and Recovery Prospects. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank Group. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/07/07/-new-world-bank-report-highlights-syria-s-economic-challenges-and-recovery-prospects-for-2025>.
20. OCHA Syrian Arab Republic Flash Update No.2, Wildfires in Lattakia (As of 13 July 2025).
21. SYR Movement intentions retrieved from https://dashboards.impact-initiatives.org/syr/movement_intentions/
22. UNHCR Comprehensive Overview of Response to Emergencies (CORE) As of 24 July 2025.
23. UNOCHA Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025).
24. UNHCR Syria Flash Update No.36 | <https://www.unhcr.org/media/syria-situation-crisis-regional-flash-update-36>.
25. UNHCR Syrian Governorates of Return Overview As of 24 July 2025.
26. DPT is Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), and Tetanus vaccines and MMR is Measles, Mumps, and Rubella vaccine.
27. UNICEF is actively supporting neonatal and maternal health care in Syria through comprehensive health, nutrition, and protection programmes that include newborn care practices like Kangaroo Mother Care, vital for premature and low birth weight infants in a challenging humanitarian context.
28. These figures are estimates based on system-level interventions and reflect the total population reached through public service delivery. For example, the provision of 3,200 metric tons of sodium hypochlorite to public water facilities enabled over 14 million people to access safe water through government-operated systems.
29. The Whole of Syria (WoS) approach was a United Nations-coordinated framework that enabled humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to people across Syria, regardless of their location or the lines of control. It facilitated a unified, needs-based response through coordination among hubs in Damascus, Gaziantep, and Amman, allowing for cross-border, cross-line, and regular programming. The approach ensured coherence, minimised duplication, and maximised the impact of humanitarian efforts, while upholding the core humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Following the change of regime in Damascus on 8 December, the WoS approach is being gradually transitioned into a One Syria approach, as many areas that were previously inaccessible have become reachable, allowing for more centralised and coordinated humanitarian operations.
30. The decrease in the progress comparing to the previous SITREP is due to the data cleaning and verifying the received data from the stakeholders to reflect the unique beneficiaries reached.
31. Nutrition cluster results are for the period of 2025 Jan - May.
32. The decrease in the progress comparing to the previous SITREP is due to the data cleaning and verifying the received data from the stakeholders to reflect the unique beneficiaries reached.
33. The sector targets are less than the UNICEF targets as UNICEF aimed to targets more people in need where as HNRP 2025 targets which is based on the prioritisation exercise. Additionally, cluster results are for the period of 2025 Jan - May.
34. The sector targets are less than the UNICEF targets as UNICEF aimed to targets more people in need where as HNRP 2025 targets which is based on the prioritisation exercise. Additionally, cluster results are for the period of 2025 Jan - May.
35. More than 70 per cent of people in need of education are classified as in high severity of need, and in alignment with UNICEF's commitment to assist the most vulnerable populations nationwide.
36. Education sector targets are less than the UNICEF targets as UNICEF have setup higher targets as per the HAC 2025.
37. Education sector results are as of May 2025.

38. Over 90 per cent of people in need of WASH services are classified as having a high severity of need. In line with UNICEF's commitment to reach the most vulnerable populations and communities across the country, the focus of WASH response activities is to serve people in need who live in remote, rural, and hard-to-reach areas, where facilities typically serve a smaller number of people.

39. WASH clusters results are for the period of 2025 Jan - May

40. Ibid

41. Ibid. Additionally, sector targets are less than the UNICEF target for this indicator.

42. Ibid

43. The cash programme has been redesigned for 2025 as follows: 1. Increase in the cash transfer value from \$60 to \$90, accompanied by an increase in the frequency of these payments from three to four cycles, with an additional top-up available during the winter season. This adjustment is based on findings from the post-distribution monitoring, which highlighted the need for more frequent and higher-value transfers to better support families. 2. UNICEF is also implementing integrated multi-sector interventions to address children's needs through comprehensive cash-plus support. The new programme design offers extended referral services throughout 2025, with a greater emphasis on linking families to livelihood activities. This includes anticipated cash top-ups for out-of-school children in targeted families to facilitate their access to formal education.