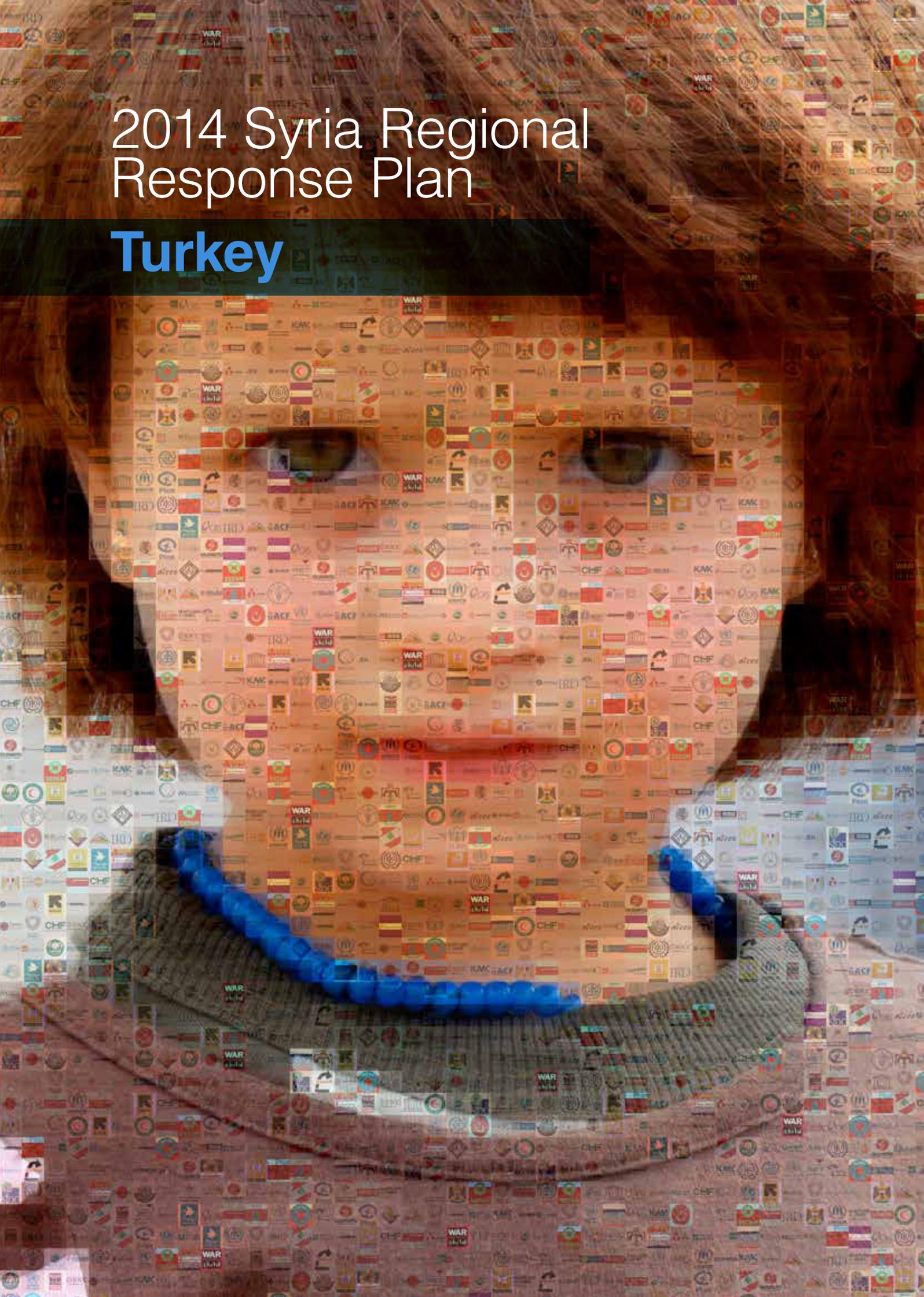


# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

## Turkey





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## Turkey

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# Turkey Response Plan

## OVERVIEW

### A. Executive Summary

The influx of Syrian refugees into Turkey has far surpassed initial projections. According to a recent survey conducted by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the main Governmental agency responsible for the Syria operation, about 36 per cent of Syrian refugees in Turkey are accommodated in camps in 10 provinces located in the South and South East of Turkey, while the remaining 64 per cent are residing in various cities across the country<sup>1</sup>. The number of Syrian refugees in camps stands at over 202,000<sup>2</sup>. To date over 313,000 non-camp refugees have been registered, although the Government of Turkey (GoT) estimates that this number is significantly higher. Refugees living outside the camps face enormous challenges in accessing essential services and very often their living conditions are sub-standard. The GoT conducts registration and extends Temporary Protection to all Syrian arrivals.

Refugees residing in camps managed by AFAD are provided with food, shelter, education, basic services and medical assistance. Significant efforts are also being made at local levels to address the needs of the increasing numbers of the urban population through registration activities.

Arrivals of new refugees are expected to continue throughout 2014. Maintaining the same level of assistance in the camps and ensuring that those residing outside the camps are registered and have access to essential services, will pose major challenges to both the Turkish authorities and UN agencies. Additionally, this will also increase the economic and social burden on the host communities.

Turkey's asylum system will be undergoing a significant transition period in 2014 when the newly established General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM) will be taking over all proceedings related to foreigners in the country as foreseen in the Law on Foreigners and International Protection. This transition taking effect in April 2014 will make the GDMM sole authority in the asylum field. Like other refugees granted protection in Turkey, Syrians under the Temporary Protection (TP) will be under the competency of the GDMM. In its protection related functions, the GDMM will be in charge of registration, status determination, access to rights, and establishment of effective coordination among the relevant institutions, civil society and international organizations in response to the Syrian emergency.

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1 Source: Survey conducted by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), June-July 2013.

2 Data as of 12 November 2013. Source: the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

While the main foundations of the TP regime will be retained, e.g. open door policy and assurances for non-refoulement, the legal framework applicable to Syrians will be re-visited in 2014 through a generic Regulation on temporary protection to be adopted as the Council of Ministers Regulation.

This Regional Response Plan (RRP) envisages assistance to both camp and non-camp Syrian refugees as well as affected host communities in 2014. Based on arrival trends and as foreseen by the GoT, the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey is expected to reach 1,000,000 by the end of 2014, with 300,000 in camps and 700,000 outside camps. Arrival rates, however, are subject to considerable fluctuation as they greatly depend on the security situation in Syria.

In light of the above planning figures, the financial requirements within the Turkey chapter of the RRP from January to December 2014 will amount to US\$522,379,683. Costs related to the influx covered by the GoT have reached approximately US\$2 billion<sup>3</sup>.

UNHCR will continue to be the lead UN agency coordinating the response. The RRP highlights the planned activities of FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility, with overall coordination support from the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

## B. Context

In October 2011, the GoT declared a Temporary Protection (TP) regime for all Syrians, ensuring no forced return and no limit of duration of stay in Turkey. In April 2013, Turkey promulgated its first asylum law, the “Law on Foreigners and International Protection” regulating all proceedings for foreigners arriving in Turkey in need of international protection. It is foreseen that the TP regime will continue to be in force for all Syrians, including Palestine refugees and stateless persons ex-Syria in the country throughout 2014.

The rapid increase in the flow of new arrivals from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012, has not subsided. The majority of Syrian refugees are residing in host communities with Turkish relatives or independently in Turkish cities mostly in the provinces of Hatay, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Mardin. The remaining are in camps set up and run by AFAD where they receive protection and assistance. Women and children make up 75per cent of the refugee population, with 50per cent being children. About 17per cent of the head of households in camps and 22 per cent outside camps are women<sup>4</sup>. Since January 2013, the camps in Turkey have increased from 14 to 21 in 10 provinces hosting more than 202,000 Syrian refugees signifying a dramatic increase. It is expected that this number will increase to 300,000 by the end of 2014, with the possible creation of new camps or the expansion of current sites.

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3 As indicated in the Survey conducted by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), June-July 2013.

4 Source: Survey conducted by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), July 2013.

In January 2013, the GoT started registering non-camp Syrians in coordination centres. The number of refugees registered living in urban areas has reached over 313,000. Estimates indicate that around 700,000 refugees will be living in urban areas by the end of 2014, with up to 20 per cent will be vulnerable and require assistance. As continued hosting by Turkish communities will increase during 2014, the already significant social and economic impact on Turkish host communities will also increase.

Most non-camp Syrians are not yet registered; hence important information on their vulnerabilities is lacking. The protracted nature of the displacement means that refugees are exhausting their resources and struggling to make ends meet, with some reportedly engaging in negative coping mechanisms. According to GoT figures, one out of four non-camp refugees lives in inadequate conditions or in an open area. About 62 per cent of Syrian refugees residing out-of-camp live together with at least seven people in sometimes very crowded conditions. These types of living conditions are facing Syrians in almost all provinces of Turkey. The GoT has provided free access to national health services, however, health demands are straining existing health structures. Children outside of the camps face obstacles in attending school, including the insufficient number of schools, teachers and lack of transportation. While Syrian refugees can access other national mechanisms, including child protection institutions and women shelters, the capacity of these services need to be strengthened to meet anticipated needs. Language barriers and lack of awareness create further difficulties in accessing national services, including on SGBV issues. While information gathering on SGBV is still being developed, refugees and others raise concerns about early and forced marriages, domestic violence as well as other negative coping mechanisms.

With regard to basic assistance needs, some local institutions and NGOs have supported the most vulnerable in their communities through soup kitchens, cash assistance and other non-food items. However, basic assistance and shelter needs for the non-camp population continue to grow with ever-increasing signs of destitution. Assistance interventions are therefore being planned for 2014 to provide urgent support to non-camp Syrians.

UN staff are present on a regular basis in all refugee camps and support all functions pertaining to the protection and assistance of persons of concern. UN agencies involved in the response have set up bilateral arrangements to have access also to non-camp refugees, and are working closely with NGOs in consultation with relevant local authorities to provide assistance.

It should be also noted that Turkey has seen an unprecedented increase in the number of non-Syrian asylum applications over the past 24 months. The number of non-Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees has exceeded 45,000 individuals, adding to the already significant strain on the country's protection environment. Migration management has also been challenging with increasing numbers of movements across the borders including at sea borders. In 2014, UNHCR estimates an increase in the arrival rates of 40per cent for Iranians, 50per cent for Iraqis and 100per cent for Afghans. Based on these assumptions, it is expected that there will be over 100,000 people of concern to UNHCR in Turkey in 2014, not including Syrians.

### C. Needs, vulnerabilities and capacities

In Turkey, the Syrian refugee response is managed by the Government through AFAD, in collaboration with UNHCR and other UN agencies. Due to this particularity, no joint inter-agency assessment has been carried out in Turkey. However, between June and July 2013, AFAD conducted a profiling survey aimed at assessing the needs of the Syrian refugees and identifying their profile and vulnerabilities. The survey results were consulted extensively in the preparation of this RRP. In addition, key information was also obtained through regular missions by UN agency staff to field locations, discussions with local authorities, and desk reviews of reports received from national and international NGOs working in several urban areas. Individual agencies also collect their own programme monitoring data which served as a basis for the design of specific projects.

The large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and affected their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. Continuous pressure on the existing refugee camps in Turkey will remain a challenge as the number of arrivals increases. As the number of Syrians living outside camps also increases, resources and facilities of host communities will continue to be stretched. As an example, half of the refugee population stated that they or their family members are in need of psychosocial support. Half of the refugee population are children, with an estimated 4.5 per cent of children married. In this context, protection priorities include ensuring access to territory, addressing the psychosocial needs of refugees both in camps and urban areas, addressing child protection issues, including violence against children, early marriages, low school enrolment for the non-camp population, continued access to the national child protection services for unaccompanied and other children at risk, preventing and responding to SGBV and negative coping mechanisms, including through the increased engagement of NGOs in provision of services, awareness-raising on issues and the response mechanisms available, and strengthening national referral pathways, as well as a strategy to prevent children from enrolling in armed groups. Self-reliance and life-skills activities are needed for adults and youth to ensure dignified living conditions and reduce negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, and early marriage.

Access to education is a major concern. About 60 per cent of refugee children in the camps and only 14 per cent outside camps are attending school. The low percentage of children attending school especially in the urban areas needs urgent attention. Sixty-one per cent of non-camp refugees and 54 per cent in camps have primary school education or less. Prefabricated schools would need to be established where appropriate, catch-up classes provided for children who have missed out on school, intensive language training provided, and teacher supply issues addressed to promote school enrolment, attendance and retention in camps as well as non-camp settings. Vocational training and extra-curricular activities will have to be expanded in parallel.

Most refugees settled in camps generally arrive with minimum basic items and are provided with NFIs and shelter including tents or containers. This assistance will continue in 2014 for the expected new arrivals. One out of four non-camp refugees lives in inadequate conditions or in an open area, whilst about 62 per cent of them live together with at least seven people. As such, some form of shelter support to cover the most vulnerable persons identified within this group is needed, and can be achieved through the provision of cash support to help them meet rent obligations, as well as through shelter improvement support.

While up to 95 per cent of refugees regularly utilize camp health services, outside the camps services are accessed only by 60 per cent of non-camp refugees. Health concerns related to refugees include increased numbers of communicable and non-communicable diseases, access to health structures, medicine shortages, maternal & child health (MCH) and reproductive health, as well as injuries sustained in war, particularly of children. Access to medicines remains one of the few challenges for both categories of refugees. One third of pregnant women (13 per cent of the total population of women refugees) are registered with complications and in need of reproductive health services. Reproductive health and MCH services will have to be supported through the current health structures and community facilities.

Syrians living in camps are considered to be food secure due to the humanitarian assistance provided by WFP, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and AFAD. However, without this assistance the vast majority of Syrian families in camps would not be able to meet their daily food needs. Preliminary WFP monitoring findings show that in camps where WFP operates, close to 80 per cent of families rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs. The food needs of non-camp Syrians are less clear; while some families are able to afford private accommodation and meet their other daily needs, many families are becoming increasingly destitute. A small proportion of the most vulnerable non-camp families is receiving ad hoc assistance through existing social security structures and from NGOs.

It is expected that in 2014 the demand for continued hosting by Turkish families as well as public services will increase. On the other hand, the host communities already face economic pressure with increased household size, job losses and reduced opportunities for employment due to the crisis. It is therefore essential to continue to advocate for support to host communities to ensure also continued community-based protection.

## D. Response strategy and priorities

Arrivals into Turkey have continued throughout 2013. In June 2013, the Government indicated that it expects to be hosting 1,000,000 refugees in the country by the end of the year. Although over 500,000 refugees have already been registered, most Syrians living outside camps have yet to complete the process. More refugees are expected to come to Turkey during the winter season. The projected total by end of 2014 is 1,000,000 Syrians, with 300,000 in camps and 700,000 outside camps.<sup>5</sup>

The Government maintains an open border policy for persons fleeing the conflict. However, the admission of Syrians without passports at official border crossings is generally linked to the availability of places within the camps, with exceptions, e.g. for those requiring emergency medical treatment. In the course of 2013 sporadic security incidents such as in the province of Hatay, and at the border area of Reyhanlı, prompted authorities to temporarily close specific borders. Given the restrictions at the border, many Syrians without valid passports seek irregular entry into Turkey, some with the assistance of smugglers. Those who enter irregularly are later able to regularize their stay through registration at one of the AFAD coordination centres in southeastern Turkey or by the Foreigners Police. UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government for unrestricted access to territory, and also to draw the attention of authorities to the protection risks that Syrians face when forced to resort to irregular entry.

When capacity allows, new arrivals are accommodated in the 21 government-run camps where they receive assistance and protection. In the course of 2013 some refugees have settled in open areas and in parks prompting the Government to set up transit centres within these localities. Since the rate of arrivals will continue in 2014 the Government will need support to improve its reception capacity.

The protracted nature of the displacement means that non-camp refugees are struggling to make ends meet, as many have exhausted their resources. Therefore, in 2014, interventions have been targeted to provide urgent support to specific sectors in camps where the Government has requested assistance and to non-camp Syrians who so far have not received any structured assistance.

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5 The Government of Turkey foresees 1.5 million Syrians by end-December 2014. An enhanced registration capacity for non-camp Syrians is planned by the Government of Turkey in 2014. The planning figure for Turkey will be adjusted at the mid-year point which will reflect changes in the registration environment as implemented in 2014.

The strategic objectives for response in 2014 will be as follows:

- Access to territory and international protection for refugees fleeing Syria; strengthening community empowerment and self-reliance; reduction in the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis; and child protection interventions for affected boys and girls; and seeking durable and protection solutions for those with urgent protection needs.
- Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings; and increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a safe and secure learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.
- Provide adequate shelter solutions, domestic needs for refugees in camps and urban areas and satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.
- Improve the health conditions of camp and non-camp and host community populations with a focus on vulnerable groups, including pregnant /delivering/ lactating women, adolescents, girls and boys, persons with disabilities and elderly.
- Provision of food assistance in camps - and if requested by the Government to vulnerable Syrians outside of camps - is considered to be a priority objective, as it is life-saving and prevents immediate risk of harm to health.
- Improve access to the most vulnerable host communities to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees living in host communities.
- Provide a durable solution in the form of resettlement or relocation to third safe country for refugees having urgent protection needs and/or compelling vulnerabilities, both as a protection tool and as a means of responsibility sharing with the host Government.

In 2014, humanitarian partners will continue to support the Government's efforts in the ongoing TP regime.

UNHCR will continue to work closely with all relevant Governmental interlocutors, providing guidance and expertise on refugee protection standards, including on registration, camp management (including community participation), voluntary return, the identification and response to persons with special needs, child protection and the prevention and response to SGBV. UNHCR will also expand its partnerships with NGOs to provide community outreach for the non-camp caseload. UNHCR will support the authorities to expand registration facilities, and to increase registration capacity through training.

UNHCR will continue to support the newly established General Directorate of Migration Management in the design of protection policies and effective delivery of protection to Syrian refugees.

UNICEF will continue to focus on positive social change approaches, including enhanced community involvement and to support the efficacy of coordinated child protection networks involving authorities, community representatives and other UN agencies. UNICEF will also undertake awareness on landmines/ERW and weapons for children and at-risk populations. IOM will strengthen the capacity of service providers through provision of psychosocial support

and trainings and will support authorities and partners in awareness raising, identification, and assistance of victims of trafficking.

UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM will aim at improving the health conditions of camp and non-camp and host community populations with a focus on vulnerable groups, including pregnant /delivering/ lactating women, adolescents, girls and boys, people with disabilities and the elderly in the provinces where Syrian refugees reside through provision and maintenance of essential health services, and interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality.

WFP will continue to partner with the TRC to provide humanitarian assistance inside camps through an electronic food card programme in coordination with AFAD.

Livelihoods and social protection models such as cash-for-work, or conditional cash transfers as well as short-term grants to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will be designed to respond to the short-term needs of host communities directly impacted by hosting Syrian families. Larger scale livelihoods initiatives focusing on improved value chains as well as business development for SMEs with financing components will be critical to address the lost livelihoods and social/public service provision.

Unlike previous RRP which were implemented directly by participating UN agencies, an important feature of this RRP will be the partnering of both national and international NGOs to ensure rapid response to a significant number of beneficiaries. Since mid-2013 there has been an increase in the number of recognized and accredited NGOs providing assistance to refugees in urban areas. To date two international NGOs, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), are operational in various locations in the South East of Turkey to assist Syrian refugees. Another eight international NGOs have been registered in Turkey and are exploring possibilities to expand their activities to support the non-camp Syrian refugees as well as affected host communities. In 2014, UN agencies will work closely with these NGOs and others that are accredited to ensure a wider delivery of assistance to all refugees especially those in urban areas.

### E. Partnerships and coordination

The GoT's emergency response has been of a consistently high standard for new arrivals accommodated in camps, where they receive protection and assistance. All camps are administered by AFAD. The local authorities are heavily involved in the delivery of services for urban refugees and UNHCR closely monitors implementation of the legislation regulating Syrian refugees' rights. Since they are dispersed widely in the country, UNHCR is carrying out a mapping exercise on the services available to Syrian refugees in the cities hosting Syrian and non-Syrian refugee populations. UNHCR continues its close coordination with the main Ministries in the identification of gaps and challenges and for improvement of protection safeguards. UNHCR supports the national institutions in expansion of the available services to address the increasing needs in various sectors.

Coordination among the national institutions presents a challenge given the size of the operation and the number of actors involved in the process. UNHCR supports AFAD in its coordinating role through organizing coordination meetings convening Ministry representatives, central and local authorities, and camp managers to review gaps and to identify areas where cooperation is needed. In various camps, coordination meetings are also held regularly between the camp management and the agencies operating in site. Additionally, the GoT is making significant efforts to coordinate assistance that has been provided to the non-camp population. A profiling exercise was undertaken between June and July 2013 to identify the needs of non-camp Syrians to serve as a base line in determining assistance interventions. The survey results have been extensively used in the preparation of this document.

During the course of implementation of projects under the RRP, agencies liaise with the concerned line ministries through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and AFAD keeping the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR fully informed and involved in the main developments and challenges encountered.

UNHCR continues to coordinate UN efforts to provide support and assistance to the GoT. These efforts have been expanded to cover field locations where most agencies are now operational and therefore close to the point of delivery of services. Field task force coordination meetings aimed at obtaining information on where assistance is being provided, coordinating this assistance and mitigating duplication, are now being held regularly with NGOs in various locations.

Similar coordination meetings are also taking place at the field level between UNHCR and Government counterparts on implementation progress, challenges encountered and changes in the operational environment. Currently several international and national NGOs are providing assistance to non-camp refugees in various locations. UNHCR has also tried to reach out to these organizations to ensure maximum coverage and impact on beneficiaries in non-camp settings. In 2014, UNHCR envisages the engagement of more actors in the provision of assistance to non-camp refugees as a number of NGOs have been given accreditation to fully operate inside Turkey.

## F. Protection response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection under a legal framework,</li> <li>2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis are reduced and/or mitigated.</li> <li>4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$59,059,314		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$29,256,600	US\$19,035,216	US\$10,767,498
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$118,118,627		
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### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Syrian refugees continue to benefit from TP in Turkey, with the Government being the provider of first response. The need for capacity-building and awareness-raising among officials remains high. UNHCR trained 519 AFAD officials on international refugee protection, including the main principles of temporary protection (admission, non-refoulement, standards of reception), registration, voluntary repatriation, civilian character of asylum, groups with special needs, referral mechanisms under the national legislation, community services, SGBV, participatory approaches and community involvement in camp management, and the code of conduct. With the participation of an external expert engaged by UNHCR, AFAD staff also received an introduction to post traumatic stress disorder and secondary trauma. UNHCR has continued its advocacy with the relevant authorities on protection issues that can arise in refugee settings. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on the available national prevention and response mechanisms, including on SGBV and UASC, were shared with the authorities.

UNHCR, with the support of UN agencies, contributed to AFAD's profiling instrument, which was used to carry out a survey of the non-camp refugees in July 2013. UNHCR has supported the Government to expand registration of urban Syrians by funding 23 mobile registration centres. The GDMM will be taking over registration of Syrian refugees as of April 2014 when the registration data will be transferred to their database. Since the GDMM will resume registration of Syrian refugees, UNHCR will be funding 11 mobile registration centres to be used by GDMM to register

and document the refugees in camps and outside camps. Given the challenges of a new institution to cope with these high numbers, UNHCR will provide material support for the GDMM's efforts to establish a cadre of registration officers. The training of new registration staff will be coordinated with the GDMM to ensure compliance with the procedural standards. UNHCR's guidance and support to the Government on registration standards has incorporated measures for identification of persons with specific needs (PSNs) disaggregated data by age and gender. These topics will continue to be the main elements of the trainings. UNHCR field teams regularly present in camps and urban locations in order to conduct advocacy and advice on all relevant refugee protection issues, including on AGD principles and refugee participation. Registration officers inside camps have also been trained to ensure timely identification of PSNs.

In terms of child protection, Turkey has a developed national legal system, which is applicable to Syrian refugees. UNHCR is working closely with the national child protection services to ensure that unaccompanied children are referred to and provided with accommodation in State-run facilities, and promotes that appropriate assessments are undertaken for children-at-risk. To date, unaccompanied Syrian children who have been identified by UNHCR or the authorities have been referred for accommodation and support to the State child protection services. However, challenges remain in the early identification and registration of UASC and other children at risk. Alternative care arrangements have been made in the camps for identified separated children, usually with extended family members. UNHCR has provided guidance to the camp authorities, including to social workers, on BIDs and other appropriate assessments for such cases. Lack of awareness of existing national mechanisms, lack of public information and language barriers are obstacles for children-at-risk to access services.

Turkish national law forbids marriages of persons under 18 years of age. Nevertheless, refugees and others have reported that early marriages are taking place in Turkey. While the issue is considered sensitive, local authorities and camp managers have taken steps, including legal action, to prevent early marriages in some instances. UNHCR has been receiving feedback from field staff that the interventions by local authorities in such incidents have increased after trainings organized by UNHCR. The trainings include information about legal framework regulating civil matters in Turkey with the emphasis on the accountability of the authorities in the prevention of and response to these violations. UNHCR has facilitated structured discussions with refugee women's committees in some camps on this issue, but more engagement with refugee community is needed, as well as awareness raising activities on the health, psychological risks of early marriage.

A Working Group on SGBV was established, chaired by the MoFSP, with AFAD, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR to support the authorities to develop prevention and response strategies. UNHCR has regularly raised the issue of early marriage in the working group, and in coordination with UNFPA and UNICEF will help AFAD and the MoFSP develop tools and awareness-raising material. UNHCR is also funding a MoFSP and AFAD-led project to produce information materials, manuals and SOPs for Syrian refugees to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms.

UNFPA has carried out a Gender Equity and GBV needs assessment in four camps. In one camp, UNFPA carried out a pilot community-based GBV prevention and intervention programme involving

extensive training for camp staff, community meetings, and psycho-social intervention for the camp population. UNHCR has provided SOPs on the prevention and response to SGBV to the national authorities, including camp managers, and has included an SGBV component in its training for camp managers. Mechanisms to prevent and respond to SGBV, including domestic violence, exist under the Turkish Law to Protect Family and Prevention of Violence against Women, and while some legal measures have been taken in some cases to respond to cases of domestic violence in the refugee camps, in general, a lack of awareness of existing national mechanisms and public information, and language barriers are obstacles for women-at-risk in both the camps and non-camp settings to access services.

UNICEF has established Child Friendly Spaces staffed by trained youth workers and volunteers, facilitating recreational, sports and educational activities with over 7,500 youth and children in 17 camps.

To further support the psychosocial needs of the refugee community, UNHCR has supported the development of a project with the MoFSP and AFAD to expand the number and capacity of social workers, child development experts, and psychologists for both the camp and non-camp refugees. As part of this project, UNHCR will also assist AFAD to strengthen the resilience of its staff to cope with post-secondary trauma and burnout. International NGOs have established medical clinics that provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services in some urban areas, and have trained refugees volunteers who help in identifying cases and referring them to the PSS services.

UNHCR has advocated for and supported the establishment of refugee committees, including women and youth committees throughout the camps. Seven of the refugee camps have women's committees, while in another nine camps there are women representatives in mixed-gender committees. Youth committees have been established in five camps. UNHCR meets regularly with the refugee committees and women's committees, and also attends the regular camp management/committee meetings. Members of the committees seek UNHCR's advices on various issues from time to time. The committees raise the issues affecting them, including women and youth issues, and also assist in identifying persons with special needs in the camp. Based on the needs assessment for disabled persons conducted by some of the committees and social workers under the supervision of the Camp Management, UNHCR supported 518 disabled persons with wheelchairs.

UNHCR supported the existing vocational training centres inside the camps by providing some of the needed items to ensure continuity of the projects aiming at building the capacity of refugees and strengthen their self-reliance. UNHCR also advocated for including both men and women in such programmes and helped in establishing an activity targeting men in one of the camps.

IOM supported the authorities with transportation of 8431 refugees within Turkey and assisted 77 third country nationals to repatriate.

Regionally, UNHCR has been working closely with States to provide resettlement or humanitarian admission as part of the broader protection response to refugees who have fled Syria. Given the specific context in Turkey, the correct identification and processing of those in need of resettlement has been a challenge and resettlement has been limited to a few exceptional cases. Substantial efforts will therefore be made to ensure proper case identification, refugee status determination and resettlement case preparation in order to enhance the response and facilitate a durable solution outside of the region for the most vulnerable. UNHCR has facilitated family reunification requests, including by conducting BID assessments for unaccompanied children, and liaising with the authorities to arrange exit permissions.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	300,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	700,000
<b>Total</b>	1,000,000	1,000,000

Although the GoT has a robust legal system and national legislation in place to ensure protection is extended to persons of concern, the large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and affected their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. Continuous pressure on the existing refugee camps in Turkey will remain a challenge as numbers of arrivals increase. In parallel, as the number of Syrians living outside camps also increases, host community resources will continue to be overstretched. According to the AFAD profiling survey, half of the refugee population stated that they or their family members are in need of psychological support. Half of the refugee population are children, with an estimated 4.5 per cent of them married. Child protection and SGBV activities remain key priorities and areas of engagement with the Government and NGOs.

Protection priorities include ensuring access to territory, addressing the psychosocial needs of refugees in both camps and urban areas, addressing child protection issues, including violence against children, early marriages, and low school enrolment for the non-camp population. There will activities to engage the youth to reduce the risk of recruitment into armed groups. Efforts will be made to prevent and respond to family separation including family tracing and reunification. Awareness on the risks of landmines/ERW and weapons; and preventing and responding to SGBV and negative coping mechanisms, including through the increased engagement of NGOs in provisions of services would be strengthened.

On-going advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building will continue with the relevant authorities and communities of concern on the prevention and responses for a variety of protection risks faced by children and adults, including early and forced marriages, survival sex, domestic violence, counter-trafficking and child labour. Self-reliance and life-skills activities are needed for

adults and youth to ensure dignified living conditions and reduce such negative coping mechanisms. Community empowerment requires further support through on-going promotion and support for refugee committees, including women, youth and elderly committees, inside camps, and through increased outreach to non-camp refugees in partnership with NGOs and the authorities.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian partners will continue to support national structures and strengthen the Government's efforts to extend protection to Syrian refugees through the implementation of the on-going TP regime. UN agencies will work together to support the Government's capacity to enforce its own legal framework by empowering existing national structures, strengthening services and acquainting all actors at the local level who are working with Syrian refugees with the existing legislation and prevention and response mechanisms, ensuring uniform and consistent implementation.

UNHCR will continue to work closely with all relevant Governmental interlocutors, providing guidance, training and expertise on refugee protection standards, including on registration, camp management, voluntary return, the identification and response to persons with special needs, child protection, the prevention and response to SGBV, and AGD principles and community participation. UNHCR field teams will continue to regularly provide guidance on these issues, while UNHCR's community services team will support established refugee committees in camps and the further expansion of women and youth committees throughout all camps. UNHCR will assist camp management to employ AGD principles and ensure community participation in the assessment, design and implementation of programmes in the camps. For the non-camp caseload, UNHCR will partner with NGOs to expand community centres, where legal counselling services, psychosocial support and referrals, vocational and language training will be made available.

As access to information and counselling services are essential for effective protection mechanisms, UNHCR will support the GDMM in its outreach activities. Community outreach activities will be broadened beyond publishing and dissemination of information leaflets to expansion of UNHCR Implementing Partners to several provinces hosting Syrian refugees. The IPs will be cooperating with the GDMM's branch offices in counselling and referral of Syrian refugees to the relevant mechanisms. A hotline that will be operated by the GDMM will provide counselling services to all refugees including Syrians and provide guidance to the national authorities in programme design.

Recognizing the important role played by NGOs in supporting the GoT's efforts, UNHCR will also support GDMM's coordination activities in this sector through organizing meetings and regular field visits and information-sharing.

UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM and UNICEF will train and provide technical support for MoFSP social workers and other service providers on psychosocial support and on SGBV prevention and response. Through a project with AFAD and the MoFSP, UNHCR will provide financial support to the MoFSP to increase the number of social workers, child development specialists, psychologists and interpreters in the camps as well as in 11 provinces hosting Syrian refugees. This project will

support identification of and counseling to SGBV survivors with effective implementation of referral mechanisms including legal and physical protection measures. Under the project, information leaflets addressing the Syrian refugee population on their rights and obligations will be produced with particular emphasis on early marriages, SGBV related issues, complaint mechanisms, available legal protection and prevention measures. The project will include participatory assessments to enhance community involvement and accessibility to resources and services. Refugee men and women will be mobilized, as well as community leaders, to promote education, raise awareness and to take part in participatory assessments to identify risks, problems and solutions. UNHCR will also support NGOs to provide legal counseling, case management, medical and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV, and ensure appropriate referral to national protection services.

UNICEF and UN agencies will continue to focus on positive social change approaches, including enhanced community involvement, especially in providing psychosocial support, and to support the efficacy of coordinated child protection networks involving authorities and community representatives. UNICEF will continue its life skills and social mobilization program for children and adolescents in the camps, including children with disabilities, and will expand to non-camp settings, including awareness-raising on landmines/ERW and weapons for at-risk populations.

Through its support to the MoFSP, the number of child development experts will be expanded for both the camp and non-camp caseloads. Also as part of this project, UNHCR will continue to support the authorities to identify and refer unaccompanied children to the Child Protection Agency for accommodation and support, both through training for staff and by directly referring such cases. For separated children, UNHCR will support the Child Protection Directorate of the MoFSP to assess and monitor temporary care arrangements and to determine steps to be taken for the child's best interest upon the completion of a social investigation. Child development experts and social workers will assist, with the participation of refugee boys, girls, women and men, in identifying educational needs and obstacles in accessing education, and will work with the refugee communities to raise awareness and responsibility on social and legal issues. UNHCR will support family tracing by providing information to persons of concern on the procedures in Turkey and by transmitting such request to the Turkish Red Crescent. UNHCR will further facilitate family reunification by conducting BIDs for unaccompanied children in FRU procedures, and facilitating such procedure with the relevant embassies and governmental authorities. UNHCR will partner with NGOs to expand Child Friendly Spaces outside of the camps in areas hosting refugee communities.

IOM will strengthen the capacity of service providers through provision of psychosocial support and trainings and direct psychosocial assistance for Syrian refugees and will support authorities and partners in awareness raising, identification, and assistance to victims of trafficking.

In coordination with AFAD and UNHCR, IOM will continue the provision of transportation for refugees from camps to identified areas.

Through expanded registration facilities, the GoT will be able to ensure that all refugees are documented and that persons-at-risk are promptly identified and referred to and supported by existing national protection mechanisms. UNHCR will continue to provide advice on the

implementation of the existing referral mechanisms under Turkish law with respect to refugees under the TP. UNHCR will assist the authorities to develop mass information tools so that Syrian refugees are able to access information on available services. UNHCR will also support and capacitate NGOs to establish hotlines and help desks to provide counselling to Syrian refugees on the temporary protection, referral pathways and available services.

IOM will provide technical support on counter-trafficking and migration management.

Resettlement will be pursued in cooperation with the Government as a durable solution for those refugees identified as having the most urgent protection needs. UNHCR Turkey aims to submit up to 10,000 persons for resettlement in 2014, resources allowing. This would entail setting up a strong case identification mechanism focusing on the identification of the most vulnerable, conducting RSD, and submitting cases for resettlement in line with the resettlement criteria of States outside the region.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of refoulement reduced	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2.360.950	900.000	417.700	1.043.250	"UNHCR , IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, MoI and NGOs)"
Output 2 - Quality of registration and profiling improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	9.862.997	4.012.500,00	3.394.847	2.455.650	"UNHCR , IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, MoI and NGOs)"
Output 3 - Reception conditions improved	-	500.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1.803.860	647.350	1.156.510	-	"UNHCR , IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, MoI and NGOs)"
Output 4 - Access to legal assistance improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	791.800	-	486.850	304.950	"UNHCR , IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, MoI and NGOs)"
Output 5 - Persons with specific needs receive support and services	45.000	180.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	20.843.600	19.260.000	1.316.100	267.500	"UNHCR , IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, MoI and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>35.663.207</b>	<b>24.819.850</b>	<b>6.772.007</b>	<b>4.071.350</b>	

**Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Increased community-based protection in camps	300.000	-	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3.083.718	-	2.755.470	328.248,00	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)”
Output 2 - Increased community-based protection in urban areas	-	611.600	600 service providers	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	6.398.970	300.000,00	4.395.570	1.703.400	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)”
Output 3 - Information dissemination and awareness raising improved	159.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	724.100	-	697.350	26.750	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)”
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.206.788</b>	<b>300.000</b>	<b>7.848.390</b>	<b>2.058.398</b>	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian Crisis in Turkey are reduced and/or mitigated									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Capacity and collaboration with relevant stakeholders increased	-	-	2000 relevant stakeholders	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	736.850	-	-	736.850	“UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM and relevant stakeholders)”
Output 2 - Identification and reporting opportunities improved	-	-	600 interpreters	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	648.810	-	520.410	128.400	“UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM and NGOs)”
Output 3 - Referral mechanisms strengthened	30	120	400 staff	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	490.450	25.000,00	379.850,00	85.600	“UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, NGOs and local authorities)”
Output 4 - Multi-sectoral response improved	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	406.600	-	-	406.600	“UNHCR (with AFAD, and other stakeholders)”
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.282.710</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>900.260</b>	<b>1.357.450</b>	

Objective 4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Capacity of child protection services strengthened [including establishment of a BID mechanism]	159.000	381.600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2.200.850	2.147.350	53.500,00	-	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)”
Output 2 - Identification and reporting opportunities improved	159.000	381.600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	779.850	779.850	-	-	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)”
Output 3 - Referral mechanisms strengthened	159.000	381.600	400 staff trained	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1.615.450	-	-	1.615.450	UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4 - Multi-sectoral response improved	59.000	381.600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2.530.410	-	1.726.910	803.500	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)”
Output 5 - Children with special needs receive support and services	8.000	12.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	950.850	-	950.850	-	“UNHCR , UNICEF (with AFAD and NGOs)”
<b>Total</b>					<b>8.077.410</b>	<b>2.927.200</b>	<b>2.731.260</b>	<b>2.418.950</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Improved registration data and outreach allows for identification of protection vulnerabilities	45.000	180.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1.021.850	379.850	642.000	-	“UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)”
Output 2 - Protection cases benefit from expedited interventions, including RST if necessary	45.000	180.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	433.350	379.850	-	53.500	“UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)”
Output 3 - Potential for voluntary return realized	90.000	360.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	476.150	379.850	96.300	-	“UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)”
Output 4 - TCNs displaced from Syria receive humanitarian support	-	-	150 TCNs fleeing Syria	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	90.000	45.000,00	45.000,00	-	“IOM (with AFAD)”
Output 5 - Public attitude towards Syrians improved, donor relations and coordination for the protection of Syrian refugees strengthened	300.000	700.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	807.850	-	-	807.850	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.829.200</b>	<b>1.184.550</b>	<b>783.300</b>	<b>861.350</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians whose voluntary return interviews were observed	41.300
# of Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey	1.000.000
# of relevant authorities and partners trained on International Refugee protection principles and standards.	3.080
# of Syrian refugees (men, women, boys and girls) provided with psycho-social support.	91.925
# of community centers established or supported	11
# of partner, government and UN Staff trained on SGBV prevention and response and referral mechanisms	1.500
# of children and youth participating in targeted programmes	103.500
# persons undergo refugee status determination or other in-depth screening	30.000
# persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	10.000
# of refugees, partners and other organizations' staff trained on counter trafficking and referral mechanisms	1.000

Protection - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>59.059.314</b>	<b>29.256.600</b>	<b>19.035.216</b>	<b>10.767.498</b>	<b>59.059.313</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Turkey			
Agency	Total	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
IOM	3,480,000	1,740,000	1,740,000
UNFPA	400,000	200,000	200,000
UNHCR	96,593,188	48,296,594	48,296,594
UNICEF	17,645,439	8,822,720	8,822,719
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,118,627</b>	<b>59,059,314</b>	<b>59,059,313</b>

## G. Education response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings.</li> <li>2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a safe and secure learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$29,229,068		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$13,811,349	US\$13,519,319	US\$1,898,400
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$62,219,416		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org Brenda Goddard, goddard@unhcr.org Gemma Bennink, gbennink@unicef.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Access to and the quality of education in camps and host communities remain critical issues in need of urgent interventions. Many Syrian children living in Turkey have now missed up to three years of education and are running the risk of becoming a lost generation.

For the school year 2012- 2013, the average enrolment rate for children, both boys and girls, in primary schools in camps was 60per cent. Estimates indicate that only approximately 14per cent of school aged children outside of camps are attending school. Schools outside of the camps are generally organized and run by municipalities and/or NGOs. In non-camp settings, the lack of schools and transportation to schools presents significant obstacles. Language related barriers and the lack of formal documentation may prevent enrolment in Turkish schools. The availability of qualified teachers remains a challenge both in and out of camps. Female and male Syrian teachers are working in schools both inside the camp as well as informal Syrian schools in urban areas, but are working on a voluntary basis. In all camps there are a number of vocational training courses, including language courses. NGOs have begun to provide vocational and language training in urban areas for non-camp refugees. Opportunities for extra-curricular activities also exist in the camps, whilst in non-camp settings these remain limited. Access to education for children with disabilities remains a significant challenge.

UNHCR facilitated focus group discussions with camp management, teachers, principals, students and parents on education, focusing on the main reasons for school drop-out and why children do not attend school in the camp. Lack of accreditation was one of the main reasons for drop-out. Early marriage was also given as a reason why some girls leave school, while for boys, some work to support the family.

Other participants cited cultural and psychosocial reasons for non-attendance to school. It has been noticed that both boys and girls have similar school enrolment rates and in some of the camps girls have higher enrolment rate.

The adoption of a revised Syrian curriculum, following authorization from the GoT, has expanded access and sustainability of education. As noted, the lack of certification and accreditation however is perceived to be one of the biggest obstacles for school attendance, and UNICEF is currently discussing short and long-term solutions for the recognition and certification of learning achievements with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE).

UNICEF has purchased educational materials, tents, prefabricated schools, and furniture and supplies for newly built schools. UNHCR has procured stationary items to support education the camps and encourage children to enrol into schools. In addition, UNICEF has provided training to camp teachers, and introduced teacher incentives and support mechanisms. Moreover, UNICEF carried out a back-to-school campaign and funded intensive Turkish language courses for students between high school and university. Child Friendly Spaces where recreational and extra-curricular activities are being conducted for children and adolescents have been established in most camps through TRC.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total expected number of children	Total expected number of school-age children	Total expected number of pre-school (3-5)age children	Targeted children for education interventions
<b>Camp</b>	159,000	103,350	23,850	127,200
<b>Host Communities</b>	636,000	413,400	95,400	305,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,000</b>	<b>516,750</b>	<b>119,250</b>	<b>432,480</b>

Based on the following assumptions: 53per cent of the population is children (0-18 years) and of that 65per cent is expected to be of school-age (6-17 years), and 15per cent are pre-school age (3-5).

The availability of schools and educational materials is a priority in ensuring access to education. Space needs to be identified and prefabricated schools built where appropriate. There is also a high need for learning materials to be provided to all students. Campaigns and targeted community-based activities need to be undertaken to promote school enrolment, attendance, and retention, in camps as well as non-camp settings. Cash support is needed 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 will need to be expanded in parallel. The impact of war on children is enormous, affecting children's well-being and consequently school attendance. Recreational activities to address and alleviate such

hardships need to be provided and links between the schools and the Child Friendly Spaces should be established. In order to increase school attendance in non-camp settings, transportation support for children needs to be provided to be able to go to school.

The availability of trained and qualified teaching staff is critical in ensuring quality education. Support and incentives for teachers need to be provided as teachers do not receive any salary, which severely affects their availability and motivation. Teachers and teaching personnel require training and a local system should be set up for ongoing support, including psychosocial and material. Teachers need strengthened skills to deal with the psychosocial impact of war on students, and need to know where to refer severely traumatized children. There is an acute need for literacy and catch-up classes for children whose education was interrupted by war.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Recognizing that education is a central child protection response, the education response strategy will focus on ensuring that Syrian refugee children have access to formal and non-formal education both in camps and in host communities, as well as increasing the quality of education. The marked increase in Syrians living in non-camp settings has created an additional need to provide education and learning opportunities for Syrian children outside camps. Increased resources will be used to create access to quality education in non-camp settings.

In the camps, UNICEF will establish temporary learning spaces and procure prefabricated classrooms. Outside the camps, this will be done in several ways: by using the space in the Turkish schools, refurbishing existing schools, increasing the capacity of schools inside the camps to receive non-camp children, as well as by establishing new prefabricated schools targeting Syrian children, which could also benefit Turkish children in the future. In situations where WASH facilities are not provided in schools, UNICEF will work together with municipalities and governorates to provide adequate WASH facilities in all refurbished schools and pre-fabricated schools. WASH interventions in schools will also include teacher training in hygiene awareness and promotion, and the provision of soap to schools as required. UNICEF will also provide school-feeding in schools in non-camp settings and set up a system to provide cash support to the most vulnerable families. UNHCR and UNICEF will also coordinate to provide education materials to school-aged children. UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to support vocational training for adolescents and youth, extra-curricular activities, catch-up and language classes and ensure there are classes for children with disabilities in the schools, supporting these classes with material assistance, staffing and funding. Considering the vulnerability of children aged 3-5, UNICEF will also provide training and materials for pre-school educators and children in camps and host communities. Materials will include Early Childhood Development kits, which offer young children access to play, stimulation and early learning opportunities. IOM will also provide transportation for children from camps to schools and for children in host communities. UNICEF and UNHCR will conduct awareness-raising and outreach to encourage increased school enrolment of school-aged children.

In order to strengthen the quality of education for Syrian children, UNICEF, in collaboration with the education authorities and partners, will provide periodic, relevant and structured training for teachers and teaching personnel, additionally setting up a support and coaching system for teachers and teaching personnel. In the absence of salaries, UNICEF will continue to provide teachers with cash incentives. In coordination with the authorities, a monitoring system will be set up, not only to monitor school attendance and performance, but also to teacher's performance.

As part of its project with the MoFSP and AFAD, UNHCR will support social workers and child development specialists to work with the refugee community to identify the educational needs of the refugees and to assess why refugee children may not be attending school. Social workers and child development specialists will work with boys, girls and their parents to improve access to education and reduce drop-out. The project will focus on the inter-linkages between child protection and education, by identifying and addressing protection threats that may prevent children from attending school, including GBV, child labour, early marriages, recruitment of children into armed groups, and discrimination of disabled persons.

UNHCR will support NGOs to expand Child Friendly Spaces in municipalities hosting Syrian refugees, through which refugee children living in urban areas will be provided educational support in the form of catch-up classes, personal development of children programmes, and educational and instruction games.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 - Pre-school, primary, secondary and high-school education, enrolment and retention of Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings supported, including children with specific needs.	127.200	305.280	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	5.973.748	2.311.349	3.111.349	551.050	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 1.2 - Educational facilities constructed or refurbished, educational materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings.	127.200	305.280	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	13.738.720	7.800.000,00	5.938.720	-	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 1.3 - Life skills, language training and vocational training for Syrians in camps and non-camp settings supported.	60.000	120.000	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	2.485.850	-	2.485.850	-	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"

Output 1.4 - Measures ensuring accreditation and recognition of school certificates of Syrian children put in place or supported.	119.250	286.200	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	883.350	-	-	883.350	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>23.081.668</b>	<b>10.111.349</b>	<b>11.535.919</b>	<b>1.434.400</b>	
<b>Objective 2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a protective learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.</b>									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 - Measures to improve capacity of teachers and quality of teaching taken or supported.	2.757	5.993	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	5.096.350	3.700.000,00	1.182.350	214.000	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 2.2 - Education monitoring system for Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings established or supported.	127.200	305.280	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	250.000	-	-	250.000	"UNICEF (with AFAD and MoNE)"
Output 2.3 - Syrian children and youth in camps and non-camp settings are supported with recreational, social and extra-curricular activities	127.200	305.280	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	801.050	-	801.050	-	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>6.147.400</b>	<b>3.700.000</b>	<b>1.983.400</b>	<b>464.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian children enrolled in primary, secondary and high school in camps and non-camp settings.	432.480
# of Syrians in camps and non-camp settings, participating in vocational, language and life skills trainings.	180.000
# of educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	30
# of teaching and learning materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	432.480
# of qualified teachers trained or supported	8.750

Education - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29.229.068</b>	<b>13.811.349</b>	<b>13.519.319</b>	<b>1.898.400</b>	<b>32.990.348</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
IOM	700,000	500,000	200,000
UNHCR	24,274,020	10,106,370	14,167,650
UNICEF	37,245,396	18,622,698	18,622,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,219,416</b>	<b>29,229,068</b>	<b>32,990,348</b>

## H. Basic Needs and Essential Services response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas.</li> <li>2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.</li> <li>3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$60,855,140		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$28,335,700	US\$32,399,600	US\$119,840
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$134,259,380		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since January 2013 UNHCR has been assisting Syrian families accommodated in 21 camps with the provision of cooking facilities, including 34,760 hotplates, 39,500 mini-fridges and 36,260 cupboards, in coordination with AFAD and TRC. UNHCR has also provided a total of 8,000 kitchen sets including cooking pots, pans, and kitchen utensils to Syrian families. Some 18,500 tents were given to accommodate refugee families in camps; some to new arrivals and others for the replacement of the damaged tents. A total of 240,000 high thermal blankets are being provided to Syrian refugees as part of the winterization programme. UNHCR also procured 16,000 jerry cans, 40,000 sleeping mats, 80,000 medium blankets and 5 rub halls to address urgent needs. In addition, 518 wheelchairs were procured for persons with disabilities. Clothing (jeans and t-shirt) for some 65,000 children (age 2-17) were distributed in camps and 150,000 items of winter clothing will be provided.

IOM has been assisting Syrian refugees in the camps through distribution of essential non-food items (to date, 55,606 refugees have benefited from NFIs distributed through the TRC). Around 36,170 beneficiaries are using facilities provided to enhance WASH conditions in the camps through 25 container showers and water closets and nine dishwashing facilities established in the camps.

In coordination with the local authorities and AFAD, IOM provided four air conditioning units to health facilities serving Syrian refugees in Kirikhan where over 25,000 Syrian refugees are estimated to live.

A key challenge remains establishing harmonized vulnerability criteria as the majority of new arrivals are in need and detailed registration and vulnerability data is not available. Many non-camp refugees are not registered and therefore have not received NFI assistance. This remains

a challenge as their numbers exceed those in camps. It has been reported that one out of four non-camp Syrians is living in sub-standard conditions, therefore in need of NFI or cash assistance.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	100,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	200,000
<b>New arrivals</b>	450,000	450,000
<b>Total</b>	1,000,000	750,000

Although the total number of people in camps remains stable, new arrivals are transferred whenever space becomes available. All new arrivals are provided with NFIs and shelter including tents and containers. Although the GoT has indicated that the construction of new camps is not foreseen, the trend in arrivals has not decreased significantly, and it is therefore likely that more people will be accommodated in the camps. Ninety per cent of new arrivals in 2014 will be targeted and supported with basic NFI assistance should funding be available for Turkey through this document.

Over 300,000 non-camp refugees have been registered so far by the GoT. Although most of them are living in host communities or have rented apartments, they have not been provided with NFIs. The AFAD survey has indicated that one out of four non-camp refugee lives in inadequate conditions or in an open area. Therefore there will be a need to closely liaise with local authorities to identify these extremely vulnerable refugees and provide them with support to meet their basic needs. UNHCR has shared criteria for assessing vulnerabilities and persons with special needs with AFAD, which highlighted the need to target assistance in order to ensure that refugees do not have to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and survival sex. Non-camp refugees are exhausting their resources and struggling to make ends meet. Basic needs interventions are therefore being planned for 2014 to provide urgent support to vulnerable non-camp Syrians.

As refugees have lived in the camps for over two years now, hygiene conditions in some of the camps are moving below standard and will need to be enhanced in order to bring them back up to an acceptable level. To this end, water and sanitation improvements will be made including repair of drainage, maintenance of communal washing centres including hygienic toilets and hand washing facilities for children in schools. Guidance on WASH standards will also incorporate protection principles to ensure that facilities contribute to the protection of women, boys and girls in the camps.

## Priorities

Based on a desk review, coordination meetings and feedback from the field, the basic need priorities will be as follows:

- Cover basic needs through provision of bedding, kitchen sets and hygiene materials.
- Cover some of the shelter and NFI needs of vulnerable persons identified throughout the year based on referral from local authorities and partners.
- Support the Government in providing shelter solutions for camp and non-camp Syrians.
- Cover winter needs for new arrivals in the camps and non-camp Syrian refugees through the provision/enhancement of shelter.
- Maintenance of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in camps.

## 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

### **Ensure that new arrivals are provided with essential NFIs**

As the GoT is managing the overall response to the Syria crisis, no joint inter-agency assessment was undertaken by UN agencies. Based on a desk review, observation and reports from agencies field staff and continuous discussion with AFAD, it is confirmed that the majority of refugees arrive in Turkey with few or no personal possessions and have no means to sustain themselves with basic needs. In addition to the above, according to the AFAD survey and profiling exercise, about 62per cent of the refugees living out of camps live together with seven people in very crowded conditions in almost all provinces of Turkey. It is therefore paramount to ensure that these refugees are reached and provided with essential NFIs.

New arrivals in the camps are provided with household items including cooking facilities, dignity materials, blankets, mattresses. Almost all families in camps are provided with basic household items. This means provision of kitchen sets, bedding and clothing almost upon arrival. By receiving these essential NFIs, families are able to settle in new environments and gain a sense of normality.

UNHCR will provide support for continuous maintenance of existing WASH facilities and emergency preparedness planning capacity for AFAD key staff. UNHCR will also provide WASH services for people with special needs. Hygiene promotion and capacity building of refugees will be conducted. UNHCR will ensure continued coordination and monitoring in camps.

### **Support non-camp Syrians with shelter solutions**

So far no assistance has been provided for non-camp Syrians with regard to rent subsidies and improving their living conditions. Taking into consideration their increasing numbers this has become a major objective for the GoT as well as UN agencies. UNHCR and partners will closely work with AFAD to identify the best way to provide shelter improvement including cash assistance.

### **Coordination with NGOs and local authorities**

Several registered international and local NGOs have been providing NFIs and cash assistance in many provinces including Hatay, Gaziantep, Urfa and Kilis. UN agencies under the lead of UNHCR will ensure that effective coordination take place with the above partners to avoid duplication and to make sure that geographical areas are targeted equally. Concretely, coordination mechanisms will be established in camps under the leadership of camp managements and in non-camp locations to provide assistance to Syrian refugees. In order to reduce duplication of activities, a mapping of what agencies are doing in the provinces and governorates will be conducted and updated on a regular basis.

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) will be mainstreamed throughout the objectives of this sector. In this regard, as part of its response strategy, UNHCR will aim at undertaking focus group discussions (FGDs) and participatory assessment with non-camp refugees to understand their priorities and needs for NFIs. Therefore, FGDs or individual interviews will be carried out to target the topline trends in different needs of women, girls, boys and men and whether they face different barriers to accessing aid, to determine needs and whether the distributed goods met their basic needs. This participatory approach will be essential in ensuring that provision of NFIs will match the full range of different needs and vulnerabilities.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Emergency shelter is provided to Syrians in the camps and GoT is supported in providing shelter solutions for camp and non-camp Syrians.	100.000	-	-	Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey	9.474.850	9.474.850			UNHCR (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance or grants	-	185.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	10.083.850	2.000.000	8.083.850		UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>					<b>19.558.700</b>	<b>11.474.850</b>	<b>8.083.850</b>		

Objective 2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Household goods provided to camp, urban and newly arriving Syrians	100.000	700.000	-	Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey  South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay	23.021.050	9.737.000	13.284.050	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Vulnerable households in camps and host communities supported with winterization needs	100.000	700.000	-	Syrian camps in the region, with focus on camps with new arrivals  South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay	2.000.000	2.000.000	0	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
Output 3 - Individual/family support provided to vulnerables referred by the local authorities, partners and NGOs.	-	10.000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	914.850	914.850	0	0	UNHCR (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>					<b>25.935.900</b>	<b>12.651.850</b>	<b>13.284.050</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Community sanitary facilities / latrines constructed	300.000	380.000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	6.300.850	1.427.000	4.873.850	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2 - Hygienic supplies or sanitary materials provided	100.000	700.000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey  Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	9.059.690	2.782.000	6.157.850	119.840	UNHCR (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>					<b>15.360.540</b>	<b>4.209.000</b>	<b>11.031.700</b>	<b>119.840</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of persons receiving shelter grants	185.000
# of persons receiving material support (blankets, bedding, kitchen sets, cooking facilities, jerry cans etc.)	800.000
# of sanitary facilities constructed or supported	52
# of persons provided with winterization items (high thermal blankets, electric heaters, plastic sheeting, winterization kits)	800.000

Basic Needs and Essential Services - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60.855.140</b>	<b>28.335.700</b>	<b>32.399.600</b>	<b>119.840</b>	<b>73.404.240</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

<b>Basic needs and essential services in Turkey (US\$)</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total Jan-Dec 2014</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2014</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2014</b>
IOM	7,000,000	4,250,000	2,750,000
UNHCR	127,259,380	56,605,140	70,654,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,259,380</b>	<b>60,855,140</b>	<b>73,404,240</b>

## I. Health response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, WHO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors</li> <li>2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> <li>3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population</li> <li>4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services</li> <li>5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services, including core SGBV services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$35,612,750		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$12,416,200	US\$16,320,550	US\$6,876,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$62,535,500		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Shannon Kahnert, kahnert@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, owusu@unhcr.org Therese Malone, malone@unhcr.org Dr Maria Cristina Profili, mcp@euro.who.int Azret Kalmykov, aks@euro.who.int Dr. Zahidul Huque, huque@unfpa.org		

### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

AFAD reported that since the beginning of the crisis almost 1.6 million outpatient services were provided to Syrians in the camps, of which about 300,000 cases were referred to hospitals in various towns. Reportedly as of October 2013, more than 28,000 surgical operations were performed and 6,100 births were recorded in the hospitals. Supported state health response is in place and well-established.

UN agencies provide the requested technical support (including various technical guidelines, protocols and tools) to health partners to support the response of the Turkish health system (for example, list of the national reference laboratories, leishmaniasis protocols, health/hygiene kits, equipment and supplies, environmental and mental health guidelines, health assessment tools, chemical safety and training materials on chemical exposure and trauma care; health indicators; EWARN for communicable diseases; list of health education materials in Arabic and English; training service providers on emergency RH and SGBV). The mapping of health sector organizations providing assistance to Syrians in Turkey along the Turkey-Syria border has been conducted. The health sector agencies have provided technical support and assistance for development of

EWARN framework for communicable diseases along Turkey-Syria border. All received requests for assistance with supplies were met by UN agencies.

In order to ensure continuity of essential public health programmes and health services to the refugee population, the following priorities have been identified:

- **Health Coordination**
- **Primary health care services**
  - Prevention and control of communicable diseases and immunization
  - Mother and child health care and reproductive health
  - Mental health and psychosocial support, including for survivors of SGBV.
  - Chronic and non-communicable diseases
  - Emergency preparedness

There is a clear need for health coordination, information management and technical support due to the increasing number of health NGOs along Turkey/Syria border. The limited overall funding of health sector through the RRP5 challenged the planned implementation.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	300,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	700,000
<b>Turkish and non-Turkish children under 5 years old (polio response)</b>	1,300,000	1,300,000

Higher number of patients are requiring mental health and psychosocial support. The demand for access to health care is high, especially for psychosocial support. According to a survey carried out by AFAD, almost 55% of refugees report the need for psychological assistance. Few NGOs are currently working to support the health of refugees in a variety of ways, including through the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services in some urban locations.

According to AFAD survey, access to medicines remains one of the few challenges for both categories camp and non-camp refugees. 55% of non-camp refugees and one third of camp population have difficulties in obtaining required medicines.

The AFAD survey showed that about 10% of refugees report problems with non-communicable diseases (NCD), including hypertension, diabetes, cancer, asthma, and renal failure.

Clinically micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia have been observed among children and pregnant and lactating women in the camps. There is most likely a need for supplementary feeding programs particularly for children under age five, as well as pregnant and lactating women.

The risk of outbreaks of epidemic-prone communicable diseases including tuberculosis cases is increasing. The EWARN for communicable diseases needs further support for refugees and the host community. Vaccination coverage for all antigens decreased considerably by the end of 2012 in Syria. This highlights the importance of further strengthening the immunisation programme to reach all refugees in Turkey. Following the reports of confirmed 13 polio cases in the Syrian Arab Republic on November 11, 2013 and as a part of the global and regional responses, WHO/UNICEF will provide immediate life-saving interventions to assist Turkish health authorities in vaccinations, surveillance, social mobilization, technical assistance and quality monitoring in high risk provinces.

According to AFAD survey, one third of pregnant Syrian women (13% of total women refugee population) are registered with complications and in need of RH services. Breastfeeding practice among refugees is still low. Reproductive and MCH health services (including SGBV) will be supported and strengthened through the current health structures and community facilities.

Since January 2013 there has been a move to strengthen the UN presence (UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM) in southern Turkey to support health coordination, existing relief operations and to monitor the trends on the Turkey-Syria border, such as health care provision through primary

and secondary care clinics and mobile facilities, delivery of essential medicines and medical supplies, need assessment, technical capacity support, etc. There are substantial technical and coordination gaps and health sector support requirements along Turkey-Syria border.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Health sector activities will focus at the following:

#### **1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors;**

All necessary health information materials (situation reports, bulletins, who does what, where and when (4W), media reports, and progress reports) will be prepared and distributed. Five hundred health facilities will be covered through a coordination platform.

#### **2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugees, including essential life-saving medicines and other medical supplies;**

Based on mapping a priority of health facilities will be supported, including camp and non-camp health facilities are strengthened, including replacement of tent health clinics by containers to improve the quality of services. The foremost requirement is the integration of Syrian health professionals for service provision inside and outside the camps, with almost up to 3,000 health workers to be trained, integrated and supported.

#### **3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population;**

Supporting the GoT in its efforts to develop an Early Warning and Response System (EWRS) to detect, assess, report and respond to health events and public health risks in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) and the EU communicable disease surveillance system. Immediate life-saving polio vaccination activities will take place through three rounds of planned campaigns in high-risk provinces. Routine vaccination would be accelerated by increasing assistance with cold chain system and its necessary components.

#### **4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health and psychosocial support services, including for survivors of SGBV;**

Technical support for strengthening of safe-motherhood programs, Integrated Management of New-born and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care and Essential New-born Care, family planning programs will be provided respectively through training and provision of medical equipment, supplies, hygiene, health/RH kits, service manuals and health education materials. Refugee children under five and their mothers are monitored to access a standard package of maternal, child health and new-born care services, including immunization. RH services will be ready to link and meet GBV program needs. Medical facilities inside and out of the camp be used to assist in outreach and information dissemination on available services for survivors of SGBV, as well as to provide information on the health consequences of SGBV.

#### **5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services.**

Further support and contributions to the efforts of the GoT will take place to provide effective, appropriate, efficient community based practice and referral services for persons with disabilities (including mental health) and NCD. Up to 1 million Syrian refugees will have access to mental health and psychosocial support services. Up to 100 health centres will be equipped with needed rehabilitative services and NCD and GBV services get strengthened accordingly. Lactating and pregnant women and children will receive nutritional support.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Health service delivery supported	300.000	700.000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	787.050	78.500	78.500	630.050	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 2 - Strategic decision making is informed and coordinated	300.000	700.000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	589.600	66.000	51.000	472.600	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 3 - Planning and Strategy Development are in place	300.000	700.000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	552.100	41.000	63.500	447.600	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
Output 4 - Contingency Planning and Preparedness	300.000	700.000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	551.050	53.500	53.500	444.050	"UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)"
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.479.800</b>	<b>239.000</b>	<b>246.500</b>	<b>1.994.300</b>	

Objective 2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, boys, girls and men in Turkey, including essential life saving medicines and other medical supplies, for filling gaps and unmet needs in the heal									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Camp and non-camp based health and PHC facilities supported and strengthened	300.000	700.000	Up to 500 health facilities	Refugee hosting provinces	13.141.600	717.500	10.837.850	1.586.250	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2 - Capacity building support to PHC staff is provided	300.000	700.000	Up to 3,200 health workers	Refugee hosting provinces	250.000	-	-	250.000	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>14.422.050</b>	<b>842.500</b>	<b>11.012.850</b>	<b>2.566.700</b>	

Objective 3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Early Warning and Response System is supported.	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	225.000	90.000	60.000	75.000	WHO
Output 2 - Capacity support to field epidemiology staff is provided	300.000	700.000	11 epidemiology centres	Refugee hosting provinces	275.000	105.000	70.000	100.000	WHO
Output 3 - Improved laboratory capacity	300.000	700.000	11 provincial laboratories	Refugee hosting provinces	125.000	37.500	60.000	27.500	WHO
Output 4 - Strengthened cold chain and vaccination	300.000	700.000	4,500,000	Three rounds will be implemented of polio and MMR, targetting a total of 6 million children between 0-59 months including Syrian and Turkish populations.	2.075.000	1.987.500	60.000	27.500	WHO, UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>2.700.000</b>	<b>2.220.000</b>	<b>250.000</b>	<b>230.000</b>	

Objective 4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Available MCH, sexual and reproductive health care, including obstetric care and family planning	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	3.267.500	1.050.000	1.075.000	1.142.500	WHO, UNFPA
Output 2 - Population and health staff have access to health promotion and education materials	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	375.000	50.000	175.000	150.000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM
Output 3 - Children under five and mothers (including lactating mothers) are monitored with access to maternal, child health and newborn care services	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	500.000	107.500	107.500	285.000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>4.142.500</b>	<b>1.207.500</b>	<b>1.357.500</b>	<b>1.577.500</b>	

Objective 5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Mental Health and psychosocial interventions supported	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	190.000	92.500	40.000	57.500	WHO, IOM, UNFPA
Output 2 - Health centres equipped with needed rehabilitative services	300.000	700.000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	4.249.850	4.174.850	50.000	25.000	WHO, UNHCR
Output 3 - People with disability benefit from rehabilitative services	300.000	700.000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	67.500	12.500	25.000	30.000	WHO
Output 4 - Health facilities providing NCD services are strengthened	00.000	700.000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	3.757.350	3.627.350	35.000	95.000	WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 5 - Vulnerable population receive nutrition support	100%	100%	Lactating and pregnant women and children	Refugee hosting provinces	3.603.700	0	3.303.700	300.000	UNICEF
<b>Total</b>					<b>11.868.400</b>	<b>7.907.200</b>	<b>3.453.700</b>	<b>507.500</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of health and other coordination meetings conducted	50
# of camp and PHC facilities strengthened	500
% of people covered by assisted immunisation campaigns (polio, measles, etc.)	100%
# of health staff trained on IMNCI, BEmOC, ENC, MISP	4.000
# of health staff trained on mental health and psychosocial assistance	3.000

Health - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>35.612.750</b>	<b>12.416.200</b>	<b>16.320.550</b>	<b>6.876.000</b>	<b>26.922.750</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Health in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
IOM	450,000	225,000	225,000
UNFPA	8,900,000	4,450,000	4,450,000
UNHCR	35,663,100	21,576,550	14,086,550
UNICEF	10,067,400	5,513,700	4,553,700
WHO	7,455,000	3,847,500	3,607,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,535,500</b>	<b>35,612,750</b>	<b>26,922,750</b>

## J. Food response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, UNHCR		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know-how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$63,738,380		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$63,488,380	US\$0	US\$250,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$127,476,760		
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### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card Programme in partnership with the TRC whereby beneficiaries are provided with one electronic card per household, uploaded with 80 Turkish liras (approximately US\$40 per person) per family member per month redeemable in selected shops to procure food commodities excluding junk and luxury food items, tobacco and alcohol. The ration is sufficient to support a well-balanced diet of at least 2,100 kcal per person per day. The programme is implemented in close coordination with local camp managers and AFAD.

WFP monitoring results show that Syrians in WFP/TRC supported camps are generally food secure, with 90per cent having acceptable food consumption scores and undertaking low levels of negative coping strategies. As of the end of September, WFP had distributed over US\$30 million through the e-food card programme in Turkey resulting in a positive economic impact on local host communities, as 100per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops that are owned, managed and run by local retailers.

Under RRP5, WFP was requested by the Government to scale up assistance to reach all Syrians in camps, however, due to funding constraints, WFP was only able to provide assistance in fourteen of the camps reaching approximately 115,000 Syrians (60per cent of the current camp population).

In response to the primary challenge of inadequate funding currently constraining WFP/TRC programme expansion, AFAD proposed to cost-share the food ration to Syrians in all camps whereby, the WFP/TRC e-food card transfer would reduce from 80 to 60 Turkish liras and AFAD would allocate 20 Turkish liras to the AFAD e-card for food purchases, thereby ensuring that beneficiaries will continue to receive 80 Turkish liras worth of food entitlement every month. WFP and TRC must ensure pre-requisite requirements are in place for a proper implementation of the programme expansion with new cost-sharing arrangements and, therefore, would only be able to consider commencing its implementation in January 2014.

In order to conduct the WFP-pilot for food assistance outside of camps, there will have to be a funding commitment by the Turkish Government or the international community to support a large-scale programme of assistance outside camps following the pilot. Similarly, the FAO-planned horticulture activities inside and outside camps were unable to be implemented under RRP5 due to insufficient funding.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	300,000
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>	1,000,000	304,000

Provision of food assistance in camps (and if requested by the Government to vulnerable Syrians outside of camps) is considered to be a Priority 1 Objective, as it is life-saving and prevents immediate risk of harm to health. Under RRP6, it is expected that there will be 300,000 Syrians in camp from January to December 2014, and this entire population is expected to be vulnerable and will be assisted with a monthly ration of 60 Turkish liras per person from WFP (see more below on voucher value). In addition, WFP will assist some of the most vulnerable Syrians, living outside of camps in Turkey, with a pilot programme, if requested by Government. This population will also be selected based on need and only households that are highly vulnerable to food insecurity will be targeted.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

#### **Food Assistance**

##### *Populations in camps*

In conjunction with AFAD and in line with needs, WFP and its partner TRC will seek to provide assistance to the full estimated camp population of 300,000 refugees during 2014 with the existing modality of electronic food card assistance.

Beneficiaries will receive a food assistance entitlement of 80 Turkish liras per person per month through a cost-sharing agreement with AFAD whereby: 60 Turkish liras will be allocated to beneficiaries' WFP/TRC e-food card and an additional 20 Turkish liras from AFAD for food purchases will be allocated through AFAD's own delivery mechanisms.

Throughout 2014, WFP, TRC and AFAD will continue working with shop owners to ensure fair prices and availability of quality food items in the shops in the camps or their vicinity where refugees redeem their e-vouchers.

While this RRP reflects the total needs of camp populations, the Government has so far met the food assistance needs in camps where WFP is not operating. A close working relationship will be required to ensure that donors, the Government, WFP and TRC can ensure continued and uninterrupted assistance based on the requirements set out in this RRP.

##### *Populations outside camps*

WFP and the Government are in ongoing discussions about the potential provision of food assistance for vulnerable Syrians living outside of camps in Turkey. The Government has specifically advised WFP that the primary focus of WFP support should be to populations inside camps. Nonetheless, given the dynamic nature of the crisis and the evolving nature of needs, WFP stands ready to support the Government should assistance at this level be requested. This RRP includes a pilot programme which would allow WFP to support the Government with technical assistance and to trial a modality of assistance that could be scaled up if adequate funding was made available. In order for WFP to provide assistance outside camps, a detailed targeting exercise would need to be undertaken to assess the number of food insecure households and to determine which households are the most vulnerable; to this end, a needs assessment has been budgeted as part of this pilot. However, technical details in relation to the design of the programme have not yet been determined.

### **Micro Gardening**

The FAO micro-gardening project aims at improving refugees' diet through a holistic approach that takes into account production, preparation and composition of nutritious food. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and more specifically its Department of Training, Extension and Publication and AFAD are the main partners.

Links will be established with relevant Ministries, and the project will draw on the national knowhow and expertise from Government services from Department of Training and Extension at central and provincial level (MFAL), i.e. to prepare the training module(s), training of trainers, management of the Demonstration and Training Centre (s) and for the training of the beneficiaries.

Activities will be planned in consultation with UNHCR and WFP in order to ensure the full complementarity. Finally collaboration will be established with the camp management to ensure the supervision and daily maintenance of activities.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps and cash injected in local economies and host communities through a food assistance programme that links the redemption of vouchers to local shops or through shops installed in camps by local retailers.	300.000	-	-	In all camps hosting Syrian refugees	63.488.380	63.488.380	-	-	WFP, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
Output 2 - Food assistance provided to the most vulnerable population outside of camps based on the findings of a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.	-	-	-	Pilot area with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians, TBC	0	0	-	-	WFP, TBC, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
<b>Total</b>					<b>63.488.380</b>	<b>63.488.380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Objective 2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1- Training modules on "GAP for small scale and microgarden systems" and "nutrition, healthy diet and food safety" developed and implemented.	-	-	2.000	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa	250.000	-	-	250.000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>					<b>250.000</b>			<b>250.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians inside camps that receive food assistance	300.000
# of Syrians outside of camps receiving food assistance	0
# of Syrian families that receive horticulture training	2.000

Food - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>63.738.380</b>	<b>63.488.380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250.000</b>	<b>63.738.380</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
FAO	500,000	250,000	250,000
WFP	126,976,760	63,488,380	63,488,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,476,760</b>	<b>63,738,380</b>	<b>63,738,380</b>

## K. Livelihoods for Host Communities and Syrian Populations response

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, IOM, UNFPA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.</li> <li>2. Syrian refugees living in camps and in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities</li> <li>3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.</li> </ol>		
<b>Requirements from January to June 2014</b>	US\$8,778,000		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$5,028,000	US\$3,750,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$17,770,000		
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### 1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

With the majority of the Syrian refugees living in urban settings, it has become a priority to assess their socio-economic situation and to develop targeted urban livelihood programmes. As part of the RRP6 process, UN agencies will work to strengthen the coping mechanism of Syrians both in camp and non-camp settings and to support affected host communities focusing on livelihood assistance.

The majority of Syrian refugees have no legal right to work in Turkey, which represents an obstacle to addressing their livelihood needs. Nevertheless, important developments occurred with regard to the health sector: in July 2013 the Ministry of Health amended the 'Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Employment of Foreign Health Personnel in Turkey' in order to facilitate employment of Syrian health professional service providers in the camps.

Furthermore, vocational classes are taking place in several camps aimed at building the capacity of refugees and strengthening their self-reliance, with a growing number of students enrolled. These courses are given in several disciplines e.g. computer, hairdressing, sewing, Turkish and English language, and are proven to be beneficial to camp residents also in terms of income generating activities for refugees. UNHCR supported the existing vocational training centres inside the camps by providing some of the needed items to ensure continuity of the projects.

There are two main groups of host communities impacted by the Syrian crisis from an economic perspective: those who lost their jobs and livelihoods (e.g. with decreased border trade and closed factories) and are indirectly affected from social and economic perspectives, and those who host the Syrian refugees in their houses. Both groups are increasingly affected by the current and protracted situation. Smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa Provinces have lost more than half of their annual household income as a result of the Syria crisis.

It has been observed that there will be more challenges in the context of social life, economic, social and health services, particularly women's situation in and out of the camps; increased GBV cases, including early and forced marriages, survival sex, religious marriages as second wives, and child labour. This is because most of the families are headed by women and the unavailability of employment and livelihood opportunities makes them vulnerable to all the above.

In addition to the social challenges, economic concerns arise as refugees are working informally in the region making the job market more competitive, which sometimes results in tense relations between the host community and the refugees. Information on the impact of host communities is mostly anecdotal since no formal assessment has been made to estimate the social and economic impact on host communities.

## 2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
<b>Camp</b>	300,000	
<b>Non-camp</b>	700,000	5,000 (1,000 families)
<b>Turkish Nationals in Host Communities</b>		20,000 (4,000 families)

The projected Syrian population in Turkey by the end of 2014 is 1.0 million; the projected Syrian urban population is around 700,000. This increases the social and economic pressure on the Turkish host communities, which is already estimated to be significant. Therefore the need to release the pressure on the Turkish communities, by developing targeted strategies, is urgent to ensure continued community-based protection.

To date, no comprehensive assessment of the refugees' socio-economic situation has been conducted, which is crucial in order to develop a relevant, targeted, and efficient response strategy. To this end, an assessment study needs to be carried out aimed at understanding the challenges refugees face, their skills, knowledge and resources, as well as the needs of the market in order to form the basis for urban livelihood programmes.

Regarding host communities, a study that assesses the impact of the crisis, including social, economic (low paid and informal workforce), and health (RH services, maternal and child health services) consequences has not yet been conducted (with the exception of FAO study that focuses mainly on the agricultural/rural sector). The available information on the impact on host community is mostly anecdotal and received from the Government. Therefore to assess the need for and the scale of the interventions, a preliminary assessment will have to be conducted. On the other hand, both the GoT and the business community (from Southeast Anatolia) increasingly mention the impact on the livelihoods of the host communities as well as the social/basic services they receive such as water and social services.

### 3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNHCR will continue to support vocational training courses and related activities across the camps through the provision of vocational training materials and facilitating the sharing of good practices across camps.

UNHCR will aim at building on good practice in the camps in respect of supporting access to skills and vocational training activities for the non-camp refugees. It is envisaged that among others, such programmes will be carried out in community centres with the support of identified NGO partners. UNHCR will prioritize women and youth in such programmes and empower them to increase their access to knowledge, resources, and therefore strengthen their self-reliance.

UNHCR will also expand its partnerships with NGOs to provide community outreach for the non-camp Syrians to identify persons with special needs or at risk, and to design programmes and livelihoods protection models for them, using an AGD approach to ensure refugees are able to participate in identifying needs and responses. Focus group discussions will be conducted with women, men and refugee youth. This participatory approach will be essential in defining their skills as well designing tailor made activities which will match the full range of different needs and competencies.

#### **Short term response to increase the income of Turkish families/communities hosting Syrian populations**

It is expected that in 2014 the Syrian urban population will increase significantly, increasing the demand for continued hosting by Turkish families as well as public services. The host communities already face economic pressure with increased household size, jobs losses and reduced opportunities for employment due to the crisis. To address this issue, livelihoods and social protection models such as cash-for-work, or conditional cash transfers as well as short-term grants to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will be designed to respond to the short-term needs of host communities.

### **Opportunities generated to create new livelihoods for the host communities and Syrian refugees and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure**

To respond to the demand communicated by the GoT, public works related to rehabilitation/upgrade of social infrastructure will be undertaken to both increase the quality of public services provided for both Turkish and urban Syrian populations, but also to create opportunities for employment. Larger scale livelihood initiatives will be critical to address the lost livelihoods and social/public service provision.

These initiatives will be designed to complement the work of UN Agencies. IOM, in coordination with local authorities will look at livelihood assistance for Syrian refugees and their host communities. Several activities will also be designed to empower refugee and local women. Separate and combined empowerment trainings on gender equality, violence against women, maternal and child health, and communication skills will be developed and conducted in the region by experts from Syria and Turkey.

### **Recovery and rehabilitation of smallholder agricultural production and marketing in the impoverished Syria border areas of Turkey.**

Priority will be given to improve farm incomes through reduced agricultural input costs and increases in crop and livestock production. Household income generation for affected farming families will be enhanced through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing. Additionally, the capacity of stakeholders will need to be built with targeted programmes to financially and environmentally sustain the project's interventions.

## 4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	-	2,000 Turkish families in communities hosting Syrian citizens	1.800.000	-	1.800.000	-	UNDP, IOM, Local Governorates, Municipalities and Employment Agencies
Output 2 - Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	-	2,000 Households in host communities that are affected in social and economic terms from the Syrian crisis and the Syrian population influx	3.000.000	-	1.000.000	2.000.000	UNDP, Municipalities, Employment Agency, Governorates and relevant local offices of government agencies relating to social infrastructure
Output 3 - Community needs assessed to determine the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities	-	-	-	Up to 2,000 Host communities households that are affected from the Syrian crisis	250.000	-	-	250.000	UNFPA
<b>Total</b>					<b>5.050.000</b>		<b>2.800.000</b>	<b>2.250.000</b>	

Objective 2. Syrian refugees living in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1- Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for Syrians living in host communities	-	1,000 households of Syrian refugees living in host communities	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	728.000	-	728.000	-	"IOM , UNHCR, local authorities and partners"
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000 Households</b>			<b>728.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>728.000</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Objective 3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.**

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Detailed requirements				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Host communities		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1 - Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	1,500 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1.500.000	-	1.500.000	-	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
Output 2 - Opportunities created to create new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	1,500 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1.500.000	-	-	1.500.000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>					<b>3.000.000</b>		<b>1.500.000</b>	<b>1.500.000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of host community families that have increased incomes with UN intervention	2.000
# of Syrian refugees living in host communities with increased access to livelihoods	1.000
# households in host communities with improved farm incomes	2.000

Host Communities and Livelihoods - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8.778.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.028.000</b>	<b>3.750.000</b>	<b>8.992.000</b>

## 5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods for Host Communities and Syrian Populations in Turkey (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
FAO	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
IOM	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
UNDP	9,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
UNFPA	500,000	250,000	250,000
UNHCR	1,070,000	428,000	642,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,770,000</b>	<b>8,778,000</b>	<b>8,992,000</b>

## L. Turkey Financial Requirements Summary

TABLE 1: COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
FAO	6,500,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
IOM	12,830,000	7,315,000	5,515,000
UNDP	9,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
UNFPA	9,800,000	4,900,000	4,900,000
UNHCR	284,859,688	137,012,654	147,847,034
UNICEF	64,958,235	32,959,118	31,999,117
WFP	126,976,760	63,488,380	63,488,380
WHO	7,455,000	3,847,500	3,607,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>522,379,683</b>	<b>257,272,652</b>	<b>265,107,031</b>

TABLE 2: COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR

Sector	Total	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
Protection	118,118,627	59,059,314	59,059,313
Education	62,219,416	29,229,068	32,990,348
Food	127,476,760	63,738,380	63,738,380
Health	62,535,500	35,612,750	26,922,750
Basic Needs and essential services	134,259,380	60,855,140	73,404,240
Host communities and Livelihood assistance	17,770,000	8,778,000	8,992,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>522,379,683</b>	<b>257,272,652</b>	<b>265,107,031</b>



Cover photo:  
UNHCR/Natalia Prokopchuk

Graphic design:  
Alessandro Mannocchi  
Rome





UNITED NATIONS