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Two girls walking together on their way home after the end of the school day in the schoolyard at UNICEF Primary School in Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş.



1 January – 31 December 2024

Highlights

- As of end December, UNICEF together with government and civil society partners, reached over 1.6 million children and caregivers with mental health and psychosocial support, and over 3.6 million women, girls, and boys with information and awareness on how to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence, including through social media.
- UNICEF and its partners supported 2,087,189 individuals access sufficient quantity and quality of water and 557,252 individuals with improved sanitation services. Moreover, over 206,056 individuals were reached with critical hygiene supplies.
- 244,423 children accessed immunization services through UNICEF's provision of vaccines to the Ministry of Health. Additionally, over 66,145 children/caregivers benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling sessions through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.
- A total of 757,399 children were supported with access to formal and non-formal education, including early childhood education. In addition, 233,175 children received learning materials.
- As of December 2024, UNICEF received US\$ 14.1 million. With carry-over funding of US\$ 53.4 million, a funding gap of US\$ 48.5 million (42 percent) against a funding requirement of US\$ 116 million remained.

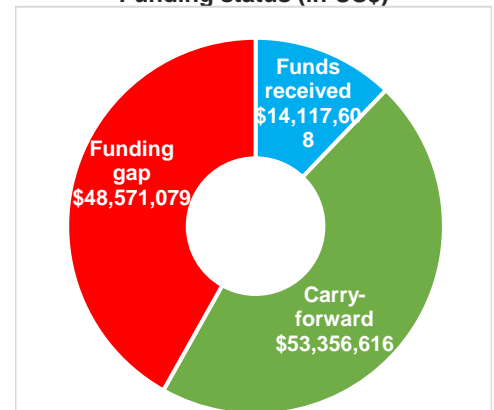
Situation in Numbers*

- 7.9 million**
People in need
- 3.2 million**
Children in need
- 3 million**
People to be reached
- 1.7 million**
Children to be reached

*UNICEF Türkiye 2024 HAC

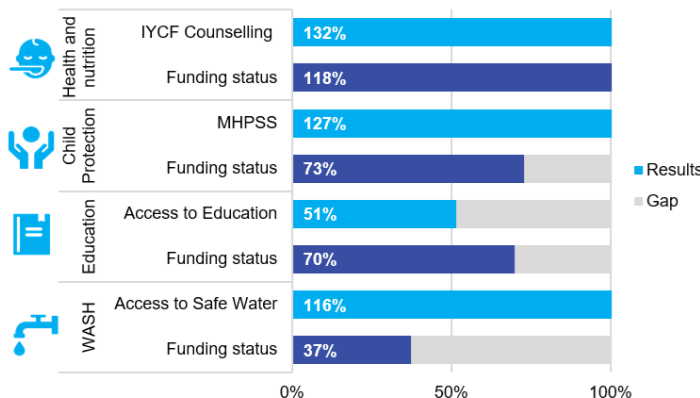
UNICEF Appeal 2024 US\$ 116,045,303

Funding status (in US\$)



The overall HAC funding gap status does not represent gaps by sector. For further details by sector, please refer to Annex A.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



Funding Overview and Partnerships

By the end of 2024, the UNICEF Türkiye Earthquake Response Humanitarian Action for Children 2024 (HAC) was 58 percent funded against a requirement of US \$116 million to reach 3 million people, including 1.7 million children, affected by the 2023 earthquakes. A funding gap of 42 percent remained while needs continued across all sectors. The humanitarian cash transfer intervention remained the most significantly underfunded, resulting in critical gaps in this response area.

UNICEF is grateful for generous new contributions from UNICEF country offices with Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR) operations and the UNICEF national committees of Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Romania and Cyprus all of which have enabled the provision of critical supplies and services to children and families affected by the earthquakes.

Under the leadership of the Government of Türkiye and within the interagency framework for the earthquake response, UNICEF is working with key humanitarian partners – Government and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), as well as local authorities and municipalities through established interagency mechanisms. Cooperation is ongoing with the Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) and key ministries including the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), and Ministry of Health (MoH).

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government has led the overall humanitarian response, with sector-specific support from the interagency humanitarian coordination mechanism. Under this coordination framework, UNICEF is leading the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), co-leading the Child Protection sub-working group under the UNHCR-led Protection working group, and co-chairing the Health and Nutrition working group with WHO. UNICEF is also a member of the UNHCR-led cash working group and the UNDP-led Early Recovery/Economic Empowerment group, Earthquake Solutions and Mobility Analysis Team (ESMAT) as well as the interagency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) task forces. Following OCHA's departure in mid-August 2023, an Area-Based Coordination Team (ABC) in Gaziantep was established as a complementary and advisory body to the UN Country Team Plus (UNCT+) in Ankara to help coordinate UN and partner activities. ABC was active until end of June 2024. In June, this group continued to function as the Southeast Coordination Group.

At the national level, UNICEF coordinated the child protection sector's humanitarian response and helped improve the sector's capacity through the provision of evidence-based sector guidance; promotion of standardized tools and protocols; development of messaging for online safety for children and caregivers; a large-scale training on Child Protection (CP) case management, CP primary prevention frameworks and minimum standards in humanitarian action. At the sub-national level, A Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA) Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted in Gaziantep in April. Additionally, CPHA Minimum Standards training for frontline workers was conducted in five provinces in Southeast Türkiye — Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Hatay, Şanlıurfa, and Gaziantep. The trainings enhanced the capacity of partners and frontline workers to deliver child protection services aligned with humanitarian standards, strengthening the overall child protection response in the region. The education sector, under UNICEF's leadership, conducted a sector assessment to understand the critical needs in education both in earthquake-affected and other areas. To strengthen advocacy efforts at all levels, the UNICEF-led ESWG developed several key advocacy notes, including one on barriers to school registration¹, another on addressing peer bullying² in the education sector, and one focused on transportation support³ for children returning to school. Additionally, an Education Sector-Focused Case Management Guideline⁴ has been developed for organizations working with out-of-school children in Türkiye, accompanied by a training manual⁵ aimed at harmonizing the engagement practices of sector member organizations. Similarly in the WASH sector, a comprehensive assessment was conducted for a specific container site and a response plan developed to address the needs of earthquake-affected children and their families.

Building on UNICEF's long-standing presence in Türkiye (including a field office in Gaziantep) and existing partnerships with municipalities, local NGOs and the private sector, UNICEF has expanded service delivery in the

¹ [Registration Barriers to School Enrollment | UNICEF](#)

² [Addressing Peer Bullying in Türkiye's Education Sector | UNICEF](#)

³ [Transforming Education Access through Transportation | UNICEF](#)

⁴ [EFCM Guideline September 2024](#)

⁵ [Training Manual on Education Focused Case Management Guidelines for Out-of-School Children](#)

areas where there are critical gaps, in close coordination with local and central authorities. UNICEF worked to strengthen local capacities and systems and is enhancing engagement with youth/adolescent networks and platforms, including volunteers' platforms to build the capacity of young people to support the response, to reinforce integration and social cohesion as well as build resilience.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

There are still more than 675,000 individuals staying in 392 formal container sites in 11 provinces (Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Kilis and Elazığ) as per the last available data.⁶ The data on the total number of people living in informal temporary settlements for all affected provinces is still limited. Both in the formal and informal settlements, water, sanitation and hygiene supplies as well as access to services including health, education and protection remain as critical needs.

Protracted displacement, overstretched social services and difficult socioeconomic conditions triggered by high inflation have compounded the vulnerability of affected children and families, posing risks to children's wellbeing. Key child protection concerns include neglect, abuse, child labour, child, early, and forced marriage difficulties in accessing education, and substance abuse. Due to living in container areas, lack of privacy, and increased stress and anxiety levels; there has been an increase in domestic violence, gender-based violence (GBV), and child abuse cases. Peer bullying at schools continues to present significant child protection risks. The earthquakes have had a profound effect on the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of those affected. A recent study⁷ highlighted significant psychological impacts, with 43.6 percent of participants exhibiting moderate to severe post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) symptoms, and 64.9 percent reporting anxiety. Survivors living in container cities faced poor living conditions that worsened stress and anxiety, with 55.7 percent experiencing sleep disturbances. The need for continued mental health support remains urgent, as 48.7 percent of respondents still required professional psychological assistance. Distinct needs of adolescent girls (15-18) remain urgent and, in some cases, are deepening. The isolation of adolescent girls in small-scale container housing, with limited social and safe spaces for peer interaction, coupled with the disproportionate caregiving burden placed on them—such as housework and caring for the elderly or persons with disabilities—are critical factors exacerbating these risks. As a result, the risks of child marriage, mental health challenges, and vulnerability to violence against girls and women have intensified. In addition, inadequate shelter, limited access to water and sanitation facilities, especially hygiene items for women and girls, are major issues in overcrowded settlements.

The Education Sector Assessment 2024⁸, conducted by the ESWG led by UNICEF, highlights the critical needs of earthquake-affected households, which comprise 58.95 percent of the total sample, including 57.94 percent of children (total sample 2,450 households including 4,935 school age children). In the Southeast region, which was heavily impacted by the earthquakes, 75.85 percent of children (51.91 percent girls) in respondent households attended education programmes/activities, while 24.15 percent (45.11 percent girls) did not attend any education programme/activity. Post-earthquake challenges to accessing quality education include damaged infrastructure, financial constraints, language barriers, and inadequate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The assessment revealed that 18.06 percent of respondents lack MHPSS and face health issues while peer bullying affects 21.68 percent of Turkish children and 37.84 percent of children from other nationalities. Children with disabilities face considerable barriers to education, with 4.30 percent unable to access special education, particularly 10.70 percent of Syrian children due to various reasons including lack of clarity on access, lack of assistive devices and language barriers. These findings highlight the critical need for targeted interventions to tackle the challenges children face in accessing quality education in earthquake-affected regions.

Summary of Programme Response

Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) and PSEA: In 2024, UNICEF focused on addressing the ongoing humanitarian needs in the earthquake-affected provinces ensuring continued support in this critical period of recovery. The previously developed community-based child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services / models are adapted to meet the residual humanitarian needs of the earthquake affected displaced populations, This included expanding mobile outreach services particularly in rural areas and operating 'Birlikte' static service hubs in over 30 locations, offering CP/GBV, Early Childhood Education (ECE), Early childhood development (ECD) / Health and Non-Formal Education (NFE) services, supported by social behaviour change (SBC) approaches, in close collaboration with local statutory services and municipalities. 76,527 children

⁶ Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Reconstruction and Development Report, available at <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaraş-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-İmar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf> (retrieved on 5 March 2024)

⁷ UNICEF-TARDE "Social Impact Analysis Report"

⁸ [Education Sector Needs Overview | UNICEF](#)

and adolescents (40,606 girls; 35,921 boys) as well as 36,086 caregivers (28,851 female; 7,235 male) accessed critical structured mental health and psychosocial support services to address their wellbeing needs through UNICEF-supported Birlikte Hubs, municipality / NGOs community centers and mobile outreach teams. 47,795 children and adolescents (23,795 girls; 24,000 boys) were identified by NGOs and municipalities to be at risk of CP/GBV concerns. Their needs were assessed through the approved inter-agency individualized case management forms, and where adequate, services were provided directly by the partners and referred to statutory social services for case management and specialized service provision. In addition, 1.5 million students, including 384,209 refugee children, benefitted from psychosocial support services in schools, supported by 41,942 trained school counsellors.

Moreover, GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms have been established and cumulatively reached 3,632,728 women, girls and boys through social media messaging, information dissemination and hygiene kits with GBV brochures. In parallel, 57,650 caregivers (42,671 mothers; 14,979 fathers) benefited from the Gender-Transformative Parenting programme that equips parents with skills to challenge traditional gender roles in childrearing, promote shared responsibility and increase engaged fatherhood.

In 2024, support services for women and children in earthquake-affected provinces were enhanced. In Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Osmaniye, nine staff continued supporting Women's Shelters and Violence Prevention Centres, reaching over 15,000 women and 1,000 child survivors of GBV. In Hatay, a container-based Women's Shelter provided essential services to 398 women and 283 children. Cross-sectoral seminars on adolescent-friendly menstrual health and legal empowerment strengthened service providers' capacity. Safe spaces were created for those at risk of GBV, and GBV e-learning materials were adapted in Turkish for training non-GBV specialist frontline workers from all sectors. These efforts contributed to a more comprehensive, survivor-centred response to GBV.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) with 84 Children are Safe (CaS) social workers, who referred and monitored cases of children affected by the earthquakes. This included 20 CaS EQ surge workers who focused on children who lost one or both parents, including those in family-based alternative care. In total, 4,049 children (2,065 girls; 1,984 boys) were referred for follow-up/monitoring visits in 2024. To strengthen MoFSS's social service capacity, 17 "Child Protection Assessment Framework" training sessions were conducted for 600 frontline workers. Additionally, UNICEF provided technical support to a comprehensive parenting programme, training 20 trainers who delivered sessions to strengthen resilience and positive parenting skills for vulnerable families in five affected provinces.

During the reporting period, 209,604 (116,265 female; 93,339 male) individuals were reached with information on safe and accessible channels for reporting SEA. In addition to visibility materials, PSEA safeguarding measures were also integrated into the services provided through hubs and mobile outreach services.

Through the Legal Empowerment, Aid, and Protection (LEAP) programme, UNICEF and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations have effectively addressed the legal needs of children and caregivers affected by the earthquakes, ensuring timely access to justice through the provision of free legal aid and counselling. Between January and December 2024, 981 children (504 boys, 477 girls, including 345 refugee children) benefitted from free legal aid provided by local Bar Associations. This support primarily focused on legal issues arising from the earthquakes, such as custody, paternity, guardianship, civil registration, and protective measures under the Child Protection Law. As part of LEAP's outreach efforts, the Legal Aid on Wheels (LAW) mobile unit, has provided legal support in five of the most affected provinces — Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Adiyaman, Hatay, and Gaziantep—since May 2024. LAW visited container sites, and central locations, working closely with local actors such as mukhtars and imams, to expand its reach and visibility. As a result, 1,467 individuals (32 girls; 31 boys; 611 women; 793 men- including 46 refugees) accessed free legal counseling and support, with common issues including divorce, property rights, insurance law, and petition preparation. In 2024, 910 lawyers received specialized training to enhance legal aid and counseling services, equipping them with essential skills in child-friendly legal aid, custody, guardianship, property rights, and PSEA. To further improve coordination and service delivery, 123 non-legal staff were trained to deepen their understanding of child rights and the legal aid provision.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Access to Water - UNICEF's WASH programme transitioned from emergency response to early recovery, focusing on climate resilience and building sustainable systems. Collaborating with CSOs and municipal water utilities, UNICEF provided clean water to communities by rehabilitating water networks and supporting water trucking, improving water access for hundreds of thousands through better monitoring and reduced leakage. Additional interventions included infrastructure repairs and the extension of water networks, ensuring long-term water access for affected communities. By the end of 2024, these collaborative efforts enabled UNICEF to reach a total of 2,087,189 individuals (770,763 females; 773,757 males, 271,925 boys; 270,744 girls).

Access to Sanitation - Key efforts in sanitation included rehabilitating water networks, upgrading wastewater treatment infrastructure, and repairing critical wastewater systems. These initiatives improved access to sanitation, safeguarding public health and contributing to long-term sustainability. Cumulatively, UNICEF's efforts improved access to sanitation for 557,252 individuals (205,782 females; 206,585 males; 72,599 boys; 72,287 girls).

Access to Hygiene - UNICEF prioritized hygiene access and promotion through collaborations with municipalities and CSOs. 45,737 family hygiene kits, 15,178 baby kits, and 2,331 special needs kits were distributed across seven provinces. UNICEF organized hygiene promotion sessions in Adiyaman and Hatay provinces, focusing on personal hygiene, safe water use, and waste management. By the end of the year, UNICEF's efforts had reached 206,056 individuals (73,629 females; 73,928 males; 29,303 boys; 29,196 girls).

UNICEF partnered with municipalities and water utilities and signed six rolling work plans to rehabilitate critical water and sanitation infrastructure in earthquake-affected provinces addressing the emergency needs while supporting long-term recovery. UNICEF together with CSO partners conducted targeted capacity-building initiatives, including two "Environmental Health in Disasters" training sessions for 120 Ministry of Health staff in early 2024 and a 3-day training for 25 WASH field staff in collaboration to enhance community mobilization for WASH practices.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF continued its support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to improve access to essential health, nutrition and child development services in the affected provinces. In line with the needs emerged after the disaster, to ensure quality of immunization services, UNICEF supported MoH revise and update the national 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' and its Field Guideline.

In 2024, 150,000 doses of Pediatric Hepatitis B Vaccine, covering 150,000 children⁹ and 10,000 doses of Pediatric Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine were delivered to the MoH. In addition, 26,000 doses of malaria and leishmaniasis medications and cold chain equipment, 20,000 safety boxes, 100 cold boxes provided.

200 units of medical equipment sets were procured and delivered to identified Primary Healthcare Centers in the earthquake affected area. UNICEF also provided all medical equipment and devices to 8 prefabricated Family Health Centers in the earthquake area, which consists of a total of 40 family health units that covers approximately 140,000 people. 9,050 medical students from 11 earthquake affected provinces were reached with immunization education materials.

16 Mother Baby Corners (MBCs) remain functioning in the earthquake affected provinces. Cumulatively, over 66,145 mothers were reached with individual counselling support in health, breastfeeding techniques, young child feeding, child growth and development. 58,423 parents, many of them unable to access essential health services and/or unable to assess the immunization status of their children, reached with individual counselling on immunization, evaluated for immunization needs, and referred to available services.

As part of overall capacity development, initiatives, 25 health professionals from earthquake area trained as trainers on monitoring the quality-of-service provision at Baby Friendly Health Facility. This provided the capacity to establish baby-friendly standards in the rebuilding of health institutions after the earthquake. In addition, to ensure the continuation of breastfeeding consultancy services for parents in the earthquake area, 50 health professionals had their capacities built on breastfeeding consultancy. 17 professionals from MoH and MoFSS were trained as trainers of UNICEF's ECD Home Visitors Training Programme to to ensure and expand family-based early identification and intervention practices. . To ensure sustainable capacity building, ministries started delivering trainings, and to date, 45 ECD, outreach and child protection staff trained. 90 ECD programme staff, municipality workers and outreach workers were trained in infant and young children feeding, nutrition and child growth monitoring.

Upon MoH request, UNICEF supported MoH with information materials and videos on breastfeeding and responsive care. This support has answered the need to enrich the content of the National Baby-Friendly and Breastfeeding Consultancy programs run by the Ministry of Health. To support children with special nutritional needs (gluten intolerance and celiac), suitable food recipes were prepared in cooperation with MoH and 10,000 parents reached. During National Breastfeeding Week (1-7 October), counseling sessions for mothers in container cities were organized in collaboration with the Adiyaman Health Directorate.

During the reporting period, to ensure a healthy start of life, 1,000 newborn babies in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces received a dedicated Baby Box with a baby carriage, essential set of clothing and hygiene items and a first book. In collaboration with the Hatay Metropolitan Municipality, the first inclusive playground was established for children with disabilities.

⁹ Ministry of Health confirmed that all 150,000 doses of HepB vaccines applied to single children as single doses.

In partnership with the Hatay Metropolitan Municipality, ECD professionals were trained in early identification of developmental delay (GMCD tool) and infant young child counselling. As a result, 309 children were identified with developmental delays/disability and included in the support programme 49 of which are children with disabilities supported with assistive devices.

UNICEF supported capacity building of SENED's professionals in ECD, growth monitoring and IYCF, which helped to identify and support 4,015 parents with counselling sessions on nutrition, breastfeeding, mother-infant hygiene, transitioning to complementary food, child development and monitoring of development. A total of 807 children (406 female; 401 male) were identified with disabilities and developmental issues and included into early intervention programmes.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the MoH and MoFSS in mapping the available ECD services in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman provinces to be used for strengthening referrals and support services for children with disabilities.

Education: UNICEF continued to strengthen the education system in the aftermath of the earthquakes across all levels. In 2024 three prefabricated schools were constructed in Hatay, providing education to 1,843 earthquake-affected refugee students (903 girls; 940 boys). Additionally, Ministry of National Education was supported to construct four earthquake-resilient light steel-frame schools in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş providing over 1,200 children (636 girls; 564 boys) including refugees with a safe learning environment. In addition, conditional grants were provided to light rehabilitation of 80 schools benefitting 30,303 students (13,636 girls; 16,667 boys).

UNICEF expanded its efforts to reintegrate vulnerable refugee children into formal education in ten provinces, including Hatay and Kahramanmaraş, which were heavily affected by the earthquakes. UNICEF identified 1,140 out-of-school refugee children (538 girls, 602 boys) as part of the earthquake response in collaboration with a CSO partner. Among these, 832 children (399 girls; 433 boys) were referred to suitable educational opportunities, resulting in the successful enrolment of 564 children (278 girls; 286 boys).

UNICEF continued to promote access to early learning through various alternative flexible methods tailored to the needs of children in specific regions. 25 prefabricated early childhood education containers were established to benefit 2,000 young children (1,000 girls; 1,000 boys). UNICEF and its civil society and municipality partners provided education to 9,672 earthquake-affected children (4,971 girls; 4,701 boys) in ECE centers and 9,908 (5,045 girls and 4,863 boys) children received ECE materials. To improve children's learning, 7,255 ECE facilitators (4,552 female; 2,703 male) received master training on play-based approaches and tools; and 4,947 System and 979 Duplo Play boxes were distributed, benefitting 210,565 (92,411 Turkish girls; 103,591 Turkish boys; 7,702 Syrian girls; 6,861 Syrian boys) children. Additionally, UNICEF reached 7,968 parents (4,987 female; 2,981 male) by implementing parental involvement programmes through NGO and municipal partners.

Through partnerships with municipalities and provincial education directorates, UNICEF reached 1,338 students (692 girls; 646 boys) including 712 refugees through interventions developed and implemented by individual schools (sports tournament, hobby gardens, etc.) to promote social cohesion. To address peer bullying, training was delivered to 20 counselling teachers (9 female) in the schools in partnership with a CSO partner. UNICEF provided academic support for 2,672 students (1,474 girls; 1,198 boys) including 1,687 refugees who are at risk of dropping out with its NGO and municipal partners to help them retain in school and improve academic performance.

UNICEF worked closely with MoNE to address the learning needs of students affected by the earthquakes, facilitating their adaptation to the regular learning process, and focusing on closing equity gaps. This involved the development of assessment tools to identify the learning needs and interventions covering five major courses (Turkish language, math, science, social sciences and life). Training of trainers was provided to 338 teachers (193 female; 145 male) and 104 school principals (32 female; 72 male) who trained 5,995 teachers (3,514 female; 2,481 male) in five earthquake-affected provinces. Overall, 152,054 students (74,471 girls; 77,583 boys) including 20,284 Syrian students (9,788 girls; 10,496 boys) benefited.

To improve the well-being of teachers in earthquake-affected areas and their ability to support students' well-being and learning, UNICEF supported MoNE capacitate 30,000 teachers in earthquake-affected areas on well-being. In 2024, 659 teachers (365 female; 294 male) were trained as trainers for the roll out of the programme in 2025.

UNICEF supported MoNE to improve quality teaching and reduce learning disparities for children in primary education especially in earthquake effected areas through the development of classroom assessment activity guidebooks, teacher training manuals, and trainer resources. UNICEF supported the training of 243 teacher trainers, who will cascade the training to an estimated 14,851 teachers (8,773 female; 6,078 male) in 2025.

To increase the quality of special education services for young children, with a particular focus on those affected by the recent earthquakes in Türkiye, MoNE was supported to strengthen special education services in basic

education. Within the scope of this programme, a set of developmental screening tools were developed to identify and support children with disabilities in Counseling and Research Centers (RAMs), and supplementary student activity books for certain learning disability groups (dyslexia, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia) were produced to cultivate inclusive education practices. This is benefitting approximately 39,966 school counselors, 18,770 special education teachers, and 319,079 students (119,085 girls; 199,994 boys).

Building on lessons from the earthquake, UNICEF supported MoNE integrate child rights into disaster preparedness and response through the Education and Child Rights in Emergencies Programme which aims to enhance the capacity of MoNE personnel to respond to emergencies with a child rights-centered approach. As part of the programme, and to ensure that all textbooks, educational materials, and emergency action plans align with child rights principles, child rights have been incorporated into MoNE official guidelines, "Criteria and Explanations to be Used as the Basis for Evaluation in the Review of Educational Tools and Their Electronic Content." A comprehensive Child Rights in Emergencies Training Programme was developed to capacitate key MoNE personnel, including decision-makers, to plan and act during disasters with a focus on protecting and upholding children's rights.

To mitigate damage before, during, and after disasters, improve preparedness and disaster response services, and enhance recovery efforts within educational institutions, UNICEF continued to support Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by developing learning materials (storybooks, play kits) for students and training content and materials for teachers (i.e. videos, posters, photos, interactive scenarios). Training of teachers was also supported with a focus on the use of these learning materials in the classroom and building their capacities on disaster risk management and first aid. As part of the programme roll out, 243 trainers (92 female; 151 male) were trained in disaster awareness and first aid. These trainers further capacitated 4,798 teachers (2,866 female; 1,932 male), who reached 273,163 students (131,118 girls; 142,045 boys) including 6,410 Syrian refugee children, and 2,059 children with disabilities.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS), reaching 157,088 adolescents and young people (83,324 female; 73,764 male) with skills development programmes, and 155,376 adolescents and young people (77,533 female; 77,843 male) with engagement programmes. This was done through 14 Genç Alans (youth spaces) that were established in container cities and operational youth centers in earthquake-affected provinces.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers: In 2024, UNICEF completed its humanitarian cash transfer programme for families with children impacted by the earthquake, in partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). Through this, 51,797¹⁰ families (i.e. more than 150,000 children) selected from the social assistance and earthquake damage database (prepared by MoFSS and AFAD) benefitted from UNICEF's cash programme with a second round of payment, thereby reaching the most vulnerable families with children (experiencing multiple overlapping deprivations) affected by the earthquake.

In line with UNICEF's Cash+ approach, beneficiaries also received services related to psychosocial support, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, including social behavioral change informational messages to influence the adoption of positive behaviors on GBV risk-mitigation, child safeguarding, and other available services. As part of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), the programme included a toll-free call center service for inquiry, feedback, and complaints about the programme, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Beneficiaries also received an info-educational SMS highlighting their rights to the cash assistance programme that is free of cost aiming to protect vulnerable population from exploitation.

In 2024, UNICEF focused specifically on increasing the local capacities to address disaster risks. Accordingly, UNICEF supported four metropolitan municipalities in creating child centered risk maps and DRR action plans placing children at the core of provincial emergency preparedness and response through workshops with municipality experts, scholars, NGOs, and children. Risk maps and DRR action plans are expected to be incorporated also into city master plans. UNICEF, through knowledge exchange and network meetings, supported 120 municipal specialists and stakeholders in identifying gaps and strategies for integrating all children into local climate resilience and disaster preparedness plans.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC), Community Engagement (CE) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP): In 2024, UNICEF integrated social behavior change approaches into partner-led initiatives alongside awareness-raising campaigns to enhance access to services in Child Protection, Education, Health, Early Childhood Development, Gender-Based Violence, Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Accountability to

¹⁰ In 2024, the second-round payment made to 51,797 for the very same beneficiaries selected in 2023. Accordingly, the accumulated number of beneficiaries reached through cash programme amounts to 102,331 households (i.e. more than 300,000 children).

Affected Populations. Through online and offline platforms, UNICEF reached over 8.6 million people with child rights and protection messages, including around 7.4 million via a gender focused GBV awareness campaign on social media. UNICEF also played a pivotal role in the earthquake response by prioritizing social behavior change and community accountability. Social listening reports highlighted critical issues, such as mental health, housing, education, and missing children. Families of children separated during the earthquake sought greater support from authorities, while social media users increasingly voiced concerns about depression, violence, and trauma, including sexual violence against children. To foster social cohesion, UNICEF engaged 820,914 people in two-way communication using platforms such as Iftar nights, movie screenings, volunteer activities, and skills-building programme. Adolescents participated in resilience-building and digital literacy sessions, while parents attended discussions on child early forced marriage, gender equality, and positive parenting. UNICEF amplified vulnerable voices, enabling 550,874 people to provide feedback, ensuring services were responsive, inclusive, and child friendly.

Non-Food Items (NFIs)¹¹: In 2024, UNICEF focused on winterization in the earthquake affected provinces especially in the beginning of the year. UNICEF, with its government and municipality partners, provided blankets and winter clothes for babies and children reaching 30,485 individuals.

Media and Communications: In 2024, UNICEF has used social media and daily media monitoring to guide its communication response. UNICEF's communication efforts focused on highlighting the organization's response to the needs of earthquake-affected populations, sharing reliable information, and mobilizing resources. During the reporting period, UNICEF was mentioned in at least 7,019 news items by conventional media, reaching over 45 million people. UNICEF Türkiye's social media posts reached more than 53 million people and engaged close to 452,000 people since the earthquakes. During this period, over 1,262 photos, 12 videos and 4 human interest story were produced, highlighting children and families impacted by earthquakes. Additionally, in 2024, several visits were organized with the National Committees, private sector as well as media missions.

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Annex A: Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds Received		Total resources	Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (Reprogrammed carry-over)		US\$	%
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	27,000,000	362,338	9,677,336	10,039,674	16,960,326	63%
Health and Nutrition	1,980,000	675,131	1,653,938	2,329,069	(349,069)	-18%
Child Protection	26,200,000	3,460,874	15,587,485	19,048,359	7,151,641	27%
Humanitarian Cash Transfer	25,100,000	752,658	6,389,820	7,142,478	17,957,522	72%
Education and ADAP	31,765,303	3,112,888	19,104,055	22,216,942	9,548,361	30%
Cross-sectoral (SBC, RCCE, AAP, PM&E, COMMS)	2,000,000	4,206,595	471,991	4,678,586	(2,678,586)	-134%
Non- Food Items	2,000,000	1,547,125	471,991	2,019,116	(19,116)	-1%
Unallocated*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Funding Ask	116,045,303	14,117,608	53,356,616	67,474,224	48,571,079	42%

¹¹ Non-food items do not include programme supplies such as education materials and/or hygiene kits, which are covered under related sectors.

Annex B: Summary of Programme Results (01 January – 31 December 2024)

Sector		UNICEF RESPONSE		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Results to date	Change / Progress
Water Sanitation and Hygiene				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	girls: 270,744 boys: 271,925 female: 770,763 male: 773,757 CwD: 53,223	1,800,000	2,087,189 ¹²	1,195,881 ▲ 116%
# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.	girls:72,287 boys: 72,599 female: 205,782 male:206,585 CwD: 14,210	400,000	557,252 ¹³	272,602 ▲ 139%
# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	girls: 29,196 boys: 29,303 female: 73,629 male: 73,928	700,000	206,056 ¹⁴	104,938 ▲ 29%
Health and Nutrition				
# of children/caregivers receiving infant and young child feeding counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms	N/A	50,000	66, 145 ¹⁵	42,963 ▲ 132%
# of children with access to vaccines through UNICEF supported mechanisms	N/A	200,000	244,423 ¹⁶	793,857 ▲ 122%
Child Protection				
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	girls:740,606 boys:835,921 female:54,884 male: 23,144 CwD:466 Adult wD: 189	1,300,000	1,654,555 ¹⁷	1,598,909 ▲ 127%
# of children who have received individual case management	girls:23,606 boys:24,189 CwD: 1,632	40,000	47,795 ¹⁸	27,267 ▲ 121%
# women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	girls:65,438 boys:60,965 female: 3,410,208 male: 0 CwD: 1,469 Adult wD: 875	1,800,000	3,632,728 ¹⁹	96,344 ▲ 202%
# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	Girls: 28,535 Boys: 27,262 Female: 17,258 Male: 6701 CwD: 1,573 Adult wD: 1,805	1,800,000	209,604 ²⁰	129,848 ▲ 12%
Education				

¹² UNICEF's strategic partnerships with governmental water utilities enabled the implementation of high-impact projects, ensuring extensive beneficiary reach and optimal resource utilization. This collaborative approach led to surpassing targets in providing access to quality (water) facilities, demonstrating effective humanitarian response and efficient fund allocation.

¹³ UNICEF's strategic partnerships with governmental water utilities enabled the implementation of high-impact projects, ensuring extensive beneficiary reach and optimal resource utilization. This collaborative approach led to surpassing targets in providing access to quality (sanitation) facilities, demonstrating effective humanitarian response and efficient fund allocation.

¹⁴ Due to the funding constraint, the achievement for this indicator is low.

¹⁵ The strengthened capacity of MBCs and the increased use of counseling services by parents and caregivers in response to ongoing needs have contributed to the high achievement.

¹⁶ The enhanced collaboration with Ministry of Health has contributed to the high achievement.

¹⁷ MHPSS activities are implemented by different partners in protection and education sectors, including MoNE which gives rise to high achievement.

¹⁸ The slight overachievement is attributed to the continued steady strengthening of social worker capacity to meet the increased vulnerabilities and demand for services. UNICEF and partners responded flexibly by scaling up case management efforts to address these emerging needs while ensuring service quality.

¹⁹ This includes GBV in emergencies messaging in Turkish and Arabic through social media leveraging the extensive reach and accessibility of digital platforms to disseminate key messages to a wider audience, including those who might not have been reached through traditional means. Consequently, this innovative approach significantly contributed to exceeding the set targets.

²⁰ The initial targets were set based on the highest achievable numbers, assuming full programme funding, which was impacted by underfunding and the stabilization of the emergency situation. Regular programme monitoring by UNICEF highlighted limitations in implementing partners' reporting, as they reported unique attendees of PSEA awareness sessions rather than the total number of beneficiaries with access to safe and accessible reporting channels. To address these issues, the office has recirculated reporting guidance, strengthened programme monitoring visits, enhanced partner capacity, and scaled up PSEA efforts with municipalities. Moving forward in 2025, these efforts will be further strengthened by the UNICEF PSEA working group.

# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes	girls:418,583 boys: 338,816	1,471,125	757,399 ²¹	464,953 ▲ 51%
# of children receiving learning materials	girls: 121,543 boys: 111,632	200,000	233,175 ²²	230,145 ▲ 117%
Social Protection / Cash Transfer				
# households reached with cash transfers through an existing national system with UNICEF implementation		164,000	N/A ²³	N/A
ADAP/SBC, CE, AAP				
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc.)	N/A	2,100,000	8,481,593 ²⁴	807,847 ▲
# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	N/A	900,980	820,914	701,195 ▲ 91%
# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	N/A	1,800,000	550,874 ²⁵	448,395 ▲ 31%
Non-food Items				
# of people reached with UNICEF-provided non-food items	N/A	65,000	30,485 ²⁶	N/A

Annex C: List of videos on social media (Turkish and English)

Human Interest Story:

- [The power of 'Hope' | UNICEF](#)
- [Umutun gücü | UNICEF Türkiye](#)
- [In Case of an Emergency, Put on Your Own Mask First to Help Your Child | UNICEF](#)
- [Acil Durumda Çocuğunuza Yardım Etmek için Önce Kendi Maskenizi Takın | UNICEF Türkiye](#)
- [Child friendly legal aid for vulnerable communities in Türkiye | UNICEF](#)
- [Türkiye'de Kırılgan Topluluklara Yönelik Ücretsiz ve Çocuk Dostu Adli Yardım | UNICEF Türkiye](#)
- [Erken Öğrenimin ve Oyunun Gücü | UNICEF Türkiye](#)
- [The Power of Early Learning and Play | UNICEF](#)

Instagram:

- Container ECE Playrooms in EQ Area – Donor Content: [Instagram](#)
- Global Handwashing Day – Donor Content: [Instagram](#)
- WASH Video – Donor Content: [Instagram](#)
- Psychosocial Support – TARDE Story: [Instagram](#)
- Legal Aid on Wheels: [Instagram](#)

X:

- Hygiene Kits Distribution – Donor Content: <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1815327512605405377>
- Chery Education Video – Donor Content: <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1814328479149641791>

²¹ The progress is low because of the changes in government partners' management, changing needs and evolving operational context

²² The progress is low because reprioritization continues with relevant government partner.

²³ In partnership with the Ministry of Family and Turkish Red Crescent, UNICEF designed and implemented an EQ Emergency Cash Transfers Programme for families with children affected from the earthquake. The programme in total supported 102,331 households (i.e., more than 300,000 children) completed in early 2024 with a second round of payment. Therefore, UNICEF did not implement a new cash transfer programme in 2024.

²⁴ The number includes the outreach of the GBV social media campaign as well as the aggregated number of people reached with messages on prevention and access to services through one-way communication channels and platforms. These channels and platforms also include social media, web, SMS, etc.

²⁵ The target reach for 2024 has been significantly impacted by implementation constraints, primarily due to budget limitations and the politically sensitive environment, which have hindered the execution of the planned activities.

²⁶ The implementation is below target due to funding constraint. In addition, planning is made based on needs defined by the partners and focus is given for winterization.

- Mother and Baby Corners – Donor Content: <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1819285715009572974>
- Italian Ambassador Visit to Light Steel School: <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1861441852055900394>
- PSS Support – Donor Content: <https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1821104041801236501>

Facebook:

- WASH (Wastewater treatment plant) – Donor Content: [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Türkiye'nin güneydoğusunda meydana gelen yıkıcı... | Facebook](#)
- Hygiene Kits – Donor Content: [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Her çocuk için hijyen. UNICEF, Kuveyt Devleti... | Facebook](#)
- UNICEF Hub – breast cancer awareness sessions for mothers – Donor Content: [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Bu anneler Adıyaman'da bir konteynır kentini... | Facebook](#)
- World Water Week – Donor Content: [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - 💧 Su hayattır. 💧 Su sağlıktır. 💧 Su barıştır.... | Facebook](#)
- Parenting Month (Mother & Baby Corners) – Donor Content: [\(20+\) UNICEF Türkiye - Bebeklerinin beyinlerini harekete geçirmek ve... | Facebook](#)