

UNICEF Turkey
Child Protection
Global Thematic Report 2016

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Table of Contents

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT	5
III. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA	6
IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	12
V. FUTURE WORKPLAN	14
VI. EXPRESSION OF THANKS	15

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

TCO	Turkey Country Office
BİSİS	Individualized Treatment System
CRM	Child's rights monitoring
DGMM	Directorate General of Migration Management
DPOs	Disabled Peoples' Organizations
ENOC	European Network of Ombudspersons for Children
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
I/NFE	Informal/Non-Formal Education
JFC	Justice for Children
MoFSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policies
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PSS	Psycho-social support
RO	Regional Office
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
STGM	Civil Society Development Centre
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
TUIK	Turkish Statistical Institute
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency (United Nations High Commission for Refugees)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UYAP	National Judiciary Informatics System
VAC	Violence against children
WFP	World Food Programme

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Turkey is an upper middle income country with a strong tradition of delivering on State responsibilities through extensive public service networks and partial involvement of civil society entities.

During the last decade the country made significant strides in accelerating the realization of children's rights and particularly, children's rights to protection. Policies of deinstitutionalization through support for families and foster parenting made considerable progress and child care institutions were reformed with an emphasis on family-type units. New legislation, specifically focusing on children and particularly, child protection, were also introduced, contributing to put in place the necessary institutional framework for accelerating the realization of children's rights to protection.

Despite these important progress, legislative provisions regarding children's right to protection remain fragmented, leaving important components of child protection systems unregulated. In addition, there is no oversight body to co-ordinate and monitor services for children and information management systems remain unsophisticated and unreliable, hampering the identification of risk areas, management of services and evidence based planning. Social services still tend to focus on restoring well-being, as opposed to preventing dis-functionality, and the service delivery model heavily relies on unevenly distributed and functioning public service networks.

To contribute to address these challenges, UNICEF Turkey supported interventions to strengthen those components that continue to hamper the capacity of child protection systems to fully realize children's rights to protection.

The contribution from the Thematic Funding was utilized to specifically support interventions in the area of **Justice for Children**. Emphasis was placed on supporting the transformation of the justice system for children to bring it in line with international and national legislation and on identifying and combating barriers to the implementation of child-specific judicial procedures and monitoring the introduction and implementation of institutional care standards for children deprived of their liberty. More specifically, interventions were directed at strengthening the capacity of the justice system to more effectively realize the rights of children deprived of their liberty and more specifically to: (i) offer capacity building & specialization for justice professionals (pre/in service curriculum & training support); formulate and implement special procedures for child victims (i.e. child judicial interview rooms); support knowledge generation efforts (on protective supportive measures, child prosecutor offices, public custody, conditional release).

More specifically, during the reporting period, the following results were achieved thanks to this contribution. The activities were strategic aiming at leveraging system change.

1. Coordination Strategy and Implementation Plans for Child Protection Services (2014-2019) are revised, adopted, published and disseminated.

2. The national Individualized Treatment System (BiSiS) was revised, restructured, integrated into UYAP (National Judiciary Informatics System) and started to be implemented in 20 institutions covering 50% of children deprived of their liberty.
3. National and international opportunities pursued to ensure knowledge & information sharing in the field of juvenile justice.

Details of the interventions, achieved results and how the funds contributed to the achievement of planned results is explained in the latter part of the donor report as well as the future plans for the utilization of the remaining amounts.

II. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

As an upper middle-income country, Turkey has substantial capacities to uphold child rights. However, challenges related to disparities, inclusion, child poverty, child labour, gender discrimination and child marriage remain as well as gaps in access to quality inclusive education and protection from violence and abuse. Among the most vulnerable children are children with disabilities (CWDs), child workers, children in contact with the law, adolescent girls and boys and refugee children. Turkey is hosting the largest number of refugees in the world today, with nearly 2.8 million Syrian refugees with temporary protection status – almost half of whom are children - and over 292,000 asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. Turkey's capacity and commitment to respond to the needs of refugees has been well demonstrated, however the unprecedented number of refugees requires an increased and sustained support from the international community.

Within this context and Turkey on its way towards being a High Income Country, strengthening the justice system for those children who are in contact with the justice system (including those who are in conflict with the law, deprived of their liberty, victims and witnesses of crime) and improving child-friendly judicial processes are strategic parts of the entire child protection programme.

Statistics indicate that, for the last two years, although the number of cases against child offenders are in decrease, deprivation of liberty is not being used as a last resort as the number of children in detention is in increase. According to the most recent official data from the MoJ, the number of criminal cases filed against children before the courts in 2015 sharply decreased by 6.000 at 173,297 compared to 2014 however, the number of children in pre/post trial detention increased to 2.483 as of December 2016, which was 2.062 and 2.394 in December 2014 and 2015 respectively. As of November 2016, the number of children who are actively benefitting from probation services increased to 14,342. Crimes committed against children also show an increasing trend. In 2015, the number of child victims brought into security units increased by 8.000 at 122.209 and cases on sexual abuse of children reached at 24.983 in 2015 which indicates an increase by 158 compared to 2014.

UNICEF and MoJ have a long-standing strong cooperation and partnership to accelerate the realisation of rights of children in contact with the law. Through the mutually signed Rolling

Work Plans, UNICEF has been supporting the MoJ's and MoFSP's efforts to strengthen the justice system, improve the implementation of the Child Protection Law (nr. 5395) and improve inter-sectoral coordination amongst various stakeholders.

Despite in 2016 UNICEF and its partners succeeded to achieve important results for children, the complex political situation (e.g. two national elections, security operations and curfews in the south east of Turkey, attempted coup d'état in July 2016 which led to the dismissal or suspension of 2,500 MoJ technical staff and over 3,500 judges and prosecutors, equivalent to approximately one fifth of the judicial system's workforce etc.) delayed implementation of key interventions planned with the Ministry of Justice.

III. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

In 2016, UNICEF continued to strengthen national child protection systems and facilitate the provision of child protection services to refugee children.

The specific contribution from the Thematic Funds was utilized to support a variety of programmatic interventions described in the following section of the report.

OUTCOME 1 EQUITY INCREASED THROUGH SOCIAL INCLUSION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING

Output 1C - Child Protection System, including the PSS

UNICEF has been working with Government counter parts to improve child protection by addressing structural challenges of the existing systems. In 2016, UNICEF continued to work with MoFSP to improve quality assurance mechanisms for alternative care services.

UNICEF supported the rollout of self-assessment systems for residential care institutions in all 81 provinces and trained 3,406 staff in its use, contributing to strengthen the overall quality of residential care settings. Consultations were held to guide the formulation of Minimum Standards for Care Services for CWDs, setting regulatory measures for care facilities. Meanwhile, UNICEF, MoFSP and the Prime Minister's Office prepared Standard Operating Procedures to strengthen policies and programmes for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), elaborating preventive and remedial actions, and made preparations for their implementation. Moreover, gradual engagement with the Directorate General for Migration Management under Ministry of Interior (DGMM) led to the drafting of a rolling work plan that will become operational from 2017. However, there is still a need to advocate with MoFSP and the DGMM concerning the need to strengthen identification, age-assessment, family-tracing, care options and guardianship systems for UASC. In collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF established the Child Protection Working Group in both Ankara and Gaziantep to strengthen the programmatic response in this area.



Besides system strengthening, the consolidation of partnerships with government and non-governmental actors enabled UNICEF to support the delivery of child protection services to refugee children and some vulnerable Turkish children. A total of 167,000 children benefitted from CP and psychosocial support (PSS) services in 28 child-friendly spaces (CFSs), two mobile CFSs; six Adolescent/Youth Centres and five multi-disciplinary Child and Family Support Centers. Another 86,905 children attended structured PSS programmes, 33,817 (19,019 girls; 14,798 boys) received legal support and counselling, and 14,614 accessed external specialized services. Initial efforts were also made to target CWDs with home care and in-house counselling benefiting 260 families. Over 240 partner staff were trained in prevention and early identification and 1,690 Syrian volunteers actively engaged as peer educators in outreach CP programmes reaching 7,821 refugees living in informal settlements.

A MoFSP-led parenting programme was implemented in 11 camps through 95 trained Syrian facilitators and reached 40,000 Syrian parents and over 25,000 children. In 2017, this programme will be extended to another 12 camps and implemented in host communities through the Child-Friendly Cities programme with municipalities. Capacity building interventions in CP in emergencies benefited 854 MoFSP, MoNE and other government staff, contributing to a noticeable change in institutional responsiveness.

Primary prevention and early detection interventions conducted by outreach teams connected to UNICEF-supported Child Protection Service Centres identified 68,867 refugee children (33,087 girls; 35,780 boys) and provided them with support, including 11,972 referred to specialized services. In particular, support was extended to special teams deployed in western Turkey together with a partner NGO to target people attempting to cross to Europe. In this context, 2,512 children apprehended or rescued while crossing toward Europe were identified, and legal and PSS counselling and medical assistance was provided to 1,831, including 411 UASC. Families' economic strengthening interventions (e-voucher assistance and special needs funds) reached 1,680 children identified as highly vulnerable.

The received funds were utilized particularly to support the following interventions at the systems level:

Coordination Strategy and Implementation Plans for Child Protection Services (2014-2019) are revised, adopted, published and disseminated:

The national "Coordination Strategy for Child Protection Services (2011 – 2015)" was initially developed by MoJ (as the coordinator Ministry) to clearly identify roles and responsibilities of line ministries which are responsible, under the 2005 Child Protection Law, to undertake child protection interventions and implement protective and supportive measures (judiciary orders) for children in need of care and protection. However, MoJ's mandate was superseded by the Decree with the Power of the Law no. 633 and transferred to newly established MoFSP Child Services General Directorate. On 27 December 2012, the Central Coordination Body, given the recently changed legislation and mandates, abolished its approval for the previously prepared Strategy Document and a decision was made to revise and operationalize it among all relevant Ministries.

In the framework of this programmatic effort, the strategic operational framework for child protection in Turkey was thus revised and based on the system developed under the “Children First” Project, implementation plans were prepared through a participatory approach to ensure inter-sectorial commitment to 10 Strategic Targets.

While the Strategy Document identifies the main responsible institutions and activities for each strategic target, the implementation plans detail the duties of the stakeholders and set concrete indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

Through 11 different workshops held in 2013, all relevant line ministries and other institutions came together to discuss the revision needs and jointly devise the implementation plans.

VOICES from the FIELD

“Finding solutions in one single field of child protection services may fall short of solving the underlying problem. That’s why, inter-agency coordination and cooperation are crucial.”

Assoc. Prof. Hasan Bükür, Programme Consultant

The Coordination Strategy Document for Child Protection Services (2014-2019) and its Implementation Plan was adopted by the Central Coordination Body on 27 November 2013.

Thanks to the contribution of the received funds, the Strategy Document and the Implementation Plans were published and disseminated throughout 81 provinces via MoFSP Provincial Directorates.

Output 1E – Justice for Children

The National Individualized Treatment System (BiSiS) was revised, restructured, integrated into UYAP and started to be implemented in 20 institutions covering 50% of children deprived of their liberty:

Initially developed as an “effective case management” system under the EU funded “Children First: Modelling Child Protection Mechanisms at Provincial Level” Project, the “Individualized Treatment System” (BiSiS) aims to identify the unique risks and needs of every child sent to detention centers through a structured assessment and process (ARDEF). In line with this system, individual plans for each child inmate are developed, implemented and followed-up in order to ensure that a “therapeutic environment” is put in place and that children have access to a minimum package of services to support their rehabilitation and reintegration process. Attention is also given to staff development and the system adopts a clear standards for staff conduct. Emphasis is also placed on follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.

With the contribution of the received funds, training programmes and materials for BiSiS were developed and integrated into the Ministry of Justice Prisons and Detention Houses Directorate General curricula. The programme includes the following components:





- *Children, Crime and Individual Treatment*
- *Principles of BİSİS*
- *Crisis Intervention*
- *Fundamentals of ARDEF*
- *Guidelines of ARDEF Questions*
- *Principles of Conditional Release (see also below)*

The training programme was segregated and tailored as per the mandates of different staff members, namely, the detention centers' managers, correction officers, psycho-social service experts, teachers and admission officers.

Within the scope of the training programme conducted afterwards, a total of 602 staff members from 20 detention institutions were trained on BİSİS implementation which was officially introduced on 1 July 2014.

The received funds were also used to support various opportunities to share and exchange information in national/international forums and meetings.

Operational guidelines and regulations for judicial interview rooms for children

The programme cooperation related to the Department of Victims' Rights developed fruitfully. UNICEF supported a comparative study exploring different models in the administration of child justice. An institutional analysis to assess the role of social workers within the justice system and identify areas for improvement was due to be completed in December 2016 but delayed for aforementioned reasons. Draft operational guidelines and regulations were developed for judicial interview rooms for children who have been victims of crime, and these await the approval of the MoJ.

Rolling work plan with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations

UNICEF signed a rolling work plan with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations that will contribute to strengthening the technical capacities of lawyers to serve the specific needs of refugee children; generate reference materials for lawyers and right holders to increase the availability of legal information; and facilitate the provision of free legal aid services in targeted locations. In 2017, institutional and needs assessments will be carried out to identify the specific needs of refugee children in contact with the law and to recommend measures to improve their access to justice and mitigate their exposure to secondary victimization. During a consultation conducted under the scope of this partnership, representatives from the Union and from more than 50 local Bar Associations agreed on a roadmap to strengthen coordination, quality legal aid and evidence-based advocacy for children's right

Output 1F – Adolescent Youth Engagement & Social Cohesion

Developing the resilience of young Turkish and Syrian people

In 2016 the social cohesion programme reached 98,387 adolescents and young people (60,342 girls, 38,045 boys) in 20 provinces through partnerships with the Southeast Anatolia

Administration, Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoFSP and CSOs . The programme, which aims to develop the resilience of young Turkish and Syrian people through skills development, to reduce risks of isolation, acculturation stress, cultural segregation and conflict, and to foster opportunities for positive interaction and social cohesion, will be scaled up further in 2017. The learning from 2016, including the constant feedback from the participants, will ensure the approach and content will respond adequately to the needs of the beneficiaries.

UNICEF and MoFSP made full use of the existing system to support 160 Syrian and Turkish adolescent trainers from Provincial Child Rights Committees in developing provincial action plans which will facilitate the roll-out of the programme to ten provinces in 2017 and the participation of 100,000 adolescents and young people. Training toolkits are currently being developed, including manuals, game boxes, and animation movies.

UNICEF continued its advocacy efforts in collaboration with MoFSP to engage children in decision-making processes. At the 17th Children's Forum on 20 November 2016, 250 Turkish and Syrian children from all 81 provinces gathered and presented a declaration to the Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliament) that called for the government to increase its efforts to promote child participation in all decisions affecting their well-being.

OUTCOME 2: QUALITY DATA, KNOWLEDGE AND ADVOCACY

Output 2B – Capacity of Independent Child Rights Monitoring Systems/Access to Justice

Bridging Together for Children's Rights: Exchange of Good Practices on Ombudspersons' Work Concerning Children

As a mitigating measure, UNICEF and the Ombudsman Institution agreed to conduct an international event to facilitate a dialogue among the ombudsman institutions of different countries on the importance of independently monitoring the realization of children's rights. UNICEF facilitated the process in collaboration with the RO and ENOC and an international panel entitled *Bridging Together for Children's Rights: Exchange of Good Practices on Ombudspersons' Work Concerning Children* was held on 8 December 2016 with the participation of ombudspersons from Georgia, Iceland, Serbia and Turkey.

Ad hoc technical support was also provided to address specific cases concerning children and extensive inputs were provided for the preparation of the Ombudsman Institution's special report on the situation of Syrian children in Turkey, which will be submitted to Parliament in early 2017.

OUTCOME 3: GENDER EQUALITY AMONG CHILDREN ENHANCED AND SUSTAINED INTO ADOLESCENCE

Output 3B – Increased Capacity to Manage Cases of Children Victims to Gender-Based Violence and Child Marriage

A rolling work plan for the prevention of child marriage was signed with Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality in March 2016. This was a break-through in terms of direct collaboration with a public entity at sub-national level. More than 600 staff were trained on

child marriage prevention and identification strategies by 34 master trainers selected from different sectors. Standard Operating Procedures to guide preventive and case-management efforts were drafted with the participation of 62 representatives from 45 state and non-state institutions based in ten cities and are now in use. It is expected that the programme will reach approximately 50,000 children, 50,000 parents and 2,000 service providers by the end of 2017. UNICEF also initiated a dialogue with 20 municipalities participating in the Child-Friendly Cities initiative to assess possible modalities for expanding the child marriage prevention programme to these locations. UNICEF and MoNE are exploring ways to work on protection issues, including SGBV in school settings, starting with boarding schools.

The provision of multi-disciplinary, integrated services for girls and GBV-survivors was scaled-up through the establishment of two community-based safe spaces for girls in conservative areas of Şanlıurfa with large refugee populations. The two centres, which have been functional for a year, offered structured, adult-supervised and community-supported activities designed to prevent and respond to GBV to approximately 6,000 Turkish and Syrian out-of-school girls. Services offered include: language classes; psycho-social care services; professional psychological support; and referral/follow-up to legal, social and medical services. Parents are engaged through a series of briefing and counselling sessions, and a collaboration with the Şanlıurfa Bar Association facilitates the provision of legal counselling and legal aid to beneficiaries.

Constraints and lessons learnt

2016 witnessed several political events such as the attempted coup-d'état and its implications leading to the instauration of the state of emergency and the dismissal of a large number of individuals from the public sector. In addition, 2016 saw a significant deterioration of the security situation including a series of terrorist attacks. Besides affecting UNICEF's operational environment, this had significant effects on children, some of whom were killed, injured or experienced trauma. Turkey also became engaged militarily in northern Syria. Economic growth has been slowing-down.

UNICEF faced some challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance due to unforeseen delays related to significant events which affected the operational environment such as the deterioration of the security situation, the attempted coup-d'état and its multiple implications such as the instauration of the state of emergency and the dismissal of a large number of officials, employees, and others. A large number of CSOs faced legal and judicial actions which significantly affected their capacity. The impact was felt most in education and streamlining the processes addressing needs of UASC.

Due to UNICEF's close and long-standing relations with the government, these unforeseeable developments were overcome wherever possible and UNICEF together with partners was able to implement a large number of key activities as reflected in the significant increase of the through-put in 2016.

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As outlined above, the received funds were mainly utilized to support the Justice for Children programme component.

Over the previous years, the Syria Crisis and the humanitarian agenda significantly increased the budget of Turkey CO office on various programme areas including child protection. As the humanitarian crisis has been shifted to a protracted crisis and given the strong government capacity in Turkey, the CO has actively applied the resilience agenda, supporting the national systems in responding to the particular needs of the refugee children and strengthening the system's capacity in general. This being said, the nature and requirements of the humanitarian funds do not always match with the nature of the regular child protection programme in Turkey, which has been ongoing over the past decades and that focuses on long-term outcomes at the systems level. Moreover, some programmatic areas of strategic importance, such as justice for children, cannot be adapted into the humanitarian agenda as easy and quick as others due to their specific nature. This, accordingly, brings the issue of limitation of the funding flow for these sectors.

Hence, flexible thematic funds are of crucial importance to support these particular areas as well as to lay foundations of UNICEF's work on child protection beyond the humanitarian agenda.

For more information, please see below the financial analysis tables:

Table 1: Planned budget by Outcome Area (in US Dollars)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget (USD)
Unknown	RR	50.000
	ORR	2.600,00
Total Budget (all resources)		2,650,00

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016 (in US Dollars)

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SC1499060105	50,351.00	47,833.45
Total Contribution		50,351.00	47,833.45

Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
06-02 Child Protection systems	2.734.556	857.978		
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	2.566	201,626		91,513
06-04 Justice for children	8	255,720	310,509	566,238
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	4.060,934	2.841.099	437.707	7.339.141
Grand Total	6.798,065	4.156,424	746,616	11,702,104

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Thematic Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
06-02 Child Protection systems	109	2.462		
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	6	130,00		
06-04 Justice for children	5	118,00		
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies	209,00	4.733,00		
Grand Total	328,00	7.442,00		

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

Type of CP intervention	Expense
06-02-01 Child Protection systems strengthening	3.436,71
06-03-01 Violence against children (general)	13.962
06-03-03 Prevent and address gender based violence, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation	166.692
06-04-01 Access to justice (for all children)	106.923
06-04-02 Diversion programmes and other alternatives to detention of children	42.166
06-06-01 Prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse of children in humanitarian action	2.682.247
06-06-03 Psychosocial support and child friendly spaces	3.923.914
06-06-05 Child protection #sub-cluster coordination in humanitarian action [for GBV,MHPSS and mine/ERW Risk Education]	1.275
08-01-01 Country programme process	2.295
08-01-06 Planning # General	17.544
08-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	2.511
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	8.834
08-03-01 Cross-Sectoral Communication for Development	50.959
08-05-01 Supply # General	37.410
08-05-02 Procurement	633
08-05-03 Logistics	101

08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross sectoral activities	92.496
08-09-10 Brand building and visibility	474
08-09-11 Emergency preparedness and response (General)	9.498
09-03-02 Transparency of information and documentation	81.169
09-05-02 Humanitarian performance monitoring	328
10-07-12 Management and Operations support at CO	1.008.640
4021- Child friendly juvenile justice	15.001
Grand Total	11.702.104

Table 6: Planned and available budget for 2017 (in US Dollars)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
06-02 Child Protection systems	RR	-	-	-
	ORR	400,000	-	400,000
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	RR	-	-	-
	ORR	803,622	803,622	-
	ORE	198,585	198,585	-
06-04 Justice for children	RR	176,569	82,569	94,000
	ORR	2.159,433	1.649,433	510,000
	ORE	722,658	722,658	-
06-06 Child Protection and emergencies ¹	RR	-	-	-
	ORR	4.827,225	4.827,225	-
	ORE	16.657,344	11.905,096	4.752,248
Sub-total Regular Resources		176,569	82,569	94,000
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular & Emergency		25,768,867	20,106,619	5,662,248
Grand Total		25.945,436	20.189,19	5.756,248

V. FUTURE WORKPLAN

In 2017, UNICEF Turkey CO plans to utilize the remaining funds to support the following strategic interventions:

1. Assessment of the Implementation of the BiSiS

In connection with the above mentioned achievements, UNICEF and the MoJ of Turkey agreed to conduct an assessment on the implementation of BiSiS in various detention centers, whose main objectives will be to:

- *Analyse the extent to which the BiSiS system is being properly implemented in detention institutions for children, as well as to identify the shortcomings that hinder its implementation in line with relevant standards;*
- *Provide recommendations on how to improve the implementation of the BiSiS system and on how to integrate it in the forthcoming action plan for BiSiS strengthening;*

¹ It is to be noted that funds from EU Trust Fund (MADAD funding), contributing to the response of the Syria crisis, have been recorded and reported as ORR and not ORE funding, due to donor's explicit requirements.

- *Inform the development of policy documents to ensure that children in detention access services in line with set standards and that the deprivation of liberty is used as a last resort and for the shortest period of time.*

2. Knowledge Generation and Exchange on various areas of Justice for Children and Child Rights Monitoring

In 2017 UNICEF Turkey CO, in line with its mandate to generate and share knowledge on children's rights, will continue to pursue opportunities to disseminate knowledge in the area of justice for children through local, regional and global initiatives.

VI. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF Turkey wishes to express its sincere appreciation to all the donors, including UNICEF National Committee of Sweden, for providing these generous resources for the implementation of the child protection programme and particularly, to support the implementation of key components of the Justice for Children programme. Given the difficulty of mobilizing communities and donors in this particular area of work, the flexible use of funding constitutes a key element for ensuring the achievement of mid-long term targets and contribute to the further fulfilment of the rights of those children who came in contact with the law and who become often invisible.

Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Lieke Van De Wiel, UNICEF Turkey Deputy Representative

Email: lvandewiel@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for filling this form.