



1 – 28 FEBRUARY 2018

TURKEY CO

Humanitarian Situation Report #18

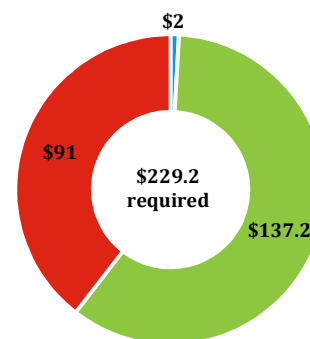
SITUATION IN NUMBERS

February 2018

1,738,169
of children affected out of
3,906,524
of people affected

UNICEF 2018 Appeal
US \$229.2 million

Funding Status in millions of USD



■ Funds received ■ Carry-forward amount ■ Gap

Highlights

- Over 300 temporary education centres (TECs) in 21 provinces received financial support to cover essential maintenance costs, ensuring a safe and inclusive learning environment for more than 188,400 refugee students.
- UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM expanded the scope of their partnership to reach over 165,000 refugees and migrants with essential child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) services in 2018.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen, UNICEF trained over 500 labour inspectors and nearly 80 teachers on child rights and business principles, with a strong focus on child labour.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Turkey remains home to the largest refugee population in the world. As of end February 2018, 3.9 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, more than 1.7 million of whom were children. Over 3.5 million Syrians – including 1.6 million children – were under temporary protection in Turkey. In addition, Turkey hosted over 365,000 refugees mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, of whom some 120,000 were children.¹

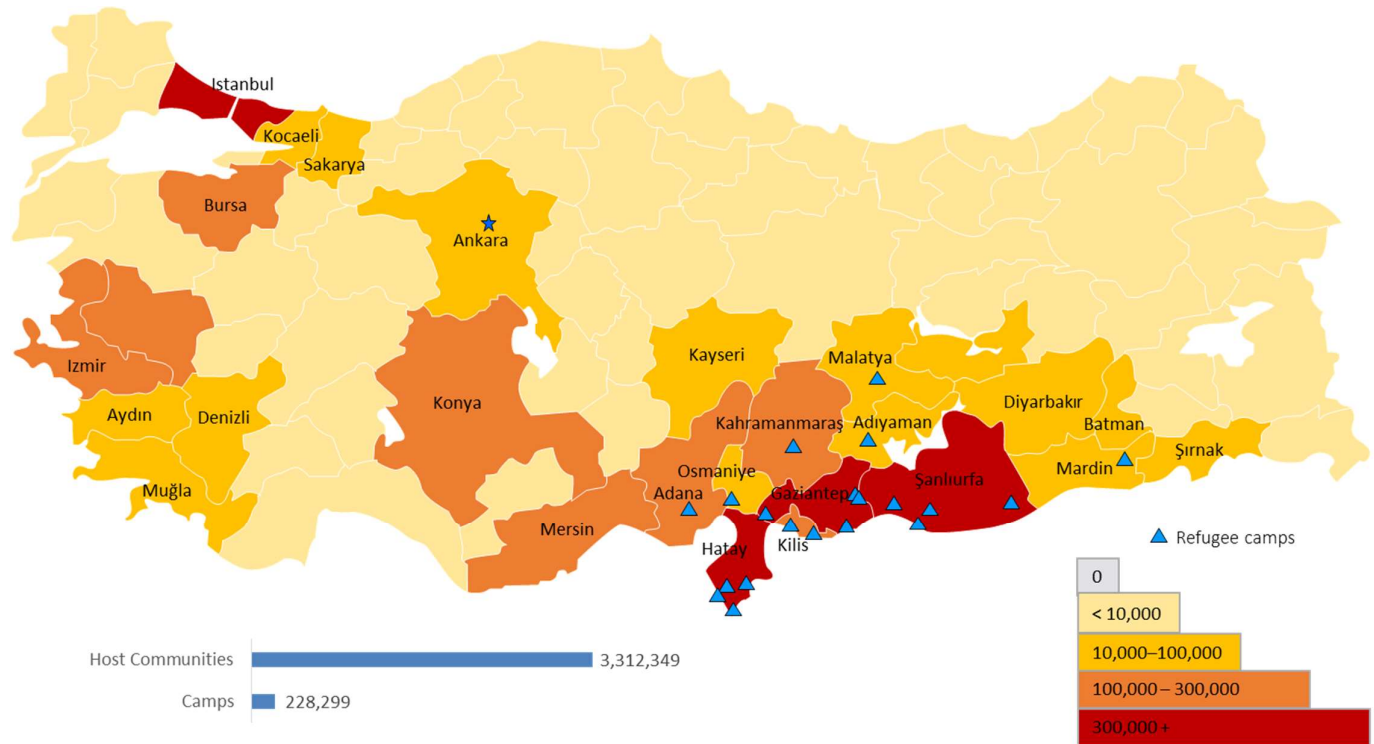
The scale of the crisis continues to put an enormous strain on Turkey's infrastructure and basic services – particularly in host communities across the southeast and in large cities to the north and west, where over 93 per cent of refugees reside.

Meanwhile, along Turkey's western coast more than 1,250 people made the sea journey to Greece in February – a nearly 25% decrease compared to the previous month. In addition, almost 1,700 people were rescued or intercepted at sea or on land, of whom almost 900 were children.² Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, four rounds of returns took place for 23 people, bringing the total number of returns to 1,555 since the Statement came into effect in March 2016. In line with previous trends, the vast majority of returned people were young adult men predominantly from South Asia and North Africa.

¹ Source: UNHCR and the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), February 2018.

² Source: Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, February 2018.

Syrian refugee population in Turkey (by province)



Source: Directorate General of Migration Management, February 2018

Estimated Affected Population: 3,906,524 ³					
	Registered Syrian refugees		Registered non-Syrian refugees		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Affected Population	1,919,031	1,621,617	230,362	135,514	3,906,524
Children Affected (Under 18)	846,215	771,861	62,552	57,541	1,738,169
Children Under Five	244,305	230,142	15,151	14,305	503,903
Children Enrolled in Formal Education ⁴	565,313		38,841		604,154
Children Out-of-School (est.) ⁵	N/A		N/A		350,000+

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Government of Turkey leads the overall crisis response in-country, 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.

³ Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), February 2018. These figures include only *registered* Syrians and non-Syrians.

⁴ Ministry of National Education (MoNE), December 2017. 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, as of February 2018.

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 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 and other partners to strengthen existing child protection systems to expand coverage and improve the quality of services for refugee and migrant children across the continuum of care – with a focus on identification and referral of at-risk children.

In February, UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM expanded the scope of their partnership to reach over 165,000 refugees and migrants with essential child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) services in 2018. Under this renewed partnership, case management and outreach teams will be established within ASAM centres in the cities of Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Mersin and Kayseri, complementing the work of the six UNICEF-supported Child and Family Support Centres already operating in Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir and Kayseri.

Meanwhile, UNICEF and Save the Children conducted a capacity-building training for 30 staff from ASAM, the South-eastern Anatolia Project and the Kilis Municipality on the provision of PSS, with a specific focus on child resilience. In addition, UNICEF worked closely with the Refugee Education Trust to develop technical manuals to guide the implementation of child protection interventions in two Girls Safe Spaces and two Adolescent Friendly Spaces in the provinces of Şanlıurfa and Mardin, ultimately benefitting over 2,000 children.

UNICEF also expanded its programme to address child marriage, conducting the first technical workshop under the UN Inter-Agency Programme for the Elimination of Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM). The CEFM programme is funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and led by UNICEF with the participation of IOM, UNFPA, UN Women and UNHCR. It aims to more effectively identify and respond to child marriage cases through local capacity building and community mobilization, while also working to address the negative social norms around this practice.

Education

In close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and NGO partners, UNICEF carries out a multi-pronged approach to increase demand, expand access and improve the quality of educational opportunities for refugee children in Turkey, with a focus on the estimated 350,000 who remain out of school.

During the reporting period, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and NGO partners to provide quality, inclusive educational opportunities for refugee and vulnerable Turkish children. Over 300 temporary education centres (TECs) in 21 provinces⁶ received financial support to cover essential maintenance costs, ensuring a safe, inclusive learning environment for more than 188,400 refugee students. The intervention, which covers the procurement of cleaning supplies and services, repair works and security upgrades, also serves to promote social cohesion by mitigating wear and tear caused by the absorption of hundreds of thousands of refugee students into the formal education system.

⁶ Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Kocaeli, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Osmaniye, Sakarya, İzmir, Siirt, Şanlıurfa

UNICEF and the MoNE also rolled out a new Remedial Education Programme (REP) for refugee children in 12 pilot provinces.⁷ The REP is designed to equip refugee students in grades 3 and 4 with the literacy and math skills they need to complete their primary education and transition successfully to lower secondary school. UNICEF distributed learning and teaching materials to participating schools and administered assessment exams – based on the test results, an estimated 50,000 students are expected to enrol during the pilot phase. Following a review and analysis of results achieved during this pilot phase, the programme will be revised and finalized for nationwide implementation during the 2018-2019 school year.

Adolescent Development and Participation

Under the framework of the “No Lost Generation” strategy, in 2017, UNICEF works closely with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and NGO partners to address the unique needs of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth by strengthening and expanding opportunities for meaningful engagement, empowerment and life skills education in host communities across the country.

In February, UNICEF and the MoYS conducted a “Training of Trainers” for 120 Turkish and Syrian youth leaders on human rights, children’s rights and citizenship, as well as on how to foster positive social change. These “master trainers” are now being deployed to MoYS community centres in Ankara, Kahramanmaras, Mersin and Hatay, where they are organizing peer-to-peer sessions and social action projects for refugee and Turkish adolescents.

UNICEF also collaborated with the MoFSP to support the work of Child Rights Committees in the provinces of Mersin and Hatay, in southern Turkey. The Child Rights Committees, which were established in 2000 with UNICEF support and operate in all 81 provinces of Turkey, help raise the voice of children and ensure their participation at the local, provincial and national level. Over 300 Syrian and Turkish adolescents⁸ in Mersin received training on social cohesion and child rights, while in Hatay UNICEF organized an interactive field trip for 200 adolescents during which themes of conflict resolution, empowerment and “living together” skills were explored.

Social Protection

In collaboration with the MoFSP, the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) as well as civil society and the private sector, UNICEF seeks to strengthen and expand existing social safety nets for vulnerable children, while providing targeted education, child protection and social services for children engaged in labour.

During the reporting period, UNICEF – together with the MLSS and the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen – trained 125 labour inspectors on child rights and business principles, with a focus on identifying and responding to cases of child labour. Over 500 labour inspectors and nearly 80 teachers have been trained by UNICEF since 2017, with additional trainings scheduled throughout the year.

On 20 February, the Turkish government declared 2018 to be the “Year to Combat Child Labour”, and the MLSS recently endorsed a multi-year *National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (2017-2023)* – a reflection of the strong political commitment being paid to an issue that affects Turkish and refugee children alike. UNICEF will continue supporting the government and civil society in these efforts.

Basic Needs

UNICEF and NGO partners coordinate closely with local authorities to provide basic relief items and one-off, cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable refugee, migrant and Turkish families. During the 2017-2018 winter, UNICEF partners are providing cash-based assistance to 10,000 vulnerable Syrian and Turkish households in the provinces of Hatay, Mardin and Batman – benefitting an estimated 30,000 children. Under this programme, eligible families receive a debit card valued at 600-1000 Turkish Lira⁹ (based on family size) which they can use to purchase warm clothes and other winter items, allowing them to spend their remaining resources on essential expenses such as food, heating and rent. Implementation has been delayed due to security concerns as a result of military actions along the border in northern Syria; nevertheless, assessments and verification of all targeted households were completed in February.

⁷ Ağrı, Ankara, Bingöl, Edirne, Hatay, İstanbul, Konya, Mardin, Ordu, Siirt, Sivas and Şanlıurfa.

⁸ 162 girls, 161 boys.

⁹ Approximately US \$160-\$260 according to current exchange rates.

Health

In 2018, UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health and sister UN agencies to strengthen the capacity of the national health system to meet the needs of refugees and migrants in Turkey. This is done through the provision of technical support, training of Syrian health care providers and awareness-raising on maternal and child health, infant and young child feeding practices and child nutrition.

In February, UNICEF and WFP organized a two-day technical workshop to provide humanitarian workers and case managers 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. 39 participants from 24 local and international NGOs in eight provinces received training; additional workshops are scheduled in the coming months.¹⁰

Media and External Communications

In early February, the UNICEF Representative in Turkey visited Kilis Province to meet with the mayor as well as those affected by recent rocket attacks from inside Syria. The visit was covered by various media outlets, including the [Anatolian News Agency](#), [Milliyet](#) and [Star](#). In addition, UNICEF published a photo story on the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme for refugee children in Turkey, entitled [Protection through Education for children in Turkey](#). Also in February, UNICEF recognized the recent, financial contributions from a number of donors including the [EU](#), [ECHO](#) and [Kuwait](#) through press releases and posts across social media outlets.

Funding

Funding Requirements as of 12 March 2018 (as defined in the 2018 3RP for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received	Carry-forward	\$	%
Syria Crisis (3RP)					
Education	\$194,370,000	\$419,580	\$112,167,576	\$81,782,844	42%
Child Protection	\$30,850,000	\$608,272	\$21,626,019	\$8,615,709	28%
Basic Needs ¹¹	\$3,000,000	-	\$3,257,700	(\$257,700)	-9%
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	-	\$101,529	\$898,471	90%
Being allocated		\$1,000,000			
Total	\$229,220,000	\$2,027,852	\$137,152,824	\$91,039,324	40%
Re-phased to 2019 ¹²		\$33,316,811			

Next SitRep: 20/04/2018

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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¹⁰ Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mardin, Mersin and Sanliurfa. The individuals trained were not Syrian health care professionals and thus do not count toward the indicator in the HPM table.

¹¹ Funds reported under Basic Needs also include allocations for interventions in Social Protection related to the Syria Crisis response.

¹² This amount refers to funds received in December 2017, but expressly for use in 2019.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

SYRIA CRISIS	Sector Target	Sector Results	UNICEF Target	UNICEF Results	Change since last report
EDUCATION (2018 Needs: 1.2 million school-aged Syrian refugee children)					
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education ¹	51,200		50,000	37,423	-
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (grades 1-12) ²	650,000	604,154	650,000	604,154	-947
# of children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education ³	36,200		23,000	1,303	803
# of teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,440	12,994	13,000	12,994	-
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	146,620		146,200	-	-
# of refugee children (5-17 years) benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	325,000	320,992	325,000	320,992	-
CHILD PROTECTION (2018 Needs: 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of individuals (women/men, girls/boys) accessing protection services in camps and host communities ¹	862,580	91,663	150,000	33,485	17,280
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes ²	122,000	9,417	80,000	7,425	3,525
# of children with protection needs identified and assessed ³	168,400	6,439	77,000	4,454	2,314
# of children who are referred to specialized services ⁴	49,000	4,843	20,000	4,672	2,237
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (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 ¹	220,850	27,250	200,000	25,402	15,799
BASIC NEEDS (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) ¹	2,130,650		30,000	-	-
HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.3 million Syrian refugees, including 1.55 million Syrian refugee children)					
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650		1,400	-	-
# of Syrian refugee children under 5 (girls/boys) who have received routine vaccinations	130,000	2,291	130,000	-	-
FOOTNOTES					
EDUCATION: 1) The total enrolment in ECCE and pre-primary data as of February 2018, is 37,423 (18,521 girls and 18,902 boys).					
EDUCATION: 2) Enrolment data as of February 2018 is 604,154 (299,334 girls and 304,820 boys), and includes non-Syrian (Iraqi) refugee students. The decrease in enrolment is the result of a cleaning of registry rolls to remove those students who were double-counted, or dropped out of school.					
EDUCATION: 3) 421 girls and 382 boys. The total number of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education year to date is 1,303 (666 girls and 637 boys).					
EDUCATION: 4) 12,994 represents the highest achieved as of January 2018; the number of teachers supported in February is 12,982 (6,920 women, 6,062 men).					
CHILD PROTECTION: 1) 9,232 girls and 7,977 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 2) 1,944 girls and 1,581 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 3) 1,059 girls and 1,212 boys.					
CHILD PROTECTION: 4) 994 girls and 1,229 boys.					
ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH: 1) 9,367 girls and 6,432 boys.					
BASIC NEEDS: 1) A total of 10,760 households have been assessed for winter assistance; distribution of cash cards will be completed in early March 2018.					