



UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	4
Total staff	170
International staff	10
National staff	78
JPO staff	-
UNVs	41
Others	41

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants, Human Resources Development Foundation

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Bureau for Development and Implementation of Asylum and Migration Legislation and Administrative Capacity; Coast Guard Command; Gendarmerie General Command; General Directorate for Security of the Ministry of Interior; General Directorate for Social Solidarity and Assistance; Human Rights Presidency; Land Forces Command; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of National Education; Presidency of Religious Affairs; The Office of the Prime Minister, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency; Secretariat General for European Union Affairs; Social Services and Child Protection Agency; Social

Solidarity and Assistance Foundations in Cities, Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency

NGOs:

Amnesty International, Ankara Refugee Support Group, Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers (*Multeci-der*), Association of Human Rights and Solidarity for Oppressed People (*Mazlum Der*), Bar Associations, Bonjour Ankara Group, *Cansuyu*, Caritas, Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, Helsinki Citizens Assembly - Human Rights Association, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, International Blue Crescent, International Catholic Migration Commission, *Kaos-GL*, *Kimse Yok Mu*, Turkish Education Volunteers Foundation, Turkish Red Crescent Society, Van Women Association

Others:

Embassies, European Union Delegation to Turkey, UN Country Team, IOM, universities

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) continued to push substantial numbers of refugees into Turkey, which has introduced a temporary protection regime for Syrians. This ensured that the border remained open, that there were no forced returns or limits on duration of stay, and that assistance was provided in the camps.
- While in 2011, Turkey had indicated that it had sufficient capacity to deal with the influx, by April 2012 the steep rise in arrival numbers prompted a reconsideration of that stand. The Government of Turkey officially joined the Regional Response Plan in June 2012.
- In addition to the influx from Syria, Turkey also received an unprecedented number of asylum-seekers from other countries in the region and beyond, setting another challenge for the asylum system. UNHCR provided registration, refugee status determination (RSD), resettlement, basic assistance and capacity-building services for non-European asylum-seekers in more than 51 cities, with a special focus on implementation of its urban refugee strategy.
- The draft Law on Foreigners and International Protection was submitted to Parliament.
- UNHCR was successful in ensuring strong and continued collaboration with all stakeholders, while simultaneously adopting creative new strategies, such as finding alternative ways to address the needs of different refugee groups, while ensuring protection..

People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern were: Syrian refugees living in 14 camps in south-eastern Turkey and in host communities in the border areas; and Iraqi refugees who have fled their country in the past decade.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Syrian Arab Rep.	248,500	248,500	48	-
	Iraq	9,500	9,500	44	34
	Afghanistan	3,500	3,500	46	44
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	3,000	3,000	43	20
	Somalia	1,700	1,700	50	41
	Various	900	900	42	34
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	4,800	4,800	40	48
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	3,700	3,700	41	20
	Iraq	3,400	3,400	43	38
	Somalia	390	390	42	32
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	280	280	43	40
	Uzbekistan	220	220	49	39
	Syrian Arab Rep.	200	200	38	32
	Kyrgyzstan	130	130	49	42
	Yemen	110	110	32	28
	Various	800	800	41	22
Stateless	Stateless people	780	-	-	-
Others of concern	Various	310	-	-	-
Total		282,240	281,130		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Turkey maintained its temporary protection regime for Syrians, with the Government showing its resolve to respond to the needs of the continuously growing numbers of arrivals. Camp residents were registered and documented by the authorities.
- Early in 2012, UNHCR was invited to establish a presence in south-eastern Turkey and began monitoring the newly established voluntary repatriation procedure conducted by the local authorities. UNHCR's presence in the south-east expanded throughout the year, especially after the authorities permitted it to open an office in Gaziantep. The organization worked closely with the authorities on protection issues, including voluntary return, camp management and registration.
- As lead agency under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee agreement, UNHCR supported the UN System in Turkey through liaison with the Government, donors and other partners, and the establishing of support and response mechanisms. It also worked intensively on contingency planning under the Regional Response Plan, coordinating with the Government and articulating the urgency of needs.
- For the urban operation, UNHCR concentrated on improving the quality of RSD and streamlining procedures.

This significantly reduced the waiting time period between the submission of an asylum claim and the final decision. UNHCR also began to implement a streamlined registration and RSD process for Afghan and Somali asylum-seekers. Some 60 per cent of Afghan and 70 per cent of Somali cases with generalized violence claims benefited from the streamlined procedure. In the course of 2012, some 10,000 interviews were conducted by UNHCR. During the same period, a total of 11,500 decisions were finalized for cases in the first instance, in the appeal process and through the enhanced Iraqi registration process.

Basic needs and essential services

- Nearly 190,000 Syrians received assistance in 14 camps in seven border provinces of Turkey. All Syrians in the camps were provided with full health coverage.
- While the emergency response has been managed by Turkey, since the beginning of the crisis, UNHCR provided Core Relief Items consisting of blankets, tents and kitchen sets to the Government of Turkey as a sign of solidarity and responsibility sharing. In cooperation with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey, the Turkish Red Crescent and WFP, UNHCR provided kitchen sets and cooking facilities to the refugees through the Turkish Red Crescent. By the end of 2012, the value of the assistance provided to the Government of Turkey reached USD 27 million.

- UNHCR continued to support non-Syrians who were in need of urgent medical treatment, over 260 of whom were treated in government hospitals. Medicines were provided for over 1,200 people and psychological/psychiatric counselling given to some 1,000 individuals.
- Cash support was given to families for children's education, and also to vulnerable people.
- Some 2,300 people were provided with a subsistence allowance each month, while 120 were provided with one-time special assistance due to their vulnerability while awaiting RSD decisions.

Assessment of results

By providing technical advice on the relevant international standards, UNHCR played a key role in the development of the national policy to implement a temporary protection regime for Syrians.

As the temporary protection regime remained in place throughout 2012, UNHCR did not need to register Syrian refugees. Those accommodated in the government-run camps were registered by the national authorities, with UNHCR often observing the process. As of mid-year, the number of Syrian refugees living outside camps began to grow. No formal registration process was in place for them in 2012, except for those who entered the country through official border crossings with their passports. UNHCR engaged with the authorities on protection issues, including registration of the non-camp population, and initiated an exercise to assess the needs of non-camp refugees.

Among non-Syrian and urban refugees, the increase in the arrival rate led to longer waiting periods for individual cases from first approach to initial registration.

UNHCR's capacity to submit individuals for resettlement from Turkey was initially estimated at 6,000 individuals. However, by means of an increase in staff and advocacy with resettlement countries, the target was revised upwards to 7,500. Even this revised target was exceeded by the end of the year, by which time over 7,900 refugees had been submitted for resettlement.

Refugee parents and children were informed about legislation, services and procedures related to education in Turkey by UNHCR and its implementing partners, and through the distribution of information leaflets. In 2012, the overall rate of attendance was 56 per cent higher than in 2011.

In 2012, over 700 newly arrived unaccompanied and separated children were registered with UNHCR. This was a steep rise from nearly 300 in 2011 and put considerable pressure on national child protection institutions and led to capacity issues in orphanages.

In 2012, over 100 people of concern reported incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to UNHCR, more than in 2011. In line with the organization's standard procedures for SGBV, victims were provided with legal and psychosocial counseling, and their immediate shelter needs met through state-run women's shelters. With the enactment of the new Law on Protection of the Family and Prevention of Violence against Women in March 2012, violence-prevention centres were established in satellite cities to provide legal, social and psychological assistance to victims.

A considerable part of UNHCR's focus in 2012 was on the development of Turkey's first-ever asylum law. The Draft Law on Foreigners and International Protection was referred to Parliament in 2012 following the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister's office. UNHCR provided technical advice during the process and advocated for swift referral of the law.

Constraints

The increase in new arrivals by mid-year resulted in the Government instituting a staggered arrival procedure and the creation of new camps for Syrian refugees run by the Turkish authorities. No centralized registration system had been put in place for camp-based Syrian refugees by the end of the year. The non-camp population, except for those entering the country via official borders with passports, was not registered or documented.

The sharp rise in the number of non-Syrian asylum-seekers led to long waiting periods for members of this group. One of the key challenges was managing their expectations. Given the situation in countries of origin, voluntary repatriation was not a viable option, while local integration remained challenging. Many refugees expected to be resettled. In light of the growing numbers, it is foreseen that more recognized refugees will remain in Turkey until a durable solution is found.

The steep increase in the number of non-Syrian people of concern made it even more necessary to establish regional consultation mechanisms to devise comprehensive regional strategies. Additional resources are needed to build capacity in this regard.

Unmet needs

- At the end of the year, some 70,000 unregistered refugees lived outside the camps in sub-standard conditions.
- UNHCR could not expand its implementing-partner network to cover all the main satellite cities. More than 30 per cent of all people of concern residing in satellite cities were not covered by the implementing partners' network.
- While resettlement numbers have doubled over the past three years, this has not been reflected in staffing, forcing the resettlement unit to place greater reliance on affiliate staff in order to meet its targets.

Working with others

UNHCR worked with two implementing partners in 2012, the Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants and the Human Resource Development Foundation.

UNHCR provided capacity-building support to border authorities and others engaged in the management of mixed-migration movements, particularly within the framework of the NATO Partnership for Peace structure.

The institution of protection-sensitive entry mechanisms and implementation of the 10 Point Plan of Action for refugee protection and mixed migration were among UNHCR's priorities in its engagement with national authorities at the border points.

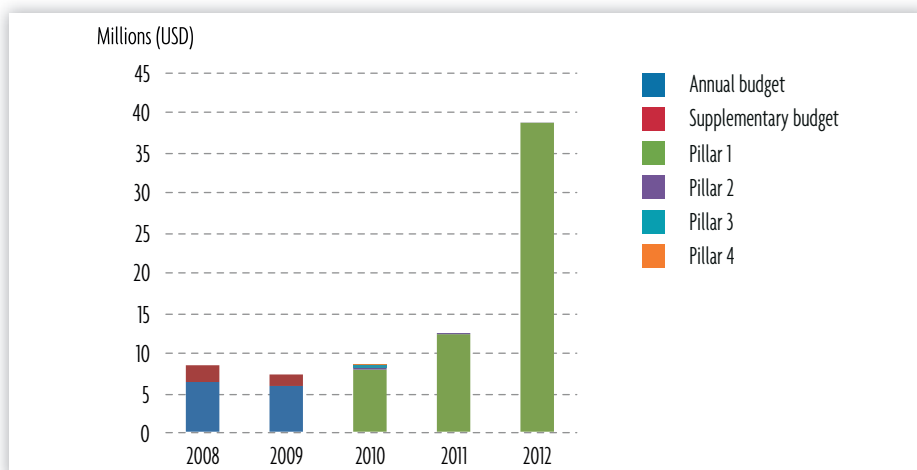
The UN Country Team requested the organization to take the lead role in Turkey. Since May 2011, UNHCR has been regularly updating the contingency plan and the Regional Response Plan.

UNHCR signed a humanitarian assistance cooperation protocol agreement with the Turkish Red Crescent Society in December 2012 for the provision of shelter to Syrians in the camps.

Financial information

Expenditures for Turkey | 2008 to 2012

The tremendous surge in the number of Syrians, as well as other asylum-seekers, arriving in Turkey resulted in a large increase in requirements for UNHCR's operation. The financial needs for the operation amounted to some USD 71 million in 2012, including the Syria emergency, and the level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 39 million, meeting roughly 55 per cent of the total needs. Despite the shortfall, UNHCR maintained its credibility with the national authorities, preserved asylum space and strengthened practical cooperation with Government departments.



Budget, income and expenditure in Turkey | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	70,934,298	44,000	70,978,298
Income from contributions ¹	17,435,000	0	17,435,000
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	21,504,260	7,431	21,511,691
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	38,939,260	7,431	38,946,691

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
International and regional instruments	0	7,431	7,431
Law and policy	259,991	0	259,991
Administrative institutions and practice	151,704	0	151,704
Access to legal assistance and remedies	349,203	0	349,203
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	249,396	0	249,396
Public attitude towards persons of concern	447,137	0	447,137
Subtotal	1,457,431	7,431	1,464,862

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	1,526,543	0	1,526,543
Registration and profiling	1,318,929	0	1,318,929
Status determination procedures	864,825	0	864,825
Subtotal	3,710,297	0	3,710,297
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	256,254	0	256,254
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	374,094	0	374,094
Protection of children	303,469	0	303,469
Subtotal	933,817	0	933,817
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Shelter and infrastructure	27,639,493	0	27,639,493
Basic and domestic items	113,623	0	113,623
Services for people with specific needs	1,697,990	0	1,697,990
Education	380,067	0	380,067
Subtotal	29,831,173	0	29,831,173
<i>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	374,095	0	374,095
Subtotal	374,095	0	374,095
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	124,698	0	124,698
Voluntary return	172,747	0	172,747
Resettlement	391,192	0	391,192
Subtotal	688,637	0	688,637
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	627,915	0	627,915
Donor relations and resource mobilization	249,615	0	249,615
Subtotal	877,531	0	877,531
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Operations management, coordination and support	674,853	0	674,853
Subtotal	674,853	0	674,853
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	391,427	0	391,427
Total	38,939,260	7,431	38,946,691

Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.