



UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta H. Fore and Executive Board President H.E. Omar Hilale pose with Yasmin and Furkan at the "Youth Lens" exhibition in New York. @UNICEF/Nesbitt

# TURKEY CO

## Humanitarian Situation Report #34

JANUARY – JUNE 2019

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

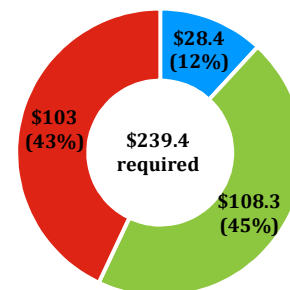
- In the first half of 2019, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for Refugee Children grew considerably, with almost 511,500 refugee children having received at least one payment—an increase of nearly 25 percent. Almost 70 per cent of refugee children enrolled in schools across the country have benefitted from the CCTE.
- UNICEF scaled up outreach services to host communities to strengthen the identification and referral of at-risk children. Thanks to expanded partnerships with government authorities and NGOs, nearly 38,700 children with protection needs were identified and referred to specialized services in 2019.
- UNICEF continued to strengthen and expand programming with government and NGO partners to provide age-appropriate activities and trainings for refugee and Turkish adolescents and youth, reaching over 61,000 adolescents and youth to date.
- As of June 2019, UNICEF’s response in Turkey faces a 43 per cent 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.

June 2019

**1,711,542**  
children affected out of  
**3,995,049**  
people affected

**UNICEF 2019 Appeal**  
**US \$239.4 million**

**Funding Status**  
*in millions of USD*



■ Funds received ■ Carry-forward amount ■ Gap

### Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of June 2019, Turkey continues to host the largest registered refugee population in the world. Approximately four million refugees and asylum-seekers are registered in Turkey, of whom some 1.7 million are children.<sup>1</sup> 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—almost 370,000 (primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran), including some 120,000 children.<sup>2</sup>

The situation for refugee children in Turkey remains particularly challenging. While almost 650,000 Syrian and other refugee children are enrolled in schools across the country, an estimated 400,000 Syrian children remain out of school and continue to face difficulties such as a lack of awareness of available services, language barriers, socio-economic obstacles

<sup>1</sup> Slight fluctuations in the number of refugees reported are due to ongoing cleaning of registration rolls by the Government of Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> Directorate-General for Migration Management (DGMM), June 2019. The number of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers remains unchanged as of October 2018.

and 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.

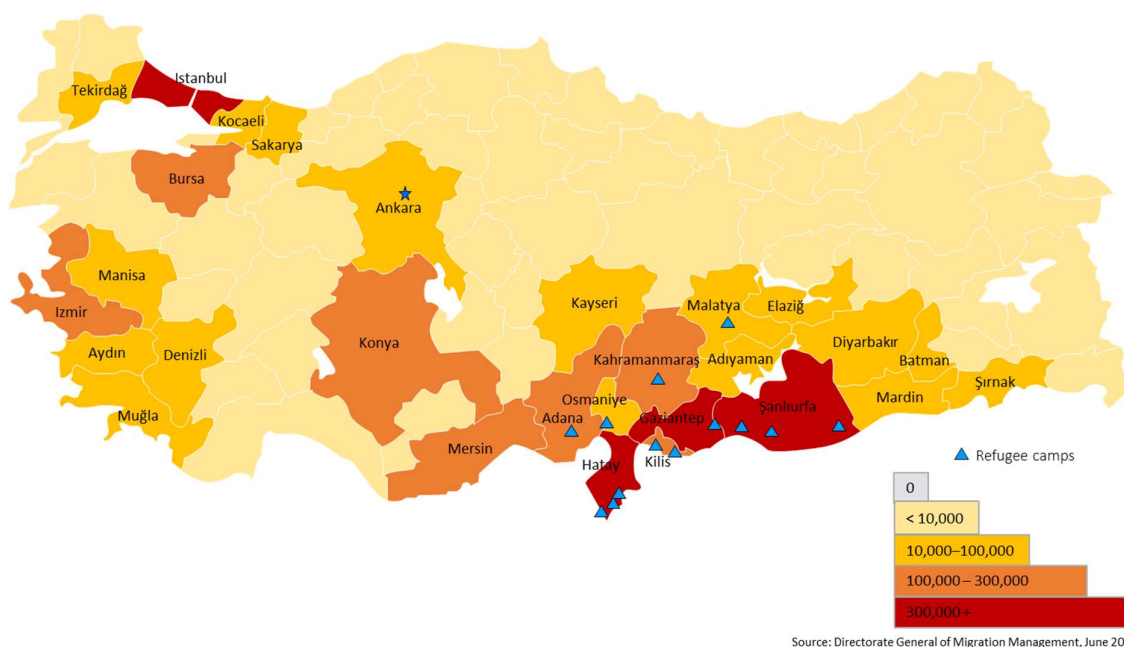
The Government of Turkey leads the overall refugee response and shoulders most of the financial burden—more than US \$37 billion since 2012, according to latest government estimates. Despite the significant progress achieved to date, its immense scale and scope continues to place enormous strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure.

In addition, Turkey remains a leading transit country for unregistered refugees and migrants on the move toward Europe. During the first half of the year, more than 40,000 refugees and migrants—primarily Afghans, Syrians, Iraqis and Congolese—risked their lives attempting to cross by sea and land from Turkey into the EU. Of these, almost 20,000 successfully arrived in Greece and Bulgaria,<sup>3</sup> while 13,000 people were rescued or intercepted at sea and 7,200 were apprehended on land by Turkish authorities.<sup>4</sup> Tragically, at least 53 people have reportedly died or are missing while making the attempt. Of those who successfully crossed so far in 2019, approximately 40 per cent are believed to be children.

The overall refugee context in Turkey has not changed significantly in recent years, with trends remaining on par with 2018 numbers and population growth largely due to natural birth rates. In 2019 the prospect of a voluntary, safe and dignified return to Syria remains unlikely due to ongoing obstacles such as insecurity; housing, land, and property issues; and continued large-scale displacement within the country due to violence, particularly in and around Idlib. Nevertheless, spontaneous returns from Turkey continue to take place; the UN has verified 7,889<sup>5</sup> spontaneous voluntary returns to Syria in 2019, putting the estimated total number at 117,000 since 2015. In addition, rising international hostilities with Iran and the prospect of punitive economic or military action could further exacerbate the situation along Turkey's eastern border, while increasing tensions with Europe over the EU-Turkey Statement could lead to increased outflows in the west.

UNICEF, together with the government and other partners, remains focused on improving the lives of the most vulnerable children in Turkey.

### *Syrian refugee population in Turkey by province*



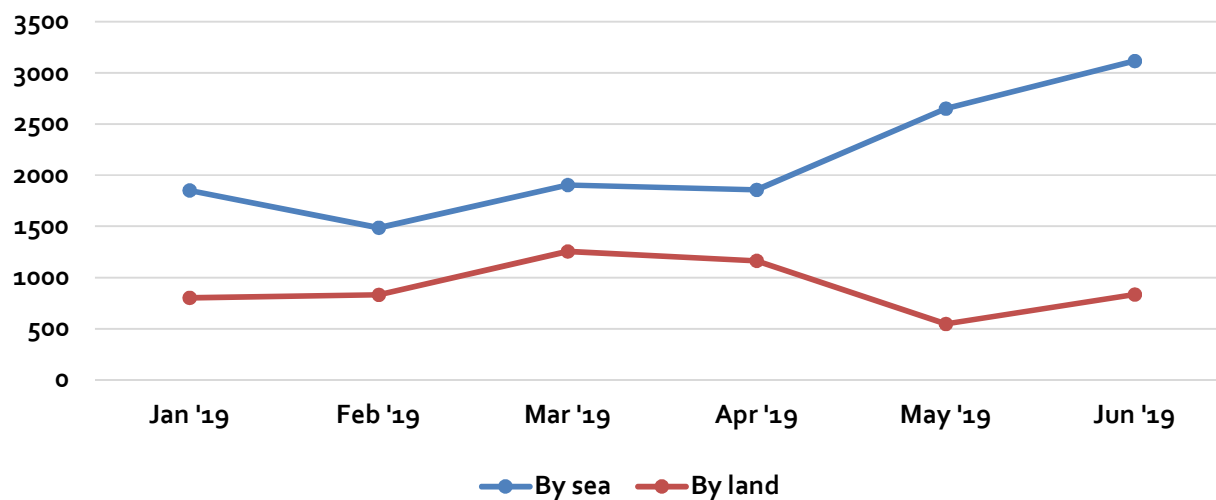
<sup>3</sup> 18,294 entered Greece (12,863 by sea, 5,431 by land) and 836 entered Bulgaria by land.

<sup>4</sup> Turkish Coast Guard and Gendarmerie, June 2019.

<sup>5</sup> As verified by UNHCR through interviews at UNHCR reception centres and based on governments' departure lists.

Estimated Affected Population: 3,995,049 <sup>6</sup>					
	Registered Syrians		Registered non-Syrians		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Affected Population	1,963,465	1,663,355	231,569	136,660	3,995,049
Children Affected (Under 18)	828,550	763,326	63,771	55,895	1,711,542
Children Under Five	273,647	255,571	15,718	14,903	559,839
Children Enrolled in Formal Education <sup>7</sup>	586,867		56,191		643,058
Children Out-of-School (est.) <sup>8</sup>	N/A		N/A		400,000

*Irregular Migration from Turkey to Greece/Bulgaria, 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 (WGs), 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 Durable Solutions Working Group and Working Group on Contingency Planning.

In 2019, UNICEF and partners worked on expanding cross-sectoral partnerships between the CP Sub-WG, MHPSS<sup>9</sup> and Health WG, with an aim to better understand the needs of children with MHPSS concerns and strengthen their referrals to specialized services. As a result of these efforts, harmonization of PSS services for refugee children has been achieved amongst the partners. The Education WG has prioritized profiling and scoping the needs of out-of-school children and are developing a comprehensive strategy for integrated package of services that includes non-formal education, life skills development and accelerated learning programmes to address their needs.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR and DGMM, June 2019.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of National Education (MoNE), June 2019. Registration for refugee children remains open throughout the school year.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF projection based on the estimated number of school-aged (5.5-18 years) and enrolled refugee children in Turkey, January 2019.

<sup>9</sup> Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group.

## 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.

Thanks in part to the concerted efforts by the government and 3RP partners to expand access to education and child protection services for refugee children, in June 2019 UNICEF revised its targets for formal education, non-formal education and the provision of psychosocial support.

The scale-up of services and strengthening of national systems remains a top priority in 2019, with efforts being made to enhance the inclusivity and gender sensitivity of coverage and care to reach the most vulnerable children—such as child workers and refugee children with disabilities. UNICEF also continues to strengthen its resilience focus to reflect and sustainably address the protracted, complex nature of the refugee crisis. As part of this strategy, UNICEF is exploring 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 2019, UNICEF scaled-up outreach services to host communities to strengthen the identification and referral of at-risk children. Thanks to expanded partnerships with government authorities and NGOs, nearly 38,700 children with protection needs were identified and referred to specialized services, of whom over 17,750 children received needed specialized support and assistance. UNICEF also supported the national protection outreach programme (ASDEP) by strengthening the capacity of 15 outreach teams in 15 provinces with the highest concentration of refugees and helped to strengthen and standardize case management system and tools. By the end of 2019, UNICEF aims to see more than 40,000 children identified and referred.

In addition, UNICEF currently supports the strengthening of the national care system through the development of new service models. This includes the design of mechanisms for decision-making and gatekeeping to be implemented in First Assessment Centres<sup>10</sup> for children in need of protection; a foster care system for children with disabilities and a short-term foster care system.

In 2019, UNICEF and partners also focused on improving the quality of the community-based child protection service delivery for refugee and migrant children, reaching almost 70,000 children with psychosocial support services via a comprehensive network of 74 protection spaces in 23 provinces and government service points. Efforts in 2018 to strengthen data collection by partners have resulted in fully operational data management systems this year, which coupled with renewed partnerships at the local level including with municipalities, have contributed to more efficient targeting of the most vulnerable children and families.

Despite important strides made in 2019 to address the protection needs of refugee and vulnerable children, gaps remain, namely: the uneven coverage of quality services and overstretched capacity of partners; weak regulatory frameworks for case management procedures; insufficient provision of family-care options for refugee children in need and insufficient tools to monitor child protection needs and trends at the national level. In 2019, UNICEF will continue to work with the

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<sup>10</sup> Safety/transit centres for children in need of protection whilst the risk/needs assessment is carried out.

MoFLSS to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of case management procedures, expand foster care provisions and gradually introduce temporary/emergency foster care options for children in urgent need of care and protection.

## 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.

In 2019, UNICEF continued to expand access to early childhood education (ECE) services through community and home-based programmes. To date, nearly 11,500 Turkish and Syrian children<sup>11</sup> benefitted from the home-based ECE programmes, while more than 2,800 children<sup>12</sup> across the southeast enrolled in ECE summer school classes in June 2019. The 10-week summer school programme, conducted in Turkish and Arabic and the first of its kind in Turkey, aims to support Syrian children's entry into Turkish schools.

UNICEF also worked to ensure that the most vulnerable children in Turkey, particularly refugee children and children with disabilities, are fully accessing their right to formal education. Together with MoNE, the Remedial Education Programme (designed to support children who are unable to reach expected 3<sup>rd</sup> grade learning achievement outcomes), was revised and finalized in May 2019; the revised programme was endorsed by the Turkish Board of Education and will be rolled out for all 3<sup>rd</sup> graders—Turkish and refugee—during the 2019/2020 school year. In addition, the existing Psychosocial Support (PSS) Programme, which provides in-school support to students suffering from various forms of trauma, was revised to meet the needs of refugee learners, and is already being implemented across the country.

In non-formal education, UNICEF continued to work to expand access for vulnerable and out-of-school refugee children. More than 29,200 children<sup>13</sup> were reached in 24 provinces through outreach campaigns, which raised awareness among families and local communities on the education services available to children, while also enabling outreach teams to identify and refer out-of-school children (OOSC) to relevant educational opportunities. Meanwhile, over 5,200 refugee children<sup>14</sup> were enrolled into the UNICEF-MoNE Accelerated Learning Programme, which supports OOSC to transition into the formal education system, enter vocational training, or acquire the basic skills and knowledge needed for self-sufficiency. More than 3,500 refugee children<sup>15</sup>—86 per cent of whom were out of school—were enrolled in Turkish Language Courses at over 40 Ministry of Youth and Sports Community centres in 24 provinces.

Through its strong partnership with MoNE, UNICEF was able to successfully roll out new and enhanced programmes to benefit all children in Turkey. Nevertheless, challenges remain in supporting the integration of Syrian children into Turkish public schools, particularly around ensuring the capacity of staff and inclusivity of services. To address these challenges, UNICEF and MoNE will continue strengthening programmes like the Remedial Education Programme and the ALP, while continuing inclusive education teacher training and ensuring that Counselling and Research Centres (RAMs) have increased capacity to provide support to Syrian children. Furthermore, UNICEF Turkey is undertaking an Out-of-School Children Study to better understand the barriers to school that Syrian children continue to face and find effective ways forward.

## 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.

In 2019, UNICEF continued to strengthen and expand programming with government and NGO partners—including local municipalities, universities and foundations—to provide age-appropriate activities and trainings for refugee and Turkish

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<sup>11</sup> 5,629 girls, 5,836 boys.

<sup>12</sup> 1,372 girls, 1,436 boys.

<sup>13</sup> 13,910 girls, 15,316 boys.

<sup>14</sup> 2,457 girls, 2,781 boys.

<sup>15</sup> 1,643 girls, 1,860 boys.

adolescents and youth. These activities, which include peer-to-peer empowerment trainings, life-skills programmes, social action projects, sports and community events, have reached 92,150 Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth to date.<sup>16</sup>

As part of the life-skills programming, a total of 60 Turkish and Syrian adolescents participated in a photography workshop entitled 'Youth Lens' in Izmir, Gaziantep and Istanbul under the guidance of an internationally renowned photographer, Reza Deghati. The workshops nurtured adolescents' innate talents and interests in photography and were so successful that they led to high-level photography exhibitions, entitled 'Dreams of the Future', at the Economic, Social and Environmental Council in Paris as well as during the June UNICEF Executive Board meeting in New York. The exhibitions, which also featured Syrian and Turkish adolescent photographers sharing their perspectives on the workshops and life in general, offered a valuable opportunity for UNICEF to spotlight the situation of adolescents and youth in Turkey.

In addition, UNICEF conducted a series of capacity-building activities for partners to strengthen their ability to engage meaningfully and sustainably with young people. Nearly 150 MoYS staff and volunteers were trained to improve their outreach capacity via MoYS youth centres in 15 provinces. In addition, as part of a new partnership with the Government of Turkey's Ombudsman Institution UNICEF trained over 20 experts from the Ombudsman's Office on key concepts and principles of social cohesion programming and how to engage with adolescents and youth. These experts will now in turn support peer-to-peer activities in local communities promoting child rights and adolescent-friendly engagement.

UNICEF also organized a "Social Cohesion Learning Workshop" in February for partners to strengthen coordination, improve programme delivery and identify and address key bottlenecks or challenges to implementation. Over 150 people from 10 organizations participated in the workshop, including youth representatives from across Turkey, with discussions focused on sharing experiences, best practices and lessons learned in designing and delivering social cohesion programmes for adolescents and youth. Following one of the recommendations from the workshop, UNICEF and partners are supporting the establishment of a regional youth network on social cohesion, which will implement a pilot programme on digital life-skills for Turkish and refugee youth in Gaziantep, Mardin, Kilis and Şanlıurfa.

While the ADAP programme achieved significant results for adolescents and youth in 2019, nevertheless challenges persist, primarily related to data collection, monitoring and reporting. For example, the large scale and scope of many social cohesion activities—such as community and sporting events—makes it difficult to track unique individual beneficiaries. However, UNICEF is working closely with partners to address these gaps in the months ahead.

### 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.

In the first half of 2019, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme for Refugee Children grew considerably, with 511,453 refugee children<sup>17</sup> receiving at least one payment—an increase of nearly 25 per cent since December 2018. Almost 70 per cent of all refugee children enrolled in schools across the country have benefitted from the programme. The final round of the longitudinal survey of CCTE beneficiary households has now been completed, and findings are currently being analysed. Along with two school years of administrative data on refugee school attendance, the findings will be used to inform and improve the CCTE programme going forward.

In 2019, UNICEF also expanded its programme to prevent child labour, which focuses on strengthening the capacity of the public and private sectors to better identify and address child labour cases, while providing targeted services to at-risk children and adolescents and their families. A total of 90 MoFLSS labour inspectors were trained on child rights and business principles in 2019; 850 inspectors have been trained since the beginning of this partnership in March 2017. Together with NGO partner the Development Workshop (DW), UNICEF also organized a series of trainings to newly-established MoFLSS Provincial Child Labour Prevention Units in six provinces<sup>18</sup> with large seasonal worker populations. In addition, UNICEF worked with MoNE to develop a package of training materials to help Technical and Vocational

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<sup>16</sup> 45,566 girls, 46,584 boys.

<sup>17</sup> 255,064 girls, 256,389 boys.

<sup>18</sup> Eskisehir, Bursa, Manisa, Konya, Ankara and Adana.

Education/Training (TVET) schools meet the needs of vulnerable adolescents – with these materials on hand, UNICEF plans to train 400 TVET staff by end year.

Working with NGO partner Support to Life, UNICEF also provided targeted, age-based PSS services to 420<sup>19</sup> children engaged in (or at risk of) child labour in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, and Diyarbakır. In addition, 1,645<sup>20</sup> children and 701<sup>21</sup> parents received child protection-related interventions—such as awareness raising sessions, referrals to external and social services, etc.—aimed at preventing or mitigating child labour. Since the start of the programme in January 2018, over 8,200<sup>22</sup> children and nearly 3,000 parents have benefitted from protection-related interventions aimed at preventing or mitigating child labour.

UNICEF continues working closely with the government and civil society to make social protection services more child-friendly and multi-sectoral. While much has been achieved to date, including a greater recognition and ownership of the problem of child labour among key stakeholders, more needs to be done to enhance local capacities and ensure a continuum of services for the most vulnerable children. These will be renewed focus areas for UNICEF in the months ahead.

### 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 and partners targeted vulnerable families who were not yet enrolled in the nationwide Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) for Refugees<sup>23</sup>, as well as a smaller caseload of highly vulnerable non-Syrian and Turkish households. A total of 10,288 households in the provinces of Hatay, Diyarbakır and Batman received cash-based assistance, benefitting nearly 51,000 people including almost 23,300 children.

### Media and External Communications

In 2019, UNICEF continued to advocate and raise awareness on key child rights issues in Turkey, with an emphasis on the situation of vulnerable Syrian refugee and migrant children. In March, [UNICEF's Executive Board visited Turkey](#) and had a series of high-level meetings with the government, civil society and the donor community. The Board also visited Gaziantep and Kilis, where they observed UNICEF's programmes and met with refugee and Turkish children and families, as well as local partners. In May and June, the ["Dreams of the Future" photography exhibition](#)—which featured photos taken by Syrian and Turkish adolescents as part of UNICEF's non-formal education (NFE) programme—was held in Paris and at UNICEF Headquarters in New York.

UNICEF also supported or organized a number of international events to highlight UNICEF's work and the situation of children in Turkey, including visits by UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors [Teddy Riner](#), the most successful judo competitor in history, and Ceddi Osman, a Turkish basketball player for the NBA's Cleveland Cavaliers. As part of a series of events commemorating the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the CRC, UNICEF facilitated the participation of Turkish and refugee children at the [UEFA Euro qualifier match](#) between Turkey and France.

In addition, UNICEF produced and published several human-interest stories, press releases and videos such as ["Love of Sports Unites"](#) and ["What happiness looks like?"](#). To date this year, UNICEF has reached 44 million people via traditional media outlets such as AFP, ANSA, France 24, El Mundo, Daily Sabah, CNN Türk and Anatolian News Agency. Social media followers grew from 205,900 to 210,000 on Facebook, from 113,000 to 156,000 on Instagram and from 35,700 to 38,000 on Twitter, with a total number of engagement of 781,000.

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<sup>19</sup> 195 Turkish, 225 Syrian; 221 boys, 199 girls.

<sup>20</sup> 744 Syrians, 901 non-Syrians; 928 boys, 717 girls.

<sup>21</sup> 464 Syrians, 237 non-Syrians; 203 men, 498 women.

<sup>22</sup> 4492 Syrians, 3721 non-Syrians; 4,500 boys, 3,713 girls.

<sup>23</sup> 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

As of June, UNICEF Turkey has received only US \$28.4 million in new funding under the 2019 3RP appeal. Taking into account carry-forward from 2018, this leaves the humanitarian response with a 43 per cent funding gap, with the majority of funds on hand heavily earmarked. Without additional flexible funding, particularly in the areas of education and child protection, 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 July 2019 (as defined in the 2019 3RP for a period of 12 months)					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received	Carry-forward	\$	%
<b>Syria Crisis (3RP)</b>					
Education	\$203,371,573	\$6,389,016	\$92,634,829	\$104,347,728	51%
Child Protection	\$32,000,000	\$10,064,438	\$15,201,692	\$6,733,870	21%
Basic Needs	\$3,000,000	\$682,322	\$404,775	\$1,912,903	64%
Health & Nutrition	\$1,000,000	\$250,512	\$35,922	\$713,566	71%
Being allocated		\$10,977,998		(\$10,977,998)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$239,371,573</b>	<b>\$28,364,286</b>	<b>\$108,277,218</b>	<b>\$102,730,069</b>	<b>43%</b>

## Next SitRep: 20/08/2019

UNICEF Turkey: <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)

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
<b>EDUCATION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</b>					
# of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	59,280	N/A	42,000	43,663 <sup>1</sup>	6,458
# of children enrolled in formal education (pre-primary - grade 12)	700,000	648,592	700,000	648,592 <sup>2</sup>	0
# of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	51,278	N/A	20,000	9,715 <sup>3</sup>	1,401
# of Syrian teachers and other education personnel receiving incentives	13,000	12,593	13,000	12,593 <sup>4</sup>	0
# of teachers and other education personnel trained	57,799	N/A	54,400	0 <sup>5</sup>	0
# of refugee children benefiting from the conditional cash transfer for education	525,000	N/A	525,000	511,453 <sup>6</sup>	0
<b>CHILD PROTECTION (2019 Needs: 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</b>					
# of individuals (men, women and children) benefitting from child protection services in camps and host communities	606,160	260,864	150,000	129,586 <sup>1</sup>	32,970
# of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	94,900	69,975	80,000	69,975 <sup>2</sup>	3,178
# of children assessed for protection needs	121,063	N/A	77,000	38,693 <sup>3</sup>	0
# of children who are referred to specialized services	36,186	18,938	25,000	17,752 <sup>4</sup>	0
<b>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH (2019 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</b>					
# of Syrian and Turkish adolescents and youth engaged in empowerment programmes <sup>1</sup>	112,220	72,929	100,000	61,115 <sup>1</sup>	5,603
<b>BASIC NEEDS (2019 Needs: 11.7 million Syrian refugee and vulnerable Turkish individuals, including 4 million children)</b>					
# of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions (including winter support)	1,752,950	N/A	60,000	50,932 <sup>1</sup>	0
<b>HEALTH (2018 Needs: 3.6 million Syrian refugees, including 1.6 million Syrian refugee children)</b>					
# of Syrian health care providers (women/men) trained	1,650	N/A	1,400	0 <sup>1</sup>	0
* Results are cumulative January-June 2019. Sector results for some indicators are not yet available.					
<b>EDUCATION 1:</b> 21,475 girls and 22,188 boys. This result includes beneficiaries enrolled in formal, community- and home-based ECE.					
<b>EDUCATION 2:</b> This reflects highest enrolment figures for 2019 and includes 32,103 pre-primary and as well as 56,191 Iraqi students. Enrolment as of June 2019 was 643,058 (316,485 girls, 326,573 boys).					
<b>EDUCATION 3:</b> 4,639 girls and 5,076 boys.					
<b>EDUCATION 4:</b> 12,593 (6,698 women, 5,895 men) represents the highest number of education personnel supported in 2019; the number supported in June was 12,495 (6,645 women, 5,850 men).					
<b>EDUCATION 5:</b> UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoNE to plan and schedule teacher trainings for 2019.					
<b>EDUCATION 6:</b> 246,813 girls and 247,807 boys. 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.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 1:</b> 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.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 2:</b> 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. High achievement under this indicator is due to partners reporting only newly-registered children; thus numbers are higher at the beginning of the year and will then continue to decrease for the remainder of the year.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 3:</b> UNICEF worked with implementing partners to review and adjust data reported during the first half of 2019, therefore, there is no progress for this indicator. The overall high reach so far this year is due to ongoing improvements by the sector in case management.					
<b>CHILD PROTECTION 4:</b> UNICEF worked with its implementing partners to review and adjust data reported during the first half of 2019. Therefore, there is no progress for this indicator.					
<b>ADOLESCENTS &amp; YOUTH 1:</b> 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.					
<b>BASIC NEEDS 1:</b> 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.					
<b>HEALTH 1:</b> UNICEF is currently in discussions with MoH and WHO to plan and schedule trainings.					