

Turkey

Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance Sectoral and OR+ (*Thematic*) Report

January 2018 – December 2018



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
CFC	Child Friendly Cities
CO	Country Office
CRM	Child's rights monitoring
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CWD	Children with disabilities
DPOs	Disabled Peoples' Organizations
DW	Development Workshop Cooperative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIB	Guidance and Inspection Board at MoFLSS
ILO	International Labour Organization
MOFLSS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PwDs	People with disabilities
TESK	Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistics Institute
UMT	Union of Municipalities of Turkey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, in line with its Country Program 2016-2020, UNICEF has continued to: (i) support the **inclusion of Syrian and other refugees in the national social protection system** via the extension of Conditional Cash Transfers for Education Programme; (ii) **enhance the capacity of local governments to realize greater social inclusion of children** via the Child Friendly Cities Initiative; (iii) **contribute to child labour elimination in Turkey by** supporting the National Programme on child labour via various partnerships and programmes; and (iv) **improve access of children with disabilities to basic services** and improving their wellbeing.

To realize these strategic priorities in 2018 UNICEF continued to cooperate with government partners, municipalities, employer associations and NGOs. Significant results have been achieved and are presented in detail in this report.

Flexible thematic funds significantly contributed to longer-term investments in Turkey for strengthening systems, both at national and local levels particularly, to support inclusion of child workers in social protection mechanisms.

II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

Turkey is an upper-middle income country with a relatively high Human Development Index score and it has the potential to accomplish greater social inclusion for all members of society. However, impediments to greater social inclusion remain related to: (i) low household income and high relative poverty; (ii) precarious labour markets; (iii) extensive informal economy; (iv) uneven access to education and basic social services, health, justice and child protection; (v) the persistence of child labour; (vi) gender inequalities; (vii) regional disparities and (viii) a fragmented social assistance system with low public social expenditure levels.

In 2018, Turkey remained the country with the largest registered refugee population in the world. By year-end, almost 4 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, of whom over 1.7 million were children. There were over 3.6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey as of December 2018, including 1.6 million children. The majority are living in host communities throughout Turkey, with the proportion of refugees living in temporary accommodation centres (camps) falling to about 4%. About 370,000 non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers were also registered in Turkey, including approximately 120,000 children. Some irregular migrants, including children, continue to reach or attempt to reach Europe via Turkey, many risking death at sea. The numbers apprehended or rescued in Turkey continued to increase.

The Government continued to lead the overall crisis response and remained the largest provider of humanitarian aid to Syrians as well as other refugee and migrant groups in 2018. The United Nations Country Team and other actors further supported national efforts to respond to the Syria refugee crisis within the framework of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan.

Challenges stemming from hosting such a high number of vulnerable refugee population closely intersect and overlap with ongoing social inclusion difficulties of Turkey and exacerbate the overall social inclusion landscape. Different groups of children in Turkey are at risk of being left behind in access to social services and/or relevant opportunities that would enable the full realization of their rights. These groups include children with disabilities, Roma children, refugee children and vulnerable adolescent girls and boys, including those out-of-school, the ones involved in child labour and those in contact with the law.

2018 Economic Performance

In 2018, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 7.2% and 5.3% in the first two quarters. Later the Turkish Lira weakened, GDP growth slowed (1.6% in the third quarter) and inflation rose (20.3% at year-end). The New Economic Programme envisages modest growth and relatively tight budgets for 2019 and 2020.

Turkey spends 12,5% of its GDP on social protection, while nearly 8% of this amount is for public pensions. With 0.44% of GDP public spending on families; 0.6% on social services (including social assistance) and 3.4% on health, Turkey is at the bottom of OECD ranking on public social expenditures.

Considering the modest growth projection, the prospect of greater public social expenditure in social protection, education, child protection and health may also be limited. This increases the importance of strategic planning, targeted interventions and cost-efficient implementation in social policies.

According to national statistics, absolute poverty is virtually non-existent in Turkey. However, many children continue to experience relative poverty. The most recent data by the Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat) shows that relative poverty rate was 25.1% among households with children compared to 6.7% for households without children.*

Refugee families experience high levels of poverty. Surveys conducted to monitor the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) managed by the World Food Programme and Turkish Red Crescent found that 11.7% of ESSN beneficiary households were living in extreme poverty, while 59.18% were living in moderate poverty.

Poverty has a direct impact on child labour. The latest available survey on child labour in Turkey (2012) shows that there are 893,000 children working in Turkey, in contrast to 3 million in the mid-1990s. 601,000 15-17 year-olds (430,000 boys and 171,000 girls) and 293,000 6-14 year-olds (185,000 boys and 108,000 girls) were engaged in economic activities. In other words, 15.6% of 15-17 year-olds and 2.6% of 6-14 year-olds were in employment.

* The figures are for the Turkish population.

According to the same survey, 44.7 % of working children are in seasonal agriculture, 24.3 % in industry and 31% in services. The statistics also reveal that almost 50% of these children do not attend school and work more than 40 hours a week. More than 45% of the working children cite “contributing to family income” as the main reason for their engagement in economic activity. This is followed by “contributing to the economic activity of the family” (28%) and “acquiring vocational skills” (15%).

Although there are no country-wide statistics about child labour among refugee children in Turkey, evidence suggests it is widespread, with refugee children involved in seasonal agricultural work, manufacturing in small and medium enterprises, the service sector and working on the streets.

Poverty is the major root cause of child labour among both refugee and Turkish children. Many children, particularly those who have low-educated, low-income parents, belong to large families and/or live in poor rural areas or poor urban neighbourhoods- are reported to experience significant levels of deprivation and relative poverty. Turkstat data from 2017 Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) (referring to income earned in 2016) shows that the rate of relative poverty (based on 60% of median equivalized household income) is 26.30% among households with dependent children, compared to 6.8 % for households without dependent children.

In 2018, UNICEF continued to contribute to the combat against child labour through a multi-sectoral strategy involving capacity development, support to services for families at risk, and evidence generation and advocacy in partnership with employer associations, municipalities and NGOs.

III. RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THE SECTOR

The social inclusion outcome area is cross-sectoral, including social protection and resilience outputs of the UNICEF Turkey country programme. The availability of Thematic funding greatly supports UNICEF to plan and execute a wide range of social inclusion activities. Thematic funds facilitate not only programmatic flexibility across the key areas of social inclusion, but they also allow UNICEF to take an inclusive approach in Turkey. In 2018, UNICEF social inclusion activities focused on the following four areas:

- a) Inclusion of the Syrian and other refugees in national social protection systems:**
Extension of Conditional Cash Transfers for Education to Refugees
- b) Enhancing the capacity of local governments to realize greater social inclusion of children:** Child Friendly Cities Initiative
- c) Contributing to child labour elimination efforts in Turkey:** Supporting the National Program on Child Labour via partnerships and programmes.

A) Inclusion of the Syrian and other refugees in national social protection systems.

The extension of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme to refugee families is among the key components of UNICEF Turkey's social inclusion activities. CCTE is a national social assistance programme which has been implemented by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services since 2003 and was extended to Syrian and other refugee families in mid-2017. This extension is being implemented through a close partnership between the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of National Education, the Turkish Red Crescent and UNICEF.

Through its cash transfer component, this programme aims to alleviate the financial difficulties which constitute one of the main barriers to the participation of refugee children in education. Through its child protection component, protection services are provided by specialised outreach teams to families whose children have stopped receiving the CCTE payments due to lack of sufficient attendance (missing 4 or more days of school in a month). A risk assessment is carried out by the outreach case workers and, if needed, children and their families are referred to the relevant services and supported in accessing them.

Involving national actors from the education, child and social protection sectors, this programme is example of a fruitful cross-sectoral cooperation which is producing results for children at scale. Approximately 83% of CCTE beneficiaries also benefit from the ESSN, which demonstrates the complementarity of the two programs as intended. The coverage of the CCTE programme more than doubled from 188,444 children in 2017 to 410,740 children in 2018. Furthermore, as of September 2018, CCTE for Refugees is also supporting children enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), which is intended for older out-of-school children as a transition pathway into formal education. The child protection component of CCTE programme is also operational in 15 provinces and reached more than 50,000 refugee children as of December 2018, including 4,452 children who were referred to specialized services. Data analysis shows that nearly 80% of CCTE beneficiary children regularly attend school, and program monitoring reveals that 60% of beneficiary families attribute their children's school attendance directly to the CCTE.

B) Enhancing the capacity of local governments to realize greater social inclusion of children: Child Friendly Cities Initiative

In 2018, through the Child Friendly Cities initiative, UNICEF continued to enhance the capacity of local administrations to promote policies in favour of the most vulnerable children and adolescents. Guidelines and training materials were developed and implemented to increase the capacity of municipalities in child participation, child rights programming, prevention of child marriage and child labour, as well as in child focused strategy development and budgeting.

UNICEF has collaborated with the Union of Municipalities of Turkey, ensuring availability of tools and trainings to a wide range of municipalities across the country. In partnership with the Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT), guidelines were developed on child participation, child rights, child labour, child marriage and child-focused strategy development and budgeting. Training modules on child labour were prepared for municipal police officers and used to train UMT experts as well as 100 municipal police officers from Ankara. The UMT digital platform was used to build the capacity of municipalities on child rights issues.

UNICEF is also implementing multi-sectoral workplans with four municipalities whose combined population is over 3.6 million Turkish citizens and about 600,000 refugees, with the total number of children (Turkish and refugees) reaching almost 1.3 million.

In Izmit municipality, Turkish and refugee children working on the street were identified and assessed by a mobile team established to support the My House Child Support Centre, which was opened by the municipality in April 2018 to provide psychosocial support services and referral to other services. In 2018, 391 Turkish and refugee children working on the street were identified/ and referred by mobile teams through a collaboration between UNICEF and the Izmit Municipality to provide psychosocial support services and referral pathways to children at risk of labour.

In Yüreğir municipality, where seasonal migrant child labour and social inclusion were identified as key priorities, municipal community centers' staff and teachers received training on child rights, child labour and working with vulnerable children.

A total of 250 municipal personnel, school counsellors and community centre managers received training on child labour, child participation and social cohesion in both İzmit and Yüreğir municipalities.

C) Contributing to child labour elimination in Turkey: Supporting the National Programme on Child Labour.

Following the adoption in 2017 of the National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (2017-2023), 2018 was declared a year of combating child labour. In February 2018, six ministries and eleven business and labour organisations signed a declaration to cooperate for prevention of child labour. UNICEF continued to contribute to these efforts through a multi-sectoral strategy involving capacity development, support to services for families at risk and evidence generation and advocacy in partnership with employer associations, municipalities, NGOs and other UN agencies.

In addition to governmental and municipal partnerships, UNICEF has also worked closely with employers' associations to build their capacity on child labour and partnered with a wide range of civil society organizations at evidence-generation, advocacy and service delivery levels.

To combat child labour in Turkey among both Turkish and refugee children, UNICEF uses an integrated approach with four main pillars:

- 1. Strengthening Social Protection systems:** Building effective social safety nets for vulnerable individuals and households, coupled with education/training incentives and pathways to formal work.
- 2. Revisiting Business Principles:** Adopting anti-child labour business principles and monitoring their full implementation, in strong partnership with employer organizations and private sector representatives.
- 3. Addressing Social Norms:** Reinforcing values against child labour; combating social norms normalizing child labour, in strong partnership with employer organizations and private sector representatives as well as with municipalities, communities and families.
- 4. Enabling Access to Public Services:** Facilitating access to social services, child protection and education for children engaged in or at risk of child labour and their households.

In 2018, specific efforts to combat child labour included:

- Development of a toolkit for identifying, preventing and responding to cases of child labour among Turkish and refugee children to be disseminated among different entities working with children. Training of 355 MoFLSS' labour inspectors, 567 officials from MoNE, 81 deputy provincial directors and branch managers responsible for Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and 1,500 members of the Confederation of Craftsmen and Tradesmen were trained in 2018 on child labour related issues.
- Building on the child labour prevention guidelines jointly developed by UNICEF and Guidance and Inspection Board at MoFLSS (GIB) in 2017, GIB inspection committees visited workplaces in Gaziantep, identifying 133 child labourers in 88 workplaces and referring them to relevant services.
- Nearly 6,000 children and more than 2,200 parents were reached by UNICEF partners with various protection services related to child labour. Approximately 2,000 children's protection needs were assessed, and when needed, referred to special services. Child labour-focused psychosocial support modules to empower working children were developed and delivered in 5 community centres in 4 provinces. Also, 391 Turkish and refugee children working on the street were identified/ and referred by mobile teams through a collaboration of UNICEF and the Izmit Municipality to provide psychosocial support services and referral pathways to children at risk of labour.

In all these efforts, UNICEF Turkey continued to cooperate with the MoFLSS to support institutional mechanisms for child participation, including the work of provincial child rights

committees and the national Children's Forum. The Children's Forum is held annually on the occasion of World Children's Day and includes a visit to Parliament by child leaders.

In 2018, the 19th National Children's Forum organized by UNICEF and the MoFLSS focused on child labour. As a result, child representatives from all over Turkey, including Turkish and refugee children, presented to the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan a list of recommendations to eliminate child labour and to the Parliament. The key recommendation – to establish provincial units for combatting child labour – was subsequently included in the Government's second 100-Day Action Plan announced in December 2018.

Further research studies and assessments on seasonal agriculture, focusing on the role of agricultural intermediaries in child labour in seasonal agricultural production and the impact of wage systems used in seasonal agricultural production on child labour as well as on child labour in shoe industry and furniture sectors were completed in 2018.

Based on these studies, information and training kits for agricultural intermediaries were also prepared and disseminated.

Lessons Learned and Challenges

The scale of the Syria crisis has put enormous strain on the country's basic services and infrastructure, and it presents serious social inclusion challenges. Syrian refugee children – particularly those out of school - are especially vulnerable to numerous risks, including isolation, discrimination and exploitation, including child labour. UNICEF uses a systems-strengthening approach to support the social protection system to facilitate the inclusion of all vulnerable children into existing mechanisms. UNICEF constantly monitors and evaluates activities/results, and adapts itself in response to emerging needs, new developments (such as presidential system) and newly established public bodies (Provincial Child Monitoring Units, Strategy and Budget Office).

Despite the positive results achieved so far, multiple challenges remain ahead, including the availability of longer-term funds to support large programmes such as the CCTE programme. Coordination challenges among various government and NGO stakeholders remain an issue and may impede stronger implementation of multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional programmes designed to prevent child labour. It is necessary to increase knowledge and sensitivity of higher level municipality representatives, especially mayors and deputy mayors, about the social inclusion of children. Working with associative bodies like the Union of Municipalities allows UNICEF to reach a wider number of institutional beneficiaries, and to have a sustained impact and advocacy. On the other hand, neglecting bilateral engagements with municipalities (especially those with high population and considerable number of vulnerable children) may restrict the vision and impact of such technical assistance and advocacy efforts.

The unavailability of regular and updated national statistics on child labour remains a challenge and may prevent effective targeting of the most vulnerable households and children. Finally, robust data on urban inequalities and forms of urban exclusion experienced by children (segregated by gender, age, location, household profile, demographics, migration status, access-to-services) is also limited.

The availability of flexible thematic funds enables UNICEF to systematically address social inclusion needs of all vulnerable children regardless of nationality or migration status and is crucial for supporting systems-strengthening for sustainable results.

Results Assessment Framework[†]

Outcome Statement	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Result December 2018	Milestones for qualitative indicators
Outcome 1 By 2020, the education, child and social protection and health systems, NGOs, communities and families provide vulnerable children with increasingly inclusive opportunities to realize their rights to protection, education, development and participation	1.4: % of children engaged in economic activity	5.9% (age 6-17); 2.6% (6-14); 15.6% (15-17)	4% (age 6-17); 1.5% (6-14); 10% (15-17)	Update will be available in 2019 Working Child Survey of Turkstat	NA

Output Statements	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target	Result December 2018	Milestones for qualitative indicators
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[†] The Results assessment framework presents only the indicators, to which thematic funds have directly contributed in 2018, rather than all programme indicators for the social inclusion sector.

Output 1.D. By 2020, families, local authorities and the social protection system (including governmental and non-governmental actors) have increased capacity to support vulnerable children in accessing the means to fulfil their rights	# of municipalities with high concentration of vulnerable children (child workers, children UTP, girls at risk of child marriage) that implement local policies to address their needs (in line with the CFC model).	10 as of 2016	2020: 30	14	NA
	# of "Activities" approved in the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour under implementation.	0	2020: 38* Target revised in 2019 to 37 as one of the activity (5.3) is not part of the plan any more as per the Ministry's report.	16	NA
	Number of refugee children with protection needs (related to Child Labour) identified and assessed	0	2018: 3,218	2,799	NA

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In 2018, the UNICEF Turkey Social Policy Programme had a planned budget of US\$ 47.2 million as detailed in Table 1. Actual expenditure was US\$53.6 million, which included Regular Resources of US\$ 399,000; Other Resources-(Regular) of US\$ 1.1 million; and Other Resources (Emergency) of US\$52 million. Social Inclusion Thematic contributions represented only 0.2% of the total funded amount (as per Table 2). Nevertheless, thematic funds were critical to the UNICEF Social Policy programme realizing the results reported for 2018 and are crucial for the sustainability of these results in the coming years while moving from humanitarian to a more development-oriented response.

Achieving economy, efficiency and effectiveness of implementation is dependent on availability of predictable flexible funding for humanitarian and development programming. The flexibility and predictability of thematic funds give UNICEF the required space to plan in a long-term and sustainable manner, while simultaneously enabling UNICEF to respond quickly to new challenges and emerging needs.

A key factor in UNICEF's ability to implement efficiently and at scale is working through existing national systems and capacities (including local authorities and NGO partners) to meet the needs of vulnerable refugee children. Turkey is an upper-middle income country with a strong national

capacity and relatively robust civil society; in 2018, over 90% of UNICEF's partners in Turkey were local or national.

In 2018, procurement of services and supplies has been done in a competitive and transparent manner to ensure that UNICEF gets quality goods and services at lowest value possible. UNICEF has used its economies of scale to get the best global prices, ensuring quality through coordination with our supply section.

Table 1: Planned budget for the thematic sector: Social Inclusion (in US Dollars)

Organizational Target	Activity	Funding Type	Planned (USD)
25-02 Social Protection	Social protection for refugees (including winterization and NFIs)	RR	0
		ORR	0
		ORE	43,000,000
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	Child Labour	RR	0
		ORR	1,200,000
		ORE	2,800,000
Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	Child Friendly Cities	RR	200,000
		ORR	0
		ORE	0
Sub-total Regular Resources		RR	200,000
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular & Emergency		ORE/ORR	47,000,000
Grand Total *			47,200,000

* The overall planned budget for Social Inclusion for 2018 includes the CCTE programme funding needs, which are included in the 3RP as part of the Education component.

Table 2: Country-level Thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018 (in USD)

Thematic Pool: Social Inclusion

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	SC1899080002	149,343	142,231
Total		149,343	142,231

In 2018, UNICEF Turkey received US\$149,343 from the Netherlands Committee for UNICEF for social inclusion. The flexible nature of the funds supported scaling up of social protection interventions and contributed to strengthening social protection systems in Turkey.

Table 3: 2018 Expenditures in the Thematic Sector by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)**Thematic Sector: Social Inclusion**

Organizational Targets	Type of Funding			
	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
25-02 Social Protection	50,139,738	149,768	378,300	50,667,806
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	1,895,643	1,037,456	21,245	2,954,344
Total	52,035,382	1,187,224	399,544	53,622,150

*All expenses are provisional and subject to change.

Under the thematic pool of Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance, UNICEF Turkey spent the overall amount of US\$53.6 million in the year of 2018. The largest expenditure of US\$50.6 million was support of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education programme. The Adolescent empowerment component spent 6% of the overall expenditure of this thematic sector.

Table 4: Thematic Expenses by Results Area

Organizational Targets	Thematic Expenditure Amount		
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	All Programme Accounts
25-02 Social Protection	675,174	448	675,621
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	480,909		480,909
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children**	0	267,344	267,344
Total	1,156,083	267,792	1,423,874

*All expenses are provisional and subject to change.

**Amount of \$267,344 under Social Inclusion Thematic funds was spent for Child Labor related activity, housed under social inclusion instead of under child protection, even though it belongs to Child Protection thematic pool in the 2018-2021 SP.

In 2018, UNICEF Turkey spent US\$1.4 million in thematic funds on the Social Protection, and Inclusion, including US\$1.1 million from the global humanitarian thematic. These flexible, unearmarked funds played a key role in enabling strengthening of the social protection systems in Turkey as well as building capacity to combat child labour.

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollars)

Specific Intervention Codes	Expense
25-02-03 Cash Transfers: Delivery of cash transfers through government system (beneficiary identification, grievance mechanisms, cash delivery mechanisms like banking, mobiles, community distribution)	41,603,840
25-02-06 Social welfare workforce strengthening - Case management, referral, capacity development	2,990,122
25-02-11 Delivery of cash transfers or voucher through new and/or parallel system (humanitarian context)	2,671,378
25-03-02 Adolescents participating in or leading civic engagement initiatives (including in humanitarian settings)	2,654,354
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	10,731
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	1,293
26-02-04 Stimulating demand for and capacity to use data	21,972
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	1,375
26-02-09 Field monitoring	61,713
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	0
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	53,371
26-05-01 Building evaluation capacity in UNICEF and the UN system	12,064
26-06-05 Leading voice	454
26-06-07 Leading brand	105,232
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	39,443
26-06-11 Independent national child rights institution / ombudsperson	167,371
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	1,338,278
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	1,889,159
Grand Total	53,622,150

*All expenses are provisional and subject to change.

The above table presents expenditure disaggregated by key specific interventions under the Social Inclusion thematic area. Out of US\$53 million spent in 2018, US\$41 million funded cash transfers in support of the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE). Over US\$8 million contributed to interventions related to social welfare workforce strengthening, delivery of cash transfers and encouraging adolescents' participation in civic engagement initiatives.

Table 6: Planned budget for 2019 (in US Dollars)

Organizational Target	Activity	Funding Type	Planned (USD)	Funded (USD)*	Shortfall (USD)
		RR			

25-02 Protection	Social	Social protection for refugees (including winterization and NFIs)	ORR			
			ORE	67,300,000	36,452,136	30,847,864
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children		Child Labour	RR			
			ORR	650,000	200,000	450,000
			ORE	1,705,000	1,375,000	330,000
Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance		Child Friendly Cities	RR			
			ORR	350,000	145,000	205,000
			ORE	80,000		80,000
Sub-total Regular Resources			RR	0	0	0
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular & Emergency			ORE/ORR	70,085,000	38,172,136	31,912,864
Grand Total				70,085,000	38,172,136	31,912,864

**The overall funded budget for Social Inclusion for 2018 includes the CCTE programme funding, which in the 3RP is part of Education sector.*

For 2019, UNICEF requires US\$70 million for social inclusion, with a current gap of 46% (US\$31.9 million). To address the existing funding gap, flexible non-earmarked, multi-year funds are required. Flexible thematic funding is crucial for strengthening the national social protection system to better meet the needs of children in Turkey, including refugee children. UNICEF will also continue supporting the Government of Turkey accelerated efforts on prevention and elimination of child labour and contributing to local governance systems' strengthening to play an enhanced role in the realization of children's rights.

V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

UNICEF Turkey will continue working in the area of social inclusion and resilience building as per the 2016-2020 Country Programme Document. The work will focus on strengthening the national social protection system to better meet the needs of all children in Turkey, including refugee children. UNICEF will also continue to support the Government of Turkey's accelerated efforts on prevention and elimination of child labour and work with municipalities to play an enhanced role in the realization of child rights.

The CCTE Programme for Refugees will be sustained through the 2019-2020 school year and efforts will continue to ensure sustainability in subsequent years as well. In coordination with all the relevant stakeholders (MoFLSS, MoNE and TRC) both cash+care components of the programme will be enhanced. The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services will also be supported to strengthen the national CCTE programme, particularly on "cash plus care"

programming in order to address the multiple dimensions of child poverty and vulnerability from an integrated perspective.

Partnerships with government, municipalities, employer associations, NGOs and other UN agencies will continue in the area of child labour prevention. There will be a special focus on (i) developing capacity of recently established Child Labour Elimination Provincial Units, (ii) strengthening child labour monitoring and prevention activities, (iii) promoting enhanced utilization of Technical and Vocational Education and formal apprenticeship as educational pathways for adolescents; (iv) increasing availability of psychosocial support and referral services for the most vulnerable children, especially those in seasonal agricultural work. Child labour toolkits, guidelines and training materials developed as a result of UNICEF partnerships and UNICEF-led working groups in 2018 will be distributed among governmental, non-governmental and private sector stakeholders.

In 2019, UNICEF will also continue working with municipalities and the Turkish Union of Municipalities under its Child Friendly Cities (CFC) Programme and through bilateral partnerships with individual municipalities. Utilizing the March 2019 local elections as a window of opportunity for advocacy and technical assistance, there will be special focus on developing municipal capacities for child-friendly strategic planning, and budgeting, drawing on CFC and Public Finance for Children (PF4C) frameworks. Knowledge-exchange and staff-training activities on particular topics (e.g. child marriage, child labour, child participation) will continue. Child friendly spaces and psychosocial support services targeting most vulnerable Turkish and refugee children (working on the street, in seasonal agriculture) that started with UNICEF support (in Yüreğir and İzmit) will continue to operate, with an aim to expand such municipal services in other provinces.

During 2019-2020, in addition to the above activities at national level, UNICEF will also contribute to international dissemination of the CFCI experience in Turkey. This will include participation in a major international CFCI conference in Cologne Germany, in October 2019, at which nearly 500 mayors, municipal experts and UNICEF staff will discuss lessons learnt from the past decade of CFCI and plan for next decade.

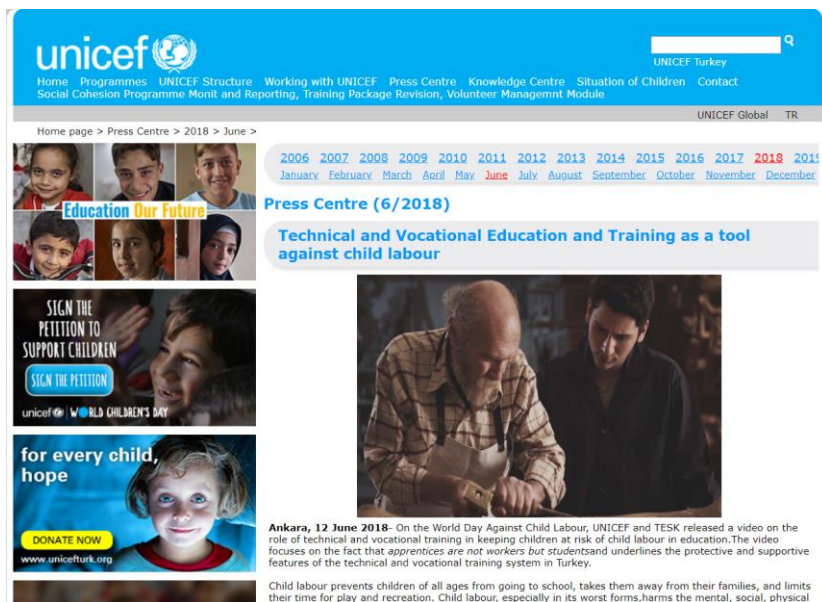
VI. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF Turkey expresses its sincere appreciation to all the donors who have supported UNICEF's work in the social inclusion area and have made possible the results described in this report. UNICEF also expresses its gratitude to all its partners including Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National Education, civil society organizations, and employer associations which contributed to the results of 2018.

VII. ANNEXES: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES and DONOR FEEDBACK FORM

Technical and Vocational Education and Training as a tool against child labour

<http://www.unicef.org.tr/basinmerkezidetay.aspx?id=32859&dil=en&d=1>



"My House": A New Support System to Combat Child Labour in Turkey

<http://www.unicef.org.tr/basinmerkezidetay.aspx?id=32859&dil=en&d=1>



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