



Armenia

Humanitarian Situation

Report No.14

15 February-31 March 2024

for every child

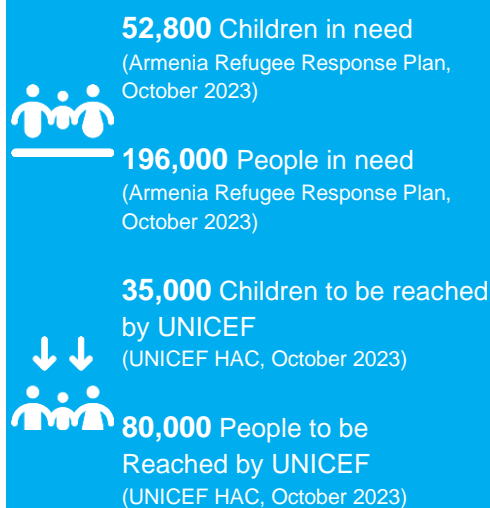
UNICEF is offering mental health and psychosocial support courses to equip refugee teens with vital life skills: resilience, emotional regulation, and self-help techniques.

Reporting Period: 15 February-31 March 2024

Highlights

- To date Armenia counts 115,243 refugees, including an estimated 36,000 children, who fled into the country in late September 2023 or were escorted through the Lachin corridor between December 2022 and September 2023. They joined around 26,700 people who have been displaced since the 2020 conflict.
- As of 31 March 2024, 13,747 children between 0 and 9 years of age (8,479 households) have received multipurpose vouchers for clothing. 1,285 pregnant and lactating women have received pharmacy cards.
- To date, 21,419 children and caregivers have accessed safe spaces, child protection support and protection hubs. 24,280 children, adolescents, and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support. 4,337 vulnerable children were reached through child protection case management, including effective referrals and follow up.
- 5,804 girls and boys have received learning materials, including school bags with stationery, supplies for Early Childhood Development and recreation activities as well as didactic materials adapted to the local context. 10,195 children have accessed educational services, including early childhood education, remedial education, and psychosocial support in education facilities.
- 6,194 children have been assessed by 20 mobile paediatric teams. Over 630 child patients were referred to secondary or tertiary health services as per needs, including psycho-social support. 5,253 caregivers benefitted from age-specific counselling on health and nutrition-related childcare practices.
- To date 76,514 people have been reached offline and online with messaging on preventive behaviours, including immunization, nutrition and Mental health and psychosocial support and access to services, and 28,058 were reached with information on available feedback mechanisms, shared their concerns, feedback, and made inquiries through established mechanisms.
- UNICEF requires US\$ 12.6 million to support the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, including supplies, cash, essential services and technical assistance to refugee children, adolescents, and their caregivers. To date, almost US\$ 8.3million* is available, leaving a funding gap of around 34 percent. UNICEF is currently revising its HAC appeal to ensure sustained humanitarian support for refugee children and their families for 2024.

Situation in Numbers*

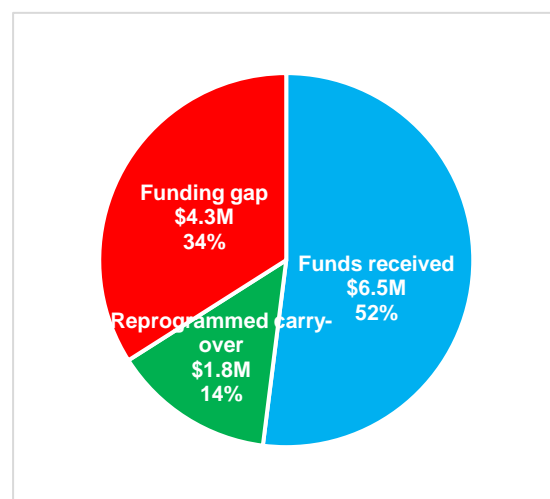


*Includes refugees and host population

UNICEF Funding Appeal

US\$ 12.6 million

Funding Status, 31 March



*This amount does not include the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund received in loan modality

Funding Overview and Partnerships

Following the large-scale inflow in September 2023, the scale and complexity of the humanitarian situation of refugee children and their families in Armenia remains acute, requiring humanitarian assistance and protection to meet the most urgent needs of affected people. UNICEF was amongst the first international organizations to respond to this crisis from its onset, building on investments made during the preparedness phase and on those made under its regular programme, focused on strengthening national systems including their shock-responsiveness. UNICEF also effectively leveraged its partnership framework underpinning the Armenia-UNICEF Country Programme. UNICEF launched its emergency response on the first day refugee families started crossing the border to Armenia. The UNICEF team worked around the clock with local communities, government counterparts, and other partners, providing lifesaving services and assistance. UNICEF continues delivering results for children in priority areas across the country, including critical interventions and supplies for child protection, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), health, nutrition, education, cash assistance and social protection.

While the Government of Armenia took the lead in responding to the urgent needs of the refugee population, given the overwhelming, mid to longer-term needs, it approached the international community, including the United Nations (UN) to provide complementary humanitarian assistance to support and sustain response efforts. A joint inter-agency Armenia Emergency Refugee Response Plan (RRP) was thus launched on 7 October 2023 until 31 March 2024 to support those efforts. Aligned with this, UNICEF launched a multiyear Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal for Armenia, with an immediate requirement of US\$12.6 million to deliver six months of emergency assistance for at least 35,000 children and their families (October 2023 – March 2024). Given the limited humanitarian funding inflow to support Armenia, joint efforts of the Government and the UN have been ongoing to mobilize donors and the international community at large. At the end of March 2024, US\$ 49.52 million or 50% funding was received against the Armenia Refugee Response Plan. Consultations are ongoing to define next steps following the conclusion of the RRP.

In light of the persisting urgent, humanitarian needs in health, education, child protection and cash assistance, UNICEF will continue its emergency response at least until the end of 2024 and is revising the HAC accordingly¹. While the current HAC targets a population of 100,600 refugees, the revised HAC will target a larger number of people in light of the new provisions on the protection status in Armenia. The new HAC will also aim at ensuring continuity of services while supporting national systems' strengthening to ensure adequate service delivery to this population in the longer term, in the spirit of the humanitarian-development nexus. Consultations are ongoing on the next steps to ensure adequate coordination among RRP partners after 31 March 2024.

To expedite scale up of priority actions and sustain critical actions while resource mobilisation efforts were ongoing, at the onset of the emergency, UNICEF Armenia received an Emergency Programme Fund (EPF)² loan of US\$ 1.2 million. In addition, UNICEF Armenia is grateful to have received US\$1.9 million of flexible funding through two Global Thematic Humanitarian Funds allocations³, that enabled timely and effective support. UNICEF also expresses gratitude to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the people and Governments of France and Norway, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration of the United States Department of State (BPRM), UNICEF National Committees of Luxemburg, Switzerland, Argentina and Education Cannot Wait global fund for education in emergencies, who have provided critical funding for the ongoing response. In addition, the European Union (EU) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) agreed to reprogramming within existing partnerships to support the emergency response. As of 31 March 2024, almost US\$8.3 million has been made available, excluding funding provided through the EPF loan. This leaves a current 34 per cent funding gap.

The HAC revision considers the need to ensure continuity of critical humanitarian services as well as to address emerging issues affecting refugee children beyond the first six months of crisis until the end of the year. In 2024, UNICEF continues to urgently require and rely upon additional allocations of timely, flexible funding to ensure critical assistance and continuity of services to address mid term needs of affected children and their caregivers.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of March 2024, the State Migration Service reports 115,243 registered refugees⁴, including an estimated 36,000⁵ children, who fled to Armenia following the escalation of hostilities in late September 2023 or were escorted through the Lachin corridor between December 2022 and September 2023. They joined around 26,700⁶ people who have been displaced since the 2020 conflict. On 26 October 2023, a government decree⁷ granted temporary protection for the refugee population for the duration of a year and subject to extension to 'persons forcibly displaced'. To date 78,005 temporary protection certificates were granted and 1,437 refugees applied for Armenian citizenship.⁸

¹ The revised HAC is under finalisation and is planned to be released with April 2024.

² EPF is UNICEF's internal funding mechanism, allocated to countries as a loan to expedite timely emergency response.

³ UNICEF received \$1.1 million from UNICEF Global Thematic Humanitarian Funds in October and an additional \$800,000 in December.

⁴ Statistics are compiled from data provided by the Government of Armenia. Since registration is ongoing amendments to figures may occur, including retroactively. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/arm/581>

⁵ According to Armenia Refugee Response plan, 31 percent of refugees are children, 52 percent are women and girls, and 16 percent are people with disabilities. Available at: [UN and partners appeal for US\\$97 million to respond to urgent needs of refugees and their hosts in Armenia | UNHCR](#)

⁶ Armenia Inter Agency Response Plan, Final Report, December 2021, available at: https://www.unhcr.org/am/wp-content/uploads/sites/123/2022/09/IARP-Report_FINAL_Digital.pdf

⁷ Government of Armenia, Decree 1864-N, October 26, 2023, available at: <https://www.arlis.am/documentView.aspx?docid=184503>

⁸ Reforms and programmes implemented in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of 2023 presented at the NA Standing Committee on Defence and Security, March 25, 2024. Available at: http://www.parliament.am/news.php?cat_id=2&NewsID=20314&year=2024&month=03&day=25&lang=arm

A total of 30 children were identified as unaccompanied or separated from the beginning of the influx. Over 50% of those among them coming from residential care institutions have been placed in family-type care. Nearly 75 percent of the refugee population are living in Yerevan and surrounding regions (Kotayk, Ararat, and Armavir). Figure 1 reflects the spatial distribution of refugees as of the end of March 2024.

Nevertheless, mobility across and outside the country continues. The Government had initially provided temporary accommodation to those in need, however after cash assistance for rent and communal expenses was provided by the Government, the vast majority moved to rented accommodation.

Several cash assistance programmes have been launched to date by the Government, of which one-time universal cash assistance of approximately US\$ 250 per person, monthly assistance for basic needs equal to US\$125 per person was launched for the months of November and December 2023, as well as an assistance programme to reimburse tuition fees for those attending higher education institutions in Armenia. Monthly cash assistance for housing and communal payments of US\$100 and US\$25⁹ per person was launched in October 2023 initially for six months. To ensure continuity of financial support to refugee families, the Government has extended the assistance until December 2024 refocusing the assistance towards living costs and basic needs to attract more flexible donor funding.¹⁰ This assistance is envisioned to also target refugees displaced during the 2020 conflict, except for about 15,000 people who have availed the Government sponsored housing scheme. The total estimate for this assistance from April to December 2024 is US\$121 million. Upon approval of the amendments to the Law on State Benefits, refugees can apply for pensions and benefits, though there are issues in fully accessing some of the benefits related to registration challenges, regulations, and lack of proper awareness.

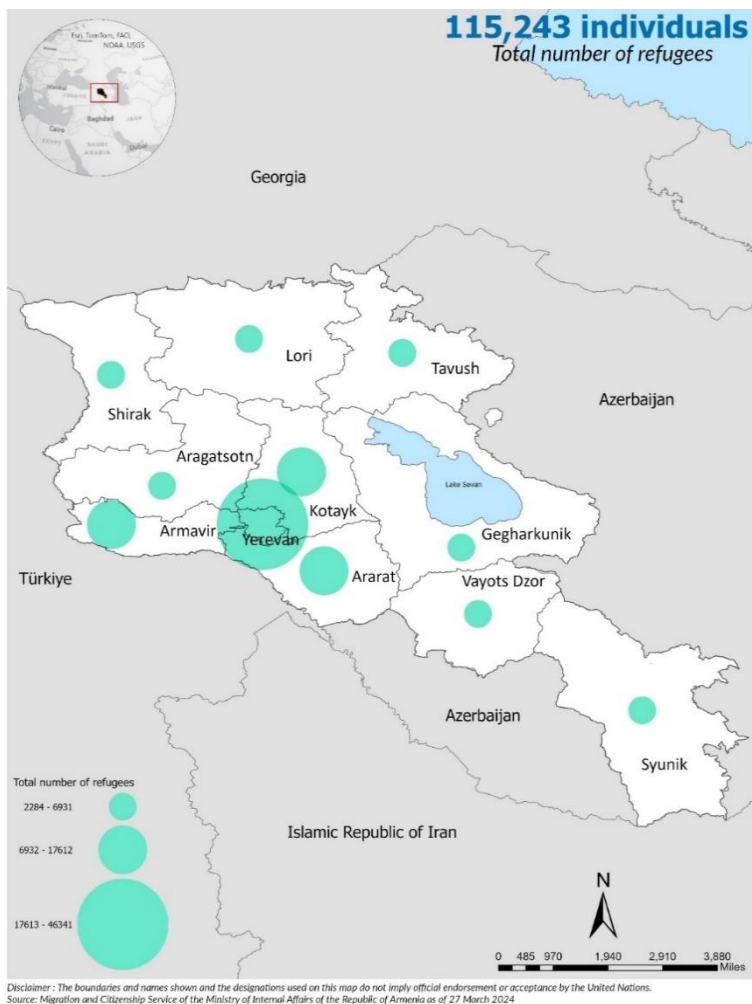


Figure 1: Distribution of registered ethnic Armenian refugees in regions of Armenia. Source: UNHCR Armenia based on the data provided by the State Migration and Citizenship service

Over 17,000 refugee children are now enrolled in school. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MESCS) is committed to ensuring full enrolment. No data are publicly available on school attendance nor on access to early childhood education. The risk of school dropout especially among adolescents is another concern due to several factors, including the difference in mandatory years of schooling. UNICEF’s ongoing engagement with partners and their social workers and psychologists continues to reveal that the need for mental health and psychosocial support is high and requires solid investment through a variety of approaches and channels. It also reveals high numbers of families with acute needs from the social protection and the child protection perspective.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Armenia took the lead in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population and remains in charge of the overall coordination of the response and technical coordination with relevant Government agencies in key sectors. The UN agencies under the leadership of UNHCR and the UN Resident Coordinator’s office (UNRCO) launched the Armenia Emergency Refugee Response Plan (RRP), based on the pre-existing joint interagency contingency plan, covering the period October 2023 to March 2024. UNICEF launched its corresponding humanitarian action for children (HAC) appeal for the response to the needs of refugee children and their families for the same period and is now in the process of revising it considering continuing needs until end of 2024.

On 17 October, the Government under the auspices of the Deputy Prime Minister and the UN, adopted a joint coordination structure that draws upon the respective mandates of Government and UN agencies. UNICEF co-leads the Education Working Group (WG) with MESCS, the sub-working group on Child Protection, including MHPSS, with MLSA, and the Cash WG with MLSA. UNICEF actively participates in the Protection WG and Health and Nutrition WG, which are also dealing with MHPSS, and Shelter and NFIs WG, which also includes WASH activities. A joint rapid needs assessment by the UN and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) was conducted in October 2023. A Multi-

⁹ Government of Armenia, Decree N 1763-L, October 12, 2023. Available at: <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=185104>

¹⁰ Government Session 28 March 2024, Agenda point Np. 27, Justification. Available at: <https://www.e-gov.am/sessions/>

Sector Needs Assessment has been recently completed in sampled refugee households under the leadership of MLSA with the support of UNICEF. Its preliminary findings have been shared.

Summary Analysis of UNICEF Programme Response

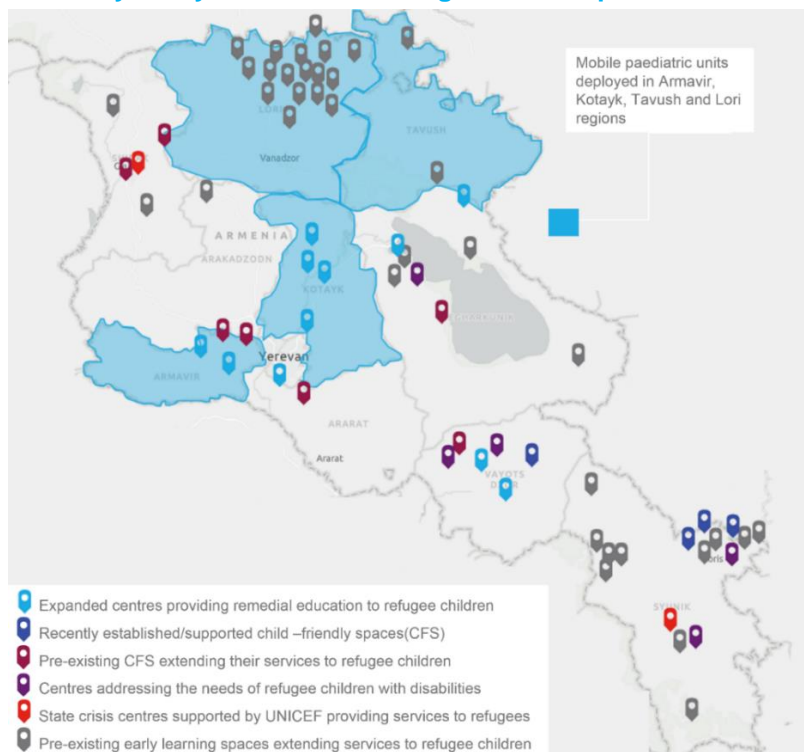


Figure 2: Geographic distribution of centres established/supported by UNICEF Armenia during October-December 2023 and pre-existing centres that expanded services to address the needs of refugee children. Source: UNICEF Armenia

was led by MLSA and UNICEF based on the tools and capacities built as part of the long-standing partnership between the two organizations in strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system.

Health and Nutrition: In coordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and regional health authorities, UNICEF has deployed 20 mobile paediatric units in five regions. As of 31 March 2024, 6,194 children have been reached by these teams that include two paediatricians, one nurse and one psychologist. As a result of the consolidated partnership with health authorities,

these teams have been connected from the beginning to the national health system, which has allowed smooth referrals. Over 630 child patients were referred to secondary or tertiary health services as per needs, including psycho-social support. The teams also reached about 5,253 caregivers with age-specific counselling on health and nutrition-related childcare practices. To complement these outreach efforts, UNICEF has recently deployed additional specialized mobile health units in six regions. These units are comprised of narrow health specialists who will address unattended chronic diseases, conditions, and specific disabilities. To ensure refugee children are provided with basic quality healthcare services in the communities within which they are living, UNICEF capacitated over 1,450 primary health providers on child health management and emergency care principles. UNICEF has also reached 4,500 young refugee children with food packages with food items assembled for one child for one month. UNICEF partnered with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to monitor the immunization status of refugee children and their inclusion in the National Immunization Programme and delivered critical medicines and medical supplies to the MoH for distribution to health facilities.

Child Protection: As of 31 March 2024, UNICEF and partners provided case management to 4,337 vulnerable children (51 percent female, 49 percent male), including effective referrals and follow up, which are possible thanks to intensified multi-sectorial coordination linking NGO partners with mandated state, regional and municipal authorities. In addition, a network of child friendly spaces (CFS) was established and has continued to expand its scope of services to increasingly include refugee children and adolescents. To date 21,419 children and caregivers (56 percent female, 44 percent male) accessed safe spaces, child protection support and protection hubs. 24,280 children, adolescents, and caregivers (62 percent female, 38 percent male) received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Psychosocial support for refugee and host community adolescents is tailored to be age-appropriate and is based on creative means such as music and arts. UNICEF has continued to organize and provide training and capacity development for social workforce and other professionals, thereby expanding the overstretched capacity of the system. 780 social services workforce professionals including also crisis centers' staff and youth workers received individual and supervision sessions, participated in self-support groups, professional support groups, and received training on child trauma, grief and loss, youth work, disability inclusion, protection of children's rights and service provision during emergencies. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and UNHCR, continued capacity development efforts also on MHPSS in emergencies, bringing

¹¹ Such as tents, blankets, hygiene kits, first aid kits, diapers and recreational, ECD and ECE kits.

together all RRP actors active in the MHPSS field, with the purpose to create an environment that promotes mutual learning and exchange. To date 30 unaccompanied or separated children have been identified. Over 50% of those who were placed in residential care prior to their arrival in Armenia were placed in family-type care within the first weeks of the emergency because of MLSA efforts with continuous UNICEF support on strengthening the foster care system and community-based child protection services. Other children were placed in the state-run child and family support/crisis centers. MLSA and UNICEF jointly coordinate the works of a working group on foster care that involves organizations specialized in care for children in adversities and focuses on strengthening emergency foster care in Armenia. UNICEF in coordination with MLSA and Organizations of People with Disabilities (OPD) has continued working on identifying refugee children with disabilities to enable the provision of individualized services, assistive technology, and living space adjustments. Through UNICEF partners, so far 150 refugee children with disability and 35 parents have received consultations. Out of them the needs of 100 refugee children were comprehensively assessed. 69 children with disabilities (35 percent girls, 65 percent boys) are already benefiting from needs-based support and specialised services. Around 30 specialists have been capacitated on effective means of providing specialised services to refugee children with disabilities and their families and 38 parents are continuously receiving psycho-social support services and vocational training through individual and group sessions.

Education: Since October 2023, UNICEF reached 13,097 refugee and host community children with education in emergencies response. A total 5,804 girls and boys received learning materials, including school bags with stationery, supplies for Early Childhood Development and recreation activities as well as didactic materials adapted to the local context. 10,195 children have accessed educational services, including early childhood education, remedial education classes and psychosocial support in education facilities supported by UNICEF as part of system strengthening efforts. To address residual needs, UNICEF and partners trained 92 preschool educators from Lori, Shirak, and Tavush regions on positive parenting and an estimated 1,500 preschool age girls and boys are benefitting from trained educators. 5 out of 11 kindergartens in Goris consolidated community where 649 are enrolled also received education didactic materials. UNICEF ensured access to learning for 65 children with disabilities through dedicated case management and response program implemented through partners. UNICEF and UNESCO in partnership with Republican Pedagogical Psychological Support Center contribute to strengthening the MHPSS capacity in schools. Mapping of MHPSS resources and services in schools was conducted and 95 organisations have been identified that provide MHPSS services in schools. As a result, a comprehensive framework of MHPSS services is being developed. To date, 2,232 refugee children have benefitted from pedagogical-psychological support services in educational facilities.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): UNICEF delivered family hygiene kits to 410 refugee families and diapers for 1,670 babies. At the onset of the emergency, UNICEF together with an NGO partner installed 10 mobile bio-toilets in proximity of registration centres in Goris and Vayk communities, to address the immediate sanitation needs in those areas and in response to a public health hazard alarm raised by the MoH. These bio-toilets were then removed given the completion of the acute phase of displacement. It is estimated that they served over 10,000 people. Renovation of water and sanitation facilities in three child friendly spaces is in process. Establishment and renovation of additional WASH facilities are planned in other CFSs and learning spaces. Additionally, capacity-building sessions will be conducted for educators and caregivers to promote correct and sustained hygiene behaviours.

Cash Assistance and Social Protection: As of 31 March 2024, 13,747 children (48 percent female, 52 percent male) between 0 and 9 years of age (8,479 households) have received multipurpose vouchers for winter clothing. To date 1,285 pregnant and lactating women have received pharmacy cards. Beneficiaries also received information on voucher use, data protection, GBV risk mitigation and prevention, complaint, and feedback mechanisms, as well as awareness raising materials on immunization, nutrition, breastfeeding, parenting and other topics relevant for the age group. UNICEF, its partner and MLSA systematically cross-check beneficiary lists and deal with complaint/feedback queries in line with AAP principles. UNICEF has initiated post-distribution monitoring of this intervention. UNICEF provided ad hoc in-kind support to complement the efforts of local authorities, including blankets and bedding items for children and families, folding beds, and carrier bags for mothers. Nearly all refugee children (31,553) who fled to Armenia in September and those who were escorted through the Lachin corridor between December 2022 and June 2023 have received cash-support from the Government. This is the result of efforts by MLSA with continuous UNICEF's advocacy and support over the last few years on strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system, including through inter-agency cash coordination efforts. Within this consolidated partnership, UNICEF continues to support MLSA for the in-depth emergency multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) of refugee children and families to inform mid- and long-term planning for their social needs. The MSNA data collection phase has been completed, the needs of 717 refugee families have been assessed, while 39 urgent cases have been referred to MLSA/ Unified Social Service (USS). Preliminary findings on priority indicators were socialized with the Government and partners. Data cleaning and further processing is ongoing in collaboration with the World Bank and WFP. The tool has been digitized by Nork Technological Center as part of the social protection information management systems and discussions are ongoing with MLSA for its further use by the Unified Social Service for assessing the needs of other refugee families in need. UNICEF, in coordination with MLSA, simplified and revised the package of templates for providing cash and voucher assistance, including through Government-led programmes. Coordination efforts around voucher support have been intensified due to challenges of duplication and social cohesion.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP): UNICEF's approach to AAP focused on: (i) Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs), (ii) Information sharing and (iii) Participation. Several CFMs were established in collaboration with partners to regularly collect feedback and inform adjustments to the response. Dedicated feedback forms are used to collect feedback on supply distribution, cash assistance and service provision in all types of UNICEF-supported spaces. To ensure availability of diverse CFMs, suggestion boxes were developed and placed in all UNICEF-supported spaces

allowing beneficiaries to submit feedback. In addition, feedback and inquiries are being received and processed through social media channels and UNICEF's email. To date 76,514 people have been reached offline and online with messaging on preventive behaviours, including immunization, nutrition and MHPSS, and access to services, and 28,058 were reached with information on available feedback mechanisms, shared their concerns, feedback, and made inquiries through established mechanisms.

External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF issued a human-interest story, sharing the experience of displacement of three families as they fled to Armenia, highlighting their needs and their determination to rebuild their lives in Armenia.



[Evelina's story](#)

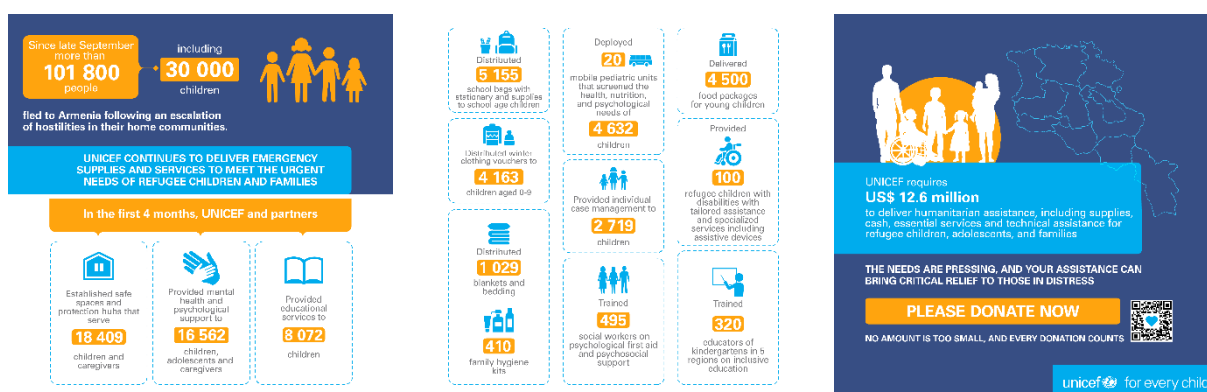


[Armine's family](#)



[Gurgen's family](#)

The office released [an infographic](#) on the main directions and results of humanitarian response.



Through digital channels, UNICEF highlighted the psychosocial support for [refugee parents](#) and [refugee children](#), and shared a new [therapeutic story - 'Canary'](#) developed by psychologists for young children. UNICEF also communicated around the [capacity building of youth workers](#), emphasizing the importance for youth workers to obtain relevant skills to address the diverse needs of adolescents and young people during emergencies.

At the end of March, two human interest stories were shared on the distribution of [clothing vouchers](#) and [pharmacy vouchers](#). Regular information was shared with refugee families around the distribution through various means to address concerns and explain processes.

clothing vouchers



pharmacy vouchers



During reporting period two press releases were disseminated to local media outlets, announcing the [US\\$1 million grant from Education Cannot Wait to support early childhood education](#) and the [donation from Armenian State Symphony Orchestra to expand support to refugee children with disabilities](#).

Next SitRep: 14 June 2024

Who to contact for further information:

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Annex A: Programme Results (October 2023 –31 March 2024)

Sector	UNICEF Targets	Total Results				Progress Against Targets (%)	Change from last HPM Table	
		# of female beneficiaries	# of male beneficiaries	Total Results				
Indicator								
Health								
H3_# children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)	15,000	3,023	3,171	6,194	41.3%	1,506	▲	
Nutrition								
NUT1_# of children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms.	8,000	5,161	142	5,303	66.3%	426	▲	
Child Protection								
CP1_# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	25,000	15,546	8,734	24,820	99.3%	3,311	▲	
CP4_# people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs	45,000	12,061	9,358	21,419	47.6%	769	▲	
CP6_# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	15,000	8,579	6,890	15,469	103.1% ¹²	406	▲	
CP7_# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	80,000	31,040	20,782	51,822	64.8%	406	▲	
Education								
EDU1_# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes	25,000	5,446	4,749	10,195	40.8%	2,123	▲	
EDU2_# of children receiving learning materials	8,000	3,300	2,504	5,804	72.6%	649	▲	
Social Protection								
SP1_# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	5,000	n/a	n/a	8,479	169.6% ¹³	1,852	▲	
SP2_# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance	30,000	n/a	n/a	31,553	105.2% ¹⁴	0	=	
SBC								

¹² The high percentage increase is due to an acceleration in messaging and awareness raising activities completed by partners as part of the humanitarian response.

¹³ The caseload in the target age group revealed to be higher than originally planned due to updates in the national registration system.

¹⁴ The additional number of children reached includes refugee children who were escorted through the Lachin corridor between December 2022 and June 2023.

SBC1_# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)	80,000	n/a	n/a	76,514	95.6% ¹⁵	4,316	▲
SBC3_# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	40,000	n/a	n/a	28,058	70.1%	118	▲

Annex B: Funding status by sectors by 31 March 2024¹⁶

Sector	Funds required	Funds received (2023-2024)	Funding Gap %
	A	B	F
Health and Nutrition	\$1,630,000	\$845,251	48%
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$750,000	\$265,673	65%
Child Protection	\$2,500,000	\$2,403,738	4%
Education	\$3,000,000	\$1,812,591	40%
Social Protection (Humanitarian Cash Transfers, Vouchers)	\$4,200,000	\$2,190,348	48%
Adolescent Development and participation (ADAP)	\$300,000	\$298,386	1%
Cross Cutting Areas (Gender, Disability and AAP)	\$250,000	\$87,405	65%
Newly received and not yet distributed		\$450,000	
Total	\$12,630,000	\$8,353,391	34%

¹⁵ The high percentage increase is due to an acceleration in messaging and awareness raising activities completed by partners as part of the humanitarian response.

¹⁶ UNICEF Armenia's HAC Appeal issued in October 2023 covers the funding requirements for the period of October 2023-March 2024. Currently the funding requirements and the targets of the Humanitarian Performance Indicators are being revised given the necessity to ensure continuity of services and address the needs of a larger number of population in need until the end of 2024.