

Rising from the Rubble: A Year of Response, Resilience and Rebuilding in Syria and Türkiye

13-year-old Mohamed Mazin Hamadi at a newly established camp for families displaced by the earthquakes in A'zaz north-west Syria in March 2023.

365 days since multiple earthquakes struck Syria and Türkiye, millions of children remain in need of urgent humanitarian support.

On 6 February 2023, the most devastating earthquake in 20 years struck southern Türkiye near northern Syria. Nine hours later, a second powerful earthquake razed more homes and communities.

Despite thousands of aftershocks that made it so complex and dangerous to rush life-saving supplies to terrified and exhausted people, you stood with us. In the last 365 days, your generous support has enabled UNICEF to reach millions of children with the basics they need for their survival in health, nutrition, education, and protection. As we transition into recovery and rebuilding, the solidarity and compassion expressed in collective contributions continue to deliver something just as precious and sustaining: Hope.

The impact of the earthquakes

On 6 February 2023, a devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck near the **Türkiye-Syria** border and was shortly followed by another, almost as powerful. Two weeks later, two more earthquakes measuring 6.4 and 5.8 added anguish and uncertainty.

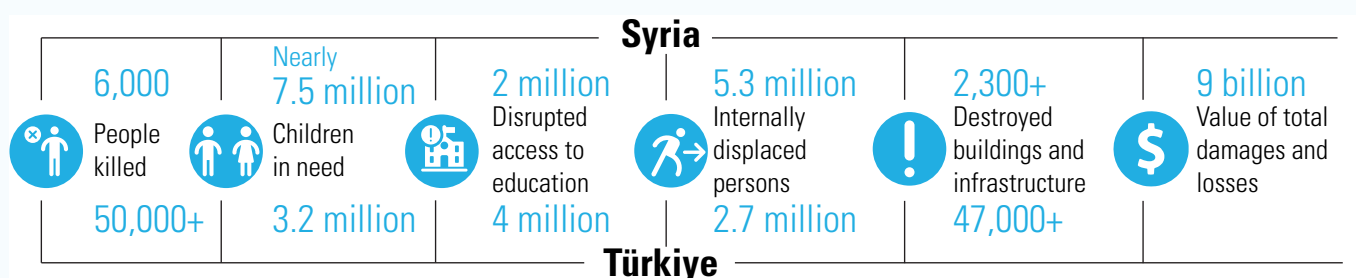
In **Syria**, nearly 13 years of hostilities, destruction and continued humanitarian crises have put children in the middle of one of the most complex emergencies in the world, where already around 90 per cent of families live in poverty.

The earthquakes unleashed chaos, crippling vital infrastructure and left countless people without food, water and shelter. UNICEF and partners rushed to respond to millions of people who needed emergency medical and psychosocial support. In **Türkiye**, the earthquakes disrupted education for more than 4 million children.

Across **Syria**, almost 7.5 million children remain in need of humanitarian assistance. In **Türkiye**, 3.2 million children still need essential services.

As Maysaa recounted her experience to UNICEF staff at the shelter, she described the terrifying moment of the earthquake: "I heard screams, and the layers of the earth cracking and the walls moving. This was the most terrifying scene of my life."

Finding refuge in a school turned into a temporary shelter, Maysaa is gradually learning to cope with the loss of her dearest friends and is now able to reflect on the deep impact of grief and the collective pain and sorrow felt by communities.



UNICEF extends heartfelt thanks to our partners for their generous support in Syria and Türkiye during 2023 and into 2024, including our public and private sector partners. We especially want to thank our partners for their investment in flexible resources and that enabled us to prioritize and deliver critical supplies and services to children and families.

In the months following the immediate disaster response, UNICEF’s emergency programme has incorporated a longer-term strategy to help communities recover and rebuild.

Your support has been and will continue to be essential for UNICEF to reach the most vulnerable children in the earthquake-affected areas. With your support, UNICEF strives to ensure that no child is forgotten in the face of unthinkable disaster.

Key results for children

In the aftermath of the earthquakes, UNICEF leaped into action, turbocharging our emergency response to swiftly meet urgent needs within hours. In **Syria**, we initiated the rapid distribution of \$6 million worth of supplies that were already prepositioned in north-west Syria, reaching 2.5 million people in earthquake-affected areas, complemented by over 70 metric tons of life-saving supplies as more regions of the country became accessible.

The scale-up of operations to reach more children swiftly is reflected in cumulative number of lives we touched over the last 365 days (see graph).

Epicentre of the magnitude 7.8 earthquake near the Türkiye-Syria border



The intensity of the earthquake which affected Türkiye and Syria is shown in darker colours. Copyright: @USGS

Our swift, coordinated support and response in Syria produced the following results:

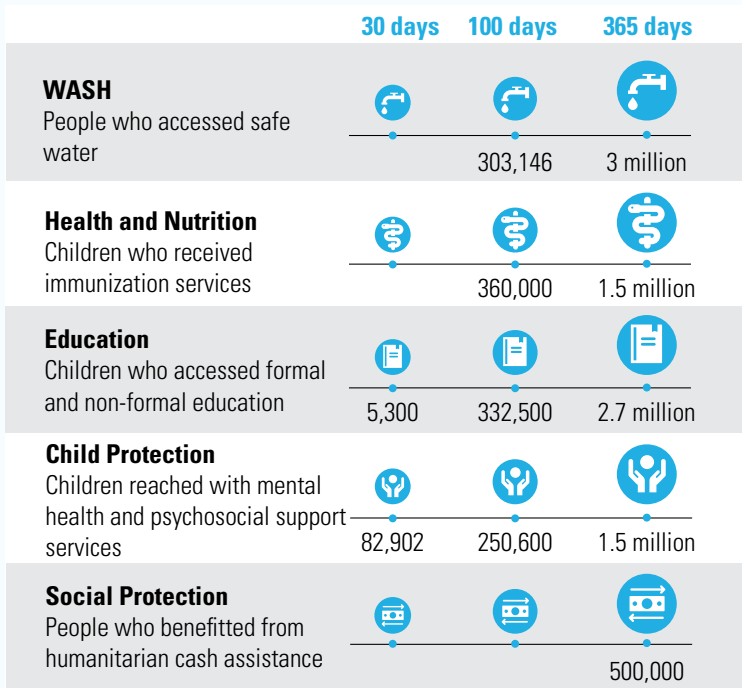
	30 days	100 days	365 days
WASH People who accessed lifesaving WASH services	400,006	765,794	4.4 million
Health and Nutrition People who accessed primary healthcare	127,793	188,846	3.2 million
Education Children who accessed formal and non-formal education	83,830	140,286	2.8 million
Child Protection Children reached with mental health and psychosocial support services		12,639	559,352
Social Protection People who benefitted from humanitarian cash assistance	66,611	80,226	336,276



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Across **Türkiye**, we collaborated with 86 local suppliers, securing essentials like blankets and winter gear in record time. Teaming up with the Turkish Government and partners, we provided vital logistical and technical support and expedited the procurement of urgently needed vaccines, cold chain facilities, and medical equipment.

Our swift, coordinated support and response in Türkiye produced the following results:








UNICEF in action

UNICEF has been on the ground in **Syria** since 1970 and **Türkiye** since 1951. Our leadership in critical humanitarian clusters, including water and sanitation, education and nutrition, child protection, and risk communication and community engagement, allowed us to use established systems and partners in both countries to deliver life-saving supplies and technical assistance immediately when the earthquakes struck.

In **Türkiye**, guided by the Government’s leadership, UNICEF utilized collaborations with municipalities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to meet the essential requirements of affected families and children. We focused on enhancing capacities, involving youth networks to strengthen response efforts, and creating support spaces to deliver a comprehensive aid package with services such as child protection, health, nutrition, education, and feedback mechanisms.

Programme Targets vs Results Achieved

Programme	Syria			Türkiye		
	Funds Received \$	Target # of people reached	Progress	Funds Received \$	Target # of people reached	Progress
 People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	21,376,543	5,300,000	3,700,000	21,376,543	2,000,000	3,890,459
 Children with access to vaccines through UNICEF-supported mechanisms	51,362,073	768,000	1,100,000	13,108,148	1,200,000	1,395,833
 Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	16,549,169	488,782	622,000	29,955,424	1,000,000	1,199,030
 Children receiving learning materials	26,006,011	1,300,000	143,000	40,141,589	1,660,300	1,155,258
 Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash	15,058,943	473,000	320,000	13,385,086	500,000	102,331

Supplies

Within 18 days of the earthquakes, UNICEF delivered over 258 metric tons of vital supplies from our global hubs in Copenhagen and Dubai to Syria and Türkiye. Dubai's International Humanitarian City (IHC) served as a crucial location for warehousing and dispatching UNICEF's emergency provisions, including ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation kits, hygiene supplies, tents, blankets, and more. In Copenhagen, the world's largest humanitarian warehouse, trucks transported a range of supplies, from health to education kits, to the affected countries, complementing the air transport efforts from Dubai.



Programmatic response

In the aftermath of the widespread disruption caused by the 2023 earthquakes, UNICEF leveraged its strong partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and humanitarian actors to scale up emergency responses, restore essential services, build community resilience, and foster social cohesion. This transformative approach not only addressed immediate challenges but also laid the foundation for the delivery of effective programmes in 2024 and beyond.

WASH

Prior to the earthquakes, **Syria** already faced a prolonged deterioration of its WASH systems due to 12 years of conflict, inadequate infrastructure, weak social service systems and reduced human resources.

Almost half of the population has been reliant on water from poor quality sources, exposing them to waterborne diseases. The earthquakes severely damaged WASH infrastructure: 71 water reservoirs had collapsed and 114 were in need of rehabilitation. 220 facilities were destroyed, and 40 km of water lines and 103 km of sewage lines required rehabilitation.

Our immediate response in Syria ensured that 3.7 million people (71 per cent of our target) had access to a sufficient quantity of safe water. We addressed cholera outbreaks in north-west Syria, reaching 1,078,710 people with safe water, and also increased emphasis on wastewater disposal and treatment, benefitting 658,807 people while actively promoting hygiene messaging to 967,000 people. UNICEF delivered emergency WASH services and supplies such as family hygiene kits, soap, aqua tabs, baby diapers, and dignity kits to some 2 million people affected by the earthquakes.

After the initial 100 days, UNICEF shifted from an emergency response to fostering sustainable recovery in Syria, concentrating on long-term solutions for community resilience. Our determination to build back better is evidenced in the rapid increase of the cumulative number of lives we touched and the scale-up of supplies and services we provided.

Achievements to date include completed rapid assessments, rehabilitation of water facilities, and extension of life-saving WASH interventions to 2.2 million people. Over 60 water facilities, including those damaged by earthquakes, have been rehabilitated, providing access to safe drinking water for some 521,000 people. Plans are underway for extensive improvements to prevent service deterioration.

UNICEF aims to support local operators with supplies and capacity building, including the replacement of over 1,400 metres of drinking water pipes that serviced 1.6 million residents of Aleppo. Climate resilience is incorporated into programmes, with UNICEF initiating the integration of solar power into 17 water pumping stations in key governorates. In addition to UNICEF procuring sodium hypochlorite for safe drinking water for 14.2 million people, efforts are underway to establish local supply chains through two local factories, reducing dependence on costly imported chlorine products.



In **Türkiye**, our immediate actions involved water trucking, supplying chlorine and chemicals, water storage, water quality testing, and repairing water supply systems, providing 4.6 million people with access to safe WASH services. The establishment of emergency water supply points through established municipality partnerships and the distribution of hygiene kits in both formal and informal settlements and villages enabled 1.3 million people to access improved sanitation services and effective solid waste management. In partnership with ACTED, our recovery initiatives focused on fostering healthier and sustainable living conditions. We enhanced sanitation services through the distribution of 297 latrines, 313 showers, and 72 solid waste containers. We also supported the operation and rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants.

In Aleppo's Almyassar neighborhood, 9-year-old Youssef waits eagerly at a water truck with his grandfather Khalil. "I came here to fetch water for my family," says Youssef. "We left our home when the earthquake happened, then we returned a little later." Khalil adds, "The truck has come daily after the earthquake. We rely on the water we get to wash up." Following the earthquakes, UNICEF swiftly responded to the crisis by trucking water to the most affected areas, ensuring families like Youssef's have access to clean water amidst the devastation. With water stations disrupted, UNICEF's intervention is crucial in preventing waterborne diseases from adding to the hardship faced by earthquake-affected communities.



Health and nutrition

In **Türkiye** we facilitated the provision of vaccines and the procurement of cold chain equipment to ensure access to immunization services for over 1.3 million young children in earthquake-affected regions. In addition to equipment for vaccines, UNICEF supplied 10 Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits and 600 wheelchairs equipped with toilet facilities for children with disabilities. In collaboration with partners, UNICEF launched an Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme, providing counselling to parents on nurturing care, child development and nutrition at Mother Baby Corners (MBC) in earthquake-affected provinces benefiting more than 70,000 children and their mothers and caregivers in the affected areas. We also aided the reinstatement of critical services and initiated the revival of the child growth and developmental monitoring programme by training 256 health and Early Childhood Development (ECD) professionals, concerned with the observation of the growth and development of 8,579 children.

In **Syria**, the health crisis, which long pre-dated the earthquakes is dire. 6.81 million children are in need and half of the country's primary healthcare system is out of operation. UNICEF addressed immediate medical needs through 80 fixed clinics and 60 mobile teams that provided 3.2 million free consultations to children and families in affected areas.

An ongoing cholera outbreak, worsened by the large-scale destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure, persistent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (affecting 2.5 per cent of children), and 75 per cent fewer physicians, heightened pressure on an already strained public health system.

Routine immunization was a vital shield for vulnerable children. We reached over 2.1 million children in Syria through vaccination campaigns covering cholera, polio, and measles. UNICEF-supported immunization awareness and other health promotion messages reached 4,718,312 people through various platforms like social media channels, and engagement sessions with community and religious leaders. Our nutrition efforts provided essential services to 3.1 million children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women.

We tackled SAM by administering multiple micronutrient supplements to 1,014,728 children and 548,328 pregnant or lactating women. Our supplemental feeding programme provided a further 24,007 cartons of lipid-based nutrient supplement (MQ-LNS), and 906,000 units of ready to use infant formula (RUIF) benefiting over 82,000 children.



From June 2023, our strategic focus shifted towards supporting people in the longer-term recovery of essential health and nutrition services. In Syria, where 553 out of 1,790 health centres were destroyed and 376 damaged, we supported the rehabilitation and solarization of 61 primary health care centres to enhance their capacity for critical maternal and child health services. UNICEF and partners also addressed the persistent challenge of storing vaccine and temperature-sensitive medicines at the sub-national level by installing 53 pieces of cold chain equipment.

UNICEF is actively investing in public health and education programmes promoting healthy diets for mothers and children. The Lebanon National Nutrition SMART Survey report (Lebanon Nutrition Sector, 2021) reveals a concerning triple burden of malnutrition, with one in four children under 5 stunted, one in three anaemic, and one in five overweight. Through preventive nutrition education initiatives, we provided infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling to 1,587,487 mothers and caregivers. Our overarching goal is to collaboratively reduce the triple burden of malnutrition and improve health systems.

Belgin Açıkgöz (right), Türkiye Development Foundation (TKV) Early Childhood Hatay Provincial Coordinator, providing Syrian refugee, Visam (left) with guidance on proper breastfeeding techniques.

This programme offers guidance and dispels misconceptions on essential subjects like maternal nutrition and breastfeeding. The individualized training additionally provides psychological support, alleviating concerns about early childhood development.

Through such programmes, UNICEF in collaboration with TKV, is working to enhance awareness and advocate for in provinces affected by the earthquakes through partnerships with influencers, collaborators, and the Government of Türkiye.



Education

Since the 2023 earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye, UNICEF has restored schools, provided prefabricated buildings, distributed furniture and learning materials, trained teachers, developed materials for accelerated and self-learning, and mobilized community enrolment.

In **Syria**, prior to the earthquakes, nearly one in three schools was not functioning, leaving around 2.4 million children without education access. The earthquakes worsened the education crisis, causing \$277 million in losses and damage impacting 2,149 schools and affecting over 96,000 teachers. UNICEF reached 660,000 children with education in emergencies activities, supplied educational materials to 436,687 vulnerable children at risk of dropping out, and addressed textbook shortages by distributing national textbooks to 1,804,623 children. While we supported education for 2,299,853 children in formal settings, UNICEF, through the introduction of “learning cinemas”, offered non-formal education (NFE) opportunities to 242,995 children in the form of digital learning in shelters, rapidly bridging the education gap in earthquake-affected areas through technology.

In the aftermath of the earthquakes and ongoing conflict in Syria, UNICEF will continue to provide supplies for the most vulnerable while shifting focus to resilience and rebuilding. This includes reintegrating children into safe schooling, addressing poverty-related barriers, rehabilitating schools, psychosocial support programmes (37,666 children supported),

enhancing teacher capacity (6,716 trained), implementing digital education, and supporting early childhood development (ECD). 210 schools have been rehabilitated, benefiting 102,174 children, with gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive facilities. A further 41 temporary learning spaces, like prefabricated or tented classrooms, have been established in earthquake-affected areas, supporting 5,167 children, with an additional 47 in progress of construction.

In **Türkiye**, 947,334 children accessed formal and non-formal education, and 1.1 million received education supplies. Programmes like UNICEF’s Support for School Enrolment (SSE) and the Schooling Adolescents through Vocational Education (SAVE) supported out-of-school refugee children and at-risk adolescents with targeted education counselling and referrals. We worked with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to enhance disaster risk reduction and resilience. We provided crucial educational support, including 755 tents for temporary learning spaces, 100,000 school bags, 100 ECD kits and 2,500 school-in-a-box and recreational kits. Together, we rehabilitated 1,279 damaged schools and installed 7 prefabricated ones. Our Early Childhood Education (ECE) and winter programmes, summer schools, and toy libraries reached 72,551 children. We trained 1,123 school counsellors in post-trauma group-based intervention and 847 trainers and 12,551 newly recruited teachers on living and working in earthquake-affected regions.

In Hatay, Türkiye, Özlem, a vibrant 5-year-old, points to the UNICEF-supported early childhood education (ECE) classroom in a tent, explaining, “My mother sent me here. Our school was destroyed, so I came here.” Despite initially not knowing anyone, Özlem quickly befriended her peers, turning the tent into a hub of laughter, learning, and shared dreams. Staying with her family in temporary accommodation due to damaged home and school, Özlem and over 51,700 young children in Hatay faced severe disruptions in education. The ECE tent became more than a place of learning; it became a space for growth and healing. Özlem, expressing her love for the ECE classroom, dreams of becoming a doctor and going to the pool.

UNICEF, with support from the Netherlands National Committee, provided essential materials and furniture for 25 tent classrooms, fostering routine, creativity, and a sense of normalcy for children like Özlem, contributing to their recovery and resilience.



Your steadfast support will rebuild not just schools, but the dreams and aspirations of children, offering them a shot at a brighter, more secure future!

¹http://www.unicef.org/mena/media/15741/file/National_Nutrition_SMART_Survey_Report_.pdf

Social protection

Within 96 hours of the first earthquake, our social protection response worked to shield the most vulnerable by providing immediate relief through cash assistance. Families in need have demonstrated a preference for cash transfers to help them cover basic needs and access essential goods and services. Assistance through cash transfers prioritize people's dignity, self-empowerment, flexibility, and helps to boost local economies in crisis situations².

In **Syria**, UNICEF leveraged two existing humanitarian social protection programmes: (i) the [Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities](#) and (ii) the Basic Needs Support Programme³ to extend cash assistance and social protection interventions to 346,667 highly vulnerable earthquake-affected individuals. We scaled up transfers within the existing target population (vertical expansion) and extended the cash programme to new areas, reaching previously untouched earthquake-affected communities (horizontal expansion).

The 2023-2024 winterization programme delivered humanitarian cash assistance to 336,276 individuals

in urban and peri-urban slums across Aleppo, Homs, Hama, and Rural Damascus governorates. The 2023 programme was re-designed to reach the most vulnerable, female-headed households, and included increased amounts and frequency of cash assistance. We also supported 556,877 disadvantaged young people with skills-building and engagement opportunities in 14 governorates.

In **Türkiye**, our targeted humanitarian cash transfer programme in collaboration with the Government and the Turkish Red Crescent, focused on families with children directly impacted by the earthquake.

This initiative successfully provided financial support and disseminated informative messages on child protection, social work, psychosocial support, and WASH services to 102,331 families, benefiting over 300,000 children. Additionally, UNICEF collaborated with civil society organizations (CSOs), government partners, and municipalities to distribute essential non-food items, such as blankets, heaters, and winter and summer clothes for babies and children reaching 102,848 beneficiaries.

Hasan, 15, vividly recalls the night of the earthquake: "I was under the rubble, and I did not know that my life changed forever." Despite the tragic loss of his family and enduring severe injuries from the earthquake on February 6, 2023, Hasan is on the verge of walking again and is presently participating in remedial classes as a part of his recovery. Undeterred by the earthquake disrupting his studies and upending his life, Hasan has maintained his determination, studying from home and successfully passing Grade 9 to fulfil his mother's final wish.

Supported by UNICEF's emergency cash assistance and additional aid, Hasan's uncle, now his guardian, covered the costs of several surgeries. Hasan, describing himself as patient and realistic, dreams of becoming a doctor, inspired by the encouragement of his late sister and the joy brought by his youngest cousin, Aws, during his recovery.



Your support allowed us to extend a lifeline to countless families. Now, as we transition towards resilience and rebuilding, your continued support is pivotal in weaving a safety net that ensures no one is left behind. Together, let's turn the aftermath of crisis into a path toward lasting resilience!

²UNICEF Humanitarian cash transfers explained and The State of the World's Cash 2023 Report

³Basic Needs Support Programme supports families through the provision of unconditional humanitarian cash transfers with a focus on highly vulnerable families, such as female-headed families. It is implemented during winter.

Child protection

In [Syria](#), prior to the earthquakes, tens of thousands of grave violations had been verified and continue to pose threats to children in north-west and north-east Syria. Child marriage (reported in 71 per cent of assessed communities) and child labour (reported in 84 per cent of assessed communities) were amongst the highest risks.

The earthquakes worsened these pre-existing protection risks, particularly for children enduring ongoing hostilities in north-west Syria. As part of the earthquake emergency response, UNICEF partnered with NGOs to deliver child protection services to 596,237 people. The UNICEF-led [Child Protection Area of Responsibility](#) (CP AOR) whose main aim is to coordinate and enhance child protection responses in emergencies provided strategic guidance to over 125 agencies, impacting 2,384,682 individuals, and played a key role in collaborative efforts to protect children in emergencies through stakeholder coordination, rapid assessments, and targeted strategies for unique vulnerabilities.

Through community-based approaches, UNICEF provided mental health and psychosocial support to 559,352 children, parenting programmes for 80,618 individuals, and individual case management for 28,934 children and women exposed to violence. We also included psychological first aid (PFA) to help children and caregivers cope with psychological distress.

Additionally, amid seismic activity which increased the risks of unearthing bombs, shells, landmines and other munitions from the ongoing conflict, UNICEF continued to deliver explosive ordnance risk education, reaching 883,089 people through partners. A collaboration

between the child protection, education, and WASH sectors called the WAQTI initiative, was formed to improve the response and effectiveness in meeting the critical needs of children. 112 WAQTI centres delivered a range of child protection services that reached over 200,000 people in 56 communities in north-west Syria.

Following the immediate emergency response, UNICEF is strategically focused on strengthening the resilience of local social systems through fortifying the social workforce and improving case management. Additionally, our aim is to promote social cohesion and reinforce the protection of children's rights. To date we have delivered awareness campaigns, disseminated IEC materials, provided code of conduct training, and reporting channels for sexual exploitation and abuse, benefitting over 2 million people.

In the wake of the earthquakes in [Türkiye](#), UNICEF, extended mental health and psychosocial support, including PFA, to 1,556,846 individuals. Alongside our partners, we established 47 child, adolescent, and family support hubs, providing integrated services to 639,406 people through dedicated spaces or mobile outreach teams and trained 4,372 frontline workers. Our gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms reached 3.6 million people. Our upstream response in Türkiye aims to foster a protective environment for children affected by the earthquakes by ensuring that they receive comprehensive support, legal protection, and assistance tailored to their specific needs through programmes such as the [Day of the Girl](#)⁵ event, and Legal Empowerment, Aid, and Protection (LEAP) initiatives.

In the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in Türkiye, UNICEF witnessed the resilience of children like 10-year-old Sidra. Despite losing her father and dealing with her mother's severe injuries, Sidra finds comfort in music and art therapy provided by UNICEF.

Through weekly therapy sessions and guitar and drawing lessons, she navigates the trauma and shares laughter with her cousins, symbolizing healing and hope amid challenges. Sidra remains hopeful, emphasizing "My family is the most important thing in my life, and we are healing together."



Your continued support is pivotal for the protection and wellbeing of every child in Syria and in transforming the aftermath of this crisis into a path to recovery and empowerment.

⁴ In the context of humanitarian work, an upstream approach centres on instituting systemic changes and long-term solutions. In contrast, a downstream approach deals with offering short-term relief during sudden crises. Upstream strategies prioritize proactive, preventive measures, while downstream strategies are reactive, providing immediate assistance to alleviate the consequences of ongoing issues. [See UNICEF Upstream Work Report.](#)

⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/gender-equality/international-day-girl-2023#>

Social and behaviour change, risk communication and community engagement and Accountability for Affected Populations

In **Syria**, UNICEF reached over 20 million people with social and behavioural interventions (such as awareness sessions, edutainment activities and door-to-door visits on issues concerning family separation, violence and negative coping mechanisms). Given the continued risks related to cholera outbreaks in earthquake affected areas, we engaged communities in key preventive practices such as handwashing, water handling, safe food preparation and storage, and waste management reaching 11 million people with our cholera response messaging. UNICEF took a prominent role in inter-agency Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), expanding the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) hotline and establishing a face-to-face community feedback/

complaint system. We received over 8,500 feedback submissions in north-west Syria in 2023, resolving approximately 97 per-cent of them by year-end.

In **Türkiye**, information on WASH, nutrition, health, and child protection services reached over 27 million people. UNICEF utilized social media, focus group discussions, and online/mobile surveys to gather behavioural insights and subsequently inform programme decisions and raise awareness during the emergency response. We engaged 732,189 people in two-way communication for social behaviour actions and strengthened our complaints/feedback mechanism, resulting in 710,874 people sharing concerns and questions.

Moving forward

UNICEF urgently needs \$116 million to continue providing support to 3 million people in Türkiye, including 1.7 million children whose lives were devastated. In Syria, a crucial appeal for \$401.7 million is underway to save the lives of about 7 million earthquake-affected children. Your support can make a world of difference in their recovery.







In **Syria** UNICEF will continue to prioritize high-severity needs, taking the lead in the nutrition, education, WASH and child protection clusters. Our focus is on providing life-saving interventions integrated with early recovery and long-term perspectives. We aim to build community resilience through multisectoral, conflict, and gender- and disability-sensitive strategies. Key actions involve ensuring health services, shifting the WASH programme into sustainable community-building, addressing the education crisis with inclusive opportunities, providing child protection services, and scaling up engagement to protect populations from sexual exploitation and abuse.

In **Türkiye** in 2024, UNICEF's health and nutrition support will prioritize routine immunization, delivering vaccines to the Ministry of Health alongside IYCF counselling. WASH interventions, in collaboration with partners, will include improving water access, storage, system repairs, latrine/shower improvement, and the distribution of hygiene supplies. Child protection

efforts will encompass static and mobile hubs, case management, identifying at-risk children, mental health support, and gender-based violence prevention. Our formal and non-formal learning continuity involves identifying and referring out-of-school children, school grants, capacity building, academic support, and safe space activities. We remain committed to collaborating with the government and civil society on humanitarian cash transfer initiatives, targeting the most vulnerable families with children. Our commitment extends to augmenting these initiatives with additional information on child protection and social services. Furthermore, we will partner with the Turkish Employment Agency to improve the child- and gender-sensitive components of existing cash-for-work programs. Cross-sectoral initiatives, like behaviour change and accountability, will continue to engage communities for service awareness. Feedback mechanisms and winter items distribution, such as children's clothes, blankets, and heaters, are also included as part of the continued comprehensive earthquake response.

In 2024, UNICEF requires \$517.7 million to address the immediate and longer-term needs of 13.92 million people, including 9.4 million children, who remain deeply impacted by the earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye.

Funding required (January - December 2024)

	Syria	Türkiye
Sector	Funds required (\$ millions)	Funds required (\$ millions)
 WASH	110.3	27
 Health & Nutrition	115.7	1.98
 Child Protection	30.9	26.2
 Education	90.7	31.8
 Social Protection	40	25.1
 Cross Sectoral & Non Food Items	13.9	4
TOTAL	401.67	116

Thank you for your support.

Your compassion is the driving force behind our earthquake relief efforts, turning devastation into hope and building a future of resilience for the children and communities we serve.