Highlights

- In February, UNICEF supported the Turkish government’s efforts to prevent and address child marriage, with a focus on capacity building. Approximately 460 staff and service providers from the government, armed forces, women’s shelters and violence prevention centres were trained on how to better identify and respond to child marriage cases.

- UNICEF also focused on expanding access to non-formal education for out-of-school refugee children. Nearly 3,100 children registered for the Accelerated Learning Programme and more than 400 registered for Turkish language courses. Outreach campaigns also identified 10,500 children (40% of whom were out of school) and referred them to relevant education opportunities.

- UNICEF Turkey is 46% funded (as of 15 March 2019) under the 2019 3RP appeal (including carry-over from the previous year), with only US $2 million received in 2019. US $10 million is urgently required to fund essential interventions for vulnerable refugee children in education and child protection.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world. Over 4 million refugees and asylum-seekers are registered in Turkey, of whom nearly 1.7 million are children.¹

More than 3.6 million Syrians – including over 1.5 million children – are under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom live in host communities across the country. Turkey also hosts a sizable community of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers of almost 370,000 (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran), including some 120,000 children.²

In addition, Turkey remains a transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. In February, nearly 1,500 refugees and migrants made the perilous journey by sea from Turkey to Greece and over 800 crossed by land; an additional 2,500 people were rescued or apprehended at sea or on land by Turkish authorities.³ Of those who have successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 40 per cent are believed to be children. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement,

¹ The decrease in the number of refugees compared to last month is due to ongoing cleaning of registration rolls by the Government of Turkey.
² Source: The Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), February 2019. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers remains unchanged as of October 2018.
³ Source: UNHCR and the Turkish Coast Guard, February 2019.
28 people were re-admitted to Turkey in January and February; the total number of re-admissions stands at 1,835 since the Statement came into effect in 2016.

The Government of Turkey leads the overall refugee response and shoulders most of the financial burden – more than US $30 billion to date, according to latest government estimates. Despite the significant progress achieved since the crisis began, its immense scale and scope continues to place enormous strain on the country’s basic services and infrastructure.

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains particularly challenging. An estimated 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. 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. UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of vulnerable refugee and Turkish children affected by this crisis.

Syrian refugee population in Turkey by province

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**Estimated Affected Population: 4,007,934**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Registered Syrians</th>
<th>Registered non-Syrians</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Affected Population</strong></td>
<td>1,974,613</td>
<td>1,665,092</td>
<td>231,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children Affected (Under 18)</strong></td>
<td>815,294</td>
<td>749,779</td>
<td>63,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children Under Five</strong></td>
<td>255,516</td>
<td>238,543</td>
<td>15,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children Enrolled in Formal Education</strong></td>
<td>592,401</td>
<td>56,192</td>
<td>648,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children Out-of-School (est.)</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4 Source: Ministry of National Education (MoNE), February 2019. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.

5 UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, January 2019.
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. The United Nations Country Team supports 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.

UNICEF actively participates in all relevant coordination mechanisms and Working Groups, 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.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s work in Turkey is guided by the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and implemented in 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 across Turkey.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2019, with an increased focus on resilience to reflect and address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. UNICEF continues to explore opportunities for multi-sectoral programming with new partners – particularly local municipalities and foundations – to ensure continued access to the most vulnerable and underserved children and their families.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

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

In February, UNICEF worked with MoFLSS on the implementation of the government’s National Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Prevention of Early and Forced Marriage, with a focus on capacity building and training. Sixty-five MoFLSS staff were trained on key issues related to child marriage such as gender equality, gender-based violence, the causes and consequences of child marriage and case management. These staff will in turn train service providers working at provincial directorates of MoFLSS, social service centres, violence prevention centres and women’s shelters in all 81 provinces of Turkey. In addition, UNICEF trained approximately 300 directors of women’s shelters and violence prevention centres across the country on the same issues.

UNICEF also continued to support the Ministry of Justice and the Child Protection Centres Support Society (ÇOKMED) on strengthening child-friendly interview processes for vulnerable children in contact with the law. In February, UNICEF initiated a new training programme for Arabic-language translators who support judicial interviews of refugee children. Two trainings took place for 30 translators, covering topics such as juvenile justice, the ethics of working with children, and child-friendly approaches to communication and interviewing children. The initiative is being piloted in eleven cities with high concentrations of refugee children in the judicial system, with the aim to reach 150 translators by March 2019.

Finally, UNICEF organized a third technical workshop on Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR). The workshop focused on key principles, processes and best practices surrounding FTR of Syrian refugee children and provided a platform for identifying and addressing ongoing gaps in coverage.

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6 The first two workshops were held in October 2017 and July 2018.
Education

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to increase access and coverage to all forms of education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in Turkey, while also supporting the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

In February, UNICEF focused on expanding access to and improving the inclusivity of early childhood education (ECE). In partnership with the Yuregir Municipality, in Adana Province, six new Early Childhood Education (ECE) playrooms were established in community centres, which will benefit a total of 240 Syrian and Turkish children.

In addition, UNICEF and MoNE finalized a new assessment framework with the aim to improve the quality of ECE and primary education services for refugee and Turkish children with disabilities (CwD). A Training of Trainers was organized on how to use this framework, with the participation of 96 teachers from 12 provinces in which the new framework will be piloted. The training also covered subjects such as educational assessment best practices, inclusive education, and teaching techniques for children with disabilities. Following the training, these 96 teachers then trained more than 680 teachers.

UNICEF also focused on expanding access to non-formal educational opportunities for vulnerable and out-of-school refugee children. In February, more than 400 children, 85% of whom were out of school, registered for Turkish Language Courses offered by UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS). Nearly 5,200 children have benefitted from Turkish Language Courses since the programme launched in January 2018.

In addition, UNICEF and MoNE conducted education outreach campaigns in six provinces to raise awareness among refugee communities about the services available to them, and to identify and refer out-of-school children. Outreach teams identified 10,500 children (nearly 40 per cent of whom were out of school) and referred them to provincial directorates of MoNE and MoFLSS for additional follow-up, including registration to formal education or non-formal opportunities such as the Accelerated Learning Programme. By end February nearly 3,100 children had registered for the ALP in 12 provinces – more than 7,600 children have enrolled since the programme launched in May 2018.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)

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

In February, more than 6,300 Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth benefited from social cohesion activities – such as peer-to-peer empowerment trainings, social action projects, sports and community events, etc. – implemented together with MoYS, MoFLSS, the Development Foundation of Turkey (TKV) and the South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Administration.

UNICEF also organized a “Social Cohesion Learning Workshop” for implementing partners, with the aim to share experiences, best practices and lessons learned in designing and delivering social cohesion programmes for adolescents and youth in Turkey. Nearly ten participating partner organisations presented their highlights from their programmatic approaches and discussed the challenges and successes they have faced during implementation.

Social Protection

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

In February, UNICEF and NGO partner Support to Life provided targeted psychosocial support to over 400 children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır.

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7 182 girls, 229 boys.
8 5,003 girls, 5,495 boys.
9 The ALP provides access to education for out of school refugee children who require special support to transition into formal, technical or vocational education.
10 2,208 girls, 2,094 boys.
11 212 girls, 204 boys.
In the municipality of İzmit, in Kocaeli Province, 147 children working on the streets were identified and referred to specialized services for additional support and counselling, and 35 children received PSS and child protection services at the UNICEF-supported “My House” Child Support Centre.

Basic Needs
UNICEF and partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide one-off, cash-based winter assistance to the most vulnerable children and families. For the 2018-2019 winter programme, UNICEF is targeting those families who are not yet enrolled in the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for refugees, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable non-Syrian and Turkish households. In February, UNICEF partners assessed 2,300 households in the province of Hatay, of whom 1,265 households received cash cards. As of end February, UNICEF and partners have supported almost 3,200 households, benefitting over 16,200 people including approximately 9,500 children.

Media and External Communications
In February, as part of the “Youth Lens Project”, an initiative of the Non-Formal Education Programme, UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports organized three photography workshops in Istanbul, Gaziantep and Izmir. Approximately 60 Syrian and Turkish adolescents participated in each workshop, which were led by internationally renowned photographer Reza Deghati. UNICEF also published two human interest stories showcasing the Accelerated Learning Programme for out-of-school children, as well as the child protection work done with ASAM at the Al-Farah Child & Family Support Centre in Ankara. UNICEF also highlighted a number of key partnerships with donors such as KfW, ECHO, and Japan on social media.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Carry-forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria Crisis (3RP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$203,671,573</td>
<td>920,759</td>
<td>84,152,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>1,043,527</td>
<td>22,162,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>482,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>393,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being allocated</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,086,692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$239,671,573</td>
<td>1,964,286</td>
<td>108,277,218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 20/04/2019

UNICEF Turkey: http://www.unicef.org.tr
UNICEF Syria Crisis Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefmena

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12 54 girls, 93 boys.
13 20 girls, 15 boys.
14 The ESSN is a programme that provides regular, unconditional cash payments to the most vulnerable refugee families living in Turkey. It is implemented jointly by MoFLSS, the World Food Programme and the Turkish Red Crescent Society.
15 1,580 Syrian, 129 non-Syrian.
## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

### SYRIA CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Sector Results*</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results*</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong> (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education</td>
<td>59,280</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>37,084</td>
<td>5,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 1)</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>648,592</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>648,592</td>
<td>2,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education</td>
<td>91,278</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>3,110</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>12,593</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>12,593</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and other education personnel trained</td>
<td>57,799</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>54,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>487,089</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong> (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities</td>
<td>606,160</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>25,041</td>
<td>14,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>74,900</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>74,900</td>
<td>10,826</td>
<td>4,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children assessed for protection needs</td>
<td>121,063</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>17,394</td>
<td>10,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who are referred to specialized services</td>
<td>36,186</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>8,766</td>
<td>4,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH</strong> (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes</td>
<td>112,220</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,383</td>
<td>6,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC NEEDS</strong> (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)</td>
<td>1,752,950</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>16,222</td>
<td>8,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong> (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Results are cumulative January-February 2019.

**EDUCATION 1**: 18,204 girls and 18,880 boys. This result includes formal, community- and home-based ECE beneficiaries.

**EDUCATION 2**: 319,278 girls and 329,314 boys. This reflects the latest MoNE data as of 04.03.2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary students 5 years and up. Also, it includes 56,131 Iraqi students.

**EDUCATION 3**: 1,473 girls and 1,637 boys.

**EDUCATION 4**: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019, the number supported in February was 12,583 (6,696 women, 5,887 men).

**EDUCATION 5**: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019.

**EDUCATION 6**: 243,074 girls and 244,015 boys. CCTE result represents a cumulative number of children receiving the CCTE cash-assistance. 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 target accordingly.

**CHILD PROTECTION 1**: 7,437 girls and 7,171 boys.

**CHILD PROTECTION 2**: 2,046 girls and 3,974 boys.

**CHILD PROTECTION 3**: 5,129 girls and 5,578 boys.

**CHILD PROTECTION 4**: 2,138 girls and 2,618 boys.

**BASIC NEEDS 1**: Results are for the current 2018-2019 winter season. Implementation has been delayed in certain target provinces due to operational restrictions on the ground; UNICEF and partners are working to resolve these bottlenecks to accelerate implementation.

**HEALTH 1**: UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO to plan and schedule trainings.