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JULY-SEPTEMBER 2019

TURKEY CO

Humanitarian Situation Report #35

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

September 2019

1,742,492

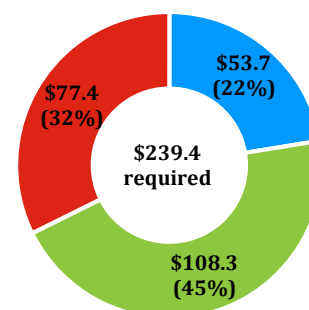
children affected out of

4,039,782

people affected

UNICEF 2019 Appeal
US \$239.4 million

Funding Status in millions of USD



■ Funds received ■ Carry-forward amount ■ Gap

Highlights

- In September, UNICEF and Ministry of National Education (MoNE) launched a nationwide campaign to support the registration of refugee children for the start of the 2019-2020 school year. Over 684,000 refugee children have enrolled and nearly 526,000 children benefitted from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme.
- Between July-September, over 50,300 individuals benefitted from child protection services and nearly 8,300 refugee children participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support (PSS) programmes.
- UNICEF Turkey faces a 32 per cent funding gap under the 2019 3RP appeal. Additional flexible funding is urgently required to continue essential interventions for vulnerable refugee children, particularly in the area of education.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Turkey remains home to the largest registered refugee population in the world, with over four million refugees and asylum-seekers now registered in Turkey. Nearly 3.7 million Syrians—including over 1.6 million children—are under temporary protection, 96 per cent of whom live in host communities. Turkey also hosts approximately 370,000 non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers, including some 120,000 children.¹

In addition, Turkey remains a leading transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move. From July to September, over 70,000 refugees and migrants—primarily Afghanis, Syrians and Iraqis—attempted to cross by sea and land from Turkey into the EU, a 62 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2018. Of these, over 27,700² successfully arrived in Greece and Bulgaria, while over 25,500 people were rescued or intercepted at sea and more than 16,100 were apprehended on land by Turkish authorities.³ Of those who successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 37 per cent are believed to be children. The significant spike in irregular migration during the reporting period can be attributed to warmer weather and calmer seas, as well as an increasingly restrictive environment for refugee and migrant populations in Istanbul and other urban centres along the western and northern coasts.

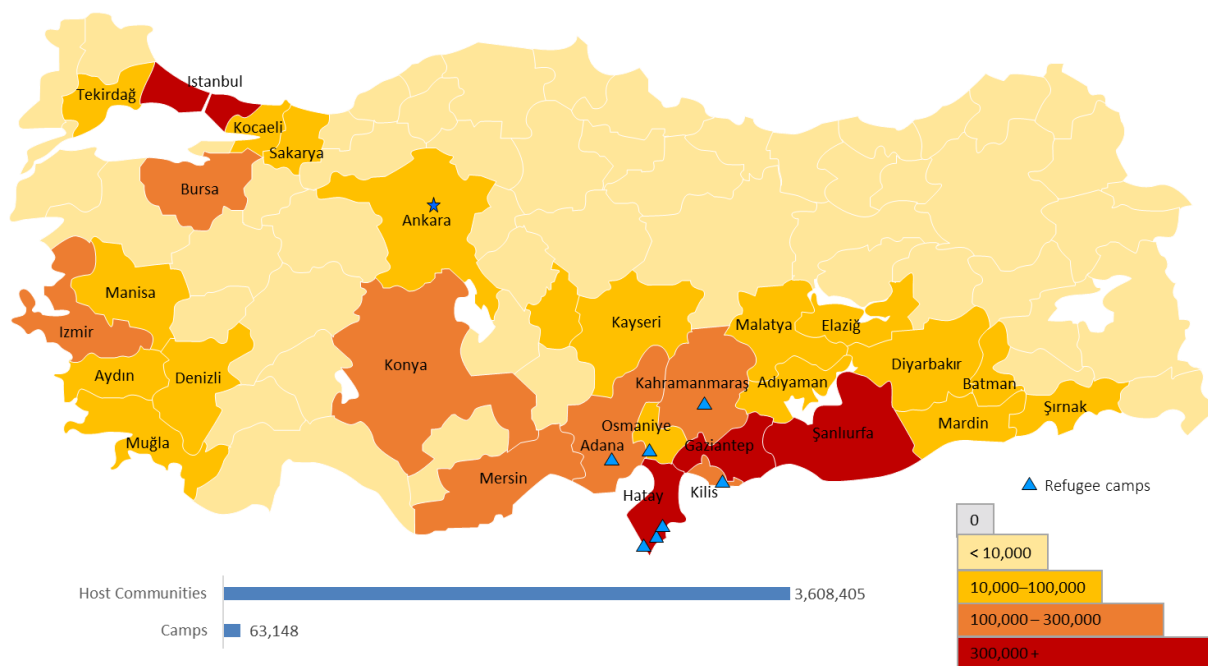
¹ UNHCR, October 2019. Data on non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers has not been released by the government since October 2018.

² 23,271 by sea and 4,435 by land. UNHCR, October 2019.

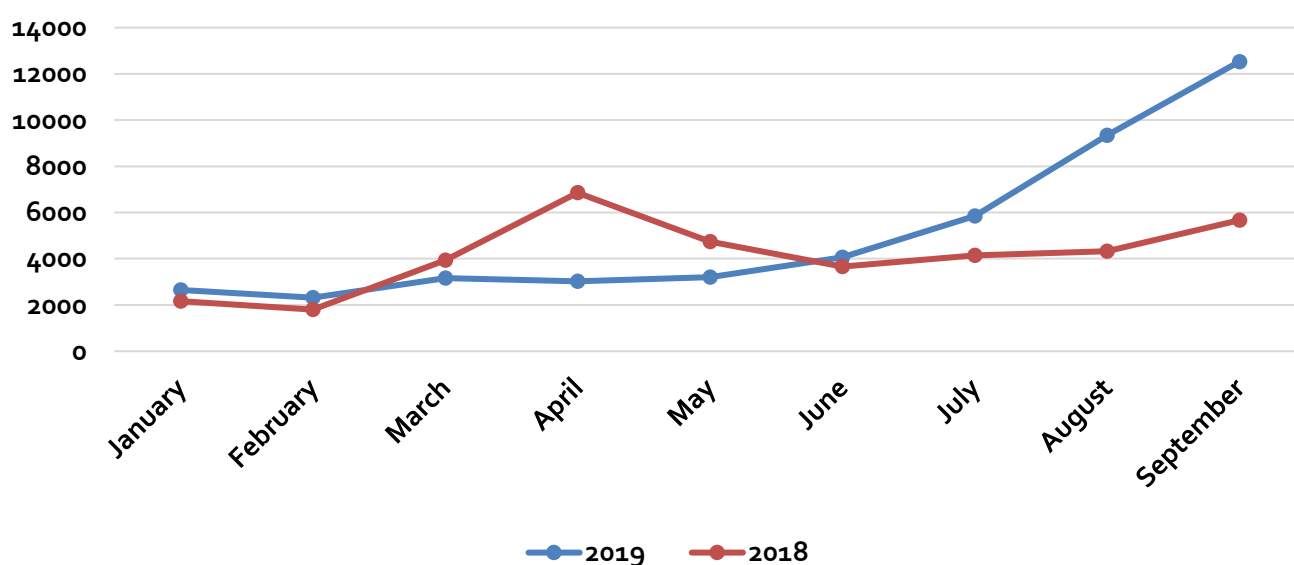
³ Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, October 2019.

Estimated Affected Population: 4,039,782 ⁴					
	Registered Syrians		Registered non-Syrians		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Affected Population	1,988,146	1,683,407	231,569	136,660	4,039,782
Children Affected (Under 18)	844,457	778,369	63,771	55,895	1,742,492
Children Under Five	291,081	271,695	15,718	14,903	593,397
Children Enrolled in Formal Education ⁵	N/A				684,253
Children Out-of-School (est.) ⁶	N/A				400,000

Syrian refugee population in Turkey by province



Irregular Migration from Turkey to Greece/Bulgaria (by land and sea), 2019



⁴ UNHCR and DGMM, October 2019.

⁵ 347,194 boys, 337,059 girls. Ministry of National Education (MoNE), September 2019. Due to ongoing registration, gender breakdown is unavailable.

⁶ UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged (5.5-18 years) and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, September 2019.

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 refugee, migrant and Turkish children across the continuum of care. During the reporting period, 50,305 individuals received child protection services and nearly 8,300 children participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support (PSS) programmes.

UNICEF also worked closely with partners to strengthen their capacity to identify, refer and provide case management support to vulnerable refugee children. Between July and September, 38 UNICEF-supported outreach teams from MoFLSS-run Social Service Centers in 15 provinces assessed 4,000 Syrian households for protection needs. In addition, as part of the child protection component of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme, UNICEF and partners have assessed over 4,600 children with protection needs.⁷

UNICEF and the Ombudsperson Institution also organized a high-level provincial consultation in Gaziantep on child rights with the participation of children and key stakeholders, including the Governor and Deputy Mayor. Issues affecting children were discussed, including discrimination, bullying, child labour, school dropout and child marriage. UNICEF and OI will continue to lead such platforms to further promote children's rights at local and central levels.

Education

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and partners to expand access to all forms of education, improve education quality and inclusiveness, and support the retention of refugee children in schools, while also continuing to meet the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children.

With the start of the 2019-2020 school year in September, UNICEF and MoNE launched a nationwide back-to-school campaign to support the registration of refugee children. By end September, over 684,000 refugee children enrolled in formal education—a notable increase from 648,600 children at the end of June. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the year, and more children are expected to enrol in the coming months. UNICEF and MoNE are closely following up on the closure of several camps in southern Turkey to mitigate any negative impact on school enrolment.

In July, following an agreement between UNICEF and MoNE, Syrian volunteer education personnel (SVEP) received an increase in their monthly incentives to 2,020 TRY (approx. US \$350), which matches the net minimum wage in Turkey. UNICEF currently supports approximately 12,500 SVEP in schools and education centres across the country.

UNICEF and partners also continued to expand outreach and provide non-formal education opportunities for out-of-school refugee children (OOSC). During the reporting period, more than 6,000 OOSC were identified through outreach activities and referred to relevant education services.⁸ In addition, nearly 4,000 children participated in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)⁹ and almost 1,500 children¹⁰ benefitted from Turkish Language Courses.

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 and Turkish adolescents and youth by expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education.

From July to September UNICEF and partners focused on expanding innovative new opportunities for adolescent and youth in Turkey. Together with NGO partner Turkish Development Foundation (TKV), UNICEF began implementing a new “Digital Skills” training programme aimed at equipping young people with the skills they need to succeed in an increasingly hi-tech world. In addition, UNICEF and partners facilitated the participation of youth at a number of innovation-related

⁷ Data on number of children referred to specialized services is presently unavailable.

⁸ 2,686 girls, 3,384 boys.

⁹ 1,905 girls, 2,043 boys. The ALP is implemented jointly by UNICEF and MoNE, supports OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency.

¹⁰ 734 girls, 753 boys.

events, such as the annual TEKNOFEST in Istanbul, where talks centred on latest trends in digital engagement and how technology can improve young people's lives.

UNICEF also worked with partners to strengthen their capacity to meet the needs of refugee and non-refugee adolescents and youth. With technical support from UNICEF, MoYS revamped an existing social cohesion youth camp in Kuşadası, Aydın, with new and disability-friendly facilities. Camp programming will begin in October and continue activities throughout the year. In addition, UNICEF trained 80 technical staff from the Gaziantep Municipality on improving engagement opportunities with a stronger focus on enhancing social cohesion.

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.

The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for Refugee Children continued to expand with 525,928 children receiving at least one payment in September.¹¹ In recognition of the unique financial burdens facing vulnerable adolescents, a new top-up payment scheme was launched in September benefitting 146,000 children in lower secondary grade, 32,000 children in upper secondary, and 2,000 in the ALP. A second top-up will be distributed in January 2020.

UNICEF also continued to strengthen and expand its programme to prevent and address child labour in Turkey. Together with MoNE, UNICEF trained 50 counsellor teachers working in technical and vocational education (TVET) schools and apprenticeship programmes on new PSS modules designed to empower students and support their continued attendance. NGO partner Development Workshop (DW) also conducted a training to improve the capacity of agricultural intermediaries to identify and respond to cases of child labour. Meanwhile, in partnership with NGO partner Support to Life, UNICEF provided targeted PSS to 224 children engaged in or at risk of child labour in Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır.¹² An additional 675¹³ children and 530¹⁴ parents received protection-related interventions including awareness raising sessions, referrals to external and social services.

Media and External Communications

In the run-up to the 30th anniversary of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC), UNICEF has partnered with a wide array of stakeholders and influencers, including [Turk Kızılay](#), the [Union of Municipalities of Turkey](#) and [Tuba Büyüküstün](#) to invite everyone to sign the Blue Petition on social media.

In September, a "[Dreams of the Future](#)" photography exhibition—featuring photos from Syrian and Turkish youth—was organized at the CerModern Museum in Ankara. In addition, UNICEF supported the [launch event](#) of the "[Project on Inclusive Early Childhood Education for Children with Disabilities](#)".

UNICEF also acknowledged the donor community's critical support to the refugee response in Turkey. Two human interest stories were published online: "[Education is like a golden bracelet](#)," highlighting KfW's financial contribution to the SVEP Incentives Programme; and "[Mustafa's pathway to education](#)," on the EU's support to the CCTE Programme.

¹¹ 262,215 girls and 263,713 boys.

¹² 224 Turkish, 98 Syrian; 127 boys, 97 girls.

¹³ 303 Syrians, 372 non-Syrians; 375 boys, 300 girls.

¹⁴ 265 Syrians, 265 non-Syrians; 109 men, 221 women.

Funding

As of September, UNICEF Turkey has received US \$109 million in new funding under the 2019-20 3RP appeal. However, of this total approximately \$56 million will be carried forward and utilized in 2020 as per donors' conditionalities and beneficiaries' needs, which leaves the humanitarian response with a 09 per cent funding gap. However, the actual funding gap for 2019 remains 32 per cent. The majority of funds on hand continue to be heavily earmarked, and additional flexible funding is required to continue essential interventions for vulnerable refugee and Turkish children in 2019.

Funding Requirements as of September 2019 (as defined in the 2019 3RP for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received	Carry-forward	\$	%
Syria Crisis (3RP)					
Education	\$203,371,573	\$32,129,573	94,164,052	\$77,077,947	38%
Child Protection	\$32,000,000	\$18,376,835	\$13,672,469	(\$49,304)	0%
Basic Needs	\$3,000,000	\$2,218,685	\$404,775	\$376,540	13%
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	\$227,448	\$35,922	\$736,630	74%
Being allocated		\$56,069,223		(\$56,069,223)	
Total	\$239,371,573	\$109,021,764	\$108,277,218	\$22,072,590	9%

Next SitRep: 20/01/2020

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

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

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

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

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

SYRIA CRISIS	Sector Target	Sector Results*	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results*	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	59,280	N/A	42,000	42,206 ¹	-
# of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12)	700,000	684,253	700,000	684,253 ²	35,661
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	51,278	N/A	20,000	15,085 ³	5,370
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,000	12,593	13,000	12,593 ⁴	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	57,799	N/A	54,400	0 ⁵	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	525,000	N/A	525,000	525,928 ⁶	14,475
CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities	606,160	425,497	150,000	179,891 ¹	50,305
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	94,900	87,854	80,000	78,273 ²	8,298
# of children assessed for protection needs	121,063	81,029	77,000	62,995 ³	24,302
# of children who are referred to specialized services	36,186	37,331	25,000	28,890 ⁴	11,318
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes ¹	112,220	83,088	100,000	64,228 ¹	3,113
BASIC NEEDS (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children)					
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	1,752,950	N/A	60,000	50,932 ¹	0
HEALTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	N/A	1,400	0 ¹	0
* Results are cumulative January-September 2019. Sector results for some indicators are not yet available.					
EDUCATION 1: 20,799 girls and 21,407 boys. The maximum number of beneficiaries reached in 2019 is 48,773 (24,015 girls and 24,758 boys). The enrolment process in formal education is ongoing throughout October and therefore this number is expected to change. The result includes children enrolled in formal, community- and home-based ECE.					
EDUCATION 2: 337,059 girls and 347,194 boys. The enrolment process in formal education is ongoing throughout October and therefore this number is expected to change.					
EDUCATION 3: 7,226 girls and 7,859 boys.					
EDUCATION 4: 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number actually supported in September was 12,413 (6,611 women, 5,802 men).					
EDUCATION 5: Teacher trainings have just been completed; results are being verified and will be ready for reporting in the next SitRep.					
EDUCATION 6: 262,215 girls and 263,713 boys. This result represents the cumulative number of children receiving a CCTE payment. 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: 88,899 female, 86,989 male, 3 non-binary. High achievement under this indicator is due to larger than expected caseload, as well as the strengthened capacity of partners to process individual cases.					
CHILD PROTECTION 2: 38,523 girls, 29,750 boys. High achievement under this indicator is due to partners reporting only newly-registered children; numbers are higher at the beginning of the year and will then continue to decrease for the remainder of the year.					
CHILD PROTECTION 3: 30,082 girls, 32,913 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION 4: 13,175 girls, 15,715 boys. High achievement under this indicator is due to larger than expected caseload, as well as the strengthened capacity of partners to process individual cases.					
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH 1: UNICEF worked with its implementing partners to review and adjust data reported during the first half of 2019. Therefore, sex disaggregated data are not available this month.					
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.					