



MONE, PTT and UNICEF signed a protocol to facilitate the payment for teacher incentives.

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

The appointment and retention of qualified teachers is one of the key factors determining the quality of education offered to refugee children. For the last two years, schools in camps and urban temporary education centres, have been staffed by volunteer teachers who have not received any form of reward or recognition. On the 6th of November 2014, a protocol that will allow for the payment of Syrian volunteer teachers’ incentives was signed between MoNE, UNICEF and PTT (Postal Bank). This is a significant development in ensuring that teachers are recognised for their contributions to their communities.

The signature of the protocol marks the launch of the first national mechanism for the payment of Syrian teachers in camps and non-camp communities through the MoNE with the support of UNICEF. Camp and non-camp teachers will be paid an incentive on a monthly basis which is distributed through a PTT card that can either be used at ATMs to withdraw cash or as a debit card at retail locations. The launch of the cards will be followed in the coming weeks with awareness raising activities targeting Syrian volunteer teachers and MoNE School coordinators on the purpose of the incentives and the payment modality. Orientation sessions for the MoNE school coordinators are being planned in collaboration with MoNE and PTT.

An informative meeting on the new MoNE regulation was conducted on the 1st of October 2014 for 11 Provincial MoNE Directorates in Adana in order to inform the provinces about the content of MoNE’s recent circular on foreigners’ access to education (Circular 2014/21) and its interpretation.

Four of the five UNICEF-built schools are operational and provide education to 4,165 children including 100 children with physical or intellectual disabilities. UNICEF is also procuring school furniture on behalf of the Kilis Governorate for a school building allocated by the governorate for use as a temporary education centre for Syrian refugees.

UNICEF has also shared an education personnel management strategy with MoNE that addresses a range of issues including payment of teachers’ incentives, teacher training and the introduction of a new teacher and student information management system.

UNHCR, in partnership with the Refugee Education Trust, initiated a study in order to assess the degree to which skills training programmes offered by institutions in three cities in the South East match labour market demands. The purpose of the study is to ensure the greater responsiveness of skills training institutions. This information will help UNHCR and others identify ways of more effectively supporting training centres that will be in the educational interests of both Turkish youth in areas hosting large numbers of refugees and also Syrian refugees.

IOM is supporting the transportation of 1857 school children living in communities attending two schools in the Ayup and Sirrin districts of Sanliuifa province. The limited availability of funds has meant that the number of children benefiting from this activity was reduced from 1971 to 1857; children living close by walk to school. IOM provided daily transportation to just under 300 children living in urban areas around Malatya to attend the Malatya camp school. From November, UNHCR will co-fund this service.



MONE, PTT and UNICEF signed a protocol / UNICEF 2014

The Government of Turkey takes the lead role for determining and implementing assistance provided to Syrian refugees, through the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). AFAD reports spending 4 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

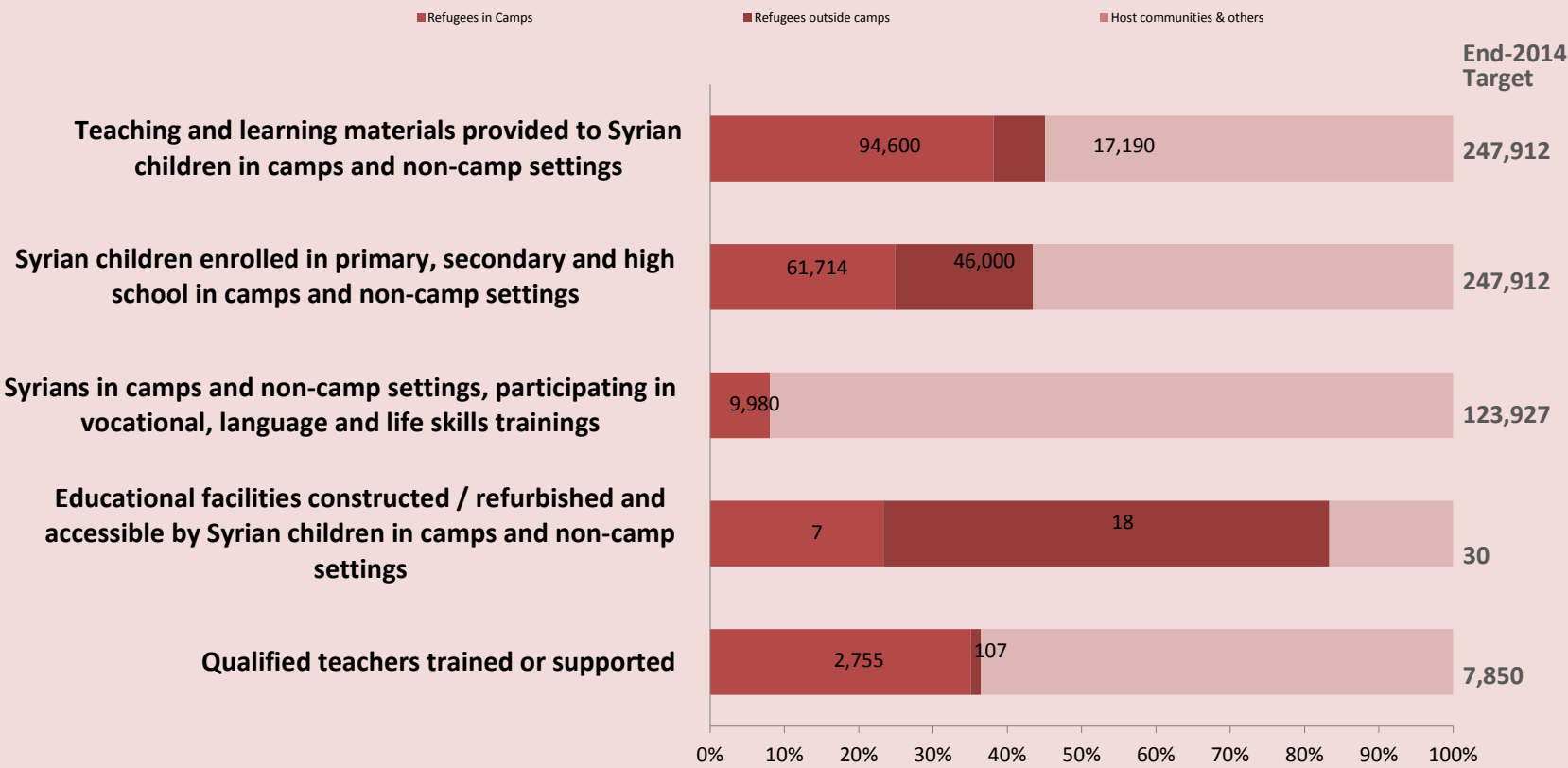
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

53% of the population are children (0-18 years) and of that 65% is expected to be of school-age (6-17 years), and 15% are pre-school age (3-5 years).

- Key priorities in the education sector include:
- Cash support for the most vulnerable families in non-camp settings, to encourage school attendance and to discourage parents from sending their children to work.
 - Opportunities for vocational training and extra-curricular activities to be expanded.
 - Provision of learning materials to all students.
 - Campaigns and targeted community-based activities to promote school enrolment, attendance, and retention, in camps and non-camp settings.
 - Recreational activities to address and alleviate the impact of war, including Child Friendly Spaces.
 - Work together with municipalities and governorates to provide adequate WASH facilities in all refurbished schools and pre-fabricated schools.
 - Provision of school-feeding in schools in non-camp settings and setting up a system to provide cash support to the most vulnerable families.
 - Provision of transportation for children from camps to schools and for children in host communities.
 - Provision of periodic, relevant and structured training for teachers and teaching personnel.
 - Support NGOs to expand Child Friendly Spaces in municipalities hosting Syrian refugees.

* Needs analysis are based on the RRP6 analysis made at the end of 2013.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. Currently (as end of October), there are 963,540 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey and the government estimates a total of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees.



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