



Sam, 5, enjoys learning at a UNICEF-supported centre in Rural Damascus, Syria, where non-formal education helps children grow, learn, and thrive in a safe, nurturing environment.

unicef 
for every child

Humanitarian Action for Children

Syrian Arab Republic

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian situation in Syria has shifted following the change in authorities on 8 December 2024. While the transition brings cautious optimism, humanitarian needs continue to grow due to sporadic violence resulting in damaged infrastructure and access constraints, compounded by climate shocks and economic instability.
- Fourteen years of crisis have left communities deeply vulnerable. The return of refugees and internally displaced persons is placing additional pressure on overstretched services and fragile systems. By 7 August, over 1.6 million internally displaced people, including around 923,000 children¹—and nearly 755,000 Syrian refugees², including around 430,000 children—have returned to their areas of origin.
- UNICEF's revised HAC 2025 funding requirement of \$481 million aims to deliver life-saving services to 7.3 million people, including 4.8 million children. Despite reprioritisation under the 2025 HNRP and HAC, the overall needs remain unchanged due to scaled-up responses in newly accessible areas, support for returning populations, and new humanitarian needs arising from escalating hostilities in southern Syria.

KEY PLANNED TARGETS



2.5 million

children and women
accessing primary health
care



1.5 million

primary caregivers
receiving infant and young
child feeding counselling



2.6 million

children supported with
educational services and
supplies in formal settings

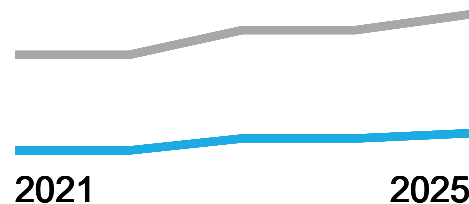


4.4 million

people accessing a
sufficient quantity and
quality of water

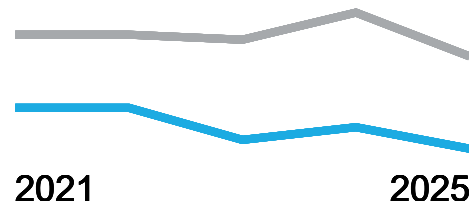
IN NEED

16.5 million people³ **7.4 million children⁴**



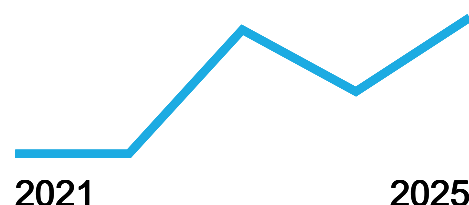
TO BE REACHED

7.3 million people⁵ **4.8 million children⁶**



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$481.4 million



The figures are sourced from HNRP 2025, which is based on desk analysis. The data may change once the results of MSNA 2025 are available.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Since the change of authorities in December 2024, Syria has entered a new phase marked by cautious optimism. However, sporadic violence and regional tensions continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs. Recent hostilities in the South⁷ have resulted in civilian casualties, restricted access, and damage to health and water infrastructure—disrupting essential services for children and families. These developments reflect the enduring impact of over 14 years of conflict and instability.

Humanitarian needs are deepening due to climate shocks, economic decline, and persistent insecurity. Explosive ordnance contamination remains a grave threat, with over 493 incidents⁸ reported since January 2025 with two-thirds killing and injuring children. These hazards not only endanger lives but also hinder access to education, safe spaces, and basic services.

Only 57 per cent of hospitals and 37 per cent of primary healthcare centres⁹ are fully operational, limiting access to life-saving care. The health system remains overstretched and under-resourced, with continued violence threatening the delivery of essential medical services. Over half the population is food insecure, including 600,000 children under five suffering from wasting, of whom 177,000 are severely wasted.¹⁰ Syria's worst drought in 36 years, with rainfall below 54 per cent, is affecting 8.5 million people, including 1.8 million severely affected.¹¹ Water scarcity is threatening access to clean drinking water. Poor sanitation, unsafe water, and hygiene gaps are driving waterborne diseases, leishmaniasis, and rising malnutrition.¹²

The education sector remains critically affected. More than 2.5 million children are out of school, and 40 per cent of education infrastructure—around 8,000 schools—requires urgent rehabilitation.¹³ Overcrowded classrooms, inadequate WASH facilities, limited learning materials, and a shortage of trained teachers hinder learning and reintegration, especially for returnee children. The lack of safe and inclusive learning environments continues to undermine children's development and future prospects.

Syria's displacement crisis persists. An estimated 7 million people are still internally displaced—2 million in camps and 5 million outside.¹⁴ Between November 2024 and July 2025, 881,788 people¹⁵ were newly displaced. Moreover, nearly 1.6 million internally displaced persons¹⁶ including around 923,000 children and 754,436 Syrian refugees¹⁷ including 430,00 children have returned to their areas of origin, placing additional pressure on overstretched public services and fragile infrastructure. Approximately 2 million Syrian refugees¹⁸ are expected to return in 2025, placing additional pressure on overstretched public services.

With a 1.5 per cent GDP contraction in 2024 and only 1 per cent projected growth¹⁹ in 2025, two-thirds of Syrians live below the lower-middle-income poverty line. Protection concerns, mental health needs, gender-based violence, and limited access to services persist—especially for returnees.

SECTOR NEEDS²⁰



15.9 million

people in need of health assistance



6.4 million

people in need of nutrition assistance



6.7 million

children in need of child protection services



7.8 million

people in need of education support



14.4 million

people require access to WASH services

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Once isolated and unable to communicate, eight-year-old Ali, diagnosed with autism, is now thriving, with support from UNICEF's Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities. With time and care, Ali has grown more confident and independent. His story reflects the power of inclusive support to help every child reach their potential, no matter the challenges they face.

[Read more about this story here](#)

A journey of hope: Ali's path to progress UNICEF's Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disability, a lifeline for families

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY

Under a One-Syria approach²¹, UNICEF will prioritise addressing the immediate, severe, and protracted humanitarian needs of Syria's population. Despite the 2025 HNRP and HAC reprioritisation, humanitarian needs remain significant due to increased access, population returns, and growing needs from escalation of conflict in southern Syria. UNICEF's response will ensure equitable access to services based on vulnerability, targeting internally displaced persons and returnees²², whether former IDPs or refugees, and host communities.

UNICEF will deliver on its core mandate through life-saving and protection interventions, while leading inter-agency efforts in Nutrition, Education, WASH sectors and Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR). Equity-based, community-focused programming will extend beyond emergency response, linking to early recovery, resilience, and peace-building through strong partnerships with communities, civil society organisations, youth groups, government, and humanitarian actors.

System strengthening at national, sub-national, and community levels will be central to UNICEF's approach, enhancing resilience and preparedness through decentralised programming, effective communication and advocacy, and efficient resource utilisation. Programming will be integrated across sectors, promoting risk-informed, child-centred, conflict-sensitive, and gender-responsive approaches—inclusive of children with disabilities—to achieve transformative, sustainable results for every child.

UNICEF and partners will ensure access to safe, equitable, and life-saving health services, including secondary care for newborns and children. This will be achieved through outreach, community engagement, restoration of local health systems, and expanded vaccination campaigns.

Children's well-being will be supported through preventive and curative nutrition²³ services, using a life-cycle approach and multi-sectoral support for children and women.

The WASH programme will ensure equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene through emergency response and infrastructure rehabilitation. It will promote climate-informed water resource management, support the national water strategy, and embed drought resilience into planning and governance.

Education interventions will provide access to formal and non-formal learning, including early childhood development, with a focus on reintegrating internally displaced people and returnees through early recovery and institutional strengthening.

Child protection efforts will prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence through mental health support, positive parenting, and explosive ordnance risk education. Humanitarian cash transfers and shock-responsive social protection will support vulnerable families and address nutrition and protection needs.

UNICEF will empower adolescents through safe, meaningful engagement in peacebuilding and resilience. Social and behavioural change approaches will foster trust, demand for services, and accountability through media, community systems, and engagement.

UNICEF will ensure inclusive, data-driven programmes, mainstreaming prevention from sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syria/situation-reports>

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.

2025 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Health (including public health emergencies)

- 2,500,014 children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities²⁴
- 691,895 children under 1 year reached with routine vaccination (DTP3 containing vaccine)
- 2,900,000 caregivers reached with health promotion, including immunization messages²⁵
- 15,000 pregnant and lactating women and their new-born babies reached through home visits



Nutrition²⁶

- 1,770,000 children 6-59 months screened for wasting
- 25,000 children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment
- 1,510,300 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- 828,000 children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder
- 538,000 pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation
- 691,896 children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation



Child protection and GBVIE

- 200,000 women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions²⁷
- 18,000 children who have received individual case management
- 900,000 Children and caregivers provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions²⁸
- 125,000 Children accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support²⁹
- 65,000 mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes through UNICEF-supported programmes³⁰
- 450,000 women, men, girls and boys engaged by behaviour change communication (BCC) interventions for child protection issues³¹



Education³²

- 2,614,570 children supported with educational services and supplies in formal settings
- 598,057 children in non-formal education benefiting from education services
- 26,556 teachers and education personnel trained
- 138,411 community members engaged activities promoting on the importance of education.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- 4,350,000 people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs³³
- 1,896,000 people accessing appropriate sanitation services³⁴
- 625,000 people reached with handwashing behaviour-change programmes³⁵
- 785,000 people reached with critical WASH supplies³⁶
- 290,000 people benefiting from access to life-saving/emergency WASH facilities and services



Social protection

- 150,000 individual reached through UNICEF social assistance (cash-based)³⁷



Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³⁸

- 500,000 people engaged in reflective dialogue through community platforms³⁹
- 7,439 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms⁴⁰
- 3,500,000 people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers⁴¹



Adolescents/youth

- 200,000 affected adolescents and youth (10-24 years) receiving life-skills and citizenship education and employability skills
- 300,000 adolescents and youth (10-24 years) promoting social cohesion and civic engagement at community level

Programme targets are based on priority needs, though not fully aligned with the 2025 HNRP, as UNICEF prioritises targets consistent with its core mandate.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2025

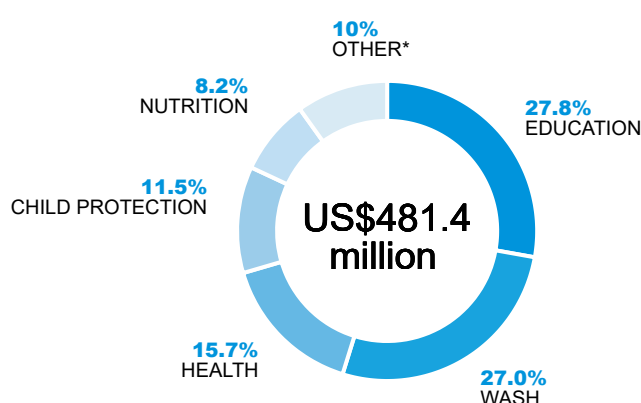
In 2025, UNICEF requires US\$481 million to deliver principled, life-saving humanitarian assistance to children and families across the Syrian Arab Republic. This funding is essential to enable a rapid, sustained and equitable response to the complex and evolving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children and their families in Syria, particularly amid both new and protracted emergencies.

The appeal covers urgent requirements to respond to emerging crises in 2025, including the escalation of hostilities in As-Sweida governorate, persistent drought-like conditions, public health risks such as potential cholera outbreaks, and natural disasters such as the wildfires which erupted in 2025. Immediate and flexible funding is vital to sustain critical, life-saving interventions, ensuring access to safe water, healthcare, nutrition, child protection services, and social protection for every child. UNICEF's approach will be conflict-sensitive, supporting sustainable early recovery while fostering peacebuilding and social cohesion in the most affected communities.

The revised 2025 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal reflects a 1.5 per cent decrease compared to the original 2025 HAC, underscoring the scale of ongoing needs. Syria's systems remain fragile and overstretched, unable to meet the growing needs of displaced populations, Syrian refugee returnees, and host communities.

After more than 14 years of crisis, far too many children in Syria have known nothing but conflict. Many have grown up amid violence, displacement and deprivation. With the valued support of its partners, UNICEF will continue to work to safeguard the survival, development, and dignity of every child.

This mission cannot be achieved alone. It requires solidarity and commitment from donors, partners, and the international community. Without adequate and flexible funding, UNICEF's ability to deliver essential services and protect children from exploitation, abuse, and neglect will be severely compromised.



Appeal sector	Revised 2025 HAC requirement (US\$)
Health	75,461,599
Nutrition	39,242,342
Child protection	55,273,846
Education	133,893,107
WASH	129,938,901
Social protection	28,661,539
Cross-sectoral	3,029,995
Adolescents/youth	15,931,385
Total	481,432,714

*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Social protection (6.0%), Adolescents/youth (3.3%), Cross-sectoral (<1%).

Appeal sector	Original 2025 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2025 HAC requirement (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health ⁴²	69,275,784	75,461,599	26,813,047	48,648,552	64.5%
Nutrition ⁴³	42,454,399	39,242,342	18,541,092	20,701,250	52.8%
Child protection ⁴⁴	45,235,385	55,273,846	13,403,283	41,870,563	75.8%
Education ⁴⁵	133,893,107	133,893,107	25,163,618	108,729,489	81.2%
WASH ⁴⁶	126,735,233	129,938,901	27,309,263	102,629,638	79.0%
Social protection ⁴⁷	55,579,937	28,661,539	9,934,054	18,727,485	65.3%
Cross-sectoral ⁴⁸	1,446,923	3,029,995	606,968	2,423,027	80.0%
Adolescents/youth ⁴⁹	13,672,685	15,931,385	2,094,476	13,836,909	86.9%
Total	488,293,453	481,432,714	123,865,801	357,566,913	74.3%

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ENDNOTES

1. UNHCR, core_sry_IDPs and IDP returnees as of 07 August 2025. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org>.
2. UNHCR, SYR_Syrian governorates of return overview as of 07 August 2025. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org>.
3. Humanitarian Response Priorities January- December 2025 issued in July 2025. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-priorities-january-december-2025>
4. Ibid. Children are estimated to be 45 per cent of the total population in need (PiN).
5. For the 2025 revised appeal, the total number of unique people to be reached has been calculated by considering several output indicators, planned figures, and disaggregated data by age, gender, disability inclusion, and beneficiary type at the field office level. This approach supports equitable and targeted humanitarian assistance delivery. Below is the methodology and indicators used to target various population groups and the total number of beneficiaries. UNICEF humanitarian assistance is planned to respond to: a) Host Community b) Internally displaced population, c) Internally displaced population return to place of origin, d) Syrian Refugees return from abroad. By grouping the indicators' unit of measurement (UoM) and apply the methodology below to reflect the unique beneficiaries to be reached as: Under 18 Age/Gender Group Disaggregated data by indicator level, field office, disability, and community type were analyzed. The highest planned figures for indicators with under 5 (UoM) were analyzed. These were summed with the highest planned figures for indicators targeting children aged 5–17 years. The combined totals were compared with the indicators' UoM for children under 18 years old. The highest planned figures were considered as the final number of children to be reached per field office. Unique children to be reached across all field offices were aggregated to have HAC children to be reached target. Above 18 Age/Gender Group Disaggregated data by indicator level, field office, disability, and community type were analyzed. The highest planned figures for indicators targeting women and men, including PwDs, these figures were considered as the final number of adults to be reached per field office. Unique adults to be reached across all field offices were summed to determine the HAC adults to be reached. Finally, in the HAC, people to be reached = unique children to be reached + unique adults to be reached.
6. Ibid.
7. As-Sweida Governorate in the South has seen an escalation of hostilities since 12 July. For further details on the humanitarian situation in As-Sweida, refer to UNICEF and UNOCHA Flash Updates on escalations in As-Sweida.
8. Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-situation-report-no-7-23-june-2025>.
9. WHO, Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS). Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/health-sector-syria-health-sector-bulletin-may-2025>.
10. Estimates by the Nutrition sector using proxy indicators in the absence of the SMART survey. The results of the next SMART survey are expected to be available by the end of 2025.
11. FAO Syrian Arab Republic Drought and widespread crop failure Urgent call for assistance June 2025-March 2026. Available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ee76feec-e0b3-409b-81bd-e13e9a615627/content>
12. Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian Situation Report No.7 (As of 23 June 2025). Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-situation-report-no-7-23-june-2025>.
13. Humanitarian Country Team. Humanitarian Response Priorities – Syrian Arab Republic, January to December 2025. OCHA Syria. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-priorities-january-december-2025>.
14. Ibid.
15. UNHCR, core_sry_IDPs and IDP returnees as of 31 July 2025. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org>.
16. UNHCR, core_sry_IDPs and IDP returnees as of 07 August 2025. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org>.
17. UNHCR, SYR_Syrian governorates of return overview as of 07 2025. Available at: <http://data.unhcr.org>.
18. UNHCR Operational Framework Voluntary Return of Syrian Refugees and IDPs 2025. Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/UNHCR_Operational_Framework%201_0.pdf
19. World Bank, Syria Macro-Fiscal Assessment 2025: Economic Challenges and Recovery Prospects, The World Bank Group, Washington, D.C., 7 July 2025. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/07/07/new-world-bank-report-highlights-syria-s-economic-challenges-and-recovery-prospects-for-2025>.
20. OCHA Humanitarian Response Priorities – Syrian Arab Republic, January-December 2025. Available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-priorities-january-december-2025>.
21. To ensure an effective, coherent, and inclusive humanitarian response in Syria, the Whole of Syria (WoS) humanitarian coordination framework was established in 2015. This model aimed to unify humanitarian coordination across multiple operational hubs—including Damascus (in-country), Gaziantep (Türkiye), and Amman (Jordan)—to address the needs of affected populations both within Syria and through cross-border operations. Following political and operational developments in December 2024, particularly the change of authorities in Damascus, the humanitarian community initiated a phased transition from the WoS coordination structure to a unified, in-country coordination framework, now referred to as the One Syria Coordination Framework.
22. UNICEF Syria, in close collaboration with UNICEF offices in refugee-hosting countries—including Iraq, Türkiye, Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt—is working to support the voluntary return of Syrian refugees. This coordination and mapping of services is a joint effort that aims to ensure a continuity of services across borders, facilitating safe, dignified, and informed returns while maintaining access to essential protection, education, health, and social services.
23. Children's well-being will be supported through preventive nutrition services addressing all forms of malnutrition, alongside the early detection and treatment of wasting. A life-cycle approach will guide these efforts, responding to the specific nutritional needs of children under five, adolescent girls and women. Services will be delivered through community- and facility-based platforms, ensuring outreach to the most vulnerable and strengthening local capacities.
24. The increase in the planned target is due to the expansion of humanitarian access across the country since December 2024. Previously, activities were focused only on specific areas with the highest needs among children and women.
25. The increase in the planned target is due to expanded humanitarian access across the country since December 2024. Previously, activities focused only on areas with high school dropout rates among children. In addition, messaging was broadened to include Syrians returning from abroad.
26. UNICEF Syria is implementing a paradigm shift of broadening the focus from a predominant treatment approach to the one which focuses on identifying pathways to accelerate the prevention of all forms of malnutrition through the delivery of a comprehensive package of essential services, improved access to diverse nutritious foods for the nutritionally at-risk groups and the promotion of responsive care giving.
27. As of the mid-year review, implementation had already reached near the full-year target. This early overachievement was driven by rapid and large-scale responses in the first half of the year due to multiple emergencies necessitating heightened needs. The target has therefore been increased to reflect both the current pace of implementation and the continued demand for awareness interventions.

28. The surge in return movements to areas contaminated by explosive ordnance has led to an increased demand for explosive ordnance and mine risk education. The revised target reflects the expanded reach needed to address critical protection risks among returning children and families in affected communities.
29. The initial target for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) was ambitious and ultimately unattainable due to a combination of factors. These included evolving programme priorities, reflected in updated Programme Documents (PDs), and a fluid operational context shaped by ongoing return movements. In response, the target was rationalised to reflect programme objectives and operational realities better, and to ensure alignment with a harmonised indicator definition. Previously, MHPSS indicators were reported differently by the Damascus and Gaziantep hubs. With the consolidation of programme response, a unified approach has now been adopted. This revision clearly distinguishes between structured MHPSS interventions and other psychosocial activities, such as Psychological First Aid (PFA) and recreational support.
30. The initial Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal did not include parenting support targets for northwest Syria. Response to growing needs in these governorates—particularly among returnee populations—new targets have been introduced, resulting in an upward adjustment of the overall figure.
31. The original BCC target was nearly met by mid-year. This was primarily due to intensified outreach in early 2025, as well as the inclusion of BCC activities in Northwest Syria, which were not part of the original plan. The revised target accounts for both the pace of implementation and the expanded geographic scope.
32. Maintaining the current funding requirements, while introducing a new indicator and increasing the target for education personnel trained, is based on anticipated gains in operational efficiency, improved coordination with other sections and implementing partners such as the Ministry of Education (MOE), and the use of cost-effective training modalities (e.g., blended learning, digital platforms, or training-of-trainers models). Furthermore, the costs associated with the newly added indicator will be shared with the SBC (Social Behaviour Change), reducing the financial burden on the existing budget. It is also expected that synergies with ongoing training programs, such as psychosocial support and potential in-kind contributions, mostly educational supplies, will help offset additional costs, enabling delivery within the current financial envelope without compromising quality.
33. The increase in people to be reached is due to targeting the Syrian refugee returnees.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
36. The target of people to be reached has decreased due to the closure of some camps across the country.
37. Based on the programme evaluation findings, SP will streamline the response of cash assistance into one indicator tackling different eligible criteria leads to integrated programming. The new target has been planned based on improving the cost efficiency and targeting geographical areas with extreme or severe needs.
38. CROSS-SECTORAL area in Syria country office includes SBC, AAP, PSEA and Adolescents/ youth empowerment.
39. With the planned target, the reach and inclusion of Syrian refugees and other community groups are ensured through the existing community structures and ongoing community engagement interventions.
40. The increase in the target is driven by efforts to expand beneficiary access to UNICEF services, particularly in Idlib governorate, which was previously not covered. Additionally, more programmes—such as ADAP and Education—have been integrated into the service line. These programmes will follow up with enrolled beneficiaries as part of ongoing service provision, contributing to the overall rise in outreach.
41. The revision of PSEA targets and cost gap factors considers the current environment and broadens responses where risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) increase due to factors like deteriorating social structures, poor law enforcement, harmful gender norms, and limited livelihoods. New partners from the northwest, including non-traditional humanitarian actors, and disparities in access to essentials like cash, water, food, and healthcare elevate these risks, especially for women, girls, and children. To address the context of returnees, refugees, and the host community where SEA risks are higher, program activities will expand to other high-risk locations to ensure vulnerable groups receive quality assistance in line with the returnee strategy.
42. The slight increase is due to engaging more partners and accessing new geographic areas with high needs that were previously not covered by UNICEF. Also, new interventions have been added, such as rehabilitation works and home visits to PLWs.
43. The decrease in funding is due to the review of the HNRP 2025 methodology to estimate the caseload which resulted in the reduction of the target in addition to a downward trend in the supply driven interventions while more focus on the preventive actions.
44. The increase is linked to the necessary scaling up of programme activities in response to emerging needs and expanded geographical coverage. The additional resources are required to strengthen reintegration focused service delivery for vulnerable children and caregivers in areas experiencing large-scale returns and increased releases from camps and detention settings.
45. Maintaining the current funding requirements, while introducing a new indicator and increasing the target for education personnel trained, is based on anticipated gains in operational efficiency, improved coordination with other sections and implementing partners such as the Ministry of Education (MOE), and the use of cost-effective training modalities (e.g., blended learning, digital platforms, or training-of-trainers models). Furthermore, the costs associated with the newly added indicator will be shared with the SCB (Social behavior Change) section, reducing the financial burden on the existing budget. It is also expected that synergies with ongoing training programs (PSS, SSI, etc.) and potential in-kind contributions mostly educational supplies from Government of China will help offset additional costs, enabling delivery within the current financial envelope without compromising quality.
46. The funding requirement has been increased slightly due to the expansion of the humanitarian access since December 2024 and responding to the needs of the Syrian refugees come from abroad.
47. The decrease in the funding requirement is due to the current FSP capacity in terms of cash transfer and liquidation, requirement can be adjusted with condition of the improvement of the banking system and capacity on the ground.
48. The increase in funding requirements attributed to the AAP needs of implementation of the designed strategy and workplan. The strategy was built on AAP survey results and is prioritizing having face-to-face channels to provide feedback. Also, the increase in cost per head for engagement activities to \$2.5 from \$1.5. Additionally, the revision of PSEA targets and cost gap factors considers the current environment and broadens responses where risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) increase due to factors like deteriorating social structures, poor law enforcement, harmful gender norms, and limited livelihoods. The revised funding requirement includes \$969,230 for PSEA activities. New partners from NW, including non-traditional humanitarian actors, and disparities in access to essentials like cash, water, food, and healthcare elevate these risks, especially for women, girls, and children. To address the context of returnees, refugees, and the host community where SEA risks are higher, program activities will expand to other high-risk locations to ensure vulnerable groups receive quality assistance in line with the returnee strategy.
49. The slight increase in the ADAP planned funding requirements is due to the inclusion of the Syria refugees who will come from abroad and will be targeted by civic engagement and life skills activities.