Highlights

- In May, UNICEF signed key partnerships with government and NGO partners to expand access to education and child protection services, including targeted interventions to prevent and respond to child marriage and child labour.

- Over 272,000 refugee children benefitted from a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment in May for attending school regularly in preceding months. To date, over 356,600 refugee children have received at least once CCTE payment since the programme’s launch in May 2017.

- UNICEF is 73% funded under the 2018 3RP and requires US $63 million by end year to support critical interventions in Education, Child Protection, ADAP and Social Protection.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In May, 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 almost 363,000 nationals from countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran who are also under international protection, of whom some 116,000 were children. In addition, though no official estimates exist, it is believed that thousands more unregistered men, women and children are on the move across the country, intending to cross into Europe. 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.

Meanwhile, along the western and eastern borders of Turkey, authorities intensified enforcement and established additional checkpoints in an effort to reduce the flow of irregular migration toward Europe. More than 2,900 refugees and migrants reached Greece by sea in May – a slight decrease compared to the previous month. Another 4,900 people were rescued or intercepted at sea or on land – a 50 per cent increase over May – of whom at least 870 were children.

1 Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), May 2018.
2 Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, May 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 May, UNICEF signed or renewed partnerships with key NGOs and government partners to meet the needs of vulnerable refugee and migrant children in Turkey. Together with the Association for Combating Poverty and Unemployment in Kilis province, UNICEF aims to reach 15,000 Syrian and Turkish children with child protection and non-formal education.

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**Estimated Affected Population: 3,952,326**

<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>1,947,053</td>
<td>1,642,331</td>
<td>229,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>832,737</td>
<td>771,718</td>
<td>61,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>261,514</td>
<td>244,390</td>
<td>15,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Enrolled in Formal Education</td>
<td>568,690</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Out-of-School (est.)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*DGMM, 24 May 2018. These figures include only registered Syrians and non-Syrians.

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

*UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, May 2018.*
interventions in rural locations with limited access to such services. UNICEF also renewed a 2-year Rolling Work Plan with the Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep for 2018/2019. The partnership, which builds on the success of previous efforts to prevent and address child marriage, has been expanded to include interventions to address child labour, and provide early childhood, formal, non-formal and informal education opportunities for up to 5,000 children.

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 coverage and improve the quality of services for refugee and migrant children, with a focus on the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) and the identification and referral of at-risk children.

In May, the first workshop of the joint MoFSP-UNICEF Programme on Strengthening the Outreach Capacity of Social Services Centres (SSC) was held in Istanbul. Fifty-six SSC workers from seven provinces\(^6\) attended the workshop along with technical teams from the MoFSP and UNICEF. The aim of the workshop was to exchange experiences and lessons learned between provinces, assess the current capacity of the SSCs and finalize operational details of programme implementation.

In addition, UNICEF-supported outreach teams working for the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) for refugee children reached more than 36,300 children in May. Of these, 3,241 children were identified as in need of protection and subsequently referred to specialized services.

As part of the programme to address child marriage in Turkey, UNICEF trained 139 school counsellors\(^7\) in Gaziantep on community-based prevention modalities – as of the next school year, these counsellors will conduct awareness-raising sessions for vulnerable parents and children.

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.

To strengthen the inclusiveness of education for vulnerable children (including Syrians and other refugees), in December 2017 UNICEF and the MoNE launched the Early Childhood and Primary Education Assessment Framework for Children with Disabilities Programme. In May 2018, UNICEF held a workshop in Istanbul for 45 teachers, academics and other education personnel to review and revise the assessment framework. Following approval by the MoNE, the revised strategy will be implemented in 12 provinces\(^8\) before expanding nationwide, targeting 205,000 children by Q3 2019.

UNICEF also focused on strengthening teachers’ capacity to assess and provide feedback on refugee children’s learning outcomes and achievement in the classroom – a critical skill that enables teachers to identify problem areas and provide

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\(^6\) Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Izmir, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Istanbul.

\(^7\) 86 women and 53 men. To date, 323 counsellors have been trained in 2018.

\(^8\) İstanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Antalya, Samsun, Trabzon, Gaziantep, Erzurum, Van, Kayseri, Tekirdag.
tailored support to each child’s needs. In May, 61 teachers, counselors and technical staff from UNICEF and the MoNE convened to review and revise nine subject-specific teacher assessment guidebooks currently used in TECs and Turkish public schools. Following approval by the MoNE, these revised guidebooks will be piloted in five provinces\(^9\) before expanding to all provinces by November 2018.

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 by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education throughout the country.

In May, UNICEF and partners\(^{10}\) concluded its 3-month roll-out and testing phase of a new strategy to strengthen adolescent and youth engagement in Turkey. The findings from this roll-out 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’, will be implemented on a wider scale as of June 2018.

Meanwhile, UNICEF continues to support government partners to conduct social cohesion activities for Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth. In May, over 3,700 adolescents aged 12-17 participated in a series of events organized by the MoYS and MoFSP, including field trips to cultural and historical sights, meetings of provincial child rights committees, and trainings on child rights and social action.

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.

In May, over 272,000 refugee children\(^{11}\) benefitted from a conditional cash transfer for education (CCTE) payment for attending school regularly in preceding months – to date, over 356,600 refugee children\(^{12}\) have received at least once CCTE payment since the launch of the programme in May 2017. 83 per cent of children receiving the CCTE in May also benefitted from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), which provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugee families to cover their basic needs – demonstrating that the complementarity of the two programmes continues to work as intended.

Within the framework of UNICEF’s child labour programme, in May, UNICEF continued to train the members of the Turkish Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen (TESK) – the largest union representing small/medium enterprises in Turkey, and the sector in which most child workers are involved. The trainings covered critical issues related to child rights and good business principles, and provided specific guidance on how to identify and respond to cases of child labour. Adding on to March figures, over 1,150 members of TESK have benefited from the training programme in total, including the presidents of chambers of commerce from ten provinces.\(^{13}\)

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. In May, UNICEF partner ASAM distributed over 786 family and baby hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and migrant families on the move in five provinces\(^{14}\), benefitting nearly 1,395 children.

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\(^{10}\) The MoYS, the GAP Administration, the Turkish Red Crescent, RET International and ASAM.
\(^{11}\) 136,831 girls and 135,200 boys.
\(^{12}\) 178,843 girls and 177,768 boys.
\(^{13}\) Ankara, Malatya, Izmir, Hatay, Manisa, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Gaziantep, and Ordu.
\(^{14}\) Muğla, Adana, Gaziantep, Manisa, Ankara.
**Media and External Communications**

In May, UNICEF participated in the #EveryChildALIVE campaign to celebrate the International Day of the Midwife and Mother’s Day. An Instagram LIVE chat (22K views) was held with Turkish celebrity Ceyda Düvenci, who spoke about the importance of breastfeeding for both mothers and children.

UNICEF also organized a field visit with the EU Delegation to Turkey and Turkish actress Ezgi Mola to the Yıldırım Beyazıt Temporary Education Center in Istanbul, where they met refugee children benefiting from the CCTE programme. The visit was featured on Instagram LIVE and other social media channels, garnering 36K+ views, 77.6K reach, and 5.5K engagement.

In addition, UNICEF’s signing of another 2-year rolling work plan with the Gaziantep Municipality Mayor - which will address early childhood, formal and non-formal education, child marriage and child labour – was picked up by multiple media outlets and promoted on UNICEF and the Ministry’s social media channels. Throughout the month, UNICEF also acknowledged the generous support of donors through multiple social media posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

**Funding**

Thanks to generous contributions from key donors, UNICEF Turkey is 73% funded under the 2018 3RP appeal – but requires additional funding 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements as of 08 June 2018 (as defined in the 2018 3RP for a period of 12 months)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appeal Sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>Requirements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syria Crisis (3RP)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$194,370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$30,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$229,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re-phased to 2019</strong>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next SitRep: 20/07/2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNICEF Turkey:** [http://www.unicef.org.tr](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)


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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYRIA CRISIS</th>
<th>Sector 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 (2018 Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)</strong></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>51,200</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</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>277</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>2,919^3</td>
<td>1,298</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>0^5</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>330,625</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>356,611^6</td>
<td>25,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals (women/men, girls/boys) accessing protection services in camps and host communities</td>
<td>862,580</td>
<td>179,467</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>92,224^1</td>
<td>16,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>26,592</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>25,039^2</td>
<td>6,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children with protection needs identified and assessed</td>
<td>168,400</td>
<td>14,483</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>13,663^3</td>
<td>3,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children who are referred to specialized services</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>12,006</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>12,511^4</td>
<td>1,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH (2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</strong></td>
<td></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>61,607</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>56,809^3</td>
<td>8,657</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>56,614^1</td>
<td>-5,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)</strong></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>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-April 2018).

**EDUCATION** 1: The result for this indicator was reset to zero, to report only newly enrolled children in 2018. This has been done to align with the targets of the recently signed Rolling Working Plan with the MoNE.

**EDUCATION** 2: 304,484 girls and 307,221 boys. This data also includes pre-primary school children aged 5 years and up. Enrolment figures will continue to fluctuate as the school year goes on; max enrolment achieved will be reported in the HPM until the school year concludes.

**EDUCATION** 3: 613 girls and 685 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 2,910 (1,455 girls and 1,464 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 March is 12,966 (6,894 women, 6,072 men).

**EDUCATION** 5: With the signing of the RWP in April, UNICEF and MoNE have commenced planning for this intervention, with the first round of trainings expected to take place during summer 2018.

**EDUCATION** 6: 176,843 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: 8,573 girls, 8,074 boys and 1,184 LGBTI.

**CHILD PROTECTION** 2: 3,260 girls and 3,699 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.

**CHILD PROTECTION** 3: 1,344 girls and 1,732 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: 622 girls and 712 boys. This indicator includes children identified in 2017 and now referred in 2018.

**ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH** 1: 4,946 girls and 3,711 boys. Underachievement is due to delayed implementation by the MoYS as they established a stronger and more comprehensive M&E system. This system will be in place by July after which progress against this indicator is expected to accelerate.

**BASELINE** 1: Results achieved have been revised following a detailed post-distribution monitoring and data verification exercise by UNICEF partners, in which the exact 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.