



PSS session with displaced children in southern Lebanon. © UNICEF Lebanon. Photo by Fouad Choufany.

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2023

UNICEF

Syria Crisis

Humanitarian Situation Report

January - December 2023

for every child

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners reached a total of 281,892 adolescents and young people through community-based engagement and awareness raising activities across Türkiye.
- In Iraq, trained staff delivered vaccination services in all refugee camps, helping protect 18,880 children (9,448 girls) against polio (54 per cent achievement) and 7,764 children (3,870 girls) against measles (over 300 per cent achievement).
- UNICEF reached 127,735 beneficiaries, including vulnerable children, young people and caregivers with an integrated age-appropriate package of services through the Makani centres in refugee camps, host communities and informal tented settlements in Jordan.
- In Lebanon, UNICEF supported in building the capacity of 1,960 healthcare workers to deliver essential maternal, newborn, and child health services through UNICEF-supported programmes.
- In Egypt, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to reach 105,025 Syrian children and women with primary health care consultations in UNICEF-supported facilities.

Situation in Numbers*

9,100,000
children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

21,700,000
people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

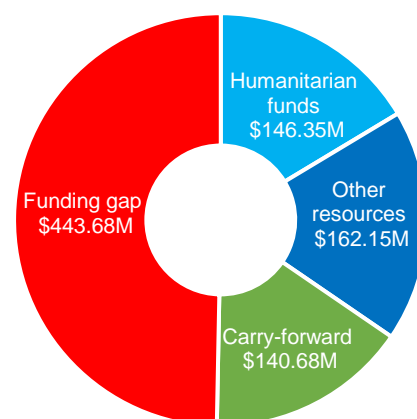
5,106,000
registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 892.9 million

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status¹

Health	Measles Vaccination	42%
	Funding status	39%
Child Protection	Psychosocial Support	81%
	Funding status	55%
Education	Education Access	85%
	Funding status	37%
WASH	Access to Safe Water	759%
	Funding status	104%



¹ Measles vaccination activities are for Türkiye, Lebanon and Jordan. No WASH activities for Türkiye and Egypt.

TURKIYE

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2023, UNICEF needed US\$ 147 million to continue enabling access to, and provision of, critical services to more than four million refugees and migrants, as well as vulnerable host communities in Türkiye. This is in response to the impact of the protracted Syria refugee crisis as well as new emerging challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic aftermath, the Ukraine crisis and the two devastating earthquakes of February 2023. Since the beginning of the year, BPRM, European Commission (ECHO) and Global Thematic Funds contributed to Türkiye's refugee response, helping cover 20 per cent of the 2023 overall needs. Taking into account funding carried forward from 2022, the overall gap in 2023 is 72 per cent, which remains critical since the majority of available support is still strictly earmarked and does not allow for the required flexibility and long-term planning for the smooth implementation of the humanitarian-development nexus in Türkiye.

Situation in Numbers

4,700,000

children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

12,631,500

people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

3,215,000

registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for their generous contributions and is willing to continue exploring new avenues for collaboration, aiming to provide the much-needed support and access to critical services to the hardest to reach children and their families.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation for more than 3.2 million² Syrians under Temporary Protection in Türkiye, including almost 1.6 million children, as well as approximately 304,500 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities (Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and others), of whom around 121,000 are children, remains challenging³. After the 6 February devastating earthquakes that affected 11 provinces namely Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa and Elazığ where 1.7 million Syrians (811,000 children) were residing, the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) has settled Syrians into Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) to accommodate affected people who are in need of shelter. According to PMM data, more than 62,500 Syrians are staying in nine TACs.⁴

Türkiye also remains a leading transit country for registered and unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In total 56,954⁵ irregular migrants are intercepted or rescued by the Turkish authorities at sea borders in 2023.

The number of refugee children enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) accumulated to a total of 933,025 (452,470 female, 480,555 male) with the joint efforts of Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and education sector partners including UNICEF to accelerate access to and retention in education. Yet there are still over 450,000 out-of-school refugee children⁶. Türkiye's educational efforts, under its 12th National Development Plan, aim to foster a resilient, eco-friendly nation with equitable education and lifelong learning, especially for vulnerable refugee children. Backed by 3RP partners and international supporters, the initiatives include social cohesion measures such as anti-bullying, and integration per Türkiye's national harmonization strategy.

Refugee children's education is particularly impacted by social cohesion issues and economic difficulties. They have limited access to higher education due to financial problems, rising tuition fees, lack of scholarships, and language barriers. Additionally, humanitarian crises, such as the February 2023 earthquakes, have increased the number of children with disabilities, adding to these challenges⁷.

² Presidency of Migration Management statistics for Temporary Protection <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638> retrieved in January 2024, data as of 2023 year-end.

³ UNHCR statistics for International Protection at <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download?url=s8FNaw>, number of children estimated.

⁴ Presidency of Migration Management statistics for Temporary Protection <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638> retrieved on January 24th, 2024.

⁵ IOM Migrant Presence Monitoring, <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/turkiye-migrant-presence-monitoring-quarterly-migrant-presence-monitoring-oct-dec-2023>, Retrieved on January 23rd, 2024.

⁶ MoNE Official Statistics, September 2023.

⁷ 3RP Türkiye (2023-25) Country Chapter (2024 update – will be published in Feb 2024).

Earthquakes exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and needs of community members, further stretched the service provision capacity, and deepened the socio-economic challenges with the sudden loss of livelihoods and assets. Studies using the Demographic and Health Survey (2018) data find that child labour has been prevalent in the Syrian community even before the earthquakes (45 per cent of school-age children in the 15-17 age group and 17 per cent in the 12-14 age group).⁸ With increased vulnerabilities and limited economic opportunities and support for Syrian children and young people, the risk has been observed as higher – according to a recent rapid assessment analysis conducted by UNICEF and its partner – the Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen (TESK). Protection concerns (including child protection risks, GBV) and the continuous need for mental health and psychosocial support for children, adolescents and caregivers are critical aspects of ensuring the well-being of individuals and communities. Ongoing stressors and challenges such as economic hardships, family issues, academic pressures, and societal changes in addition to the earthquake's traumatic effect on the whole country, even in non-affected cities, increased the need for MHPSS services, especially in the provision of, or referrals to, specialised programmes.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response⁹

Child Protection

During 2023, UNICEF reached 130,851 individuals (22,039 female; 11,371 males; 76 non-binary), 97,365 of whom are children (49,572 girls; 47,753 boys; 40 non-binary) with a wide range of protection services through a network of frontline workers in child and adolescent-friendly spaces, community centres, temporary accommodation centres, partners' offices and mobile outreach units across Türkiye.

Between January – December 2023, 46,777 refugee and Turkish children (23,241 girls, 23,530 boys; 6 non-binary) were assessed for their protection needs, including 1,150 (694 girls; 456 boys) GBV survivors. 13,793 children (6,411 girls; 7,377 boys; 5 non-binary) identified with medium to high protection risks were referred and received necessary services. Of these, 413 (315 girls; 98 boys) were provided with GBV specialised services. A total of 13,511 children (6,885 girls; 6,625 boys; 1 non-binary) and 3,064 caregivers (2,532 female; 530 males; 2 non-binary) received UNICEF-supported structured and sustained mental health and psychosocial support services.

The Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) 'Children are Safe' outreach teams, supported by UNICEF, identified 4,555 children (2,430 girls; 2,125 boys) at-risk and conducted a minimum of two household visits to ensure that their identified risks did not result in child protection cases. Parents and caregivers of vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children continued to benefit from structured positive parenting interventions programmes by partner organisations supported by UNICEF, reaching a total of 7,432 caregivers (5,557 female; 1,873 males; 2 non-binary).

Nationwide, 14,503 individuals (9,676 female; 4,827 males) were reached through GBV-related information campaigns and activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements and assistance for prevention, mitigation and response to GBV. Community based protection programmes in Şanlıurfa and Kilis Municipalities were intensified through increased involvement of youth and women committees. Committee members played an active role in the delivery of awareness sessions about preventing Child, Early and Forced Marriages (CEFM) and child protection issues in their neighbourhoods. Şanlıurfa and Kilis Municipalities were also guided to increase efforts to involve boys and males in these awareness raising activities on the prevention of CEFM. These activities were expanded to houses of above-mentioned women committees' members, local coffee houses, workshops in industrial zones, and high schools with religious curriculum like İmam Hatip Schools.

⁸ Child Labour among Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Meltem Dayioglu-Tayfur et al. June 2021, <https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/14466/the-making-of-a-lost-generation-child-labor-among-syrian-refugees-in-turkey>

⁹ UNICEF Türkiye re-programmed resources for emergency earthquake response. Since the earthquake affected area is highly populated by Syrian refugees, earthquake response activities through NGO and government partners (including line ministries and municipalities) such as MHPSS, prevention of and response to GBV, access to education, provision of critical hygiene items and access to safe water, information dissemination, and engagement also reach Syrians under Temporary Protection. These results are reported under UNICEF Türkiye Earthquake response Situation Reports therefore not reported here to avoid double-counting both for funding and for results.

UNICEF continues to support Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), ensuring their full compliance with the core standards of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), following the UN's standardized PSEA assessment approach. PSEA safeguarding measures have been integrated into UNICEF's programmes. UNICEF remains actively involved in inter-agency coordination to advance the PSEA agenda, fostering principled partnerships and sharing ongoing information regarding NGOs' PSEA assessments and risk mitigation strategies.

Education

UNICEF, in partnership with Kilis and Yuregir Municipalities, reached 1,635 young children (811 girls; 824 boys) with community- and home-based early childhood education. Furthermore, with Kilis Municipality, 1,269 students (691 girls; 578 boys) who are the risk of dropping out benefited from academic support activities.

In addition, UNICEF, in partnership with the Basic Education Directorate General (DG), installed 40 container classrooms equipped with Early Childhood Education (ECE) furniture and materials, thereby increasing access to formal ECE services for 1600-2000 children annually.

Through the Support for School Enrolment (SSE) programme, conducted in partnership with Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM), UNICEF provides focused educational counselling and referrals to assist refugee children who are currently not attending school. In 2023, a total of 44,295 out-of-school refugee children (20,957 girls; 23,338 boys) were identified. Additionally, a cumulative of 23,921 out-of-school refugee children (11,875 girls; 12,046 boys), including those identified in earlier reporting periods, were successfully enrolled in educational services.

In partnership with the MoNE Technical Vocational and Education (TVET) DG, UNICEF supported the implementation of the Schooling Adolescents through Vocational Education (SAVE) Programme aiming to identify out-of-school adolescents (Turkish and Syrian) vulnerable to child labour and refer them to Vocational Education Centers (VECs). The programme reached 13,357 adolescents (4,173 girls; 9,184 boys), with 1,823 children (255 girls, 1,568 boys) enrolled in VECs. Overall, since its inception in 2020, the programme has successfully enrolled a total of 8,095 out-of-school adolescents (1,115 girls; 6,980 boys) in VECs. UNICEF and MoNE TVET DG's joint efforts produced 80 Augmented Reality learning materials for over 300,000 Turkish and refugee students. This initiative equips adolescents, including refugees with modern digital skills, potentially enhancing their employability, and fostering long-term self-reliance.

The Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), supported by UNICEF, effectively addressed the learning loss. ALP enabled the enrolment of 1,055 out-of-school refugee children (491 girls; 564 boys), reaching a total of 40,212 (19,148 girls; 21,064 boys) out-of-school refugee children. The programme concluded in June 2023.

241 coordinator teachers attended capacity development workshops to provide academic and pedagogical support to more than 96,000 most vulnerable students in Imam Hatip Schools. Moreover, over 32,000 12th-grade vulnerable students at Imam Hatip Schools were supported through printed and online (through Education Information Network-EBA) supplementary test sets.

UNICEF collaborated with MoNE Basic Education DG (BEDG) in the development and implementation of several programmes to increase the quality of education. The partnership endeavoured to enhance the quality and institutional capacity of basic education institutions through the development of an information management system to record and track the progress of schools against set standards. UNICEF and BEDG also included improving the availability of digital mathematics teaching and learning resources for K-8 students. This initiative resulted in the creation of training video scenarios, virtual activities, digital games, and other digital teaching materials. Another key aspect of this collaboration was the analysis of K-8 curricula from the Education for Sustainable Development (E4SD) perspective and developing an E4SD framework. Additionally, the K-8 curricula were reviewed and mapped in line with the K-12 National Skills Framework to support the transition of basic education students to secondary education with

readiness in relevant skills. These programmes in partnership with BEDG are anticipated to indirectly benefit 624,383 Syrian refugee students (298,660 girls; 325,723 boys) along with their Turkish peers at the K-8 level, following the programme's rollout in different periods. Math materials have already been digitalised and put on MoNE's digital learning platforms in March 2023 and have been used by all children in K8, including Syrian refugee children. E4SD materials are produced in phases and will be completed and rolled out in June 2024. The K8 learning support programme continues as the learning recovery programme and its programme materials (literacy and numeracy materials) will be completed and rolled out in June 2024.

UNICEF partnered with the MoNE Teacher Training and Development DG and Special Education and Counselling Services DG to implement Psycho-Social Support (PSS) programmes. These programmes aimed to increase teachers' well-being and enhance their ability to provide PSS in classrooms as well as to increase the psychological resilience of students, teachers, and parents, including those with special needs. This initiative included PSS training for 148,179 teachers (90,474 female; 57,705 males) and the creation of four teacher guidebooks, 51 training videos, and the development of PSS kits and Trauma-Focused Training Programmes.

Moreover, at the primary level, teachers' skills in teaching Turkish are supported through one teacher guidebook containing Turkish language teaching methodologies and activities and 21 training videos. 362,767 Syrian refugee students (175,272 girls; 187,495 boys) at the primary level along with their Turkish peers are projected to receive education from these trained teachers.

Social Protection

Social Protection: UNICEF continued its technical assistance to, and advocacy with, the Ministry of Family and Social Services to improve the child-sensitivity, inclusiveness, and shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system, with the aim of prioritization at-risk families/children from refugee and host communities and strengthening the capacity of the social protection workforce at local and central levels. UNICEF conducted a comprehensive review of the cash programme's targeting/prioritisation modules used by the Government and developed recommendations to make it more responsive to child poverty and deprivations. Through training workshops, UNICEF increased the capacity of DG-Social Assistance on results-based programme design tailored to the needs of most vulnerable communities and children. This work also facilitated further discussions on future programming options for shock-responsive social protection programmes and adaptable monitoring strategies for emergency programmes. Additionally, UNICEF continued supporting the Government expand the utilisation of Data Warehouse and Business Intelligence modules (developed in 2022 by UNICEF and integrated into the Ministry's single registry covering citizens and refugees) so as to improve data-driven decision-making and responsiveness to shocks.

Local Governance: UNICEF continued supporting Municipalities in developing strategic planning and budgeting for children. 51 Municipalities, including provinces and districts hosting large number refugee children inserted their data to an online child-sensitive budget and policy monitoring dashboard and developed their report cards. This helped aggregate data for analysis on the situation and needs of Municipalities for better programming for children. UNICEF supported the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality to develop a Child Policy Document setting principles for the Municipality on child programming including specific actions for refugee children. Following the review of disaster and emergency response plans of 10 municipalities hosting the highest population of Syrian refugees and a workshop with these municipalities, UNICEF developed Child-focused Disaster Risk Reduction Guideline. UNICEF and the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) organized a Network Meeting with the participation of 38 municipalities on public finance for children, ECE, and disaster risk reduction.

Child Labour and Child Rights and Business Principles: UNICEF continued working towards increasing the capacity of public, private and civil society partners in eliminating child labour among refugee and host communities and promoting Children's Rights and Business Principles (CRBPs). In partnership TESK, UNICEF conducted more than 590 workplace visits and identified 330 children at risk of child labour and referred them to protection services. Social media reach of the UNICEF – TESK

partnership on combatting child labour and promoting CRBP exceeded 1 million views. UNICEF with its partners organised dissemination workshops to introduce its tools, 2023 analytical reports on child labour and CRBP in several provinces, benefitting 250 persons from the private sector, public administration, and civil society.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

UNICEF continued to work to strengthen systems to address childhood vaccine hesitancy in Türkiye in 2023. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF implemented a series of skills development sessions to equip health professions to address vaccine hesitancy. These include interpersonal communication and motivational interviewing techniques for more than 300 health professionals across 81 provinces. Further, a video capsule of the content was jointly developed by UNICEF-WHO and made available to the MoH E-learning portal. UNICEF also worked with partners to engage communities (via counselling, parenting sessions, role model activities) on childhood vaccine hesitancy and reached 648,208 people.

Additionally, UNICEF supported mobilisation activities to promote routine immunization. More than 1,140 community level behavioral insights were collected on childhood vaccinations and related hesitancy and brought to light key insights. For example, fathers were less aware of the vaccination schedule and in most families, mothers are responsible for the follow-up of vaccinations. About 96 per cent of parents wanted their child to get all the recommended vaccines. 95 per cent of the parents thought that most of their close family and friends wanted their child to be vaccinated showing a strong social norms adherence. Family and friends were a significant influencer of positive vaccine behavior.

During the year, 4516 children vaccinated in accordance with the national immunization schedule with the support of UNICEF implementing partner. UNICEF established a RapidPro platform to generate key insights on nonformal education, AAP, breastfeeding, and complimentary feeding. The evidence was shared internally and externally with UNICEF implementing partners to inform programmatic planning and decision making. UNICEF engaged 79,404 people to promote the adoption of positive behaviors for immunization, life skills, social cohesion and prevention of CEFM. In collaboration with programme sections, life skills and social cohesion activities engaged 16,418 adolescents' girls and 10,946 boys in-school and out of school to address peer bullying, social tensions and improved integration in the community. UNICEF engaged 3,497 parents to equip them with positive parental skills and attitudes, enhance intra-family communication skills to support child and adolescent development.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoFSS, NGO partners, and the private sector to expand opportunities for meaningful engagement and skills development for Syrian and Turkish adolescents.

Youth engagement: MoYS and Youth and Sports Foundation (YSF), MoFSS, Municipalities and NGO partners supported community-based adolescent and youth civic engagement activities, including through a Child Advisory Board, municipality youth assemblies, Mahalle Support Mechanism. This reached 281,892 (146,325 female, 135,567 male) Turkish and non-Turkish adolescents and young people.

Adolescent skills development: UNICEF collaborated with MoYS/YSF, Habitat Association, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa Municipalities to equip young people with social entrepreneurship, digital and life skills; enabling young people to collaborate and develop solutions towards local challenges and reached a total of 207,526 Turkish and other nationality adolescents and young people (118,162 female, 89,363 male, 1 non-binary).

Within the scope of Generation Unlimited Youth Challenge 2023, the best two teams represented Türkiye in the Global Youth Challenge, and one team was selected as one of the 10 global winners.

In October 2023, UNICEF and Kilis Municipality launched the Meşetlik Textile and Design Centre in collaboration with Dell Technologies, a member of UNICEF's Business Advisory Board. This initiative empowers young people by providing skills development opportunities in market-oriented digital skills for the textile sector and establishing links with the private sector for on-the-job career development prospects.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Türkiye led the overall response to the Syrian refugee crisis as it continues to shoulder the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response in Türkiye. The United Nations supports the Government's efforts within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The leadership of the UN inter-agency response takes place via the Syria Response Group and technical coordination via the National Inter-Agency Coordination.¹⁰

As part of the 3RP coordination efforts in Türkiye, UNICEF is leading the Education Working Group (WG), including its sub-WGs in Istanbul, Izmir and South-East Türkiye and the Child Protection WG, including its South-East Türkiye Sub-WG. UNICEF is also contributing to 3RP Basic Needs and Health sector WGs at national and sub-regional levels. In addition, UNICEF is an active member of the interagency PSEA Network and 3RP Working Groups on Gender and Gender-based Violence, Accountability to Affected Populations, and Contingency Planning.

In the Education WG, UNICEF supported the development of a new website to replace the traditional back-to-school (BTS) InfoPack and to upgrade the Problem Log to an interactive tool allowing education sector partners to update the status of the reported school enrolment issues. Due to the earthquakes, the BTS campaign started earlier than usual and covered Turkish children as well. The BTS Parents Survey reached 5,720 families while Problem Log identified 240 cases of enrolment difficulties. The education-focused case management guidelines document (for referral processes and recommend practices to facilitate the enrolment of out-of-school children in relevant educational opportunities) was drafted by the Out-of-School Children Task Force members and three capacity building trainings were held for 81 Education Sector Working Group focal points (57 female; 24 males) from 23 organisations.

UNICEF's humanitarian response plan focuses on five priority areas: Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health, and cross sectoral areas such as Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected People (AAP) to reach refugee children in temporary accommodation centres and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

UNICEF continued building on its long-standing presence in Türkiye (including a field office in Gaziantep), strong relations with the Government and a large network of civil society and private sector partners, to address the needs of vulnerable children, women and families. UNICEF has partnerships with seven municipalities (Ankara, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Yuregir, Hatay, and Izmir) and with the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, which were leveraged to enhance provision of multi-sectoral services for children and adolescents. Building on existing partnerships with local/national NGOs and with the private sector, UNICEF focused on both service delivery in the areas where there are critical gaps and system strengthening at national and local levels.

¹⁰ Previously called Syria Task Force

Media and Communications

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

Throughout the year, UNICEF mentions in more than 70 news stories from traditional media outlets reached over 4 million people. UNICEF Türkiye's social media posts engaged over 5,000 social media accounts and reached nearly 130,000 people with key messages focused on refugee children and their families.

Social Media Links

Instagram:

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

Twitter:

- <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1702958725567304182?s=20>
- <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1698604633994739974?s=20>
- <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1691402222402207744?s=20>
- <https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1664563395994038272?s=20>
- <https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1615728694743662594?s=20>
- <https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1615727361156079618?s=20>
- <https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1620369060222631937?s=20>
- <https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1620368873571897345?s=20>

Facebook:

- [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Tüm çocukların ve gençlerin parladığı ve tüm... | Facebook](#)
- [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Eğitim çocuklar için umudun istikrarın ve daha... | Facebook](#)
- [\(12\) Facebook](#)
- [\(12\) Facebook](#)

Annex A Summary of programme results

Türkiye

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report
Health						
# children vaccinated against measles	100,000	N/A ¹¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# of children (and caregivers) provided with community-based mental health and psychosocial support	37,000	16,575 ¹²	3,047	78,852	75,023	15,835 ¹³
# of children assessed for protection needs	90,000	46,777 ¹⁴	8,746	146,216	113,730	31,468 ¹⁵
# of people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	160,000	32,519 ¹⁶	8,947	N/A	63,815	18,104 ¹⁷
# of individuals (men, women, children) provided with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions	68,500	19,592 ¹⁸	1,757	626,050	216,425	42,072 ¹⁹
Education						
# of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	110,000	69,122 ²⁰	4,235	130,048	69,122	4,235
# of children enrolled in formal education (grade 1 to grade 12)	782,000	933,025 ²¹	0	782,000	933,025	0
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	25,000	5,882 ²²	1,389	26,900	7,374	1,039
# of teachers and education personnel trained, including on remote learning	104,700	148,179 ²³	146,568	106,250	176,094	173,867
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	4,700	N/A ²⁴	N/A	5100	N/A	N/A
# of children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	162,790	293,318	73,240	178,840	344,379	106,421
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)						
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	500,000	648,150 ²⁵	20,000	688,230	648,208	20,058 ²⁶
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	10,000	12,571 ²⁷	9,177	13,210	105,199	90,635 ²⁸
Adolescent & Youth						
# of adolescents and young people participating in engagement actions	200,000	281,892 ²⁹	91,554	N/A	281,892	91,554

11 Data is not being shared by the Ministry of Health. Additional efforts to be made to enable access to data.

12 The reason behind not meeting the target is mainly the EQ response as the interventions have been targeted to EQ survivors and the progress related to EQ has been reported under EQ Sitreps. Additionally, some activities under the programme are funded by KfW and will not be reported as per the guidance.

13 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

14 The reason behind not meeting the target is mainly the EQ response as the interventions have been targeted to EQ survivors and the progress related to EQ has been reported under EQ Sitreps. Additionally, some activities under the programme are funded by KfW and will not be reported as per the guidance.

15 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

16 The reason behind not meeting the target is mainly the EQ response as the interventions have been targeted to EQ survivors and the progress related to EQ has been reported under EQ Sitreps. Additionally, some activities under the programme are funded by KfW and will not be reported as per the guidance.

17 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

18 The reason behind not meeting the target is mainly the EQ response as the interventions have been targeted to EQ survivors and the progress related to EQ has been reported under EQ Sitreps. Additionally, some activities under the programme are funded by KfW and will not be reported as per the guidance.

19 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

20 Many activities have been shifted to EQ response.

21 The reason for the overachievement is the joint efforts of MoNE and education sector partners including UNICEF in the post-COVID period to accelerate access to and retention in education.

22 The reason for under achievement is that many activities have been shifted to EQ response.

23 The reason for over achievement is more areas of collaboration with MoNE for the teacher trainings due to newly emerging needs.

24 The programme is funded by KfW and will not be reported as per the guidance.

25 SBC has been working with programme sections and implementing partners to strengthen accurate reporting of progress each quarter by indicators. The efforts have eventually paid off resulting in improved reporting since the last quarter.

26 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

27 SBC has been working with programme sections and implementing partners to strengthen accurate reporting of progress each quarter by indicators. The efforts have eventually paid off resulting in improved reporting since the last quarter.

28 The progress is cumulative of UN agencies and implementing partners as reported in the 3RP portal.

29 The overachievement is due to establishing new partnerships.

LEBANON

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for US\$ 553,053,821 to support Syrian refugees in Lebanon and vulnerable Lebanese people under the framework of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). While UNICEF Lebanon has received US\$ 287,252,271 in generous new contributions from key donors and other resources in 2023 including carryover from 2022, by the end of 2023 the appeal was 48 per cent unfunded.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Lebanon hosts the highest number of displaced persons per capita and per square kilometre globally. Over 3.8 million people are in need including 2.1 million vulnerable Lebanese, 1.5 million Syrian refugees, and 211,400 Palestinian refugees.³⁰ The unprecedented financial and economic crises since 2019 has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, resulting in the loss of jobs and income, high inflation, and a shortage of essential services including electricity and medication. The crisis unfolded in a context of structural gender inequalities. Women, girls, people living with disabilities, refugees, migrants, and minority groups are particularly affected, facing structural and economic marginalisation, increased violence, employment discrimination, and underpayment. Lebanon ranks 132 out of 146 countries in the 2023 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report due to low scores in economic and political participation.³¹ Lebanon's nationality law does not allow Lebanese women to pass their nationality to their children and husbands, and there is no law that sets a minimum age for marriage.

The unemployment rate in Lebanon more than doubled between 2018 to 2022, rising from 11.4 per cent to 29.6 per cent.³² The number of families sending children out to work to supplement the household income rose to 16 per cent by December 2023, up from 11 per cent in April. Amongst Syrian refugees, one in three families reported sending their children to work due to the economic crisis.³³ In October 2023, tensions at the southern border of Lebanon began to escalate following the outbreak of conflict between Israel and the State of Palestine. Armed confrontations between the different parties to the conflict at the border between Lebanon and Israel impacted both civilians and civilian infrastructure in southern Lebanon. By 28 December 2023, 74,471 people were displaced including 27,554 children, putting additional strain on the ability of Lebanon's public sector and communities across Lebanon to deliver support to displaced populations.³⁴

Prior to the onset of this conflict, Lebanon's public health system was already on the brink of collapse after years of underinvestment. The system is unable to meet the demands for public healthcare due to a scarcity of resources including financial resources, energy (due to heavy reliance on generators), human resources, equipment, and medication. Health indicators are worsening across the country, with rising rates of maternal and neonatal mortality, declining vaccine coverage, and limited access to hospitalisation.³⁵ Additionally, the nutritional status of some of the most vulnerable children in Lebanon continues to decline – with over 60 per cent of children now living in food poverty and 277,000 children under five experiencing food poverty in early childhood. On average, 48 per cent of the 85,000 children living in severe food poverty are eating at most one of the eight recommended food groups. For Syrian children living in informal settlements and Palestinian camps, this figure rises to over 50 per cent.³⁶

Situation in Numbers

1,500,000

children in need
(HAC 2023)

3,834,000

people in need
(HAC 2023)

785,000

registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

30 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2023

31 Accessible here: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/06/global-gender-gap-report-in-numbers/#:~:text=The%20world%20has%20closed%2068.6,years%20to%20achieve%20gender%20parity.>

32 Ibid

33 Trapped in a Downward Spiral: The Unrelenting Toll of Lebanon's Crisis on Children (December 2023)

34 IOM DTM Round 17

35 Trapped in a Downward Spiral: The Unrelenting Toll of Lebanon's Crisis on Children (December 2023)

36 Child Food Poverty: A Nutrition Crisis in Early Childhood in Lebanon, UNICEF (June 2023)

Mental health concerns are rising with an increasing number of adolescents and caretakers experiencing high levels of stress, often linked to families' economic situations. Nearly 38 per cent of households reported that their children were anxious and 24 per cent reported that their children were depressed daily. Among Palestinian refugee children, almost half of the children surveyed suffered from anxiety, while 30 per cent reported feeling depressed. Poor living conditions, factional clashes in refugee camps, and uncertainty about the future have collectively placed the mental health of Palestinian children at risk.³⁷

Frequent school closures have disrupted children's education; 26 per cent of households have children not attending school, which rises to 52 per cent amongst Syrian refugee households.³⁸ Due to the ongoing crisis in southern Lebanon, dozens of schools have been closed since 7 October, impacting more than 8,000 students. Families are also deprioritizing education due to the lack of affordability and instead resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, the third highest reason for children not attending school, and child marriage. Amongst Syrian refugee families, the most reported reasons for not attending school included the cost of transportation to school and the cost of educational materials.³⁹

WASH services across the country remained in a poor state in 2023; most wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) continue to be non-functional due to the impact of electricity cuts and the cost of fuel for running back-up generators. This is resulting in environmental damage as untreated wastewater is being discarded along the coast and in-land, impacting water across Lebanon. It is also impacting access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services amongst vulnerable populations living in informal settlements.⁴⁰

Families are increasingly relying on negative coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. For example, twelve per cent of Syrian refugees in Beirut reported that they accepted high-risk, dangerous, or exploitative work to afford food. In 2023, the Child Protection sector witnessed a significant increase in case referrals, rising from 19 per cent to nearly 28 per cent.⁴¹ Gender-based violence (GBV) is also increasingly becoming a risk, including forced prostitution and the sexual exploitation of women and girls. Without urgent support, vulnerable families will be unable to meet their basic needs in a safe and dignified manner.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2023, UNICEF made substantial contributions to improving the delivery of healthcare services in emergency response, evidence generation, and fostering and improving collaboration efforts with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and with local and international partners. To support evidence generation, UNICEF assessed the expenses of primary healthcare services by evaluating the costs associated with establishing a primary healthcare centre (PHC), analysing the available financial resources, and examining the drug procurement processes of the country to identify potential opportunities for cost savings. These studies are intended to be instrumental in advocating for increased funding for primary healthcare and improving drug procurement and supply management. In addition, UNICEF also initiated an assessment of the official MoPH website and application. This evaluation will offer recommendations to enhance functionality, improve user engagement, and ensure these platforms are more accessible to the public.

Under this HAC, UNICEF solarised 22 PHCs to address both the immediate challenges posed by power shortages in Lebanon as well as laid the foundation for a more resilient and eco-friendly healthcare infrastructure. UNICEF also engaged 50 PHCs through the integrated approach programme to extend healthcare services to households and communities. This approach enabled access to different services like immunization, community-based surveillance and screening, and social behavioural change and community engagement health promotion activities in addition to community-based midwifery which ensured timely access for pregnant women to antenatal and postnatal care thus optimizing pregnancy

³⁷ Trapped in a Downward Spiral: The Unrelenting Toll of Lebanon's Crisis on Children (December 2023)

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2023

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ DRC, 2023, Referral Information Management System Report

outcomes. In partnership with the Children's Cancer Centre, UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 350 children with cancer. This support included drama therapy, yoga, music therapy, and expressive arts to improve their wellbeing.

Under its routine immunization programme, UNICEF supported the vaccination of 138,367 children against Measles, while 376,662 were vaccinated against Polio, 143,489 were vaccinated against Rotavirus, 221,815 children under five received the Pentavalent vaccine, and 164,853 were vaccinated with the Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

UNICEF supported in building the capacity of 1,960 healthcare workers to deliver essential maternal, newborn, and child health services through UNICEF-supported programmes reaching 15,021 women and children (60 per cent women and girls and 40 per cent men and boys; 59 per cent Syrian refugees, 36 per cent Lebanese, and 5 per cent other) with essential healthcare, including prenatal, postnatal, and essential newborn care. UNICEF also trained 1,138 community frontline workers on integrated health and nutrition messages, reaching 250,624 caregivers of children (56 per cent women and girls and 44 per cent men and boys; 29 per cent Syrian refugees, 70 per cent Lebanese, and 1 per cent other). Following the outbreak of conflict in southern Lebanon, UNICEF procured 285,049 units of acute medication and 1,023 emergency kits that will support 100,000 displaced individuals for three months in order to strengthen the capacity of healthcare centres to maintain service delivery in case the conflict further escalates and access to affected areas is impacted. These supplies included midwifery and obstetric kits to ensure sustainable access to all needed supplies and equipment for safe deliveries. UNICEF also conducted specialized training sessions conducted remotely due to limited mobility to and from affected areas, equipping 101 healthcare workers with skills in Psychological First Aid (PFA). This training will ensure their preparedness to effectively respond to conflict-related emergencies.

Nutrition

As part of the integrated nutrition and child development Rising Initiative,⁴² UNICEF addressed the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and early childhood developmental deprivations and impairments among the most vulnerable children to help them reach their full growth potential. Since January 2023, the rising service package has been introduced to 78 Early Childhood Development (ECD) corners and Makani ("My Space" in Arabic) centres as well as 44 nurseries, through which the technical capacity of 281 ECD community frontline workers was improved.

UNICEF screened 373,086 children under the age of five (189,534 girls and 183,552 boys; 192,532 Syrian refugees, 180,390 Lebanese, and 164 other) for wasting. Out of this group, 1,221 severely acutely malnourished children (598 girls and 623 boys; 898 Syrian refugees and 323 Lebanese) were provided with a wasting treatment programme with an 80 per cent recovery rate through 25 PHCs. In addition, 60,648 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (36,397 Syrian refugees and 24,251 Lebanese) were also screened for wasting out of which 2,042 were admitted for treatment (1,388 Syrian refugees and 654 Lebanese). To address micronutrient deficiencies among children and women, 73,028 children under the age of five and 16,937 women were provided with micronutrient supplements (36,811 girls and 36,217 boys; 30,418 Syrian refugees, 34,290 Lebanese, and 8,320 other). Further, 20,681 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months (18,287 women and 2,394 men; 14,315 Syrian refugees, 6,102 Lebanese, and 264 other) were provided with integrated nutrition and child development counselling.

UNICEF supported treatment through the provision of nutritional supplies including therapeutic and supplementary ready-to-use food, micronutrient supplements, and training and supervision to PHCs to ensure the sustainability of the programme. UNICEF reached 175,376 caregivers of children under the age of five (121,160 women and 54,216 men; 73,011 Syrian refugees, 89,936 Lebanese, and 12,429 other) with Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) messages on healthy nutrition, infant and young child counselling (IYCF), responsive caregiving, and maternal nutrition. In addition, 14,958 primary caregivers

⁴² This initiative utilizes multiple platforms to simultaneously address immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and early childhood developmental deprivations and impairments among the most vulnerable children to prevent stunting, other forms of malnutrition, and associated cognitive deprivations to help all children reach their full growth potential. The 'Rising Initiative' relies on key essential nutrition and developmental interventions that aim to enhance adequate diets, provide nurturing and responsive care practices, and provide nutrition and child development services to prevent all forms of malnutrition and developmental deprivations and delays.

of children under two (13,266 women and 1,692 men; 9,756 Syrian refugees, 4,942 Lebanese, and 260 other) received IYCF counselling.

Lastly, UNICEF successfully completed the implementation of the Lebanon's first Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometric, and Child Development Survey (LIMA), which collected critical nutrition and child development data from young children, adolescent girls, and women from 6,500 households nationwide. In addition, LIMA, for the first time globally, collected ECD outcome data using the newly released Global Scales for Early Development (GSED 1.0) launched in February 2023 to monitor the holistic development of children during the first three years of life. The results will significantly contribute to evidence-informed policymaking and programming in nutrition and child development.

Child Protection

To address the rising protection concerns affecting women and children in 2023, UNICEF provided 2,938 children (1,152 girls and 1,786 boys; 2,206 Syrian refugees, 619 Lebanese, 63 Palestinian refugees, and 50 other) with case management and specialized services. UNICEF also provided 21,981 children and adults (4,893 women, 424 men, 8,241 girls, and 8,423 boys; 16,663 Syrian refugees, 4,891 Lebanese, 400 Palestinian refugees and 27 other) with Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) services including community-based psychosocial support (PSS), focused non-specialized PSS, and activities for caregivers. As part of the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) programme, 10,726 women and girls accessed safe spaces (5,459 Syrian refugees, 5,189 Lebanese, 67 Palestinian refugees, and 11 other). In addition, this quarter 13,500 people reported having safe and accessible channels to report SEA.

Under the prevention pillar, in 2023, over 1,000 Qudwas ("role model" in Arabic) became agents of change, addressing issues like child marriage, child labour, and violence. The engagement pillar of the Qudwa strategy facilitated impactful community-based dialogue and advocacy, directly reaching 71,882 individuals. Another achievement was the establishment of a Qudwas network of religious leaders, which involved more than 130 religious leaders in national consultations.

As part of the emergency preparedness plan to respond to the ongoing conflict in south Lebanon, UNICEF - through the Qudwa and PSS taskforces - capacitated Qudwa volunteers to ensure the provision of basic PSS interventions to displaced children affected by the crisis. In total, 476 Qudwas were engaged and capacitated on safe identification and referrals, core child protection and GBV principals, community-based PSS principals, and peer to peer first aid trainings. As a result, Qudwas across Lebanon were empowered to support the emergency response.

In south Lebanon, Qudwa volunteers are now leading on basic PSS interventions in displacement and supporting partners' response. Furthermore, in the south, a committee of volunteers formed in displacement centres to support IDPs was also trained on GBV risk mitigation, Qudwa, and core principals of child protection to ensure support and protective measures for children and women in displacement centres. Additionally, UNICEF trained 15 participants from seven organisations working in Bekaa governorate on empowering adolescents to support their peers following a distressing event using the principles of peer-to-peer PFA.

Education

Public schools were closed for eight weeks at the start of 2023 due to teacher strikes. After several rounds of negotiations and the announcement by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) about the disbursement of a Productivity Allowance to teachers, the school year resumed. During this school year, MEHE reported 404,391 students (212,693 Lebanese and 191,698 non-Lebanese; 52 per cent girls and 48 per cent boys) enrolled in public schools KG to G9, of which 202,000 students were supported by UNICEF through the payment of teacher salaries, disbursements directly to schools, and parent council funds to support with operational costs. To strengthen the quality and inclusivity of education at the systems level, UNICEF supported MEHE in implementing inclusive education for children with disabilities in 110 schools, reaching 4,850 children with disabilities (1,851 girls and 2,999 boys) as well provided

trainings to 1,921 teachers including 84 school principals (93 per cent women and 7 per cent men; all Lebanese) on differentiated instruction, inclusive education, inclusion, and leadership.

The summer catch-up education programme took place over six weeks between July 17 to August 24, 2023, with 587 public schools across Lebanon. A total of 156,477 children benefitted from this programme, out of which 135,918 children (69,318 girls and 66,600 boys; 92,424 Lebanese and 43,494 non-Lebanese) grades one to nine were supported by UNICEF. The programme was facilitated by 7,993 teachers (6,155 women and 1,838 men; all Lebanese) and 4,025 school staff (2,858 women and 1,167 men; all Lebanese). UNICEF supported the programme with supplies, cash incentives for teachers and staff, operational costs of schools, transportation allowances for the Direction d'Orientation Pédagogique et Scolaire (DOPS) counsellors, student insurance costs, and Cash for Education support for 122,009 children (52 per cent girls and 48 per cent boys; 69 per cent Lebanese, 29 per cent Syrian refugees, and 2 per cent other) that attended a minimum of 18 days of the programme to support families to cover the cost of transportation.

Under the Learning Recovery Initiative, UNICEF supported the training of 6,755 public school teachers (6,161 women and 464 men) in cycles 1 and 2 on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy as well as on Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), including covering the operational costs of trainings and staff and trainers' incentives. UNICEF also supported the scale-up of the Call and Learn Tutoring Hotline, reaching 18,444 children (10,882 girls and 7,562 boys; 57 per cent Lebanese, 39 per cent Syrian and 4 per cent others) from grades 1 to 9 through 41,922 calls served by 50 qualified and trained teachers (40 women and 10 men; all Lebanese).

UNICEF also conducted an assessment on internet connectivity, digital equipment, access to power supplies, and WASH services in all public schools and select public Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools. Findings will help inform additional investments across the public education system to upgrade the learning environment through access to quality internet connectivity, reliable and clean energy, and well-maintained WASH services and facilities.

UNICEF supported 757 children with moderate and severe disabilities (292 girls and 465 boys) through enrolment in specialized education and therapy services. Further, 18,397 children, caregivers, and community members (10,017 women and girls and 8,380 men and boys) have been engaged and capacitated on disability inclusion in the community and inclusive education to support the inclusion of children with disabilities in society and within educational programmes. In addition, 1,165 children with disabilities (550 girls and 615 boys) were referred and accessed different services including health, nutrition, child protection, and WASH.

Through its Cash for Education programme, 73,244 children (50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys; 49,902 Syrian refugees, 22,494 Lebanese, and 848 other), 15 per cent of whom are living with disabilities, received US\$ 20 monthly from March to June 2023 to cover education-related expenses such as the cost of transportation to school and other expenses required for the child to participate in school regularly (such as snacks, clothing, or stationery).

In 2023, UNICEF and its partners gradually launched Makani ("My Place" in Arabic) centres throughout Lebanon, reaching 27,086 children including 25,821 children (738 Lebanese, 25,083 Non-Lebanese) through education programmes as well as 3,016 students with retention support (50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys, 76 per cent Lebanese, 24 per cent non-Lebanese). Furthermore, ongoing training sessions were conducted to enhance partners' capacity in managing different programmes and more than 641 facilitators in Makani were trained on foundational literacy and numeracy, social and emotional learning, gender equality and inclusive teaching approaches, safe identification, early referrals, and prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Under the Dirasa programme, UNICEF supported 34,364 children of which 7,080 are out of school (3,469 girls and 3,611 boys; 1,501 Lebanese and 5,579 non-Lebanese) and 27,284 children were already enrolled. This programme supports struggling private-free and private schools to continue operating while supporting Lebanese and non-Lebanese children already enrolled in these schools to ensure their

retention and avoid dropout. More than 430 teachers (all Lebanese) were trained on foundational literacy and numeracy, social and emotional learning, gender-equal and inclusive teaching approaches, safe identification, and early referral, and PSEA.

To ensure an inclusive environment for children registered in Makani and Dirasa programmes, 1,868 children with disabilities (761 girls and 1,107 boys) were supported. Moreover, approximately 850 teachers and staff (88 per cent women and 12 per cent men; all Lebanese) increased their capacity to support disability inclusion within both programmes.

The Akelius Language App. and the Learning Passport were also integrated within the two programmes to enhance access to technology-based resources. A total of 2,170 tablets were distributed to 42 Makani centres and Dirasa schools, reaching 6,430 students (3,558 girls, and 2,872 boys; 90 per cent Syrian refugees and 10 per cent Lebanese). Furthermore, 14 digital hubs were established within the Makani centres that are equipped with computers, tablets, projectors, charging stations, and reliable internet connectivity. This initiative aims to promote community-based learning, facilitate knowledge-sharing through digital platforms, and provide opportunities for community members to connect and exchange knowledge and experiences. Moreover, 160 teachers (128 women and 32 men; all Lebanese) were trained on Digital Learning methodologies and platforms, ensuring they are well-equipped to harness the full potential of these digital tools in their teaching practices.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Through UNICEF's WASH programme, 831,431 Syrian refugees (259,905 women, 247,351 men, 157,972 girls, and 166,203 boys) and 3,494,466 Lebanese (1,226,558 women, 1,055,329 men, 611,532 girls, and 601,047 boys) were assisted through sufficient access to water that is safe for drinking and domestic use. In addition, 248,007 Syrian refugees (77,527 women, 73,782 men, 47,121 girls and 49,577 boys) and 95,200 Lebanese (33,415 women, 28,750 men, 16,660 girls, and 16,374 boys) were supported with access to improved sanitation services.

UNICEF continued to work on a comprehensive plan to implement the Water and Sanitation Action Plan where cost-effective, sustainable options are being identified to reduce and optimize water trucking and desludging activities. These options are being considered at the settlement-level with sustainable solutions tailored specifically for the surrounding environment. Since January 2023, there has been a reduction of 278 informal settlements relying on water trucking.

Within informal settlements, 249,143 individuals participated in WASH behavioural change sessions and activities to understand the impact of climate change during which personal hygiene awareness sessions were also conducted. Information on the importance of disinfecting latrines and water tanks to prevent the spread of diseases was also shared and UNICEF and partners delivered tailored public health promotion messages across informal settlements. UNICEF distributed 5,981 hygiene kits which reached up to 29,905 individuals and 6,927 disinfection kits which reached up to 34,365 individuals in informal settlements. In addition, 6,235 menstrual hygiene kits were distributed.

Due to the cross-border conflict between Lebanon and Israel, UNICEF prepositioned 100,000 litres of fuel at the South Lebanon Water Establishment (SLWE) supporting 99,530 individuals with improved access to safe drinking water. UNICEF supported with emergency repairs across three wells in the vicinity of the border area near to Fakhreddine station to improve water provision for 18,000 beneficiaries in Nabatiyeh. Ras el Ain water station in Tyre also received emergency repairs to improve water provision for up to 76,000 individuals. UNICEF also provided 3,424 hygiene kits, reaching up to 17,120 IDPs, and 4,351 disinfection kits, reaching up to 17,404 IDPs in shelters. In addition, 99,292 bottles of water (2 litres each) have been distributed to 20,206 IDPs and designated shelters have been provided with 55,000 litres of emergency water trucking, which supported up to 1,620 people. Lastly, 176 IDPs have benefited from hygiene promotion sessions on essential practices to maintain health, promote positive behaviours, and prevent disease transmission.

Social Protection and Social Policy

In 2023, UNICEF focused on delivering inclusive, gender, and shock responsive social assistance to vulnerable populations living in Lebanon. In February 2023, UNICEF phased out the emergency cash assistance programme for children - Haddi (meaning “next to me”) due to funding shortfalls. To mitigate the effect of the suspension of Haddi – which had been introduced in 2021 to mitigate the impact of the economic crisis, UNICEF leveraged lessons learned from the programme and its impact and worked with MoSA to design a National Child Grant, the design of which was finalised in June 2023.

In April 2023, UNICEF launched the National Disability Allowance (NDA) together with MoSA and ILO. The NDA is Lebanon’s first cash transfer programme for persons with disabilities providing them with unconditional cash assistance to fulfil their basic needs and meet the additional costs of living with a disability. This is particularly significant as persons with disabilities in Lebanon are far more likely to be living in poverty than the rest of the population and continue to face discrimination and exclusion from opportunities to continue their education, work, and earn a decent income. To date, 22,441 persons with disabilities (30 per cent female and 70 per cent male; 58 per cent Syrian refugees, 39 per cent Lebanese, and 3 per cent other) have been receiving cash transfers under the NDA. Further, and as part of the emergency response to the outbreak of conflict in southern Lebanon, in mid-December UNICEF, MoSA, and ILO provided 3,613 children and youth with disabilities residing in southern Lebanon with US \$100 in emergency cash assistance to help alleviate the extra costs inflicted by the conflict. To ensure the sustainability of the NDA as well as the cost-effectiveness of the Rights and Access centres that are mandated to conduct the disability assessments and issue personal disability cards - a main criteria to access the NDA programme - UNICEF solarized seven out of eight centres in Lebanon.

UNICEF and ILO also continued to support MoSA with the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS), providing technical support that led to the finalization and adoption of the NSPS in November 2023. The strategy is based on five main pillars: Social Assistance, Social Insurance, Social Welfare, Financial Access to Services, and Economic and Labour Activation. While the main framework of action is focused on the Lebanese population, it also addresses cross-cutting thematic issues such as gender, disability, and other vulnerable groups and clarifies linkages and alignment to the refugee response.

As part of its response to ensuring that the most vulnerable children are protected from the worst case of child labour, UNICEF is piloting a programme that provides cash assistance to all street and working children under case management, whose root cause of child labour is socio-economic vulnerability. This cash assistance aims to reduce the number of working hours of children and transition them back to a formal or informal education system as well as improves the working conditions of children which can potentially move them from the worst forms of child labour to more acceptable conditions that are less harmful to their physical and mental health. Households with eligible children receive monthly assistance of \$90 with an additional \$10 for up to three children even if the children are not receiving case management services, for a period of nine months. The pilot started in December with 150 eligible households, reaching 949 individuals including 603 children (90 per cent Syrian, 8.2 per cent Palestinian, and 1 per cent Lebanese). In addition to cash assistance, children and their caregivers in drop-in centres receive psychosocial support, counselling, referrals to other available services as well as in-kind services when available.

Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF reached 14,654 vulnerable adolescents between the ages of 12 to 18 through Makani centres. Of this group, 4,478 adolescents (2,602 girls and 1,876 boys; 1,644 Lebanese and 2,834 Syrian refugees) were reached with the Adolescent Kit, which aims to bring about positive change in adolescents’ lives through art, innovation, and life skills and 2,622 adolescents (1,475 girls and 1,147 boys; 750 Lebanese and 1,872 Syrian) with sports for development activities. UNICEF supported 2,843 adolescents with second chance education through Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy and Youth Functional Skills (1,828 girls, 1,015 boys; 1,104 Lebanese and 1,739 Syrian refugees) and 1,966 adolescents (1,272 girls, 694 boys; 1,165 Lebanese and 801 Syrian) through the Generation Innovation Leaders (GIL) introduction to social entrepreneurship programme which helps adolescents foster their entrepreneurial skills. A further

2,050 (1,117 girls, 933 boys; 1,158 Lebanese and 892 Syrian) were supported with career guidance services, which helped them make informed choices for their future.

In addition, 1,189 adolescents and youth (405 women and girls and 784 men and boys; 41 Syrian refugees, 819 Lebanese, 325 Palestinian refugees, and 4 other) took part in a competency and market-based skills training programme, and 4,341 youth participated in the GIL programme (2,660 girls and 1,681 boys; 1,415 Syrian refugees and 2,926 Lebanese) with 13 businesses incubated under the GIL programme this year. GIL helps youth gain access to the digital economy and entrepreneurship opportunities, providing them with the skills needed to develop innovative, income-generating solutions to problems in their communities and set up businesses, in addition to supporting them with gaining employment in the digital world through coding and micro-work. Out of the youth trained through GIL, 51 youth were employed within their sector of training. In addition, 6,610 youth (4,108 girls and 2,502 boys; 272 Syrian refugees, 5,290 Lebanese, and 1,048 other) were supported with employment support services consisting of career guidance, work-based learning, employment, and income generation activities. Moreover, 12,541 youth were trained on life skills (6,878 women and 5,663 men; 5,785 Syrian refugees, 6,324 Lebanese, 423 Palestinian refugees, and 9 other).

In September 2023, UNICEF and the World Bank launched an innovative digital learning platform under the Patronage of the Prime Minister called Nammiskills. This national online learning platform provides young people with access to affordable, subsidized, and easily accessible industry certified digital skills learning. To date, 100,000 people accessed the platform, out of these 10,000 youth are registered on the platform and actively learning online. In addition, 11,437 youth (6,508 women and 4,929 men; 6,258 Lebanese; 4,735 Syrian refugees, 435 Palestinian refugees, and 9 other) were reached through information sessions and career guidance and 4,648 adolescents were supported with Employment Support Services (ESS) in 2023 (82 per cent Lebanese, 3 per cent Syrian refugees, 14 per cent Palestinian refugees and 1 per cent other).

In March 2023, an innovative platform, Nahno-Volunteers, was launched by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). This platform connects volunteers with volunteering opportunities and was founded to foster volunteering and youth engagement to bring about positive change in their communities. Through the online platform, young people develop their skills and are linked with volunteering opportunities with community-based organizations, NGOs, and public agencies, and private companies. Since the launch, 2,273 youth were registered on the platform and have cumulatively volunteered over 13,749 hours.

Palestinian Programme in Lebanon (PPL)⁴³

UNICEF's Palestinian Programme in Lebanon contributes to improving the lives of Palestinian refugees in camps and gatherings, as well as the lives of Lebanese people and Syrian refugees, by providing critical life-saving services.

In 2023, UNICEF provided 3,526 children (1,618 girls and 1,907 boys) the minimum set of vaccines as well as supported 69,362 children and women (27,274 women, 18,182 girls, and 23,906 boys) with accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities.

MHPSS services were delivered to 27,420 children and caregivers including 20,590 children (11,637 girls and 8,953 boys; 13,606 Palestinian Refugee from Lebanon, 1,755 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 4,143 Syrian refugees, and 1,086 Lebanese) and to 6,830 caregivers (6,558 women and 272 men; 4,542 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, 520 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 1,376 Syrian refugees, and 392 Lebanese) who were engaged in activities to promote the wellbeing and protection of children. Moreover, 439 children (226 girls and 213 boys; 248 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, 82 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 87 Syrian refugees, and 22 Lebanese) received case management support for specialised

⁴³ The Palestinian Programme in Lebanon in this appeal includes both Palestinian refugees in Lebanon since 1948 and the additional influx of Palestinian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, as part of the host community. Moreover, thousands of Syrian refugees live in the Palestinian camps and benefit from the services provided by UNICEF's Palestinian Programme in Lebanon. The refugee response has a significant component of geospatial targeting/service support at the community (cadaster) level.

MHPSS services. These services promote a sense of belonging, safety, stabilization, socialization, and support for cognitive and motor skills. Caregivers were also offered a range of child protection, MHPSS, GBV, child rights, and non-violence information and services. In addition, 4,970 (4,242 women and 728 men; 3,962 Palestinian refugees, 660 Syrian refugees, and 348 Lebanese) who accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions.

Overall, 9,882 children accessed formal or nonformal education, including early learning. This includes 8,062 children between the ages of 3-5 (3,959 girls and 4,103 boys; 5,394 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, 644 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 1,559 Syrian refugees, and 465 Lebanese), including 300 children with disabilities, who received early childhood education (ECE). This programme offers quality, sustainable, and equitable ECE specialized services and recreational activities to improve children's wellbeing and support them to transfer to formal education at the age of six. In addition, 2,693 children between the ages of 6-14 received school retention support (1,392 girls and 1,301 boys; 2,065 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, 405 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 121 Syrian refugees, and 102 Lebanese) in the Palestinian camps and gatherings. Through this programme, UNICEF, through its implementing partners, is addressing key barriers to education and tackling underlying factors that impact children's development and learning. Children are enrolled in UNRWA schools and receive remedial education sessions at partner's community centres. Partners coordinate with UNRWA on deliverables and modes of learning to help children with the school curriculum and acquire the skills they need to improve their academic performance.

UNICEF reached 2,796 adolescents and youth aged 14-24 years old (1,695 girls and 1,101 boys; 2,150 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, 198 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 286 Syrian refugees, and 162 Lebanese) with trainings on life skills to promote their learning, upskilling, and to prepare these youth for future employment opportunities. Lastly, 41 adolescents and youth (12 girls and 29 boys; 40 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and 1 Palestinian refugees from Syria) accessed employment support services.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

In 2023, UNICEF built the capacity of 1,405 frontline workers (1,061 women and 344 men; 56 Syrian refugees, 1,130 Lebanese, 207 Palestinian refugees, and 12 other) on SBC by equipping the workers with information and skills to engage with community members and promote healthy and protective behaviours. A new SBC course was designed and implemented with the American University of Beirut (AUB) that aimed to build national and local capacity, resulting in the development of a group of 25 SBC master trainers who reached out to community-based organisations, frontline workers, and local partners to introduce SBC at the community level.

UNICEF engaged 137,233 people (83,951 women, 53,282 men; 51,768 Syrian refugees, 83,229 Lebanese, 2,143 Palestinian refugees, and 93 other) to promote healthy and protective behaviours through several key activities. Firstly, UNICEF promoted and advocated for inclusion at the local level through 104 SBC initiatives including awareness raising campaigns, community engagement, and parental engagement, reaching 14,711 stakeholders, community members, caregivers, and children (8,039 women and girls and 6,672 men and boys; 2,137 Syrian refugees, 11,148 Lebanese, 1,403 Palestinian refugees, and 23 other) to combat stigma and enhance engagement with children with disabilities in their communities. In addition, 410,340 individuals were reached through 17 social media posts that aimed to normalize the engagement of children with disabilities in daily life. UNICEF also continued to address the lingering impacts of the 2022 Cholera outbreak by supporting local committees in containment efforts and building the capacity of the 12 members of the Bebnine local water community committee to enhance their preparedness and prevention measures. Edutainment activities were implemented in districts with the lowest vaccination rates to foster community vaccine uptake and promote COVID-19 and routine vaccinations and the importance and availability of immunization services, personal hygiene, and reduce hesitancy in getting vaccinations.

In response to the cross-border conflict in southern Lebanon, UNICEF, in cooperation with Land Mines Action Centre (LMAC) and partners, facilitated 22 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) sensitization

sessions with over 1,274 participants to promote safe behaviours and share information on explosive remnants of war, landmines, and white phosphorus in affected areas.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In line with the UNICEF's rights-based approach and to respond and address the demands or issues of people served by UNICEF, several workshops have taken place where 60 partners from all regions in Lebanon were invited to discuss additional ways to enhance the meaningful participation of girls, boys, women, and men in decision making, information dissemination, opportunities to raise their voice, and transparency on activities and funds for the community. As a main outcome of the workshop, action plans and AAP tools were jointly developed to identify and address issues and areas for improvement to ensure people-centred AAP approaches were systematically considered at the field level. Additionally, 53 partners from all regions in Lebanon participated in an AAP survey to assess UNICEF's implementing partners capacity and compliance with the UNICEF AAP requirements and commitments as per the AAP strategy. The survey results were used to inform the topics and priorities for the AAP partner workshops that have taken place throughout August and September.

UNICEF activated 21 community committees in the informal settlements in the south. The members of this new community engagement initiative attended an orientation session where they were sensitized on the roles that they can play under this AAP mechanism including receiving and sharing timely and accurate information on services available. Members have also been sensitized on the expected code of conduct, zero tolerance policies including how to effectively uphold safeguarding and PSEA policies as well as how to contact UNICEF to report any wrongdoing.

In 2023, UNICEF received 216,759 calls and the team of agents successfully answered 212,143 of total calls received. Beneficiaries reached out to UNICEF to inquire about a range of topics, including targeting criteria for being included in UNICEF assistance, complaints about assistance received/not received, cases of dissatisfaction, appreciation, and sensitive complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). However, the majority of feedback and inquiries included requests for information related to school enrolment and the National Disability Allowance. This included requests for information on how to access these cash assistance programmes as well as update requests from programme recipients and complaint submissions related to payment redemption or registration.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Lebanon's ongoing refugee crisis has been further exacerbated by the social and economic crises, the Beirut port explosion, the Cholera outbreak in 2022, seasonal harsh weather conditions, and most recently – the outbreak of cross-border conflict in southern Lebanon. To respond to the evolving needs, UNICEF aligned its humanitarian strategy with the Inter-Agency humanitarian needs analysis and response plans as well as sector and programme priorities. This includes aligning its objectives with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan to ensure protection of vulnerable populations, providing immediate assistance to vulnerable populations, supporting service provision through national systems, and reinforcing Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability. At the national and field levels, UNICEF works closely with partners on enhancing agencies and sectoral emergency preparedness efforts. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2023 remains a critical tool focusing on humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities, including Syrian and Palestinian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese. It also seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models for stabilisation as a transition towards longer-term development strategies.

Following the cross-border conflict in southern Lebanon, UNICEF, in coordination with the National Disaster Risk Management unit and in partnership with Lebanese Red Cross, is supporting South, Nabatiyeh, Beirut, Bekaa, Baalbek, North, and Akkar governorates with emergency preparedness and response planning. The Humanitarian Community in Lebanon is enhancing its coordination structure through the creation of the new Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), that combines all relevant sectors currently operating in Lebanon under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and with the potential activation of the ECT and Log Cluster should the situation

develop into a large-scale emergency. Within this structure, UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education, and Nutrition sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector. UNICEF is also a member of the Health, GBV, Gender, Livelihoods, and Basic Assistance sectors. At the sub-national level, the regional inter-sector working groups (ISWG) is supporting local government-led coordination, including providing support in gap identification and referrals.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

The start of 2023 was marked by the [public school closure](#) and a communications campaign was launched to support children's learning and [the efforts to bring children back to school](#). The [National Policy on Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs in Lebanon](#) was launched in June in collaboration with the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD). To mark the summer school programme, a [closing ceremony](#) was organized to reinforce the importance of learning and support students catch up on their lost learning and prepare them for the upcoming school year. A national vaccination [campaign](#) was launched in March with the Ministry of Public Health to boost immunization given the low vaccination rates. In July, the rehabilitated Karantina Mother and Child hospital was officially [launched](#). A new national platform for youth '[Nahno-Volunteers](#)' was launched to provide young people with volunteering opportunities in their communities and empower them with equal opportunities to increase their skills and contribute to social impact. To mark [World Water Day](#) and reaffirm commitment to support sustainable water management in Lebanon, a series of [events](#) and campaigns were launch during the year. In April, [the National Disability Allowance](#) was launched with the Ministry of Social Affairs to support youth with disabilities through monthly cash assistance. Two Child Rapid Assessment Reports were published in [June](#) and [December](#) and a [Child Food Poverty](#) report was published in June to advocate on the situation of children in Lebanon. Following the outbreak of conflict in southern Lebanon, a [communications package](#) was launched to mark UNICEF's response.

There were 3,964 mentions of UNICEF in national, regional, and international media in 2023, reaching more than 350 million people. UNICEF's social media reach was 94,421,965 and 3,140,419 people were engaged through social media.

Annex A

Summary of programme results

Lebanon	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
	Sector	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report	2023 target	Total results
Health						
# children vaccinated against measles	270,000	138,367 ⁴⁴	53,459			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	864,500	0 ⁴⁵	0			
Nutrition						
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting	260,000	373,086 ⁴⁶	120,624	524,004	373,086 ⁴⁷	120,624
# children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	1,000	1,221 ⁴⁸	497	1,490	1,221 ⁴⁹	596
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	22,000	14,958 ⁵⁰	2,282	100,302	26,546 ⁵¹	17,230
# pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation	30,000	16,937 ⁵²	301	351,269	16,937 ⁵³	301
# children 6-59 months receiving MNP	40,000	73,028 ⁵⁴	30,502	252,150	73,028 ⁵⁵	30,502
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	40,649	21,981 ⁵⁶	7,478	149,026	94,539 ⁵⁷	35,484
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	17,600	10,726 ⁵⁸	2,588	150,000	85,516	22,532
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	40,744	13,500 ⁵⁹	2,325	94,000	52,179	16,384
# children who have received individual case management	5,500	2,938 ⁶⁰	533	NA	11,245	2,525
Education						
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	530,000	234,901 ⁶¹	122,015	N/A	N/A ⁶²	N/A
# children receiving individual learning materials	530,000	32,901 ⁶³	15,864	N/A	N/A ⁶⁴	N/A
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						

44 Limited funding was received under this HAC.

45 No funding received under this HAC.

46 The overachievement of the target for screening children aged 6-59 months for wasting is attributed to the successful expansion of UNICEF's program beyond traditional nutrition partners. The integration of community screening with health and education partners in different initiatives (MAKANI- RISING and integrated approach) played a pivotal role in this success.

47 The sector is underfunded by around 70%, which explains the under-achievement.

48 The overachievement of the target for admitting children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting for treatment is attributed to the expansion of community screening efforts, where we were able to identify more cases of severe wasting. This approach allowed us to reach vulnerable populations that might have otherwise been overlooked, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the prevalence of severe wasting in the targeted age group.

49 The sector is underfunded by around 70%, which explains the under-achievement.

50 Limited funding was received.

51 The sector is underfunded by around 70%, which explains the under-achievement.

52 access of pregnant women to PHCC is not done on a routine basis, which affects the full reach of the targets.

53 The sector is underfunded by around 70%, which explains the under-achievement.

54 Similarly, to the indicator of screening, the overachievement of this target is attributed to the successful expansion of UNICEF's program beyond traditional nutrition partners. The integration of MNP distribution at the community level coupled with proper counseling and providing needed training and SOPs for the partners involved, with Nutrition, health, and education partners in different initiatives (MAKANI- RISING and integrated approach) played a pivotal role in this success.

55 The sector is underfunded by around 70%, which explains the under-achievement.

56 Due to limited funding, CP is prioritizing response services.

57 The CP sector experienced major funding shortfalls in 2023 which translated into limited reach for the CBPSS activities, additionally, CBPSS has been mainstreamed in other sectors to ensure proper reach.

58 Due to limited funding, CP focused on high-risk cases only.

59 Due to limited funding, CP prioritized response services

60 Due to limited funding, CP focused on high-risk cases only.

61 Additional beneficiaries were reached through complementary funding that does not fall under the Syrian Refugee HAC.

62 The Education sector is reporting to different indicators than UNICEF HAC indicators.

63 Additional beneficiaries were reached through complementary funding that does not fall under the Syrian Refugee HAC.

64 The Education sector is reporting to different indicators than UNICEF HAC indicators.

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	255,834	4,325,897 ⁶⁵	4,111,137	358,032	289,958	49,710
# people accessing appropriate sanitation services	261,647	343,207 ⁶⁶	112,000	270,000	248,444	21,658
# people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	145,400	170,295 ⁶⁷	45,545	436,500	253,777	83,482
Social Protection & Cash Transfer						
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	n/a	255,526 ⁶⁸	183,368			
Adolescents & Youth						
# adolescent and youth accessing formal or non-formal education	14,059	10,204 ^{69,70}	6,330			
# adolescents and youth accessing skills development programmes	15,000	14,545	8,482			
# adolescent and youth accessing employment support services	6,000	9,038 ⁷¹	4,414			
# adolescent and youth trained on the Life Skills programme packages	50,400	16,904 ⁷²	9,980			
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)						
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	100,000	212,143 ⁷³	58,066			
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	150,000	3,140,419 ⁷⁴	740,419			
# people who participate in engagement actions	50,000	134,436 ⁷⁵	97,686			
Palestinian Programme						
# children receiving the minimum set of vaccines	5,000	3,526	312			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	25,000	69,362 ⁷⁶	4,402			
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	30,000	27,420	4,289			
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	8,500	9,882 ⁷⁷	1,404			
# children who have received individual case management	700	439	2,144			

65 Huge overachievement due to EU repair and maintenance reaching a higher number of individuals.

66 Large overachievement due to EU repair and maintenance reaching a higher number of individuals.

67 Hygiene promotion programme often coincided with water service and sanitation provision.

68 This number includes all children receiving cash in 2023 including Haddi, Cash for education, and NDA below 18.

69 Signature of the PDs and implementation of the activities started late due to the rollout of the new E-PD system and the time working with the partners to complete the different submissions.

70 Funding available in the section is only 40% of the appeal to reach the yearly planned targets.

71 ibid

72 ibid

73 Beneficiaries reaching the call center is uncontrollable. Thus, all calls are answered.

74 Target reached is based on social media/TV and broadcast text messages.

75 Targets were reached through RCCE and SBC initiatives.

76 Over target, more children and women are visiting UNRWA clinics for medical checkups and health care interventions.

77 This indicator includes early childhood education and learning support. Based on rising needs we increased the number of services offered under this indicator.

JORDAN

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2023, UNICEF requested US\$ 161.35 million to continue its critical support of services to the most vulnerable children and their families in Jordan. By the end of the year, UNICEF had a total of US\$ 76.11 million for supporting its programme and a funding gap of US\$ 85.24 million (53 per cent).

UNICEF is generously supported by the following donors: Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, European Commission, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway and the US (BPRM). UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received.

Situation in Numbers*

1,453,300
children in need
(HAC 2023)

2,249,300
people in need
(HAC 2022)

649,300
registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Syrian refugee crisis extended into its twelfth year in 2023, with Jordan maintaining its commitment to provide refuge to over 1.3 million Syrians, including 649,091 registered refugees (79.2 per cent in host communities)⁷⁸. As of December 2023, 136,657 Syrian refugees were living in camps⁷⁹, with the highest share living in Za'atari Camp (84,314), followed by Azraq Camp (45,259), Emirati Jordanian Camp (6,782), and Garden Camp (303). Jordan also hosts 74,795 registered non-Syrian refugees⁸⁰ and over 2.3 million registered Palestinian refugees⁸¹.

The year was marked by significant humanitarian challenges exacerbated by regional crises. UNICEF Jordan experienced one of its largest humanitarian funding gaps (53 per cent) since 2012, a reflection of the overall downward trend in humanitarian funding. Reduced humanitarian assistance and high inflation⁸² heightened economic hardship and raised concerns that vulnerable families may turn to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, withdrawing children from school, and child marriage.

Recognizing the declining trend in humanitarian assistance, the Government of Jordan emphasized the country's limited ability to support Syrian refugees without sustained international backing. In his keynote address at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, HM King Abdullah emphasized the need for long-term responsibility-sharing, particularly as new crises emerge⁸³. Regional instability already has spill-over effects in Jordan in the last quarter of the year and will likely increase in 2024. The IMF has issued a warning of a slowdown in Jordan's economic growth due to the crisis in Gaza⁸⁴.

Amid these compounding and evolving challenges, the ongoing development of the Jordan Priority Response Plan (JPRP) 2024-2026 offers an opportunity to create a sustainable and comprehensive strategy for addressing the Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF continued its support for Health and Nutrition interventions in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps, focusing on the well-being of new-borns, children, and women (particularly pregnant and lactating

⁷⁸ Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2023

⁷⁹ Situation Syria Regional Refugee Response (unhcr.org), December 2023. 53 per cent of those living in camps are children. In Za'atari, Azraq, EJC, and Garden, the populations are comprised of 54.9 per cent, 59.4 per cent, 54.4 per cent, and 44.2 per cent children, respectively.

⁸⁰ Document - External Statistical Report on UNHCR Registered Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Jordan as of 31 December 2023. Non-Syrian registered refugees include 55,465 Iraqis, 12,795 Yemenis, 4,989 Sudanese, 479 Somalis, and 1,067 refugees of other nationalities.

⁸¹ Where We Work | UNRWA

⁸² Jordan - Market and Price Overview, November 2023 - Jordan | ReliefWeb

⁸³ Jordan's King Abdullah says new crises overshadows plight of existing refugees (thenationalnews.com)

⁸⁴ Jordan's economic growth to slow to less than 2% in case of prolonged war on Gaza — IMF | Jordan Times

women)⁸⁵. In 2023, UNICEF screened 87,655 children (51 per cent female), and 9,737 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for malnutrition. Among them, 34 children (40 per cent female) had severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 188 children (52 per cent female) and 119 PLWs had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). UNICEF's partner provided treatment for the SAM and MAM cases, with an average recorded cure rate of 91 per cent.

In the last year, UNICEF supported 44,826 paediatric consultations in Azraq Camp (47 per cent girls). 1,549 children (41 per cent girls) admitted to the UNICEF-supported paediatric ward in Azraq Camp received inpatient medical and surgical care and treatment.

In 2023, UNICEF, with its implementing partner, continued Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, reaching 9,622 mothers in both Azraq and Za'atari Camps with messages to promote timely introduction of solids as well as the right quantity and types of foods for their young children. Additionally, 2,912 mothers with new-borns, shortly after delivery, received information focused on new-born health and early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding.

Funding shortages have limited the activities that UNICEF can support related to the School Health Program⁸⁶ which now focuses primarily on the provision of immunizations in schools. 19,929 eligible children (48 per cent female) were successfully vaccinated against measles in Za'atari and Azraq camps⁸⁷ and cumulatively, the HAC target was reached (99.6 per cent). In addition, 4,254 students in these two camps, who attend Grade 1 (52 per cent female) received vaccinations against Polio, Tetanus, and Diphtheria. These achievements underscore a commitment to comprehensive healthcare and gender-inclusive immunization.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide child protection interventions in refugee camps and host communities, focusing on empowering parents with positive parenting skills, addressing violence against children (VAC) in schools, and providing high-quality case management services for vulnerable families and their children.

In 2023, UNICEF supported training for 401 facilitators (80 per cent female), including Government of Jordan⁸⁸ and NGO staff, focused on improving protection and reporting measures. The training covered topics such as: (i) gender-based violence (GBV), (ii) case management, (iii) referral mechanisms and (iv) an overall child protection approach.

In refugee camps, UNICEF reached 150 students (50 per cent female) with summer activities, including awareness-raising and capacity building sessions addressing issues such as child marriage, child labour, cyberbullying, harassment, and reporting mechanisms. In Azraq Camp, school principals and teachers have noted that the "Walk to School" initiative⁸⁹, led by UNICEF, has supported increased school attendance.

UNICEF adopted a gender-responsive strategy to combat harmful practices and VAC and provided Case Management Services for 5,211 refugee children (48 per cent girls), addressing issues such as GBV, emotional distress, child labour, and child marriage, among other protection concerns.

UNICEF reached 102,459 children (54 per cent girls) through interactive Community-Based Child Protection Activities, including structured awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions on topics

⁸⁵ Results reported for Health and Nutrition here reflect actual, cumulative end of year results. Results reported in the 2023 Annual Report were pending updates from UNICEF's implementing partner. Results as reported in the 2023 Annual Report are: 33,124 consultations in hospitals and clinics as well as 1,203 cases receiving secondary level inpatient care, 494 new admissions (282 children with moderate acute malnutrition, 38 children with severe acute malnutrition and 174 pregnant and lactating women) received treatment through the community management of acute malnutrition programme in Azraq and Za'atari camps. 20,251 mothers of children 0-23 months (newly delivered mothers, mothers experiencing breastfeeding complications and mothers of infants who completed their sixth month) who benefited from IYCF individual and group counselling.

⁸⁶ UNICEF had to halt physical and dental health examination activities as part of its School Health Programme due to funding shortages, though there are numerous activities that are part of school health that could be activated with additional funding.

⁸⁷ In Za'atari camp, 16,142 children (48 per cent girls) received measles vaccination, while in Azraq camp, 3,787 children (49 per cent girls) were immunized against measles.

⁸⁸ Including Family Protection and Juvenile Department (FPJD) in Za'atari and Azraq Camps.

⁸⁹ The "Walk to School" initiative was created following reports that students faced sexual harassment on their walk to school. As part of the initiative, selected community members accompany students on their walk to school.

such as child protection and psychosocial support (PSS), as well as recreational activities for children. UNICEF reached 27,384 parents (98 per cent female) with better parenting interventions in 2023, tailored to address the specific ages and needs of their children⁹⁰.

Education

In support of the Ministry of Education (MOE), and in collaboration with partners, UNICEF advocated for the right of all children in Jordan to access education irrespective of nationality or status, whilst working to improve the quality of education nationwide. UNICEF supported the enrolment of 178,130 children⁹¹ (52 per cent female; 1 per cent children with disabilities) in formal, non-formal, and in-formal education for the 2022/2023 academic year.

In 2023, UNICEF supported the Directorate of Education (DOE) with opening two dedicated Secondary Schools in Za'atari camp for students in Grade 11 and 12, one new kindergarten (KG) and two new afternoon shift KGs in Azraq Camp. UNICEF supported school operations through 1,351 Syrian volunteers (47 per cent female) across all 51 schools and 19 standalone KGs in Azraq, Za'atari and Emirati Jordanian refugee camps, benefiting 36,757 students (50 per cent female), with targeted support for 1,372 children with disabilities (46 per cent female).

UNICEF's Reading Recovery Programme (RRP) benefitted approximately 3,000 adolescents in 23 camp schools, with 69 per cent of regular attendees scoring 70 per cent or more after completing 32 reading lessons⁹². In addition, 73 Syrian Assistant Teachers (SATs) (49 per cent female) were trained on establishing and managing Grade 5 and 6 classroom libraries enabling students to borrow books, strengthening the partnership between school and home.

UNICEF's Early Grade Reading (EGR) programme⁹³ reached over 3,400 (50 per cent female) children in all 29 KG2 classes in Azraq and Za'atari camps. Additionally, UNICEF worked with school principals to create student attendance awards, which were distributed to students in 47 schools in both Za'atari and Azraq camps.

UNICEF supported the MOE to initiate the School Teaching for Learning Recovery Programme in 50 schools in vulnerable communities, including reading ability screenings, development of maths assessments, and the Teacher of the Future⁹⁴ professional development course.

Due to both funding constraints and UNICEF's implementing partner redirecting their efforts to other areas, UNICEF reduced support for inclusive education in refugee camps towards the end of the year. Transportation for children with disabilities has continued, whilst other components – such as assistive devices and support for inclusive pedagogy – are on hold pending additional funding.

Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation

In 2023, UNICEF focused on two key programmes for young people: Learning to Earning and Meaningful Engagement of Young People. UNICEF supported on-the-job training that matched 724 graduates (46 per cent female) with suitable job opportunities in the gig economy and high-demand sectors such as hospitality and hybrid car maintenance, among others. These opportunities enabled youth to become more productive members of society and generate income for their families. In addition, 892 young people (51 per cent female) received technical and financial entrepreneurial support and 535 young people (76 per cent female) were provided with career guidance for navigating the local market.

UNICEF sustained young people's meaningful engagement in civic and community action through initiatives delivered in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps and in host communities. In 2023, 3,675 young

⁹⁰ Better parenting sessions took place alongside the 'Our Happy Home' program for caregivers, spanning 12 weeks, focusing on Positive Parenting and child-parenting practices for two age groups: 0-9 and 10-18.

⁹¹ Of the 178,130 children enrolled in formal, non-formal and in-formal education, 85 per cent are Syrian; 14 per cent Jordanian; and 1 per cent other nationalities.

⁹² As of December 2023.

⁹³ EGR supports KG2 students to develop foundational reading skills.

⁹⁴ The purpose of the "Teacher of the Future" professional development course is to strengthen the capacity of educators to support teaching and learning. Supervisors and four teachers per school will participate in this course.

people (48 per cent female) accessed UNICEF interventions in the three youth centres across Azraq and Za'atari camps. This included career guidance, support with exam preparation, access to online courses, training in leadership, social innovation and technical and vocational skills, and opportunities to practice their skills through volunteering and implementing youth-led actions in their communities.

UNICEF also supported training for 37,887 young people (56 per cent female) in life skills, leading to the launching of 783 youth-led actions, benefiting local communities and aiming to transform engrained gender and social norms. UNICEF supported 37,448 young people (58 per cent female) to access volunteering opportunities in climate, health and education through the Nahno⁹⁵ national platform.

UNICEF provided 7,114 young people (63 per cent female) with training on social innovation, equipping them with the skills and tools to turn their ideas into viable social ventures and encouraging them to find creative solutions to community challenges. This resulted in the planning, designing and implementation of 285 social ventures in 2023.

One key challenge is sustaining UNICEF services in the youth centres in Azraq and Za'atari refugee camps given funding reductions. As a result, UNICEF will have to decrease services in these youth centres in 2024 and redesign its interventions.

WASH

In collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and its directorates, UNICEF continued delivering life-saving WASH services in Syrian refugee camps in 2023, while supporting the MWI in addressing the strain on overstretched water and sanitation infrastructure and services in the most vulnerable communities. UNICEF ensured continuous provision of safe water services for over 130,000 people and sanitation and wastewater services to over 123,000 refugees (49 per cent female) in Syrian refugee camps.

In 2023, UNICEF installed a new borehole in Azraq Camp to improve water supply for the entire population with operation of the borehole anticipated in 2024. Additionally, over 31,000 people in vulnerable host communities benefitted from improved infrastructural systems, which increased reliability of the water supply and thus improved their resilience to climate change. UNICEF also provided 13,000 individuals in informal tented settlements (ITs) with cash assistance to cover their WASH needs.

UNICEF reached 55,700 individuals in 2023, residing in refugee camps and other vulnerable communities with initiatives to encourage the maintenance of hygiene standards (such as proper handwashing) and the adoption of water conservation practices. The active involvement of the community in the adoption of positive WASH and climate change behaviours, especially engaging women, coupled with strategic efforts in social cohesion and climate awareness, reached a total of 32,000 people in camps and targeted vulnerable communities. UNICEF also implemented Climate Action Clubs across 24 schools and 23 Makani centres, involving 6,285 children (63 per cent girls, 20 per cent Syrians). These clubs contribute to awareness-raising on national climate and environmental priorities.

The reduction in humanitarian funds has hindered the implementation of certain planned activities in 2023, such as the improvement of WASH facilities in institutions and expansion of the water supply system to plot-level in Azraq camp. UNICEF will continue mobilizing resources to reach the most vulnerable children in Jordan, prioritizing life-saving WASH services in camps.

Social Protection and Social Policy

In 2023, a pivotal milestone has been achieved in the promotion of financial inclusion of refugees, as UNICEF introduced mobile money payments (e-wallets) for its incentive-based volunteers (IBVs), providing them with a more dignified and accessible modality for cash transfers. The Central Bank of

⁹⁵ Nahno is the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering programme in Jordan implemented in partnership between UNICEF, the Ministry of Youth and the Crown Prince Foundation. [Nahno.org](https://nahno.org), is an innovative platform that allows youth to register and be matched to relevant engagement opportunities near them created by companies, non-governmental organizations, and institutions.

Jordan's exclusive authorization of mobile wallets as the sole refugee-owned account model underscores the importance of this advancement. This transition to e-wallets not only streamlined financial processes but also plays a crucial role in fostering economic empowerment among refugees.

In the first half of 2023, 10,293 children (49 per cent girls, 11 per cent children with disabilities), reaching over 3,000 households (28 per cent female headed households) received cash assistance through Hajati, the UNICEF Jordan cash assistance programme.⁹⁶ Due to funding gaps, UNICEF conducted a vulnerability-based rationalization exercise, guiding the reduction of the reach of Hajati to 5,584 children (49 per cent girls, 11 per cent with disabilities) in 2,907 households (28 per cent female-headed households) in the second half of the year^{97,98}.

UNICEF continued enhancing the Cash Plus approach by linking the recipients of the National Aid Fund (NAF) cash assistance with Makani Centres, providing them with an integrated package of social protection services. By the end of Q4, 36 per cent of Jordanian Makani beneficiaries were receiving cash assistance through NAF.

In 2023, 127,735 vulnerable children, young people and caregivers⁹⁹ had access to critical package of services through Makani programme. The integrated social protection services include Early Childhood Development, Learning Support Services, Skills Building, Child Protection, and Better Parenting sessions programme.

78,834 children and young people (56 per cent female, 4 per cent with disabilities¹⁰⁰) benefited from learning support services (LSS)¹⁰¹ and skills development activities,¹⁰² where 93 per cent of them enhanced their skills and 94 per cent demonstrated improved learning outcomes. Makani also contributed to child well-being through activities which engaged children and caregivers such as ECD, parenting program and community-based child protection, reaching 126,138 beneficiaries (63 per cent female, 3 per cent with disabilities¹⁰³).¹⁰⁴ According to the pre- and post-assessments conducted by the programme, by the end of 2023, 98 per cent of caregivers attending the Makani's ECD and parenting sessions demonstrated increased awareness of positive, violence-free parenting while 90 per cent of children and adolescents reported a sense of belonging to their community (compared to 30 per cent at the beginning of the cycle) reflecting a positive contribution of the Makai programme to social cohesion and peace building in the communities.

To gauge the feedback of parents and caregivers regarding Makani services and staff, a satisfaction survey was conducted in December 2023¹⁰⁵. The findings revealed that 95 per cent of respondents felt confident in sending their children to Makani, 88 per cent believed that their children had advanced skills and/or improved learning outcomes, and 97 per cent confirmed respectful and kind treatment from Makani staff.

As a result of decreased humanitarian funding, Makani conducted a prioritization and rationalization exercise during the 3rd quarter of 2023, to ensure the sustainability of its operations. The rationalization exercise used an evidence and vulnerability-based approach to achieve cost efficiency while minimizing

96 Hajati is the child cash assistance programme implemented by UNICEF Jordan. It targets vulnerable children, irrespective of their nationality.

97 Given that most households have multiple children, these households may still be receiving cash assistance for some children but not for others, due to the financial reductions. As such, the number of households reached may be similar to before the reductions, but the amount of cash each household is receiving is likely less than before.

98 This indicates the number at the end of Q4 2023

99 The result is achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as UNICEF's regular resources where necessary. Among the 127,735 beneficiaries of the Makani programme, 103,550 were children (55 per cent girls, 3.8 per cent with disabilities).

100 Children with disabilities have been identified through the use of the set of questions on individual functioning developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. 4 per cent of the Makani beneficiaries have some functioning difficulty in at least one domain (including 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty, or 3) cannot do at all, while 1 per cent had severe functioning difficulties (including the categories 1) a lot of difficulty or 2) cannot do at all).

101 The Makani's LSS encompasses Accelerated Learning in Arabic and Math and reading recovery.

102 The Makani's Skills building programme focuses on employability skills, including digital and financial literacy.

103 3 per cent includes those with 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty, or 3) cannot do at all; while 2 per cent includes those with 1) a lot of difficulty or 2) cannot do at all, according to the Washington Group questions.

104 The reported figures showcase a comprehensive reach in various Makani program components. Specifically, 78,834 individuals have been reached through Learning Support Services and Skills Building, while 126,138 individuals have benefited from community-based child protection activities at Makani centers, based on mutually agreed-upon indicators for reporting. It's important to note that the total count of 127,735 represents the unique number of individuals reached across all components in Makani. It's crucial to acknowledge that there may be overlaps among beneficiaries across different components. Consequently, when adding the two indicators in the report, the figures may not align precisely with the overall program reach due to these overlaps among beneficiaries.

105 A satisfaction survey using 2-way SMS platform (RapidPro) was conducted with a sample of 765 Makani beneficiaries' parents and caregivers.(covering 1,853 children)

the negative effects on the most vulnerable children. In October 2023, three Makani centres in host communities were closed. Eighteen more Makani centres will be closed in the beginning of 2024, of which four are in the camps and 14 are in the host community. An estimated 20,000 children are anticipated to be directly affected by this reduction in the number of Makani Centres and will no longer have access to the services.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In 2023, UNICEF worked closely with MOH to reinforce and institutionalise Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) practices in health emergencies, with an emphasis on cholera outbreak preparedness actions and measles response.

UNICEF collaborated with MOH, Jordan Center for Disease Control (JCDC) and WHO to institutionalise RCCE by conducting the National RCCE Cholera preparedness workshop, co-developing the National RCCE Measles Action Plan, and developing an RCCE training manual¹⁰⁶. UNICEF, MOH and partners trained 951 (63 per cent female) Community Health Committee members, frontline health workers, youth volunteers and representatives of MOE directorates in RCCE. UNICEF also strengthened the capacity of MOH Health Communication and Awareness Directorate (HCAD), in social media management and trained RCCE partners on integrating the Human-Centred Design (HCD) approach into humanitarian and development health programs.

Community engagement/outreach: UNICEF worked with MOH and partners to implement targeted RCCE interventions, reaching a total of 32,767 parents in 2023 (88 per cent female, 4 per cent disability) (73 per cent Jordanian, 10 per cent Syrian) through in-person awareness sessions, with a focus on the most vulnerable areas including ITS and Dom communities. Community volunteers raised parents' knowledge about the importance of child health with an emphasis on promoting routine immunisation. In hard-to-reach areas, sessions were synchronized with MOH Mobile Vaccination Teams.

Public Communication: UNICEF, MOH and RCCE partners continued engaging in social media campaigns reaching over 26 million people. UNICEF also continued sending SMS to 130,000 Hajati and NAF cash assistance beneficiaries and messages emphasizing the importance of routine vaccination on Makani parenting WhatsApp groups.

RCCE feedback mechanisms: In response to the measles outbreak, UNICEF activated MOH helplines and conducted social listening exercises and 40 focus group discussions across Jordan to inform rapid decision-making.

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP): UNICEF continued to strengthen its work on Accountability to Affected Populations. UNICEF implements multiple complaint and feedback mechanisms, including a two-way SMS platform and the UNICEF helpline, through which over 50,000 calls were made in 2023. In Q4, UNICEF Jordan's Helpline was featured in UNICEF EMOPS's AAP Technical Briefs documenting key lessons and global best practices on AAP from selected countries¹⁰⁷.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF participated in the sectoral working group on health that is co-chaired by UNHCR and WHO. UNICEF and its partners remain committed to supporting the MOH in organizing and implementing a national immunization campaign for Measles and Rubella (MR) vaccines. The target population for this campaign is 2.6 million children and adolescents aged 9 months to 18 years, encompassing communities,

¹⁰⁶ The purpose of the RCCE training manual is to enhance social mobilization for health-seeking behaviors.

¹⁰⁷ AAP Technical Brief - Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms using Hotlines (unicef.org)

schools, and including 250,000 Syrian refugees residing in refugee camps and host communities. The measles campaign planned for 2023 was postponed due to end-of-year examinations for the targeted schools, the need for additional RCCE activities to address vaccine misinformation, and coordination gaps between health and education stakeholders. Recognizing the importance of aligning with the academic calendar, addressing vaccine hesitancy among some Syrian refugee parents, and bridging coordination gaps between relevant stakeholders to ensuring high participation of school-aged children, the campaign is planned in early 2024.

Child Protection

UNICEF, with UNHCR, Co-Chaired the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CP SWG)¹⁰⁸ in 2023. The CP SWG provided a coordination platform to strengthen child protection interventions in humanitarian response, in alignment with the national child protection system and to ensure coordinated, high-quality, child-friendly and gender-transformative interventions for child protection cases. The CP SWG updated the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the sector and outlined the scope and role of the CP SWG. Furthermore, the CP SWG collaborated closely with key stakeholders to support the Government of Jordan in addressing the recommendations provided by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child following their review of Jordan in 2023.

The CP SWG conducted joint activity with the GBV SWG on increasing engagement of men and boys to prevent VAC. CP SWG conducted a capacity building activity for service providers on Best Interest Procedures in coordination with National Council for Family Affairs according to the National Standard Operating Procedures and global toolkit.

Education

As co-chair of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF along with UNESCO and ESWG, supported the MOE in the development of the Jordan Priority Response Plan (JPRP) narrative and log frame (2024-2026), and shared with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) for approval.

The sustainable funding of school operations in the refugee camps remains a concern. UNICEF continues discussion with MOE and donors to find solutions to address funding gaps.

WASH

UNICEF continued co-leading the Humanitarian WASH Sector in Jordan, under the leadership of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI). At the national level, UNICEF chaired the Humanitarian WASH Sector Working Group (WG), and, at camp-level, UNICEF chaired the WASH WG for Za'atari and Azraq camps. Through these coordination platforms, and as part of the Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG) reform, WASH partners agreed on an updated TOR, WASH sector strategy and logical framework for responding to the refugee crisis. The strategy and framework served as a bridge between the current JRP and the JPRP 2024 -2026, for which UNICEF provided technical support to the MWI, who lead the WASH Task Force, under the overall coordination of MOPIC.

Social Protection

UNICEF continued to work closely with government, civil society organizations and development partners to strengthen social protection in Jordan, through the support to national systems and the implementation of Makani and Hajati programmes. Through bimonthly meetings to review progress, programme priorities and way forward, the Makani Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) and UNICEF, continued to oversee Makani programme delivery. In December, MOSD, Makani Partners and UNICEF convened for annual review meeting and collectively evaluated Makani's progress

¹⁰⁸ The CP SWG is an established SWG under the Protection Working Group (PWG), hence reports back to the PWG.

in 2023, discussed challenges and lessons learned and confirmed the priorities and targets for 2024, which are aligned with the anticipated funding reduction.

The Social Protection Donor Group has been revamped into the Social Protection Partner Group, where UNICEF continued its active participation, with the objective of promoting coherence and consistency in the continuum between humanitarian and development assistance as well as provide advice and support to the government and relevant public institutions within the Social Protection sector, including the National Aid Fund and the Social Security Corporation.

Social Behaviour Change in health emergencies

UNICEF, in collaboration with the WHO, UNHCR, and IOM, participated in a joint review mission in three governorates aimed at strengthening Jordan's healthcare system in providing services to refugees, migrants, and Jordanians. As part of the national review committee, UNICEF supported the assessment of RCCE operations at the ministry, directorate, and primary healthcare facility levels. The initiative aimed at developing evidence-based public health interventions, enhance emergency preparedness and response, improve RCCE, and strengthen traditional pillars of the health system.

Adolescent and Youth Development and Participation

UNICEF partnered with local non-governmental organisations and key government counterparts, including the Ministry of Youth (MOY), MOE, Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MODEE), Ministry of Environment (MOEN) and the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), to build long term capacity for system strengthening at the national level. UNICEF worked closely with other UN agencies, such as UNDP, WFP, UNV and ILO, on topics related to social innovation, volunteering, and career guidance. The private sector continued to play an important role for UNICEF's operations by providing young people with meaningful volunteering and training opportunities in addition to employment opportunities to support their transition into adulthood.

UNICEF actively engaged in key coordination platforms within camps, including the Basic Needs and Livelihoods Working Group (BNLWG), the Youth Task Force (YTF), Community-Based Protection (CBP), the Innovation Working Group, and other relevant platforms.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- [Minister of Water and Irrigation Raed Abu Soud and UNICEF Representative to Jordan Philippe Duamelle Discuss Water Challenges](#)
- [Bank al Etihad and UNICEF renew partnership to empower young climate leaders in Jordan](#)
- [Jordan's youth meet to confront climate change at the 2023 Local Conference of Youth on Climate Change \(LCOY\)](#)
- [Conclusion of the Local Youth Climate Change Conference](#) with [Live studio interviews](#), [print](#), [TV reports](#) and [Radio interviews](#)
- [German Development Minister visit to Makani in Za'atari Refugee Camp](#)
- ["Family Affairs" and "UNICEF" launch "Juvenile Justice"](#), [TV reports](#) and regional media interviews [Emirates TV](#) highlighting the juvenile justice strategy example from Jordan.
- [JHCO and UNICEF send first plane to Gaza](#), and [aid planes](#) continue throughout Q4.
- [School transportation essential to keep vulnerable children in Jordan learning](#)
- [Makani: A safe space for Enas to belong and grow](#)

UNICEF Jordan Twitter: [@UNICEFJordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan Facebook: [UNICEF Jordan](#) UNICEF Jordan Instagram: [unicef_jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan YouTube: [UNICEF Jordan](#)

UNICEF Jordan official website: <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/>

Annex A Summary of programme results

Jordan	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response ¹⁰⁹		
	Sector	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report	2023 target	Total results
Health						
# children under 5 vaccinated against measles	20,000	19,929 ¹¹⁰	4,058			
Nutrition						
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	8,000	9,622 ¹¹¹	3,756			
# children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation every six months	20,000	19,103 ¹¹²	3,690			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	180,000	129,843 ¹¹³	7,647			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	118,000	129,710 ¹¹⁴	8,967			
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	250,000	152,453 ¹¹⁵	29,955			
# children who have received individual case management	12,500	5,211 ¹¹⁶	-682			
Education						
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	184,800	178,130 ¹¹⁷	587			
# children receiving individual learning materials	79,300	79,288 ¹¹⁸	0			
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	165,000	52,388 ¹¹⁹	18,305			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						

¹⁰⁹ The Jordan Response Plan expired in December 2022. Discussions between the UN and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation are under way to review it for 2024. Therefore, the 3RP targets for Jordan have not been updated in 2023. The sector working groups (i.e. clusters) are currently working on updating their strategy, targets and indicators.

¹¹⁰ 48% female; Location: 81% Host, 19% Camps; Nationality: 80% Syrian/20% Jordanian.

¹¹¹ 98% female; Location: 100% Camps; Nationality: 100% Syrian

Overachievement due to target being underestimated following funding cuts.

¹¹² 48% female; Location: 61% Host 39% Camps; Nationality: 80% Syrian/20% Jordanian.

¹¹³ 21% women, 1% men, 43% girls and 35% boys / Host: 79% / Zaatar: 11% / Azraq: 8% / ITS: 2% PWD: 1%

Clarification of underachievement: In 2023, UNICEF conducted a vulnerability-based and data-driven rationalization exercise for Makani programme aligned to decreased humanitarian funding to minimize effects to the most vulnerable children leading to decrease of beneficiaries for some activities. 21% women, 1% men, 43% girls and 35% boys / Host: 79% / Zaatar: 11% / Azraq: 8% / ITS: 2% PWD: 1%

Clarification of underachievement: In 2023, UNICEF conducted a vulnerability-based and data-driven rationalization exercise for Makani programme aligned to decreased humanitarian funding to minimize effects to the most vulnerable children leading to decrease of beneficiaries for some activities.

¹¹⁴ 23% women, 43% girls & 34% boys / Host: 81% / Zaatar: 11% / Azraq: 8% PWD: 1%

¹¹⁵ 64% female and 36% male / Host: 82% / Zaatar: 9% / Azraq: 7% / ITS: 2% PWD: 1%

Clarification of underachievement: In 2023, UNICEF conducted a vulnerability-based and data-driven rationalization exercise for Makani programme aligned to decreased humanitarian funding to minimize effects to the most vulnerable children leading to decrease of beneficiaries for some activities.

¹¹⁶ 48% female and 52% male / Host: 79% / Zaatar: 14% / Azraq: 7% PWD: 2%

Clarification of decrease: Due to an auditing the reports of the whole year and to ensure accurate reporting of EYR it was found a formula were calculating values from sheets that were supposedly blank however there were some numbers added which were reflected in previous reports. To ensure more accurate reporting in 2024 Child Protection will be using e-tools for its monthly and quarterly reports for NGO partners.

¹¹⁷ Formal education: The figure reflects data officially released from the MOE in March 2023 for the academic year 2022/2023. Total: 150,510 (51% female); Location: 76% Host/ 24% Camps (7% Azraq / 15% Za'atari / 2% EJC); Nationality: 100% Syrian. NFE Reading Recovery screening Total: 224 (50% female); Location: 100% Camp (30% Azraq / 70% Za'atari); Nationality: 100% Syrian. ALP Total (excluding Syrians in schools to avoid double counting): 27,3765 (57% female); Location: 97% Host /0.5% Camps (for OOSC Syrians) / 2.5% ITS; Nationality: 89% Jordanian / 4% Syrian /7.0% Other Nationality. Attendance: 93% In school /7% out of school; children with disabilities 1%.

¹¹⁸ Over 19,000 children (50% female) in camps (grade 4- grade 8) and over 60,000 G4-G8 students received Learning Bridges booklets in 2nd semester of 2022/2023 (in collaboration with UNRWA).

¹¹⁹ 52,388: 47% Female, 26% Syrian, 14% Camps, 86% Host Community

Underachievement is due to a decrease in funding, which was not expected when targets were set.

# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	237,000	162,242 ¹²⁰	9,958			
# people accessing appropriate sanitation services	160,000	126,669 ¹²¹	804			
# people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	100,000	55,723 ¹²²	29,028			
Social Protection & Cash Transfer						
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	10,000	3,111 ¹²³	0			
# children and young people accessing integrated, gender responsive and inclusive complementary learning and skills development activities	120,000	78,834 ¹²⁴	1,744			
# children, young people and caregivers accessing inclusive and integrated package of community-based activities which promote child wellbeing and community cohesion	165,000	126,138 ¹²⁵	30,445			
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)						
# people who participate in engagement actions	125,000	112,270 ¹²⁶	14,542			
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	100,000	91,637 ¹²⁷	19,715			

120 162,242: 49% Female, 2% ITSs, 14% Host Community, 84% Camps

Underachievement of target due to: (i) delayed water infrastructural improvement activities; anticipated to take place in 2024 and (ii) reduction in funding received for water supply projects in camp and host community.

121 126,669: 49% Female, 0.2% Host Community, 2.2% ITSs, 97.6% Camps

Underachievement of target due to reduced funding availability therefore unable to implement anticipated improvements of the sanitation services in vulnerable communities. WASH activities in camps remained the main priority for UNICEF.

122 55,723: 52% Female, 24% ITSs, 30% Camps, 46% Host Community

Underachievement of target due to two reasons: (i) UNICEF engaged a local partner to support hygiene activities in Za'atari camp, including hygiene awareness in schools as part of the localization agenda. However, there were significant delays in finalizing this partnership thereby leading to under achievement of the target. (ii) Funding reduction, particularly for vulnerable communities and institutions (schools and healthcare facilities) has hindered full achievement of the target.

123 3,111 households: 28.5% Female headed households/98% host/ 2% ITS . Including 10,293 children (49.6% girls and 11.2% Children With Disabilities). Underachievement is due to funding constraints that limited the number of households that were reached.

124 78,834 ; 56% female and 44% male / Host: 73% / Zaatari: 14% / Azraq:10% / ITS: 3% /PWD 4% includes those who are with 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty or 3) cannot do at all, while 1% includes those with 1) a lot of difficulty or 2) cannot do at all, according to the Washington Group questions/ Nationality: 52% Jordanian / 44% Syrian / 4% Other nationality 4% . Underachievement is due to funding constraints that limit the number of children and young people to be reached.

125 126,138 ; 63% female and 37% male / Host: 78% / Zaatari: 11% / Azraq:8% / ITS: 2% /PWD 3% includes those who are with 1) some difficulty, 2) a lot of difficulty, 3) cannot do at all, while 2% includes those with 1) a lot of difficulty and 2) cannot do at all, according to the Washington Group questions/ Nationality: 56% Jordanian / 40% Syrian /4% Other nationality 4% . Underachievement is due to funding constraints that limit the number of children and young people to be reached.

126 Includes 32,767 individuals who participated in SBC engagement actions: 88% female/12% male/4% PWD/1% Dom/96% host community/3% ITS and 79,503 young people who participated in engagement actions: 60% Female/1% Camps/99% Host Community. Underachievement is due to a decrease in funding, which was not expected when targets were set.

127 Includes 54,902 individuals through the hotline, Nationality: 90% Syrian, 5% Jordanian, 5% other nationality/2,655 individuals through the Facebook page/15,239 individuals through the Za'atari WASH hotline/5,820 individuals reached through the Azraq WASH hotline/13,021 individuals through Rapid Pro: 15% female, Nationality: 47% Jordanian, 64% Syrian, 5% other nationalities, 3% nationality not reported.

IRAQ

Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2023, UNICEF Iraq received US\$ 3.38 million (23 per cent of funding requirements) from donors against its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Syrian refugee response, in addition to US\$ 65,255 in carry-over funds for child protection and gender-based violence in emergency (GBViE). UNICEF's response to Syrian refugees in Iraq in 2023 was therefore 77 per cent underfunded, with major funding gaps for Adolescents & Youth (99 per cent) and Health and Nutrition (88 per cent), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (88 per cent) programmes. Conversely, the child protection, GBViE and PSEA component was 72 per cent funded thanks to substantial contributions from our donors.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all donors for their generous contributions, which are instrumental to providing much-needed support to children and women, especially the hardest to reach. In 2023, contributions were received from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom as well as UNICEF United Kingdom and Argentina under the 2023 appeal. However, UNICEF Iraq requires ongoing support for essential services for vulnerable women and children, and to build government capacities for a smooth handover of basic service delivery for refugee populations. Without this support, gains achieved from previous years are at risk of being lost, endangering the lives of thousands of children, young people, and their families.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

By December 2023, Iraq was home to 273,258 Syrian refugees¹²⁸, with approximately 91 per cent residing in the Kurdistan Region. Among these, nearly 50 per cent were located in Erbil, followed by Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah. Most Syrian refugees in Iraq reside in urban areas (66 per cent) and live among host communities, while about 34 per cent are in-camps. The likelihood of immediate return for Syrian refugees is unlikely, mainly due to the precarious living conditions and insecurity prevalent in the North-East region of the Syrian Arab Republic. Both refugees and host communities faced challenges in accessing basic services and livelihood support in the year.

Syrian refugees in Iraq, particularly in camps, still require essential WASH, health, nutrition, education, and child protection services. They face high risks due to their vulnerable circumstances and often, due to poor household socio-economic conditions. Existing challenges are exacerbated by climate change, water scarcity and environmental degradation. The eighth Return Perceptions and Intentions Survey¹²⁹ (RPIS) by UNHCR highlights that humanitarian aid is a vital income source for Syrian refugees facing challenges like limited employment, restricted livelihoods, and barriers to financial and health services in host countries. In Iraq, only 24 per cent respondents reported sufficient income for basic needs, emphasizing the need for holistic protection strategies, local integration opportunities, and solutions benefiting both refugees and host communities. This aligns with the survey's finding that 94 per cent of refugees in Iraq don't intend to return to Syria in the next 12 months.

These challenges are exacerbated by the fact that Iraq ranks fifth for vulnerability to the impacts of climate change on water and food shortages and extreme temperatures - disproportionately impacting vulnerable children and youth. Only 60 per cent of households in Iraq have access to safely managed water sources.¹³⁰ Climate change also affects food security, with implications for pregnant and lactating women and young children.

Situation in Numbers

292,200

children in need
(HAC 2023)

664,000

people in need
(HAC 2023)

273,000

registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

¹²⁸ UNHCR data portal Iraq, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/14201> Accessed 24/07/2023.

¹²⁹ Syria: Eighth Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees' Perceptions and Intentions on Return to Syria | Global Focus (unhcr.org) Accessed 24/07/2023.

¹³⁰ UNICEF Iraq Climate Landscape Analysis Survey, 2022

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF supported Syrian refugee children and mothers through the provision of a package of health services, including immunization and neonatal home visits, to reduce child morbidity and mortality and improve maternal and new-born child health. Due to a stark funding gap of 95 per cent, UNICEF Iraq had to utilise funds from other sources initially allocated towards COVID-19 response, to support integrated routine immunization services. Trained staff delivered vaccination services in all refugee camps, helping protect 18,880 children (9,448 girls) against polio (54 per cent achievement) and 7,764 children (3,870 girls) against measles (over 300 per cent achievement).

In selected refugee camps, Maternal Child Health (MCH) services were modified to include a household-level package of services, such as counselling sessions for antenatal and post-natal care, and screening for wasting alongside primary healthcare-level screening. This adjustment led to enhanced access to these services within the camps. As a result, 50,781 Syrian refugee women and children under the age of five (29,672 women and girls) accessed primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities- thus exceeding the target by 128 per cent.

UNICEF supported home visits to new-borns and postnatal care for mothers in refugee camps. This involved using a checklist developed by the office to identify danger signs, suggest appropriate referral for sick or small/preterm new-borns, and provide counselling on infant and young children feeding. In 2023, 1,157 new-borns (598 girls) were reached, of whom 167 were referred to health facilities for further medical care.

As part of the shift from humanitarian to development approach, three refugee camps (two in Erbil and one in Suli) have been incorporated into the government health system. UNICEF is currently training healthcare personnel in nearby primary healthcare centres in these three camps while ensuring that refugee-related data, with a particular emphasis on aggregated monthly statistics, is effectively recorded in the digital health information system.

Nutrition

UNICEF tackles child mortality and morbidity through community-based maternal and child health services and nutrition units in refugee camps. Support enabled Syrian refugees to access the Baby Hut Initiative, fostering an environment for immediate and exclusive breastfeeding, offering Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and nutritional monitoring. The initiative also provides a child-friendly space for children while mothers receive services. In 2023, UNICEF Iraq provided IYCF counselling services to 8,393 mothers (31 per cent of those targeted).

Trained nurses screened 25,297 children (12,406 girls) against a target of 15,291 in refugee camps through tent-to-tent visits and/or visits at units. Twenty-six children (12 girls) were identified with severe acute malnutrition and 163 children (75 girls) were identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Meanwhile, 1,924 children (1,000 girls) received nutrition supplies, including micronutrient supplementation against a planned target of 4,587 children. Limited progress has been made against this target as micronutrient supplements were not available during the quarter. In addition, 8,128 children (4,076 girls) received vitamin A supplements during measles immunization activities.

UNICEF and partners used funds from other sources to continue strengthening the healthcare system, which had been significantly affected by COVID-19, especially towards reinforcing primary healthcare services.

Child Protection

In 2023, UNICEF collaborated with civil society and government partners to offer quality services to refugees in both camp and non-camp areas, involving the capacity of government social workers in newly established child protection units and supporting the reactivation of child protection centres in Kurdistan

Region. The aim is to integrate emergency assistance seamlessly into the system. The office focused on expanding and sustaining case management services and promoting the use of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) for refugee children. Total 28 service providers (10 women) were trained to use CPIMS+/primero for case management. Additionally, 32 government staff members, including 19 women, were trained on age and gender-sensitive service provision using a survivor-centred approach.

UNICEF prioritized specialized child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services for survivors in both refugee and host communities. Across various locations, 3,004 refugees (2,030 girls) benefited from child protection services, including case management, legal assistance, and referrals to specialized services. Total 25,933 individuals (12,267 girls, 11,212 boys, 1,879 women, 575 men) accessed mental health and psychosocial support services through Resilience program modules, Adolescent Girls Toolkit, Laaha information sessions¹³¹, parenting, etc.

Psychosocial support played a crucial role in enhancing the coping mechanisms and resilience of both children and families, as evidenced by positive changes in their social interactions and behaviours in communities and schools. Positive messages aimed at mitigating the risks of violence and creating safer environments for refugees, particularly women and adolescent girls, reached 21,639 individuals (8,323 girls, 3,292 women, 8,350 boys, 1,674 men).

Lacking a durable reintegration strategy for refugees, in addition to ongoing regional financial crisis affecting refugee life, service providers encounter challenges referring cases, particularly for livelihood support. Notably, the Kurdistan Regional Government lacks the necessary financial and human resources to assume activities independently without UNICEF's support. This complicates efforts to offer comprehensive assistance to refugee children and women. To address child protection service gaps, UNICEF provided technical assistance to government agencies, collaborating with ministries and departments of labour and social affairs. This mobilization of government workers supports child protection responses, including psychosocial support, case management, community-based awareness, and other initiatives for refugee children in both camp and non-camp areas.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

In 2023, 260,568 people (96,411 girls, 85,987 boys, 31,268 men, and 46,902 women) accessed the SEA reporting mechanism. UNICEF is supporting this initiative in partnership with implementing partners, camp management, and local government, so people can safely report any SEA misconduct by the personnel that aid affected populations. UNICEF assessed 21 partners, out of which 18 were deemed to have high PSEA capacity and 3 with moderate capacity – the latter are being supported with capacity building to address this gap.

Education

UNICEF supported 36,115 Syrian refugee students (18,050 girls) access education through different interventions, reaching 96 per cent of the target, despite a funding gap of 80 per cent. This is largely attributable to the implementation of the Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP)¹³², which was expanded in 2023 to include Syrian refugee children in grades 1 to 5. To support the Ministry of Education in Kurdistan in implementing REIP and ensure Syrian refugee students' continued access to learning, UNICEF provided textbooks for 20,000 children (50 per cent girls) in grades 1 to 5. This helped increase access to quality educational materials, creating an improved learning environment. UNICEF supplied student kits for 7,380 children (50 per cent girls) in camp schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. In Duhok, kits for mathematics, science, recreation, and teachers were distributed across 18 refugee schools in Domiz 1 and 2, Gawilan, and Akre camps, benefiting 13,633 students (50 per cent girls). Alongside the General Directorates of Education, UNICEF organized remedial classes and Kurdish

¹³¹ Laaha, a virtual safe space for girls and women, was developed in consultation with adolescent girls. It is an online platform providing safe and confidential access to information on rights, key issues (including protection, gender-based violence, and sexual and reproductive health), and peer support with referral mechanisms. Launched in April 2023, Laaha is a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, civil society, the private sector, and adolescent girl networks.

¹³² The REIP collaboratively introduced by UNICEF, UNHCR, education-focused partners, and the Ministry of Education in the Kurdistan Regional Government

language courses for children in camps to prepare them for the upcoming academic year, reaching 8,300 students (50 per cent girls).

Total 59 teachers (30 women) from refugee schools underwent a four-day Kurdish language training supported by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF to equip them with the necessary skills to teach in Kurdish, fostering the integration of refugee children into Kurdish host community schools. The initiative has impacted 10,050 children, including 4,700 girls. In June 2023, UNICEF conducted mental health promotion workshops in Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaymaniyah. Three comprehensive sessions engaged 133 participants, including 74 women, comprising teachers from both refugee and host communities, equipping them with the tools to offer mental health support to students.

The "Back-to-Learning" campaign¹³³, supported by UNICEF, the Ministry of Education, and education partners, was conducted across Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Duhok governorates targeting out-of-school children and successfully enrolling 2,612 children (1,069 girls). UNICEF also supported construction of 18 prefabricated classrooms, ensuring over 1,471 children (50 per cent girls) in Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk refugee camps and non-camp schools for sustained access to education. Three schools were rehabilitated in Duhok, benefiting 2,793 children (50 per cent girls). Total 2,600 desks were distributed to meet growing needs in refugee schools and host community schools in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Moreover, 4,000 two-seat student desks were repaired for refugee schools in camps and Dohuk host community schools, benefitting 13,200 Syrian refugee children (50 per cent girls).

In 2023, the Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) component was 99 per cent underfunded, therefore there has not been any progress with regards to the corresponding indicator on young people accessing skills development programmes.

WASH

In 2023, WASH response was massively underfunded (88 per cent), severely impacting efforts to reach targeted children, women and families with improved access to services. Total 23,610 people (23 per cent of the targeted), including 12,357 girls/women, 14,760 children, gained access to sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs and 6,910 people (3,590 female) or 17 per cent of the targeted population gained access to appropriate sanitation services.

In the year, UNICEF focused on reducing the negative impact on the environment and eliminating the use of groundwater, favouring surface water sources for drinking purposes while limiting health risks. About 10,000 Syrian refugees (5,100 girls/women and 4,700 children) gained access to sustainable safe water for drinking and domestic purposes through an extension of the feeding pipeline from Deralook hydropower station to the treatment plant and involved the construction of a control valve chamber structure. Nearly 1,700 refugees (867 girls/women, 833 boys/men, 800 children) obtained safe water via the Amedy drinking water treatment plant's rehabilitation in Deralook, Dohuk. The Kherababik drinking water treatment plant's refurbishment in Zakho district in Duhok allowed over 5,000 out-of-camp Syrian refugees (2,800 girls/women, 2,200 boys/men, 2,350 children) to access safe water. UNICEF sustained support for the planning and design of the Kawergosk sustainable water supply system, ensuring safe water for 7,010 refugees, including 3,576 girls/women, in Kawergosk camp upon completion. UNICEF also played an active role in providing technical advisory support, working to aid the government's fundraising efforts for the Kawergosk sustainable water supply system, integrating the camp's water supply with Kawergosk town.

Aligned with education response, 640 refugee children (325 girls and 315 boys) now benefit from enhanced services due to renovated WASH facilities in Gawilan camp for Syrian refugees. Total 6,270 individuals (3,265 women/girls and 3,005 boys) in 10 schools in Duhok, along with neighbouring

¹³³ Campaigns aimed at encouraging and facilitating the return of out-of-school children and children who have dropped out of formal education after a period of interruption or disengagement. The campaign involves promotional activities, awareness campaigns, and other measures to re-engage children in learning.

households, gained access to safe and hygienic WASH facilities through the provision, installation, and operation of a climate-resilient, solar-powered water supply system.

In support of the effort to transition from emergency response to a humanitarian-development peace nexus, UNICEF continued strengthening the capacity of government-led WASH sector coordination bodies, specifically two WASH Working Groups both in Federal Iraq and KRI, to assume leadership in WASH coordination and service provision in the four refugee camps in Erbil and the Arbat refugee camp in Sulaymaniyah and the four refugee camps in Duhok.

Social Behaviour Change (SBC), Community Engagement & Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In 2023, Social Behaviour Change and Community Engagement programme continued to support outreach and engagement activities for refugees benefitted from key life-saving messages. These efforts included campaigns emphasizing the significance of education and the REIP, as well as messages addressing girls' education, disease prevention, child protection, and climate change. Notably, the program actively participated in the KRI "Back to Learning" campaign during the last quarter, specifically targeting refugee children and the host community while promoting the REIP.

Approximately 7,233 individuals, including 4,504 being girls/women, participated in group discussions and community dialogues covering education, protection, hygiene, and environmental conservation. Trained refugee mobilizers from the settlements facilitated these sessions. Furthermore, details of these discussions are efficiently recorded and reported using digital applications, enhancing understanding of community issues and ensuring relevant messaging and program interventions.

The Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) tool is designed to enable and strengthen two-way communication with affected communities while enhancing the involvement of vulnerable groups. A series of four training sessions was held internally and externally for implementing partners to fully understand the objectives of the tool. The AAP tool is currently being upgraded and migrated to a UNICEF platform for regular monitoring. While the dashboard is upgraded, UNICEF is holding community consultations and focus group discussions to gain feedback. However, the related target was not achieved primarily because of a substantial funding gap of 77 per cent. Additionally, many sectoral interventions related to direct service delivery in refugee settings have shifted towards integrated services, such as shared primary health centres outside the camps or the REIP. The role of SBC-CE, operating as a cross-sectoral strategy, has focused on facilitating this transition, with reduced emphasis on mass campaigns or messaging activities. The program actively supports the REIP through group discussions, mobilization, collaboration with community leaders and stakeholders, and conveying community concerns to relevant actors.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

As the humanitarian situation in Iraq shows improvement, there was a decline in the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance from 11 million people in 2017 to 2.5 million in 2022 – the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) deactivated clusters in Iraq at the end of 2022. As the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) scaled down, the Area Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism has taken over some of the coordination functions, and this is in turn being superseded by the Joint Coordination Forums (JCF). UNICEF will coordinate with the government the JCFs in Ninawa and Basra

UNICEF has handed over WASH activities in camps to the Kurdistan Government, while in federal Iraq all camps have been closed. UNICEF supports the federal Government of Iraq, and the Kurdistan Government to establish WASH Working Groups (WWGs) led by the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Public Municipalities in Federal Iraq, and by the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism and the General Directorate of Water and Sewerage in KRI. WWGs are temporary sector coordinating bodies that will eventually evolve into a long-term governance and regulatory framework for the WASH Sector, at which point, the WWG will function as the main WASH sector coordination body. UNICEF continues to

provide technical guidance to government officials and implementing partners in identifying and implementing capacity building interventions, also supported by the Global WASH Cluster.

While child protection does not have a direct parallel structure within government, UNICEF is supporting the institutionalization of child protection institutions in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, including through setting up child protection units and institutionalization at sub-national levels, strengthening the capacity for prevention and response to child protection issues. Child protection committees were established in each governorate of Kurdistan Government, where the government chairs meetings with participants from government and civil society. Response for refugees is part of the agenda and discussion in all meetings. This is significant for the transition from the cluster to government/sector led coordination for child protection in Kurdistan Region.

Meanwhile, the expansion of the REIP was a key instrument for the government to take over refugee education through the regular education system. Based on enrolment numbers, this has been a success. However, given the financial crisis due to budget dispersal disputes between Erbil and Baghdad, support is still needed for this process in 2024. There is also a question mark over the modality for provision of education for IDP children in KRI, and any discontinuation of IDP education (paid for by the federal government) may impact on the KRI education system and will impact on refugee children as well.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Press releases

[Japan and UNICEF will work together to provide access to services for more than 88,000 children living in areas of origin and returning from northeast Syria](#), English, 10 April 2023

[Japan and UNICEF will work together to provide access to services for more than 88,000 children living in areas of origin and returning from northeast Syria](#), Arabic, 10 April 2023

Social Media

Twitter

[Supporting the Ministry of Health in routine #immunization activities](#), English, 9 March 2023

[Supporting the Ministry of Health in routine #immunization activities](#), Arabic, 9 March 2023

[World Refugee Day](#), 20 June 2023

[Community Dialogue](#), 30 May 2023

[Parenting programme](#), 14 Jan 2024

Instagram

[Funding from Japan to provide health, nutrition, child protection and education services](#), 10 April 2023

[Supporting the Ministry of Health in routine #immunization activities](#), 9 March 2023

[World Refugee Day](#), 20 June 2023

[Parenting programme](#), 14 Jan 2024

Facebook

[Funding from Japan to provide health, nutrition, child protection and education service](#), 10 April 2023

[Supporting the Ministry of Health in routine #immunization activities](#), 9 March 2023

[World Refugee Day](#), 20 June 2023

[Parenting programme](#), 14 Jan 2024

Human Interest Stories

[Neveen's Silent Symphony: A Tale of Perseverance](#) (Education) (23 Oct 2023)

[Dreaming Big in Darashakran Camp](#) (13 Nov 2023):

Social Media coverage: [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#) and [Facebook](#)

(EN): [Better Parenting Skills Transform Lives | UNICEF Iraq](#), (AR): [مهارات تربية الأبناء الجيدة تُغيّر الحياة | UNICEF العراق](#)

Social Media coverage: [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) (05 Dec 2023)

(EN): [Jeelan's Journey: Empowering Adolescence in the Face of Adversity | UNICEF Iraq](#), (AR): [رحلة جيلان: تمكين اليافعين لمواجهة الشدائد | UNICEF العراق](#)

Social Media coverage: [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) (18 Dec 2023)

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Iraq	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response ¹³⁴		
	Sector	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report	2023 target	Total results
Health						
# children vaccinated against polio	33,669	18,880 ¹³⁵	3,578			
# children vaccinated against measles	2,398	7,764 ¹³⁶	1,418			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	39,623	50,781 ¹³⁷	14,490			
Nutrition						
# children 6-59 months screened for wasting	15,291	25,297 ¹³⁸	5,565			
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	22,453	8,393 ¹³⁹	1,511			
# children 6-59 months receiving MNP	4,587	1,924 ^{140,141}	0			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# of children and caretakers reached with awareness on prevention of violence against children	24,960	21,284 ¹⁴²	6,293			
# Number of boys and girls who received specialized child protection services	4,750	3,004 ¹⁴³	350			
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	24,280	25,933	6,948			
Education						
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	37,637	36,115	0			
# children receiving individual learning materials	66,465	41,013 ¹⁴⁴	12,930			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	101,707	23,610 ¹⁴⁵	410			

¹³⁴ Cluster system deactivated in December 2022 therefore no sector responses.

¹³⁵ Funding gaps prevented us from delivering services to refugee children residing outside camps. It's important to note that 66% of refugees are situated outside camps. Additionally, there has been a strategic shift from service delivery to system strengthening.

¹³⁶ Funds from other sources used to support COVID-19 activities were utilized to support integrated routine immunization services. As a result, the measles target was overachieved. The target was only children under 1 year of age, however the EPI services delivered measles containing vaccine until age 2 years, and beyond.

¹³⁷ In certain refugee camps, the Maternal Child Health services modality was adjusted to incorporate household-level package of services include counselling sessions on antenatal and post-natal care services, screening for wasting alongside the PHC-level screening. This modification resulted in improved access to this service in camps.

¹³⁸ In certain refugee camps, the growth monitoring modality was adjusted in Q2 to incorporate household-level screening for wasting alongside the PHC-level screening. This modification resulted in improved access to this service within the camps.

¹³⁹ Funding gaps prevented us from delivering services to refugee children residing outside camps. It's important to note that 66% of refugees are situated outside camps. Additionally, there has been a strategic shift from service delivery to system strengthening.

¹⁴⁰ Micronutrient supplementation was not available during Q3 and Q4, however Vitamin A was provided with the measles vaccine doses.

¹⁴¹ Micronutrient supplementation was not available during Q3 and Q4, however Vitamin A was provided with the measles vaccine doses.

¹⁴² The target was not achieved due to the delayed receipt of funds allocated for refugee assistance, which were disbursed in the third quarter of the year.

¹⁴³ A total of 1613 children (639 girls and 974 boys) received case management services, and an additional 1391 children participated in the Adolescent Girls Program. This program, tailored specifically for girls, encompasses crucial elements such as life skills, protection, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and empowerment. Fund allocation for refugee support were only received in the third quarter of the year, which meant that the target could not be achieved by December 2023.

¹⁴⁴ Underachievement is due to the funding gap.

¹⁴⁵ Underachievement is due to the funding gap.

# people accessing appropriate sanitation services	41,148	6,910 ¹⁴⁶	0			
Adolescents & Youth						
# of young people (10-24 years) accessing skills development programmes	2,650	0 ¹⁴⁷	0			
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)						
# of people engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions	18,000	7,233 ¹⁴⁸	1,930			
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	100,000	38,905 ¹⁴⁹	5,144			
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	2,500	0 ¹⁵⁰	0			

146 Underachievement is due to the funding gap.

147 ADAP was 99% underfunded, therefore progress could not be made.

148 Underachievement is due to the funding gap.

149 Underachievement is due to the funding gap.

150 The system has been established, and capacity has been developed, however implementation was impeded due to the significant funding gap.

EGYPT

Funding Overview and Partnerships

Throughout 2023, the UNICEF Egypt Country Office (ECO) faced significant funding challenges for its portion of the Syrian Refugee HAC, with required funding of US\$ 16.37 million and only US\$ 991,063 received in 2023 including US\$ 93,063 carry-over from 2022, leaving a funding gap of 93.4 per cent. The year proved challenging due to the re-prioritization of funding by most development partners, compounded by the Russia-Ukraine war and the Sudan Crisis, leading to a notable shift in donors' priorities, particularly in emergency funding.

In an effort to strengthen the Humanitarian and Development nexus and ensure the sustainability of interventions for Syrian migrants and refugees, the Egypt Country Office integrated key components of the response into the country development programme for 2023-2027 and 2023 annual work plans.

UNICEF would like to extend its thanks to the Bureau of Population, and the refugees bureau of the US State Department for their continued and dedicated support to Syrian refugees and migrants in Egypt. Furthermore, the humanitarian funding for Syrian migrants and refugees is being complemented by funding from the EU (ECHO) and long-term funding from development partners supporting migrants, refugees, and their host communities. UNICEF in Egypt is seeking additional flexible funding to ensure the delivery of essential and life-saving services to vulnerable children and their families.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Egypt, within the MENA region, is grappling with the profound impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian war, exacerbating existing socio-economic challenges faced by the government. The repercussions of devaluation of the local currency of approximately 20 per cent in 2023, annual food inflation at 60.5 per cent and core inflation at 34.2 per cent pressures on vulnerable populations intensified as housing, rent and food became more expensive.

The onset of the Sudan crisis has triggered a reevaluation of the priorities of both actors and donors', resulting in redirection of focus away from the Syrian refugee population due to the resources constraints. As of 31 December, there were 153,756 Syrian refugees registered in Egypt and this number continues to grow.

Moreover, the situation in Syria has led to a rise in irregular migration, with Egypt serving as a transit country. Consequently, Egypt has experienced an increase in irregular migrants, including children, arriving from Syria.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In 2023, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to reach 105,025 Syrian children and women with primary health care consultations in UNICEF-supported facilities. 30,000 children were reached with primary healthcare consultations and integrated health services including routine immunization and growth monitoring services. Additionally, 7,540 Syrian refugee women received antenatal health care and follow-ups. More than 7,000 refugee families were reached with key messages on health, nutrition, and WASH/hygiene through household visits conducted by 197 Syrian community health workers.

During the reporting period, 200 community workers were trained on Infection and Prevention Control (IPC) in the different health facilities in different governorate who serve refugees from Syria and others vulnerable community members.

Situation in Numbers

1,129,800

children in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

2,307,200

people in need
(Syrian Refugees HAC 2023)

154,000

registered refugees
(UNHCR, 31 December 2023)

Child Protection

As of December 2023, UNICEF increased the capacities of 822 stakeholders on positive parenting, non-specialized psychological support (PSS), and ending violence in schools. With NGO partners and within family clubs inside the MoHP primary healthcare units, UNICEF reached 49,964 Syrian refugees (29,354 female) with non-specialized psychological support (PSS) and positive parenting programmes. This included 44,713 children and 5,251 caregivers. The children benefited from focused and well-structured PSS initiatives, catering to their diverse emotional and psychological needs, while caregivers participated in comprehensive positive parenting sessions.

In 2023, 944 stakeholders participated in capacity development programmes on communication Standard Operation Procedures, child rights, child protection principles, and identification and referral of cases. Subsequently, 1,191 Syrian children (512 female) were provided with specialized case management services through the case management approach. This approach entails focusing on an in-depth assessment of a child's situations and needs, and the development of customized care plans with interventions that addressed their specific needs. Children were accordingly provided with a range of specialized services, including specialized PSS, health, legal, and educational services. In addition, 181 children (68 female) were also supported with protection-based cash assistance.

Furthermore, 975 Syrian refugees participated in Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation and prevention activities conducted by 15 community champions in Alexandria, Damietta, Cairo, Giza, and Aswan governorates.

Education

In collaboration with the Faculty of Education at Ain Shams University and the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF implemented the testing phase of Learning Recovery for four weeks in public schools with a high density of Syrian students enrolled in five governorates - Giza, Sharkeya, Qalyubia, Alexandria and Damietta. Students of both Egyptian and Syrian nationalities in grades 2 to 5 benefited from the new accelerated learning strategies and skills provided to the teachers to identify and address students' learning loss. 1,700 students (60 per cent girls) from both nationalities underwent the post-assessment to assess the extent to which this has improved their learning outcomes. Moreover, also with the support of the Faculty of Education, UNICEF piloted the Certification Programme of Refugee Community Schools teachers during the reporting period. A total of 2,519 Syrian and other teachers (39 during the fourth quarter) attended knowledge and capacity-building trainings covering teaching and pedagogic strategies. As result, 2,115 students received learning materials.

Additionally, as part of UNICEF interventions to assure Syrian children's access to both formal and non-formal education, a total of 11,513 pre-primary Syrian Students received individual Education Cash Grants to support their families with their enrolment and tuition fees, and 364 Syrian students have newly registered to Learning Passport to access educational materials. While in primary and preparatory public schools, a total of 972 Syrian students participated in LSCE (Life skills and Citizenship Education) programme activities, whether through sessions inside the classroom throughout the academic year, or within summer camps at their schools.

Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Localization

From January through December, the Meshwary programme reached a total of 4,328 (2,251 females and 2,077 males) Syrian adolescents and youth in the Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria governorates with life, employability, and entrepreneurial skills and with career guidance services. Pre and post assessments with participants revealed that (83 per cent) have acquired at least five key life and employability skills after their participation in the Meshwary Programme. Moreover, the Sport for Development (S4D) project reached 1,087 Syrian adolescent girls, where the training program was implemented through different gaming and sporting activities that supported the strengthening of skills such as communication, negotiation, critical thinking, creativity, and personal empowerment skills such as self-awareness, self-

management, and self-confidence. In addition, knowledge and skills about empathy, resilience, respect for diversity, and participation were strengthened.

In terms of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), 200 Syrian community health workers have been capacitated to act as the focal points for feedback and complaints between the Syrian communities and the Ministry of Health and Population, as well as information focal points for health services provided by the ministry. This enabled them to support and encourage their communities to access regular immunization services as well as provide positive parenting counselling sessions and parenting good practices. The program has been the result of the collaboration between SBC and Child Survival and Development (CSD).

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF chairs and co-chairs two working groups that are used as coordination platforms with UNHCR and IOM. These are the Education Working Group, and the Child Protection Working Group respectively. In a protracted humanitarian situation such as that of Syrian refugees in Egypt, the strategy focuses on providing specialized services and support to the most vulnerable refugees, whilst simultaneously improving access to quality services for both refugee and host communities.

Since 2020, that strategy aims to ensure that refugees are better able respond to shocks such as loss of livelihoods and exposure to significant health risks. UNICEF continues to take the lead in providing support for primary health care services provided at MoHP Primary Health Units (PHUs).

Annex A Summary of Programme Results

Egypt	UNICEF and IPs Response			Sector Response		
	Sector	2023 target	Total results	Change since last report	2023 target	Total results
Health						
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	47,000	30,000 ¹⁵¹	12,608			
# primary health consultations for children under five years of age to receiving routine immunization and growth monitoring services	60,000	105,025 ^{152,153}	36,497			
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in IPC	200	200	200			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA						
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community based MHPSS	25,000	49,964 ^{154,155}	14,540			
# children identified as in need of specialized services who are referred to health, social welfare and justice services	10,000	1,191 ¹⁵⁶	502			
# children who have received individual case management	2,500	1,191 ¹⁵⁷	502			
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	5,000	975 ¹⁵⁸	975			
Education						
# children receiving individual learning materials	19,420	2,115 ¹⁵⁹	0			
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	48,581	11,513 ¹⁶⁰	4,537			
# trained teachers/ECD facilitators	11,900	2,519 ¹⁶¹	39			
# children who accessed education through digital platforms through UNICEF-supported programmes	10,000	346 ¹⁶²	52			

151 Based on the MoHP report form the assisted PHUs

152 Based on the MoHP report form the assisted PHUs, also the training for Syrian CHWs, increase the access to the assisted PHUs, and the # of the PHUs consultants, that includes the routine vaccination, and the PHUs services for the children and women in age group 15-49

153 ECO Health team provided a training to a new Syrian CHW, and other nationality, also there are a training and close monitoring to the assisted PHUs. In addition to the inflation rate in Egypt, all these reasons increased the access for the PHUs consultants for the children and women in age group 15-49.

154 44,713 Syrian children and 5,251 caregivers were reached with PSS (20,610 male and 29,354 female) through MoHP's family clubs and partnering NGOs, as a result of increasing the capacities of 822 stakeholders on positive parenting, PSS, and ending violence in schools.

155 increase the capacities of 822 stakeholders, as the partnership with CARITAS, also there are technical support to the old and new PHUs to provide the community-based MHPSS.

156 Due to the focus of specialized centers on the Sudan response, the target was not fully reached. Accordingly, 1,191 Syrian children (679 male and 512 female) were provided with a range of specialized services, including specialized PSS, health, legal, and educational services. Among them, 181 were also supported with protection-based cash assistance (113 male and 68 female). In addition, during 2023, 944 stakeholders participated in capacity development programmes on COM SOPs, child rights, child protection principles, and identification and referral of cases.

157 *ibid*

158 Due to the focus of on the Sudan response, the target was not fully reached. 975 Syrians participated in GBV risk mitigation and prevention activities in Alexandria, Damietta, Cairo, Giza, and Aswan governorates. That resulted from mobilizing and capacitating 15 community champions to cascade down community mobilization interventions.

159 Due to the delay of the ministerial decree, many Syrian parents were not able to enroll their children in schools this year, even for the community learning centers, not only public schools. Hence, the number of reached Syrian students for the Education Cash grants is low.

160 The academic year started in October 2023, so reached children numbers cannot be available before the disbursement and collection of the Education cash grants are concluded which is ongoing.

161 During the last quarter, the certification program for refugee Community Schools teachers is piloted with limited number of teachers of all nationalities. However, upon the evaluation of phase one and the findings of the impact assessment, the program will target more teachers of all nationalities including Syrians.

162 Th section working to update the digital platforms and will be used in the next period.

ANNEX B Funding Status

Sector	Turkiye						Lebanon						Jordan						Iraq						Egypt						MENARO						3RP																														
	Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap		Requirements Received in 2023	Other resources	Carry-over	Funded	Funding Gap																																
					⴪	%					⴪	%					⴪	%					⴪	%					⴪	%					⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%	⴪	%															
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene							97.4	30.5	46.7	6.0	83.3	14.2	15%	31.8	14.1	1.9	3.8	19.8	12.0	38%	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	88%																			131.9	44.9	48.6	9.8	103.3	28.5	22%															
Health and Nutrition	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	67%	40.7	6.8	1.8	9.5	18.1	22.6	56%	8.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	3.9	4.5	54%	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	95%	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100%																			57.3	9.4	3.1	10.3	22.8	34.5	60%							
Education	124.8	12.6	0.0	6.3	18.9	105.9	85%	270.1	11.2	85.6	77.1	173.8	96.3	36%	24.5	3.1	2.7	4.9	10.7	13.8	56%	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.2	76%	9.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	94%																					433.1	28.3	88.3	88.4	205.0	228.2	53%					
Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA	20.3	7.2	0.0	3.8	10.9	9.4	46%	21.6	10.6	0.6	2.8	14.0	7.7	35%	15.5	5.4	2.1	3.8	11.3	4.2	27%	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.8	28%	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	93%																					64.5	25.4	2.6	10.5	38.5	26.0	40%					
Basic Needs and winter response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%		
Social Protection	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	-2.0		69.4	4.1	5.5	5.2	14.8	54.7	79%	49.8	5.9	5.0	4.6	15.4	34.3	69%					0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				119.2	10.0	10.5	11.8	32.3	86.9	73%
Adolescents and Youth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			36.4	5.1	2.1	3.8	11.0	25.3	70%	26.5	2.1	5.2	4.9	12.2	14.3	54%	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				63.4	7.2	7.3	8.7	23.2	40.2	63%
Early recovery												0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%			
Palestinian								15.7	6.1	1.2	0.5	7.8	7.8	50%					0.0								0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				15.7	6.1	1.2	0.5	7.8	7.8	50%		
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	0.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	-9.7		1.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	-0.4	-21%	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	93%	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100%	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	27%																				7.7	12.3	0.2	0.8	13.3	-5.6	-72%						
Cluster Coordination												0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%			
Being allocated		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4				2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	-2.4					0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.9	-2.9	0%	
Regional thematic												0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%			
Pending Allocation to COs												0.0							0.0							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0																				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%			
Total	147.4	30.2	0.0	12.3	42.5	104.9	71%	553.1	76.1	143.6	105.6	325.3	227.8	41%	161.4	34.8	18.6	22.6	76.0	85.4	53%	14.7	3.5	0.0	0.1	3.6	11.1	75%	16.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	15.1	92%	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	892.9	146.4	162.2	140.7	449.2	443.7	50%						

* Any allocation against unplanned or requirement amount is subtracted from the funding gap total.
 ** The above available funds also include carryovers from 2022.

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [Syrian crisis | UNICEF](#)
UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

**Whom to contact
for further
information**

Adele Khodr

Regional Director
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
+962 (0) 79 609 8777
akhodr@unicef.org

Ammar Ammar

Regional Chief Advocacy & Communication
UNICEF MENA Regional Office
+962 (0) 791 837 388
aammar@unicef.org