Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of June, Turkey continued to host nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including more than 1.7 million children – the largest refugee population in the world.

Nearly 3.6 million Syrians – including over 1.6 million children – live in Turkey, side by side with over 360,000 nationals from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran who are also under international protection, of whom some 116,000 were children. In addition, it is believed that thousands more unregistered men, women and children are on the move clandestinely across the country. The scale of these twin crises continues to place an enormous strain on Turkey’s infrastructure and basic services – particularly in host communities across the southeast and northwest, where over 94 per cent of registered refugees reside.

Authorities continued their efforts to maintain low levels of irregular migration toward Europe, intercepting and/or rescuing over 18,000 people at sea and on land. Nevertheless, the number of refugees and migrants who successfully crossed to date has surpassed 2017 figures – during the first half of 2018, nearly 14,400 refugees and migrants reached Greece by sea.

1 Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), July 2018.
compared to almost 9,300 during the same period last year.\(^2\) Notably, border crossings by land spiked significantly this year to nearly 8,100 people – the highest levels reported since 2015. According to informal observations on the ground, the increase could be caused by stronger enforcement along sea routes as well as the suspension of the bilateral re-admission agreement between Greece and Turkey.

In line with previous years, over one-third of arrivals to Greece in 2018 were children (including 11% who arrived unaccompanied and/or separated), and around one quarter were women. Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, so far this year, 22 rounds of returns took place for 153 people, bringing the total number of returns to 1,638 since the Statement came into effect in 2016.\(^3\)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Communities</th>
<th>Camps</th>
<th>Camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,341,256</td>
<td>212,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated Affected Population: 3,914,680\(^4\)**

<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>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>1,926,987</td>
<td>1,627,085</td>
<td>227,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>824,545</td>
<td>760,571</td>
<td>61,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>269,773</td>
<td>251,916</td>
<td>15,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Enrolled in Formal Education(^5)</td>
<td>568,690</td>
<td>40,012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Out-of-School (est.)(^6)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^2\) UNHCR, June 2018. This includes 2,075 people who arrived in Greece in June.

\(^3\) Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, June 2018.

\(^4\) DGMM, 24 May 2018. These figures include only registered Syrians and non-Syrians.

\(^5\) Ministry of National Education (MoNE), May 2018. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.

\(^6\) UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, June 2018.
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 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 and Child Protection Sub-WG, as well as the South-East Turkey Education and Child Protection WGs. In January 2018, UNICEF and UNHCR also established an Education Sub-WG in Istanbul, and increased collaboration with the Protection WGs in Izmir and Istanbul.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s work 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 the needs of vulnerable children are being met.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and other partners to strengthen existing child protection systems to expand the identification of vulnerable refugee children and improve the coverage and the quality of child protection services.

Since January, UNICEF has invested significant efforts in identifying the most vulnerable children in Turkey and referring them to the appropriate services for specialized support. Together with the MoFSP, UNICEF launched a joint Programme on Strengthening the Outreach Capacity of Social Services Centres (SSC). By the end of the year, outreach teams will be deployed across 15 provinces7 to facilitate access to the SSCs for up to 10,000 refugee and migrant children. UNICEF also worked closely with the Turkish Red Crescent Society to identify and refer at-risk children enrolled in the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme for refugee children – of the more than 15,0008 children screened by outreach teams in 15 provinces9, 1,43410 were referred to specialized services.

UNICEF also focused on improving the treatment of refugee and migrant children in contact with the law, and increasing awareness about refugee and migrant rights and entitlements. New case management and outreach guidelines were developed for the Government of Turkey's Ombudsman Institution, which also includes specific guidelines and procedures to facilitate refugee and migrant children’s access to its complaint mechanism. Meanwhile, together with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), a new probation framework for child offenders was launched which will eventually lead to reinforce the use of alternative measures to detention.

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; limited number of civil society on the ground. Programme implementation was also delayed early in the year pending the renewal of key

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7 Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kилиs, Konya, Osmaniye, Mardin, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa
8 7,333 girls and 7,733 boys
9 Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Hatay, Istanbul (x2), Izmir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kилиs, Konya, Osmaniye, Mardin, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa
10 588 girls and 846 boys
partnerships with the government and civil society. UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these challenges and accelerate implementation.

**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 350,000 Syrians who remain out of school.

By the end of the 2017-2018 academic year, more than 600,000 refugee children were enrolled in temporary education centres (TECs) and public schools across the country. In addition, over 4,300 Turkish and refugee children aged 3-5 benefitted from home-based early childhood education programmes in host communities.

To help out-of-school children realize their right to an education, in 2018 UNICEF worked closely with the MoNE to provide non-formal education opportunities, including an Accelerated Learning Programme which was launched in June 2018 in Public Education Centres across the country, targeting up to 20,000 children. To increase awareness and demand for these programmes, UNICEF conducted outreach campaigns across host communities, reaching nearly 13,600 children.

UNICEF and the MoNE also developed or modified several programmes to enhance the quality and inclusiveness of education for all children in TECs. The Psychosocial Support Programme, for example, aims to help school counsellors and teachers deal better with the specific traumas faced by refugee and migrant children, such as exposure to conflict, sexual abuse and displacement. The Remedial Education Programme is designed to equip refugee children in grades 3 and 4 with the essential skills needed to complete primary education. Meanwhile, to address the significant drop-out that occurs in upper-secondary school, UNICEF supported the MoNE to develop an orientation programme to facilitate the transition of children into the 9th grade; the programme will be implemented nationwide during the upcoming academic year.

Despite the significant gains, challenges remain in ensuring that all refugee children have access to quality inclusive education in Turkey. Too many school-aged children are still out of school, and face numerous impediments to enrolment including endemic poverty, psychosocial distress, language barriers, and lack of knowledge about available opportunities. The ongoing transition of Syrian children into public schools may bring additional difficulties.

**Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)**

Under the framework of the “No Lost Generation” strategy, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the specific needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth\(^\text{11}\) and promote social cohesion by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education.

In 2018, UNICEF signed and renewed a number of key partnerships with government and NGO partners\(^\text{12}\) to expand programming across the country, including in previously underserved areas. Together with the MoYS for example, UNICEF provided social cohesion trainings to 120 young Turkish and Syrian participants\(^\text{13}\), who will then support the work of over 40 MoYS youth centres in host communities. UNICEF also worked closely with the MoFSP to develop a new social cohesion interactive training kit, which was distributed to MoFSP community centres in all 81 provinces of Turkey.

In addition, UNICEF concentrated on strengthening the quality of youth-focused interventions. Following months of testing and preparation, UNICEF and partners\(^\text{14}\) released a new strategy to strengthen adolescent and youth engagement in Turkey. The findings from this testing phase identified a number of new approaches, including activating adolescent committees, undertaking off-site activities for adolescents in rural or hard-to-reach areas, and strengthening monitoring of activities. The revised strategy, which also incorporates relevant elements from UNICEF’s global ‘Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation’, started rolling out in June.

Programme implementation was delayed in 2018 pending the renewal of key partnerships, and challenges remain – such as a lack of comprehensive data on needs and gaps, as well as limited partner capacity to implement, monitor and report

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\(^{11}\) Defined as age 12-24.

\(^{12}\) The MoYS, MoFSP and GAP Administration.

\(^{13}\) 60 girls and women, 60 boys and men.

\(^{14}\) The MoYS, the GAP Administration, the Turkish Red Crescent, RET International and ASAM.
on achievements. UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these challenges, including the roll-out of a new, online monitoring and reporting system, and UNICEF expects to reach its programme targets by end year.

Social Protection
In collaboration with the MoFSP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen the social protection system for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection and social services for child workers.

Over 356,600 refugee children\(^{15}\) have received at least one payment since the extension of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education to refugees in May 2017. Over the past month, following the end of the first full academic year since the CCTE’s launch, UNICEF-supported outreach teams visited almost 2,000 families to learn more about the programme’s impact on vulnerable children, as well as identify any ongoing bottlenecks or challenges in implementation; the findings from this exercise will help inform and improve future programming.

UNICEF also scaled-up its programme to address child labour, an issue that affects vulnerable Turkish, refugee and migrant children alike – on 20 February, the Government of Turkey declared 2018 to be the “Year to Combat Child Labour”. Nearly 7,560 child workers and at-risk children received targeted socio-economic, educational and psycho-social support to mitigate the negative coping mechanisms that lead children to work. UNICEF also established a number of new partnerships to promote child rights and business principles, and identify and respond to cases of child labour. Under these partnerships, a total of 767 labour inspectors, 520 vocational teachers and 1,150 members of TESK\(^{16}\) have benefited from training programmes, including the presidents of chambers of commerce from ten provinces\(^{17}\).

Basic Needs
In 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.

During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners provided almost 10,400 vulnerable refugee and Turkish households in Batman, Hatay and Mardin with unconditional cash support, benefitting over 54,400 people including almost 26,000 children. Post-distribution monitoring visits were conducted in all three provinces to gauge recipients’ satisfaction and evaluate the impact of assistance, with results being analysed to inform and improve next winter’s programming.

Within the context of the migrant crisis in Europe, UNICEF and partners continued to distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable children and families on the move in 5 provinces\(^{18}\), benefitting almost 16,900 children.

Health
UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other partners to strengthen the national health system to meet the needs of refugees and migrants in Turkey, with a focus on immunization, maternal health and child nutrition.

In February, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) organized a technical workshop to provide humanitarian workers and case managers with basic skills to identify and report on malnutrition cases among refugees – focusing on nutritional surveillance techniques and concepts, anthropometrics and key food security indicators. 39 participants from 24 local and international NGOs in eight provinces received training; more workshops are planned in the coming months.\(^{19}\)

UNICEF also continues to work closely with the MoH and the World Health Organisation (WHO) on plans to provide child- and maternal-focused trainings for Syrian health care providers already working in government-run Migrant Health Clinics across the country by end year. In the meantime, preparations are underway to conduct outreach in host communities to raise awareness on maternal and child health and nutrition, with an emphasis on infant and young child feeding practices.

Media and External Communications

\(^{15}\) 178,843 girls and 177,768 boys.

\(^{16}\) Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen

\(^{17}\) Ankara, Malatya, İzmir, Hatay, Manisa, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Gaziantep, and Ordu.

\(^{18}\) Muğla, Adana, Gaziantep, Manisa, Ankara.

\(^{19}\) Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mardin, Mersin and Şanlıurfa. The individuals trained were not Syrian health care professionals and thus do not count toward the indicator in the HPM table.
In 2018, UNICEF continued to mobilize media to advocate and raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey, with an emphasis on vulnerable Syrian refugee and migrant children. A number of events, visits and campaigns were organized to raise public awareness on key issues affecting refugee children in Turkey, such as gender-based violence, early marriage and child labor, and early childhood education. Turkish celebrities were also mobilized to amplify UNICEF's voice and reach for special days and events like Safer Internet Day, Mothers’ Day, and National Sovereignty and Children's Day.

UNICEF also produced and published several human-interest stories, press releases and videos to acknowledge the generous support and commitment of our donors, including: Syrian crisis takes tragic toll on refugee families, A partnership for refugee children in Turkey, Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme, “Technical and Vocational Education Training as a Tool Against Child Labor”, “How to conduct a medical examination... from a baby's perspective?”.

So far in 2018, UNICEF reached 811 million people via traditional media outlets such as Euronews, Al Jazeera International, El Pais, CNN Türk, Anatolian News Agency. Meanwhile, social media followers grew from 189,000 to 192,000 on Facebook, from 60,300 to 76,000 on Instagram and from 33,000 to 34,400 on Twitter, and UNICEF’s website saw 73,700 new visitors.

Funding

Thanks to generous contributions from key donors, UNICEF Turkey is 72% funded under the 2018 3RP appeal as of 15 July 2018 – however, additional funding is required in the areas of education, social protection and adolescent and youth engagement. Without this funding, essential services will be disrupted, and the educational and protection needs of some 500,000 vulnerable refugee boys and girls will go untreated – leaving them at increased risk of exploitation and abuse, as well as negative coping mechanisms such as depression, school drop-out, child marriage and child labour.

Funding Requirements as of 08 June 2018 (as defined in the 2018 3RP for a period of 12 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap¹²</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>$194,370,000</td>
<td>$71,079,240</td>
<td>$58,585,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$30,850,000</td>
<td>$25,880,330</td>
<td>$4,510,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$1,822,840</td>
<td>$3,257,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>$551,578</td>
<td>$275,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$229,220,000</td>
<td>$99,333,988</td>
<td>$66,629,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-phased to 2019²¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 20/08/2018

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

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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.
²¹ This amount refers to funds received in 2018, but expressly earmarked for use in 2019.
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

#### SYRIA CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Results*</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results*</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>(2018 Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)</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>51,200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>4,320 ¹</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12)</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>608,425</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>608,702 ²</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education</td>
<td>36,200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>4,883 ³</td>
<td>2,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives</td>
<td>13,440</td>
<td>12,994</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>12,994 ⁴</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers and other education personnel trained</td>
<td>146,620</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>146,200</td>
<td>⁵</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>356,611</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>356,611 ⁶</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals (women/men, girls/boys) accessing protection services in camps and host communities</td>
<td>862,580</td>
<td>244,159</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>109,205 ¹</td>
<td>16,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>47,937</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>34,044 ²</td>
<td>9,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children with protection needs identified and assessed</td>
<td>168,400</td>
<td>22,116</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>16,540 ³</td>
<td>2,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who are referred to specialized services</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>16,532</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>14,681 ⁴</td>
<td>2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH</td>
<td>(2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth (girls/boys) engaged in empowerment programmes</td>
<td>220,850</td>
<td>71,831</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>57,703 ¹</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC NEEDS</td>
<td>(2018 Needs: 10.6 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 3.7 million children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)</td>
<td>2,130,650</td>
<td>153,839</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>54,614 ¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>(2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</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>0</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0 ¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>2,291</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>0 ²</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FOOTNOTES

* Results: Sector and UNICEF results are cumulative (January-June 2018).

**EDUCATION 1**: The result for this indicator was revised as 4,277 for May. The June data is 4,320 (2,065 girls and 2,255 boys).

**EDUCATION 2**: This data reflects the latest data shared by MoNE in May: 301,481 girls and 307,221 boys. This data also includes pre-primary school children aged 5 years and under. Enrolment figures will continue to fluctuate as the school year progresses, and enrolment achieved will be reported in the HPM until the school year concludes.

**EDUCATION 3**: 903 girls and 1,061 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 4,883 (2,358 girls and 2,525 boys). With the ALP start in May (along with the provision of transportation support for OOSC in rural areas), UNICEF expects to meet its 23,000 target in non-formal education by end year.

**EDUCATION 4**: 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in June is 12,943 (6,883 women, 6,060 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 expected to take place during summer 2018.

**EDUCATION 6**: 178,843 girls and 177,768 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 CCTE target for the 2018-2019 school year accordingly.

**CHILD PROTECTION 1**: Disaggregation not available this month.

**CHILD PROTECTION 2**: 4,491 girls and 4,514 boys. Underachievement is due to insufficient funding for PSS interventions, as well as increased investments in strengthening data collection and verification. Funding has now been received and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate. In June, UNICEF was able to reach 154 girls and 155 boys compared to the first month of the year.

**CHILD PROTECTION 3**: 3,557 girls and 3,557 boys. Underachievement is due to the delayed establishment of key partnerships, as well as increased investments in strengthening data collection and verification. These partnerships have now been established, and progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.

**CHILD PROTECTION 4**: Disaggregation not available this month. This indicator includes children identified in May 2018 and January 2019.

**ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1**: 595 girls and 385 boys. Underachievement is due to delayed implementation by the MoYS of the newly designed online IT system which will eventually help the Ministry reporting the results of the programme. UNICEF is regularly meeting with the Ministry to support technical staff to accelerate the deployment of the database.

**BASIC NEEDS 1**: Results achieved have been revised following a detailed post-distribution monitoring and data verification exercise by UNICEF partners, in which the total number of beneficiaries was determined; previous figures were based on an inter-agency standard estimate of 6 persons (3 children) per household.

**HEALTH 1**: UNICEF is currently 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.