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TURKEY CO

Humanitarian Situation Report #24

1-30 SEPTEMBER 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The 2018-2019 school year began in September with nearly 616,000 Syrian and other refugee children registered. UNICEF is working closely with the government and 3RP partners on a Back to School campaign to increase enrolment and ensure access to education.
- The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme for refugee children entered its 2nd year, targeting 450,000 children by July 2019. Nearly 341,500 refugee children received a CCTE payment in September.
- Over 18,200 refugee and migrant men, women and children accessed child protection services across a network of over 60 UNICEF-supported spaces in camps and host communities.
- More than 2,500 Syrian and Turkish youth benefitted from social cohesion activities ranging from sports, arts and crafts, circus activities, and peer-to-peer discussions.
- UNICEF Turkey is 69% funded under the 2018 3RP appeal, with \$157.2 million available (including carry-over from the previous year). However, US \$6.8 million in funding is urgently required in education, child protection and adolescent/youth engagement.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Turkish and refugee children across the country returned to school on 17 September for the 2018/2019 academic year. Nearly 616,000 Syrian and other refugee children have registered for the new school year, and more are expected to enrol in the coming months.¹ However, due to the growing school-age refugee population in Turkey, the estimated number of children who remain out of school stands at 430,000.

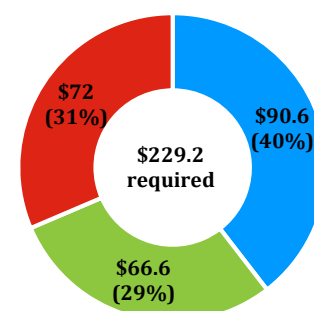
As of end September, Turkey remained home to nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including over 1.7 million children – the largest refugee population in the world. Nearly 3.6 million Syrians – of whom 1.6 million are children – live in Turkey alongside more than 360,000 nationals primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom almost 120,000 are children.²

September 2018

1,711,766
children affected out of
3,945,981
people affected

UNICEF 2018 Appeal
US \$229.2 million

Funding Status in millions of USD



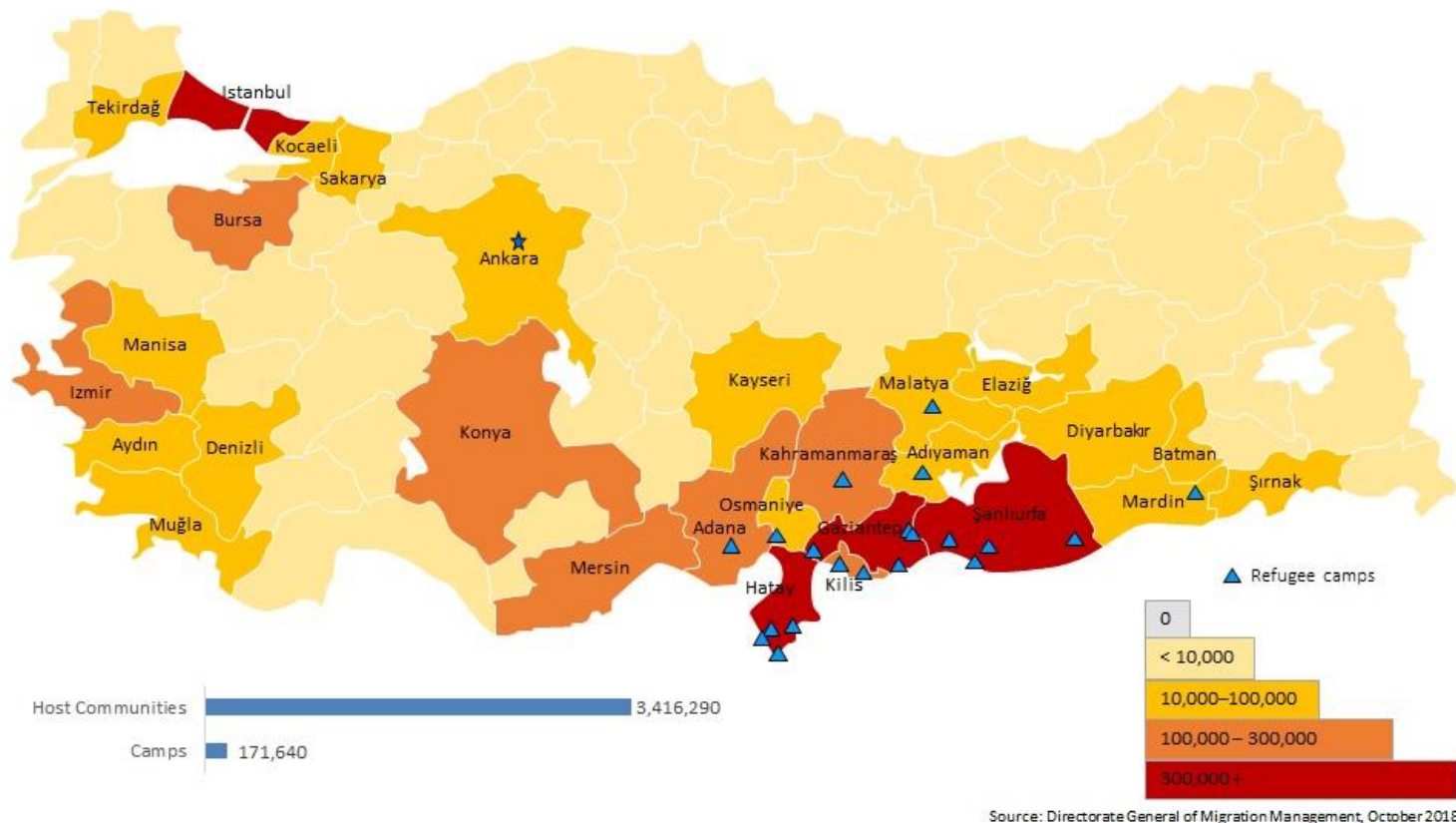
■ Funds received ■ Carry-forward amount ■ Gap

¹ Ministry of National Education, October 2018.

² Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), August 2018.

In addition, Turkey continues to serve as a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move, many of them seeking greater economic or political opportunities. Nearly 4,000 people made the journey from Turkey to Greece by sea in September – the highest number reported so far in 2018. Another 5,229 people were rescued or intercepted by Turkish authorities at sea and on land, including those who have begun using a new land route through the northern Greek province of Evros.³ In addition, seven rounds of re-admissions from Greece to Turkey took place under the EU-Turkey Statement for 76 people; the total number of returns since March 2016 stands at 1,763.⁴

Syrian refugee population in Turkey (by province)



Estimated Affected Population: 3,903,942⁵

	Registered Syrians		Registered non-Syrians		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Affected Population	1,946,384	1,631,368	231,569	136,660	3,945,981
Children Affected (Under 18)	830,038	762,061	63,771	55,895	1,711,766
Children Under Five	287,351	268,089	15,718	14,903	586,061
Children Enrolled in Formal Education ⁶	565,907		50,082		615,989
Children Out-of-School (est.) ⁷	N/A		N/A		430,000+

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response and remains the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups. In 2018, the United Nations Country Team continues to support national efforts to respond to the Syria Crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), as well as those related to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe. Overall leadership of the inter-agency response continues through

³ UNHCR Mediterranean Situation Online Portal, September 2018; Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, August 2018.

⁴ EU DG for Migration and Home Affairs, October 2018. The total includes three previously unreported returns in August 2018.

⁵ DGMM, August 2018. These figures include only registered Syrians and non-Syrians.

⁶ Ministry of National Education (MoNE), August 2018. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.

⁷ UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, August 2018.

the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force. UNICEF actively participates in all relevant working groups (WG), co-leading the Education WG, the Education and Child Protection Sub-WGs, and the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and through its close partnership with the Turkish government. Under the frameworks of the 3RP and the "No Lost Generation" Initiative, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas – Education, Child Protection, Adolescents and Youth, Health and Basic Needs – to reach refugee children in camps and host communities, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. UNICEF also provides targeted protection and basic needs support to vulnerable children and families on the move toward Europe.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. In light of the restricted operational space for NGOs on the ground, UNICEF continues to explore opportunities with new partners, such as local municipalities and social assistance foundations, to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable children and their families.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policies (MoFLSS) and other partners to strengthen existing national child protection systems to expand the coverage and quality of services across the continuum of care.

In September, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children reached 1,766 girls and boys in 15 provinces – bringing the total number of children reached to date to nearly 46,000. Since the launch of the CCTE in June 2017, 40% of assessed children had protection risks related to schooling, 30% were engaged in child labour, 8% had psychosocial concerns and 2.5% were victims (or at high risk) of child marriage. These children have been referred to relevant institutions and services for specialized support.

To further strengthen and harmonize the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) services to refugee children, during the month of September, UNICEF trained 25 technical staff from NGOs and municipalities on the Child Resilience Programme, which is designed to increase children's emotional well-being through structured and supervised sessions. In addition, UNICEF trained 33 master trainers from the MoFLSS on PSS services in emergency settings, who will in turn train 500 MoFLSS technical staff from all 81 provinces in 2018.

Education

In close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other partners, UNICEF uses a multi-pronged strategy to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee and migrant children in Turkey – with a focus on reaching the estimated 430,000 who remain out-of-school.

In September, UNICEF focused on preparing children, teachers and schools for the start of the 2018/2019 school year. School bags and stationery kits were procured and will be distributed to 800,000 refugee and vulnerable Turkish children in October and November. In addition, UNICEF and the MoNE continued to collaborate on the School- and Classroom-Based Assessment initiative, which equips teachers with the tools and knowledge to more effectively assess student learning. In September, a five-day training was held in Istanbul for 181 teachers from across the country and included sessions on physical education, classroom teaching, counseling, math, science, and visual arts.

In non-formal education, UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports expanded their Turkish Language Programme to nine new provinces⁸, reaching 24 provinces to date. Over 100 Syrian and Turkish youth volunteers were trained and conducted a non-formal education outreach campaign to increase awareness about the opportunities available to refugee children in the nine provinces, reaching more than 8,600 Syrian refugee children. Among those, around 3,000 children were identified as out of school and referred to relevant educational opportunities.

⁸ Denizli, Aydın, Sakarya, Kocaeli, Konya, Kayseri, Malatya, Diyarbakır, and Şırnak.

UNICEF and MoNE also expanded the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) – designed to help out-of-school refugee children develop the knowledge and skills they need to enroll in the formal Turkish education system – to six new provinces.⁹ A two-day outreach training for 110 Turkish and Syrian volunteer teachers was implemented on 27-28 September; these teachers will then conduct an outreach campaign across seven provinces in October.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

Under the framework of the “No Lost Generation” strategy, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), the MoFLSS and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education.

In September, UNICEF worked with the MoYS and MoFLSS to provide social cohesion trainings and activities to more than 2,500 Syrian and Turkish youth – ranging from sports, arts and crafts, circus activities, and peer-to-peer discussions.¹⁰ UNICEF also facilitated a three-day meeting in Gaziantep for 80 participants from partner organizations including the Southeast Anatolia GAP Administration, the MoYS, the MoNE and Aralık University. The meeting focused on lessons learned and best practices to inform and improve future programming.

Social Protection

In collaboration with the MoFLSS, as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen and expand existing social protection systems for vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children in Turkey.

In September, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education for refugee children began its second year of implementation, with the aim to reach 450,000 refugee children by July 2019. Nearly 341,500 refugee children benefitted from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) payment in September, a 9% increase over the previous payment in July.¹¹ UNICEF also provided children with a 100 Turkish Lira “Back to School” top-up payment to help meet additional expenses at the start of the school year. For the first time, beneficiaries of the September payment included 400 children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme. The next CCTE payment will be made in November 2018.

Meanwhile, as part of UNICEF’s programme on the elimination of child labour, which aims to strengthen the capacity of local communities and the public and private sectors to identify and respond to child labour cases, UNICEF and the MoNE trained 80 teachers and guidance counsellors on Child Rights and Business Principles in September. To date, approximately 500 MoNE staff have been trained since January 2018.

Basic Needs

UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide core relief items and one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. In September, UNICEF signed agreements with two partners to implement the 2018/2019 cash-based winter assistance programme, which aims to reach 10,000 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households in southeast Turkey. Meanwhile, together with NGO partner the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), UNICEF distributed 2,855 family hygiene kits and 332 baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Muğla, Kayseri, Gaziantep, Edirne and Aydin, benefitting almost 8,900 children.

Media and External Communications

In September, UNICEF and ECHO [announced](#) the second year of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme for Syrian and other refugees in Turkey, alongside a social media campaign using the hashtag #KEEPON with the aim to encourage parents to send their children to school and change their future through education. The #KEEPON campaign has reached six million people by end September and engaged 154,000. UNICEF also published a [human interest story](#) covering the work done by the outreach teams of UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM.

⁹ İzmir, Bursa, Mersin, Kilis, Adana, and Kayseri.

¹⁰ 1,108 girls and women, 961 boys and men.

¹¹ The cumulative number of CCTE beneficiaries now stands at 376,426 children (188,559 girls and 187,767 boys).

In addition, UNICEF joined an online campaign to raise awareness about a global UNICEF report entitled [An Everyday Lesson: #ENDviolence in Schools](#) with social media [posts](#) reaching 158,000 people and engaged 5,000. UNICEF also participated in amplifying the voice of the [Generation Unlimited](#) partnership that was announced on September 24th at the UNGA through [social media posts](#) with hashtag #genunlimited.

Funding

Thanks to generous contributions from multiple donors, UNICEF Turkey is 69% funded under the 2018 3RP appeal – however, US \$6.8 million in funding is urgently required in education, child protection and Adolescent Development And Participation (ADAP).

In Education, US \$4 million is needed to establish additional classrooms for formal education and continue non-formal education for 80,000 out-of-school children (including Turkish language classes); and expand early childhood education in host communities for 10,000 young children.

In Child Protection and ADAP, US \$2.8 million is needed to support the provision of CP services for 40,000 children, with a focus on the early identification and referral of those at-risk, as well as the expansion of preventative services for extremely vulnerable children (such as unaccompanied and/or separated minors, refugee children with disabilities, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, etc.). Social cohesion programming will also be supported via partnerships with line ministries in over 20 provinces, benefitting 20,000 children.

Funding Requirements as of 10 October 2018 (as defined in the 2018 3RP for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap ¹²	
		Received ¹³	Carry-forward	\$	%
Syria Crisis (3RP)					
Education	\$194,370,000	\$62,710,089	\$58,585,456	\$73,074,455	38%
Child Protection	\$30,850,000	\$25,517,461	\$4,510,889	\$821,650	3%
Basic Needs	\$3,000,000	\$1,822,840	\$3,257,700	-	0%
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	\$551,578	\$275,422	\$173,000	17%
Total	\$229,220,000	\$90,601,967	\$66,629,467	\$71,988,565	31%
Re-phased to 2019 ¹⁴			\$75,803,170		

Next SitRep: 20/11/2018

UNICEF Turkey: <http://www.unicef.org.tr>

UNICEF Syria Crisis: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

UNICEF Syria and Syrian Refugees Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

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¹² The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements as there is a surplus under Basic Needs, which includes Social Protection interventions related to the Syria response.

¹³ Funding available in 2018 has decreased following a recent re-phasing exercise for 2019.

¹⁴ This amount refers to funds received in 2018, but earmarked for use in 2019.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

SYRIA CRISIS	Sector Target	Sector Results*	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results*	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2018 Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)					
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	12,645	50,000	10,497 ¹	3,527
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12)	650,000	615,989	650,000	615,989 ²	5,711
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	9,667	23,000	7,111 ³	985
# of teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	13,000	12,994 ⁴	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	N/A	146,200	0 ⁵	0
# of refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	376,326	325,000	376,326 ⁶	8,236
CHILD PROTECTION (2018 Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of individuals (women/men, girls/boys) accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	400,738	150,000	193,866 ¹	18,249
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	65,654	80,000	63,793 ²	5,183
# of children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	48,478	77,000	30,680 ³	7,047
# of children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	28,133	20,000	23,940 ⁴	4,402
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes	220,850	77,157	200,000	68,397 ¹	2,534
BASIC NEEDS (2018 Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)					
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	2,130,650	372,698	60,000	54,614	0
HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	1,184	1,400	0 ¹	0
# of Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	130,000	0 ²	0
FOOTNOTES					
* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-September 2018).					
EDUCATION 1: 5,103 girls and 5,394 boys. This result includes community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries only. The formal ECE statistics are not yet included in this table as the activities under formal ECE will be implemented and reported in Q4 2018.					
EDUCATION 2: 303,673 girls and 312,316 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2018-2019 school year, and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up.					
EDUCATION 3: 480 girls and 505 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 7,111 (3,487 girls and 3,624 boys). With the launch of the Accelerated Learning Programme in May (along with the transportation support for OOSC in rural areas), UNICEF expects to meet its target by end year.					
EDUCATION 4: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in September is 12,838 (6,825 women, 6,013 men).					
EDUCATION 5: With the signing of the RWP in April, UNICEF and MoNE have commenced planning for this intervention; the first round of trainings is expected to take place during Q4 2018.					
EDUCATION 6: 188,559 girls and 187,767 boys. Overachievement is due to a larger than anticipated increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education; UNICEF and the Government of Turkey are in discussions to revise the planned CTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.					
CHILD PROTECTION 1: 9,142 girls/women and 9,105 boys/men. Overachievement is due to larger than expected caseload in 2018.					
CHILD PROTECTION 2: Sex disaggregation not available this month.					
CHILD PROTECTION 3: Sex disaggregation not available this month. Achievement has been constrained in 2018 due to overstretched partner capacity as well as a focus on strengthening the capacity of case management systems.					
CHILD PROTECTION 4: Sex disaggregation not available this month.					
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: 1,177 males, 1,357 females. Partners have begun moving to a new monitoring and reporting system which has created some delays in reporting beneficiaries reached; these issues are being addressed and results achieved are expected to increase in the coming months.					
HEALTH 1: UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.					
HEALTH 2: UNICEF provides support to national vaccination campaigns in partnership with the Ministry of Health; the next campaign is TBD.					