Highlights

- In April, UNICEF supported national efforts to prevent and address child marriage. Together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, UNICEF trained more than 600 staff from the Ministry of Interior, who play a key role in the immediate response to child marriage cases.

- UNICEF also continued to expand the provision of non-formal and informal education for out-of-school refugee children in Turkey, which to date has reached over 7,400 children. 715 children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme and 458 children registered for Turkish Language Courses in 24 provinces.

- In İzmit (Kocaeli Province), a key municipal partner for UNICEF’s programme to address child labour, 19 children working on the streets were identified and assessed and 42 children received protection services at the municipal ‘My House’ Child Support Centre.

- As of 13 May 2019, UNICEF’s response in Turkey faces a 43% funding gap under the 2019 3RP appeal. Additional flexible funding is urgently required to continue 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 about 1.6 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 April, nearly 1,900 refugees and migrants made the perilous journey by sea from Turkey to Greece and more than 1,000 crossed by land into Europe, a slight decrease from March. An additional 4,500 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.

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: UNHCR, April 2019. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers remains unchanged as of October 2018.
3 Source: UNHCR and the Turkish Coast Guard/Gendarmerie, April 2019.
In addition, April witnessed a spike in the number of migrants attempting to cross into Turkey from Iran, with approximately 2,000 people – primarily Afghans and Pakistanis – apprehended along the eastern border.

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 strain 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 early school 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 negatively impact their psycho-social well-being and development. UNICEF, together with the Government of Turkey and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish children affected by this crisis.

**Syrian refugee population in Turkey by province**

![Map of Syrian refugee population in Turkey by province](image)

**Estimated Affected Population: 3,971,317**

<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>1,956,477</td>
<td>1,646,611</td>
<td>231,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>817,901</td>
<td>749,442</td>
<td>63,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>263,025</td>
<td>245,010</td>
<td>15,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Enrolled in Formal Education</td>
<td>586,867</td>
<td>56,191</td>
<td>643,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Out-of-School (est.)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Source: Ministry of National Education (MoNE), April 2019. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.
2. UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged (5.5-18 years) 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 refugee, migrant and Turkish children across the continuum of care.

In April, UNICEF focused on strengthening the government’s capacity to respond to serious child protection concerns. To support national efforts to prevent and address child, early and forced marriage (CEFM), UNICEF and MoFLSS conducted awareness-raising seminars involving more than 600 staff of the Gendarmerie and Police’s Juvenile and Domestic Violence Units, who play a key role in the immediate response to CEFM cases. The training included sessions on the causes and consequences of gender-based violence and CEFM, effective approaches and interview techniques when working with child survivors of sexual abuse, and key legislation relevant to the response to CEFM cases.

UNICEF also supported MoFLSS Family Support Teams, who visit vulnerable families, conduct risk assessments and refer child protection cases to Social Service Centres for additional support. 495 relevant staff were trained on basic trauma and working with victims of child abuse, with the aim to improve their capacity to identify and respond to such cases.

UNICEF also expanded its programme to strengthen the protective environment of refugee and migrant children in contact with the law (whether as victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crimes). In partnership with the Ministry of Justice, more than 140 Arabic translators working with children in contact with the law in 11 provinces were trained on child justice, the role of translators, ethics of working with children and child-friendly approaches to interviewing children.

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 continuing to meet the educational needs of vulnerable Turkish children affected by the crisis.

---

6 Women’s Status Directorate General
In April, UNICEF provided a range of technical support to MoNE to strengthen the quality of education for the most vulnerable refugee and Turkish students. A workshop was organized in Antalya Province for MoNE staff to evaluate the effectiveness of the updated Psychosocial Support Programme Module, and plan for its expansion. The PSS Module has been a part of the Turkish education system for over 20 years and was originally designed to provide PSS for students suffering from trauma-related to natural disasters and domestic violence; with technical support from UNICEF, it was updated in early 2019 to meet the needs of refugee children suffering from the effects of conflict, displacement and exploitation.

UNICEF and MoNE also held a four-day training for 60 principals and teachers’ on implementing "Design-Skill Labs" in ten schools with refugee and migrant children. The Labs are designed to help children improve their life skills (such as problem-solving, critical thinking, productivity, teamwork, and multiple literacy) and help reduce school drop-out. UNICEF is working with MoNE to expand the Labs to all secondary schools in Turkey in 2019.

UNICEF also continued to expand the provision of non-formal and informal education for refugee children in Turkey. In April, 715 refugee children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP); a total of 9,752 children have benefitted from the ALP since its launch in January 2018. To strengthen the delivery of the ALP, a coordination meeting was conducted for 86 ALP administrators, and 99 teachers received training on ALP curriculum and how to work with traumatized children.

In addition, 458 children registered for UNICEF- and MoNE-supported Turkish Language Courses programme in 24 provinces. Since the start of the programme in January 2018, over 6,700 children have benefitted from Turkish Language Courses, and 86% of those who registered in 2019 are out of school. Meanwhile, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, UNICEF continued to support informal education services for 228 children (117 girls, 111 boys) through its Child and Youth Centres in İskenderun and Antakya, in Hatay Province.

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 April, nearly 32,300 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 – implemented together with MoYS, MoFLSS, the Development Foundation of Turkey (TKV) and the South-Eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Administration.

UNICEF and GAP Administration also organized a coordination workshop on social cohesion in Gaziantep, with the participation of 150 implementing partner staff. Participants shared lessons learned and best practices, while also discussing new opportunities for strengthening social cohesion between the refugee and Turkish communities. Twelve Turkish and Syrian youth representatives from nine provinces also shared their perspectives and recommendations during the workshop. Following the meeting, participants agreed to create a regional coordination mechanism to ensure the coordination and enhance the effectiveness of social cohesion programming across Southeast Turkey.

In addition, UNICEF signed a rolling work plan with the Government of Turkey’s Ombudsman Institution – an independent office mandated to safeguard the rights of the public and investigate state malfeasance – to enhance adolescent and youth participation and social cohesion. Through this partnership, UNICEF will engage with Ombudsman Institution student associations already established at universities across the country, who will in turn support peer-to-peer activities in local communities promoting child rights and adolescent-friendly engagement. As part of this new work plan, UNICEF

---

7 35 women, 25 men.
8 304 girls, 411 boys.
9 4573 girls, 5179 boys.
10 75 women, 24 men.
11 221 girls, 237 boys.
12 3,064 girls, 3638 boys.
13 117 girls, 111 boys.
14 17,155 girls, 15,131 boys (total includes March data that was not previously reported).
conducted a training for 22 Ombudsman staff on social cohesion principles and concrete steps to engage and collaborate with adolescents and youth.

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.

A new pillar of UNICEF’s child labour prevention programme focuses on strengthening the capacity of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and apprenticeship programmes to empower vulnerable adolescents and youth, and thus mitigate the factors that lead children to work. In April, UNICEF and MoNE organized a workshop to develop a Youth Empowerment Programme for TVET students, with the participation of 30 teachers and TVET managers. The workshop focused on adapting the PSS Module for use in Vocational Training Centres and drafting a guidebook for teachers to help them meet the needs of vulnerable learners.

In addition, UNICEF continued to support MoFLSS labour inspectors to respond to cases of child labour. In April, 90 inspectors received a 3-day training on identifying, referring and following up child labour cases; since the partnership began in March 2017, a total of 850 labour inspectors have been trained. Also in April, UNICEF and NGO partner Support to Life provided targeted PSS to 460 children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır. Since the start of the programme in January 2018, some 7,800 children and 2,800 parents have benefitted from protection-related interventions aimed at preventing or mitigating child labour.

Meanwhile in İzmit (Kocaeli Province), a key municipal partner for UNICEF, 19 children working on the streets were identified and assessed in April and 42 children received child protection services at the UNICEF-supported municipal ‘My House’ Child Support Centre. Since the centre opened in April 2018, more than 600 children have been identified and assessed by municipal outreach teams, of whom over 320 were referred to specialized services for additional support.

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 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. Implementation has been delayed this winter due to a restricted operational environment for NGOs in the targeted provinces. Nevertheless, in April 2,119 vulnerable households in the provinces of Batman and Hatay received cash cards, benefitting approximately 10,200 people including over 4,650 children.

Media and External Communications

In April, UNICEF highlighted the Ombudsman Institute’s launch of their new "Strategy on the Rights of the Child", which was developed with technical support from UNICEF, on social media and through a digital photo story. To commemorate Turkey’s National Sovereignty and Children’s Day on 23 April, UNICEF and Turkish Goodwill Ambassador Tuba Büyüküstün once again called on the public to sign up for the #GoBlue campaign to demand a world where every child is safe and supported. UNICEF and NGO partner ASAM also organized the 3rd Annual Children’s Festival in Ankara, which was covered through multiple social media posts (gathering 240.5K reach and 16.7K engagement), and shared the voices of children via a digital photo story. UNICEF also continued to highlight the critical financial assistance of the donor community in Turkey, publishing a short video on UNICEF’s mobile child friendly unit, funded by Japan, and ECHO’s support to the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (40.2K reach and 1.1K engagement).

---

15 225 Turkish, 235 Syrian; 230 boys, 230 girls.
16 4,267 Syrians, 3,526 non-Syrians; 4,279 boys, 3,514 girls.
17 2,207 Syrians, 597 non-Syrians; 480 men, 2324 women.
18 15 Turkish, 4 Syrian; 12 boys, 7 girls.
19 35 Turkish, 7 Syrian; 21 boys, 21 girls.
20 431 Turkish, 178 Syrian; 353 boys, 256 girls.
21 2,49 Turkish, 77 Syrian; 168 boys, 158 girls.
22 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.
Funding
In April, UNICEF Turkey received a generous donation of US $26.4 million in flexible funding from the United States (BPRM) under the framework of the 2019 3RP. Nevertheless, the humanitarian response faces a 43% funding gap – and as most funds in hand are heavily earmarked, more flexible funding is needed to fill critical gaps in education and child protection. Without this additional funding, the quality and coverage of essential services will be affected for tens of thousands of vulnerable refugee and Turkish children – leaving them at higher risk of school drop-out, exploitation and abuse.

Funding Requirements as of 13 May 2019 (as defined in the 2019 3RP for a period of 12 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available Received</th>
<th>Carry-forward</th>
<th>Funding gap $</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syria Crisis (3RP)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$203,671,573</td>
<td>$20,2759</td>
<td>$92,300,576</td>
<td>$110,450,238</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$1,043,527</td>
<td>$15,335,707</td>
<td>$15,620,766</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$413,976</td>
<td>$2,586,024</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$226,959</td>
<td>$773,041</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being allocated</td>
<td>$26,400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$(26,400,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$239,671,573</td>
<td>$28,364,286</td>
<td>$108,277,218</td>
<td>$103,030,069</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 20/06/2019

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

Whom to contact for further information:

Philippe Duamelle
Representative
UNICEF Turkey
Tel: +90 454 1000
E-mail: ankara@unicef.org

Neeraj Malhotra
Monitoring & Reporting Specialist
UNICEF Turkey
Tel: +90 454 1000
Email: nmalhotra@unicef.org
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

#### SYRIA CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</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># 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>37,622¹</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12)</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>648,592</td>
<td>615,000</td>
<td>648,592²</td>
<td>0</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>7,443³</td>
<td>1,958</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>12,593⁴</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>0⁵</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>494,620⁶</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) benefiting from child protection services in camps and host communities</td>
<td>606,160</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>84,620¹</td>
<td>20,207</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>65,258⁸</td>
<td>8,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children assessed for protection needs</td>
<td>121,063</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>34,887⁷</td>
<td>4,726</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>15,355⁴</td>
<td>495</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 programmes¹</td>
<td>112,220</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>43,669</td>
<td>32,286</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>26,413³</td>
<td>8,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 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>N/A</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0¹</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESULTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Results are cumulative January-April 2019. Sector results for some indicators are not yet available.

**Notes:**

1. The 2019 needs for ECCE were revised upwards to 32,103 from 6,671 due to an increase of 25,532 pre-primary and primary enrolled children.

2. This reflects the 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in 2018 was 11,302 (6,616 women, 4,686 men).

3. This reflects highest enrolment figures for 2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary and primary enrolled children.

4. This result includes beneficiaries enrolled in formal, community- and home-based ECE.

5. UNICEF and MoNE have agreed to revise the target at mid-year.

6. UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019.

7. 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.

### Change since last report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,958</td>
<td>1,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syria Crisis Notes:**

**EDUCATION:** 114,732 girls and 31,149 boys. This result includes beneficiaries enrolled in formal and community-based ECE.

**EDUCATION 2:** This reflects the highest enrolment figures for 2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary and as well as 56,199 Iraqi students. Enrolment as of April 2019 was 64,359 (31,646 girls, 32,713 boys).

**EDUCATION 3:** The increase in enrolment reflects the impact of UNICEF and partners providing support to more children, particularly in camps, and home-based education.

**EDUCATION 4:** 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.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** 11,302 girls and 8,925 boys.

**ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH:** 17,155 girls, 15,131 boys.

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