



@UNICEF Turkey/2018/Kadioglu

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018

# TURKEY CO

## 2018 Humanitarian Results

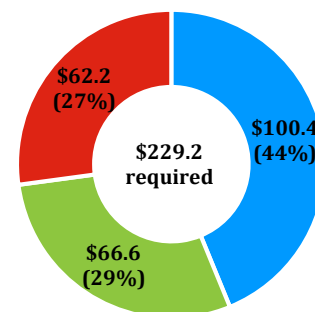
SITUATION IN NUMBERS

December 2018

**1,746,108**  
children affected out of  
**3,990,595**  
people affected

**UNICEF 2018 Appeal**  
**US \$229.2 million**

**Funding Status**  
*in millions of USD*



■ Funds received ■ Carry-forward amount ■ Gap

## Highlights

- By the end of 2018, more than 645,000 Syrian and other refugee children were enrolled in Turkish public schools and temporary education centres across the country – a five per cent increase over the previous school year. Over 47,000 young Syrian and Turkish children were enrolled in early childhood education.
- The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education for refugee children expanded significantly in 2018, from 188,500 children enrolled in January to nearly 411,000 in December.
- More than 280,000 vulnerable refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers accessed community-based protection services via a network of 74 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent friendly spaces and centres across the country. Of these, nearly 200,000 were children, and more than 90,000 participated in structured child protection or psychosocial support programmes.
- UNICEF provided non-food items and basic needs support to vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families, reaching more than 10,400 households with cash-based winter assistance in 2018 and distributing hygiene kits to over 57,000 children on the move.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2018, Turkey continued to host the largest registered refugee population in the world. By year-end, almost 4 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, of whom over 1.7 million were children.

The Syria refugee crisis remained the largest humanitarian situation in Turkey, though it remained relatively stable over the last year, with the demographic increase largely due to natural population growth. Over 3.6 million Syrians – including 1.6 million children – were under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom lived in host communities across the country.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 2018, six Temporary Accommodation Centres were closed or consolidated and more than 64,000 refugees were given the option of relocating to the remaining camps, or to host communities.

Turkey also continued to host a sizable non-Syrian refugee community. Almost 370,000 non-Syrians (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran) have sought asylum and international protection in Turkey, including some 120,000 children.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, Turkey continues to serve as a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move, many of them risking their lives – as well as the lives of their children – to seek protection or greater opportunities in Europe. While the EU-Turkey Statement, signed in 2016, has significantly reduced the flow of people into the EU, in 2018 nearly 32,500 refugees and migrants made the perilous journey by sea from Turkey to Greece and over 18,000 crossed by land – an average of 4,200 people per month. An estimated one third of those who crossed are believed to be children. Meanwhile, 336 men, women and children were returned to Turkey in 2018 under the framework of the Statement, bringing the total number of re-admissions to 1,821 since the Statement came into effect. Nearly 40 per cent of those returned were men from Syria, with the remaining coming from South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and West Africa.

After years of displacement, refugee families in Turkey remain highly vulnerable, particularly in the areas of education and child protection. Although two major Turkish social welfare programmes – the Emergency Social Safety Net and the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education – were extended to refugee families and have helped alleviate the situation, recent assessments found that nearly 12 per cent of Syrian refugees continue to live in extreme poverty, and 59 per cent in moderate poverty.<sup>3</sup> The contraction in the Turkish economy in 2018 and associated inflation placed additional burdens in the struggle to provide for their families.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains challenging. It is estimated that some 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school and face difficulties such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles, and dropout at the secondary school level. Refugee and migrant children – particularly those out of school – are also acutely susceptible to numerous protection risks, including isolation, discrimination, and various forms of exploitation. Moreover, years of conflict and displacement continue to have a significant impact on their psycho-social well-being which, if not addressed, can have a lasting negative impact on their development. And as many vulnerable families struggle to meet their basic needs, they are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms – such as engaging in child labour and child marriage – instead of sending their children to school.

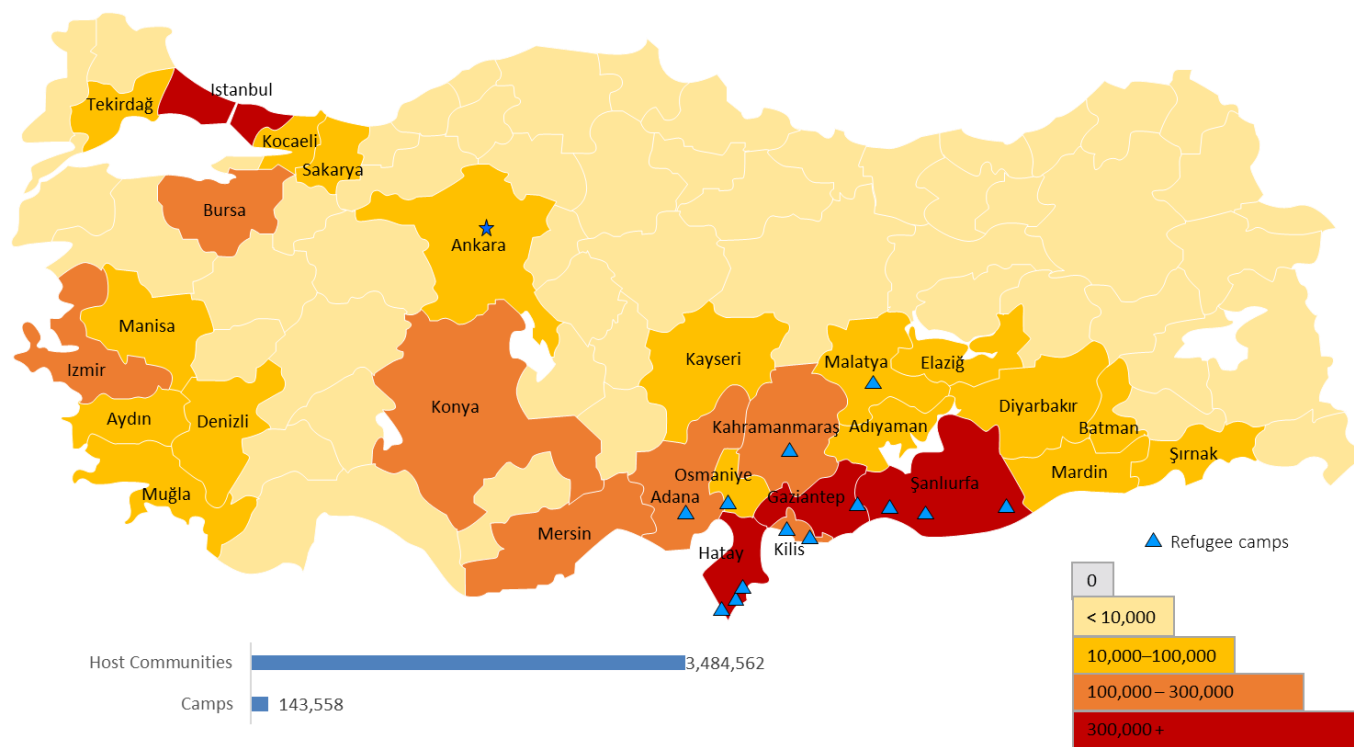
The Government of Turkey continues to lead the overall refugee response and shoulders most of the financial burden – more than US \$30 billion to date – generously providing support to refugees via public services. Nevertheless, despite the progress achieved to date, the immense scale of the refugee crisis continues to place enormous strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure. In 2019, the humanitarian situation in Turkey is expected to remain relatively stable, though the UN continues to maintain contingency plans for large-scale returns or influxes should the security condition inside northern Syria (particularly Idlib and Aleppo) deteriorate markedly. UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of these children, and helping to prevent a lost generation of Syrians.

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<sup>2</sup> All Syrian demographic data from UNHCR and the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), December 2018. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers is as of October 2018.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, World Food Programme, Turkish Red Crescent: Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Round 1, 2018.

### Syrian refugee population in Turkey (by province)



Source: Directorate General of Migration Management, January 2019

Estimated Affected Population: 3,990,595 <sup>4</sup>					
	Registered Syrian refugees		Registered non-Syrian refugees <sup>5</sup>		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Affected Population	1,965,521	1,656,845	231,569	136,660	3,990,595
Children Affected (Under 18)	851,256	775,186	63,771	55,895	1,746,108
Children Under Five	304,035	284,075	15,718	14,903	618,731
Children Enrolled in Formal Education <sup>6</sup>	590,114		55,026		645,140
Children Out-of-School (est.) <sup>7</sup>	N/A		N/A		400,000

### 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 continued 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 strategic leadership of the inter-agency response continues through the Syria Response Group, with technical coordination taking place through the Syria Task Force.

In addition, UNICEF actively participated in all relevant sector 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. UNICEF is also a member of the newly-established Durable Solutions Working Group and Working Group on Contingency Planning. In Child Protection, UNICEF and partners worked throughout 2018 to harmonize case management processes across Turkey for children with protection needs. Given the growing caseload of refugee children who require complex case management,

<sup>4</sup> Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), December 2018. These figures include only *registered* Syrians and non-Syrians.

<sup>5</sup> November data has not been released by DGMM; figures are as of October 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of National Education (MoNE), December 2018. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, as of December 2018.

the CP Sub-WG will focus on strengthening case management procedures in 2019. UNICEF also actively participated in the review and development of an inter-agency contingency plan for a potential influx of up to 900,000 refugees into Turkey, should hostilities escalate in northern Syria (particularly Idlib and Aleppo).

## 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.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remained a top priority in 2018, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with new partners – particularly local municipalities and foundations – to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable and most difficult to reach children and their families.

As part of this strategy, in 2018 UNICEF renewed its partnership with the Kilis Municipality to strengthen collaboration and coordination at the local level and expand essential multi-sectoral services to refugee children – with a focus on child protection, education, and adolescent development and participation. The province of Kilis hosts the most refugees per capita of any province in Turkey, with refugees making up approximately 51 per cent of the total population. For 2019, the expansion of this local multi-sectoral programming model is planned for other provinces where UNICEF partners with local authorities on targeted interventions (like child marriage and child labour), such as Gaziantep and Adana.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Child Protection

In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Turkey and other partners to improve the coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care. More than 280,000 vulnerable refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers – including nearly 200,000 children – accessed protection services across a network of 74 UNICEF-supported child and adolescent friendly spaces and centres.

Together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)<sup>8</sup>, UNICEF strengthened the national child protection system by enhancing existing service models while developing new ones to address ongoing gaps in coverage. These included: self-inspection systems for child care homes; new psychosocial support care programmes for unaccompanied and/or separated children; and support to the temporary foster care system. Moreover, the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugee children, implemented together with the MoFLSS and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS) benefitted over 53,000 children.

UNICEF also strengthened partnerships with government institutions to address key child rights issues facing refugee children in Turkey. Together with the Directorate-General for Migration Management (DGMM), UNICEF established five Child Friendly Spaces in removal centres, benefitting 3,000 refugee and migrant children. To supplement these partnerships, UNICEF provided child protection trainings to approximately 2,500 key staff working on child protection issues from the MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and the DGMM.

UNICEF and partners also redoubled efforts to combat and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), with a special focus on child marriage. Via NGO-supported Girls Safe Spaces, UNICEF reached over 8,000 refugee and Turkish girls and women with structured and community-supported activities designed to prevent and respond to GBV. Meanwhile, through a UNICEF-led UN joint programme to eliminate child marriage, UNICEF trained over 1,000 government staff (including of municipalities of Gaziantep and Kilis in the Southeast), religious and community leaders, caregivers, adolescents on how to better identify and respond to child marriage cases within their communities.

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<sup>8</sup> Formerly the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP).

Challenges remain such as the limited coverage and quality of child protection services across the continuum of care; weak regulatory frameworks for more effective and accountable case management practices and outcomes; and the limited number of civil society on the ground. UNICEF will continue to work in 2019 to accelerate the implementation of the child protection programme and focus primarily on strengthening the quality and coverage of government child protection systems and outreach capacity; strengthening linkages with social protection; and building the institutional capacity of government authorities through care reforms.

## Education

In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners using a coordinated approach to increase access, expand coverage, improve quality, and support retention of refugee children, as well as vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis. As a result, more than 640,000 refugee children were enrolled in formal education in December – a five per cent increase from the last school year. Eighty per cent of these learners go to Turkish public schools, in line with the government's policy to encourage the integration of refugee children into the national education system.

In 2018, UNICEF focused on expanding early childhood education (ECE) for refugee and Turkish children. By December, around 48,000 children were enrolled in school, community and home-based ECE activities across Turkey – a 20 per cent increase in enrolment over 2017.<sup>9</sup> The provision of ECE has demonstrated positive and lasting psychosocial effects on children building a strong foundation for academic learning – a recent assessment to measure the effect of UNICEF's ECE Summer School programme concluded that 10 weeks of ECE significantly improved children's skills and cognitive development. Moreover, younger children learn foreign languages easily and early exposure to different socio-cultural environments facilitates social cohesion and builds resilience.

In formal education, UNICEF implemented a wide array of activities, with emphasis on ensuring refugee children – particularly the 548,000 Syrian students attending Turkish public schools – are equipped with the tools and skills needed to thrive in the classroom. As part of a defined strategy to mitigate non-attendance and drop-out at the upper-secondary level, UNICEF and the MoNE implemented the School Orientation Programme for all 9<sup>th</sup> grade students, including refugees. The programme will continue nationwide in 2019.

To reduce school costs and promote social cohesion, UNICEF distributed 800,000 school bags and stationery kits to Syrian and vulnerable Turkish students across the country. In addition, UNICEF continued supporting 13,000 Syrian volunteer education personnel with monthly financial incentives while simultaneously working with the MoNE to facilitate their transition into the national education system in diverse educational support roles.

Several programmes were developed or expanded to improve the quality of education, including training of 154,500 Turkish teachers on inclusive education, implementation of a remedial education programme for 87,000 children, development of educational guidebooks and formative assessment modules, and specific programmes to support children with disabilities.

The natural growth of the school-age refugee population has resulted in an increase in the number of out-of-school children (OOSC) and adolescents from approximately 350,000 in January to 400,000 by end year. This group remains the hardest to reach requiring targeted multi-sectoral interventions. In partnership with the MoNE and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), UNICEF conducted regular outreach campaigns in host communities nationwide to raise awareness among refugee families on available educational opportunities – reaching almost 32,000 children, including 10,500 OOSC who were referred directly to MoNE for enrolment into formal education.

UNICEF and partners also supported the expansion of non-formal education programmes for OOSC, focusing on basic numeracy and literacy, accelerated learning and Turkish language skills, reaching more than 11,000 children. In June 2018, UNICEF and the MoNE launched the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), designed to support OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire the basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency. By December, more than 5,600 children were enrolled in the ALP in 12 provinces.

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<sup>9</sup> Please note that the corresponding indicator in the HPM on pg. 9 counts only community and home-based ECE.

## Adolescent Development and Participation

Under the framework of the “No Lost Generation” strategy, in 2018 UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and NGO partners to expand opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education for Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth.

Working closely with the MoYS, the Southeast Anatolia (GAP) Administration and the Development Foundation of Turkey, UNICEF expanded the network of dedicated youth leaders and volunteers to 26 provinces. More than 98,500 Syrian and Turkish children in host communities were reached with social cohesion and empowerment activities, including the development and implementation of youth-led social action projects, peer-to-peer sessions, community events, etc.

To commemorate World Children’s Day, UNICEF, together with the MoFLSS, organized the annual Children’s Forum with the active participation of over 250 Syrian and Turkish adolescents from all 81 provinces of Turkey, who chose “Combat Against Child Labour” as this year’s theme. A new Volunteerism Training Kit was also developed, in consultation with young people, which will support partners to better mobilize adolescent and youth networks and engage them on key issues of interest such as child rights, conflict resolution, and volunteerism.

UNICEF also supported the MoYS to improve their capacity to meet the needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. A new training package was developed and delivered to 140 key MoYS staff on issues such as child rights, adolescent participation, child protection and education. These staff then became local focal points for UNICEF’s social cohesion programme in 25 provinces and supported the provision of psycho-social support (PSS) and Turkish language courses to adolescents and youth.

The expansion of the Adolescents and Youth programme over the past two years faced some challenges, primarily related to data collection and reporting as well as reaching the most vulnerable adolescents – such as those engaged in labour. Additionally, adolescents and youth who participated in ministry-implemented programmes but do not have a registered national identification card, were not included in ministry reports. However, UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these gaps. Discussions are also underway to strengthen the links between peer-to-peer trainings and social cohesion activities undertaken in host communities.

## Social Protection

In collaboration with the MoFLSS, municipalities, civil society and the private sector, in 2018 UNICEF continued to strengthen existing systems to ensure vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish children have increased access to social protection services.

The CCTE for refugee children, implemented jointly by the MoFLSS, MoNE, TRCS and UNICEF to improve school attendance and reduce drop-out, expanded significantly in 2018. The number of children enrolled in the programme grew from 188,500 in January to nearly 411,000 in December. Approximately 400 refugee children attending the UNICEF-MoNE Accelerated Learning Programme also began receiving CCTE payments in late 2018, enhancing the programme’s equity focus. Over 80 per cent of CCTE beneficiaries also benefit from the Emergency Social Safety Net, demonstrating the complementarity between the two programmes.

UNICEF also expanded its child labour prevention programme in Turkey, focusing on national capacity development, targeted social service delivery and evidence generation. In partnership with the International Labour Organization, UNICEF developed a toolkit for identifying and preventing child labour cases, which will be disseminated in 2019 among humanitarian and developmental stakeholders. In addition, UNICEF provided trainings on child rights and child labour to more than 1,500 labour inspectors, police officers, MoNE staff, and municipal and social services staff, as well as 1,500 members of the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen, Turkey’s largest small/medium enterprises association.

Through NGO partners, UNICEF also reached nearly 6,000 children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour and identified over 2,000 with protection needs, who were referred to external services for specialized support. In addition, child labour-focused PSS was provided to nearly 250 working children in five community centres in four provinces. A UNICEF-supported “My House” Child Support Centre was also opened in partnership with the Izmit Municipality (Kocaeli Province) in April

2018. Almost 400 Turkish and refugee children working on the street were identified and assessed by mobile teams connected to the centre.

Contributing to data/evidence on child labour in Turkey, UNICEF and NGO partners produced two reports on the role of agricultural intermediaries and wage payment systems on child labour in seasonal agricultural work, as well as two rapid assessments of child labour in the shoemaking and furniture industries. These reports will guide provincial and sectoral strategies to address child labour in 2019.

### Basic Needs

In 2018, UNICEF and partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish families. With the expansion of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees in Turkey, which provides regular cash assistance to vulnerable households to help them meet their basic needs, UNICEF's winter support programme largely targets Syrian families who are not yet enrolled in the ESSN, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable Turkish and non-Turkish families.

During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners provided almost 10,400 households in the provinces of Batman, Hatay and Mardin with unconditional cash support, benefitting an estimated 54,600 people including 26,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were conducted to gauge recipients' satisfaction and evaluate the impact of the assistance, with results analysed carefully and used to inform and improve winter programming. For the ongoing 2018-2019 winter programme, UNICEF reached over 900 households in the province of Hatay in December, benefitting an estimated 5,500 people, including 2,742 children. To respond to the unique needs of people on the move, UNICEF distributed a total of more than 24,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable children and families on the move, benefitting an estimated 57,300 children.

### Health

In 2018, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the World Health Organization and other partners on the refugee health response in Turkey. Following the UNICEF-supported nationwide vaccination campaign that took place in 2017 – where over 413,000 refugee children from all 81 provinces were screened, given missing doses and registered into the national Health Information System – this year, the MoH, UNICEF and partners focused on ensuring coverage via routine immunization and filling remaining gaps in refugee children's vaccination status. Final results for 2018 will be released in February 2019.

In February 2018, UNICEF and the World Food Programme organized a two-day technical workshop to provide Turkish humanitarian workers and health centre staff with basic skills to identify and report on malnutrition cases among refugees – with a focus on nutritional surveillance techniques and concepts, anthropometrics and key food security indicators. Additional workshops are scheduled in 2019. UNICEF also supported the MoH's "National Breastfeeding Week" campaign to improve public awareness on the importance of breastfeeding. 180 staff from provincial health directorates across the country received a training on the impact of breastfeeding on child health and nutrition; similar trainings for Syrian health care providers are currently being planned for 2019.

### Media and External Communications

UNICEF continued to mobilize traditional and digital media throughout 2018 to raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey. UNICEF acknowledged the generous support of the donor community via a series of high-level events and field visits inside and outside Turkey. To highlight the CTE Programme for refugee children, a photography exhibition entitled "[Education Our Future](#)" was held at the Brussel International Airport, followed by an [international media field visit](#) with the EU Delegation to Turkey. In addition, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and actress Tuba Büyüküstün spent "[One Day in A Museum](#)" in Ankara to draw attention to the results achieved under the EU-MADAD Programme.

UNICEF also raised public awareness on the needs of vulnerable children through field and online activities. As part of a number of events taking place around [World Children's Day](#), UNICEF rolled-out a national advocacy campaign that included a Turkish adaptation of "[Go Blue](#)" [signature video](#), [an online petition](#), and [turning Iconic buildings blue in four major cities](#). UNICEF also supported the [Day of the Girl Child](#), co-organizing the 4th International Day of the Girl Child Conference with the theme "Empowered Girls, Empowered Future: Empowerment of Girls through Science, Arts and Sports".

In 2018, UNICEF Turkey reached 1.2 billion people via traditional media outlets and compared to the previous year the Country Office's social media followers grew by 9 per cent on Facebook, 47 per cent on Instagram and 8 per cent on Twitter, and visits to UNICEF's website UNICEF's website saw 141K new visitors.

## Funding

Funding Requirements as of 21 January 2019 (as defined in the 2018 3RP for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap <sup>10</sup>	
		Received	Carry-forward	\$	%
<b>Syria Crisis (3RP)</b>					
Education	\$194,370,000	\$71,321,844	\$58,585,456	\$64,462,700	33%
Child Protection	\$30,850,000	\$23,953,353	\$4,510,889	\$2,385,757	8%
Basic Needs	\$3,000,000	\$5,160,737	\$3,257,700	\$0	0%
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	\$4,437	\$275,422	\$720,140	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$229,220,000</b>	<b>\$100,440,371</b>	<b>\$66,629,467</b>	<b>\$62,150,160</b>	<b>27%</b>
Re-phased to 2019 <sup>11</sup>			\$116,544,665		

## Next SitRep: 20/02/2019

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

UNICEF Syria Crisis: [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis\\_68134.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/syriancrisis_68134.html)

UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefmena](http://www.facebook.com/unicefmena)

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

## Whom to contact for further information:

Philippe Duamelle  
Representative  
UNICEF Turkey  
Tel: +90 454 1000  
E-mail: [ankara@unicef.org](mailto:ankara@unicef.org)

Neeraj Malhotra  
Monitoring & Reporting Specialist  
UNICEF Turkey  
Tel: +90 454 1000  
Email: [dmarkovic@unicef.org](mailto:dmarkovic@unicef.org)

<sup>10</sup> The funding gap and funds available do not equal the total HAC requirements as there is a surplus under Basic Needs, due to the inclusion of Social Protection interventions related to the Syria response.

<sup>11</sup> This amount refers to funds received in late 2018, but earmarked for use in 2019.



## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

SYRIA CRISIS	Sector Target	Sector Results*	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results*	Change since last report
<b>EDUCATION</b> (2018 Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)					
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	51,200	17,354	50,000	47,915 <sup>1</sup>	31,857
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12)	650,000	645,140	650,000	645,140 <sup>2</sup>	-6,702
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	15,515	23,000	12,045 <sup>3</sup>	474
# of teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	13,000	12,994 <sup>4</sup>	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620	154,451	146,200	154,451 <sup>5</sup>	0
# of refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	410,740	325,000	410,740 <sup>6</sup>	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b> (2018 Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of individuals (women/men, girls/boys) accessing protection services in camps and host communities	862,580	572,690	150,000	280,115 <sup>1</sup>	23,781
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	122,000	120,584	80,000	90,891 <sup>2</sup>	20,782
# of children with protection needs identified and assessed	168,400	88,282	77,000	65,226 <sup>3</sup>	10,015
# of children who are referred to specialized services	49,000	53,552	20,000	47,276 <sup>4</sup>	1,932
<b>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH</b> (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	87,061	200,000	98,576 <sup>1</sup>	12,385
<b>BASIC NEEDS</b> (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	8,112	60,000	8,112 <sup>1</sup>	5,484
<b>HEALTH</b> (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 <sup>1</sup>	0
# of Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	130,000	59,487 <sup>2</sup>	59,487
<b>FOOTNOTES</b>					
* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-December 2018).					
<b>EDUCATION 1:</b> 23,585 girls and 24,330 boys. This result includes school-, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries. Previously, the number of ECE children enrolled in formal education was not available, hence the large result in December when this information was obtained.					
<b>EDUCATION 2:</b> 317,761 girls and 327,379 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data for the 2018-2019 school year and includes pre-primary students 5 years and up. The decrease in enrolment is the result of a final review and cleaning of MoNE's registration data.					
<b>EDUCATION 3:</b> The total number of children enrolled in accredited NFE to date is 12,045 (5,726 girls and 6,319 boys). The underachievement in this indicator is due to the fact that the ALP started in mid-June 2018 (not January 2018 as originally planned) due to staff changes and programme revisions within MoNE.					
<b>EDUCATION 4:</b> 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in December is 12,608 (6,710 women, 5,898 men).					
<b>EDUCATION 5:</b> 70,121 women and 84,330 men. Overachievement is due to higher-than-planned cohort for training.					
<b>EDUCATION 6:</b> 205,736 girls and 205,004 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 CCE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 1:</b> 12,462 girls/women and 11,319 boys/men. Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 2:</b> Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. Overachievement is due to a much larger than expected caseload in 2018, as well as significant improvements in partner monitoring systems which enabled a more accurate tracking of beneficiary registration.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 3:</b> 4,687 girls and 5,328 boys.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 4:</b> Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. High achievement against this target is due to larger than expected case load at community-based centres across Turkey, as well as strengthened referral pathways.					
<b>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH 1:</b> Sex disaggregation is not available this month due to adjustment of the end of year results for 2018. Achievement has been constrained due to delayed implementation of activities.					
<b>BASIC NEEDS 1:</b> Results reported are for the current 2018/2019 winter programme, which is aligned with the 2018 3RP. Cumulative results from the 2017/2018 winter programme stands at 54,614 under the 2017 3RP.					
<b>HEALTH 1:</b> UNICEF remains in discussions with the Ministry of Health and WHO on the design and implementation of trainings; dates are TBD.					
<b>HEALTH 2:</b> UNICEF provides support to the national vaccination programme (EPI). The figure is reflecting only under one-year old refugee's children DPT <sub>3</sub> doses by 31 <sup>st</sup> of October 2018.					