



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

TURKEY RESPONSE PLAN

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, the Republic of Turkey has consistently extended protection and assistance to Syrian refugees, the Government of Turkey (GoT) declaring a temporary protection regime in October 2011 to provide them with protection in Turkey which continues to be in force for all Syrians and Palestinians ex-Syria in the country. Under the coordination and leadership of the Prime Ministry's Emergency and Disaster Management Presidency (AFAD), Turkey has provided shelter in 17 refugee camps for over 194,000 persons so far. Syrians are able to benefit from uninterrupted support in terms of food, health, security, social activities, education, interpretation, communication, banking, vocational training and other services. With the rising number of Syrians living outside the camps, the GoT has taken the initiative to address additional needs in urban centres, initiating a registration programme through its coordination centres, and issuing a circular for provision of health services for Syrians.

Approximately half of the refugee population is living in host communities with Turkish relatives or residing independently in Turkish cities while the remaining are in camps set up and run by AFAD and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS). The number of refugees living in camps increased from close to 149,000 at the end of December 2012 to 194,000 by mid-May 2013, of whom 75 per cent are women and children. This increase resulted in the construction of four new camp sites this year alone. In addition to this camp population more than 210,000 Syrians are estimated to reside in urban locations throughout Turkey, 123,000 registered so far by the authorities.

At the start of 2013, the key areas of international support agreed upon with the Government to face the continuing influx of refugees (included in the previous regional plan) ranged from technical support for protection to the provision and prepositioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education materials and food vouchers. In view of the continuous increase in the number of refugees opting to live outside camps, the Government has now confirmed that humanitarian agencies can plan to provide assistance to refugees in urban locations. This RRP therefore foresees assistance to both camp and non-camp refugees till the end of December 2013. Based on arrival trends and in consultations with the Government, it is estimated that the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey may reach 1,000,000, with 300,000 in camps and 700,000 out of camps. Accordingly, the revised financial requirements within the Turkey chapter of the RRP until December 2013 will amount to US\$ 372,390,514.

According to the Turkish authorities, costs related to the influx reached approximately US\$ 800 million as of April/May 2013. It must be acknowledged that Turkey has made an enormous financial contribution in direct assistance alone, independent of additional human resources costs. UNHCR continues to be the lead agency coordinating all responses designed to support and complement the existing efforts made by the host country. The RRP outlines the planned activities of UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA,

IOM, and UNHCR in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility, with the overall coordination support from the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. UNDP and FAO's newly proposed activities are subject to criticality of need and prior funding of all life-saving concerns.

B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

CONTEXT

Since the start of January 2013, the camps in Turkey have increased from 14 to 17 in eight provinces (Hatay, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman, Osmaniye and Adana) hosting approximately 194,000 Syrian refugees, representing a 30 per cent increase in under five months. The number of Syrians living outside camps has increased from 70,000 (GoT estimate in December 2012), to over 210,000 persons, all of whom also benefit from Turkey's Temporary Protection regime.

The Temporary Protection regime, recognized under international refugee law, is based on the core elements of providing protection according to international refugee principles, without any specific limit on the duration of stay, with no forced return, and the possibility of obtaining access to assistance. The high standards of emergency response implemented since the beginning of the influx by the Turkish authorities continue to be maintained. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the operational leadership of AFAD, new arrivals are settled in camps established by AFAD and the TRCS. Refugees are provided with food, shelter, education services, and medical assistance in the camps where they are registered.

The Government oversees registration and extends Temporary Protection to all new Syrian arrivals. In early March 2013, UNHCR committed to make a contribution towards the registration of non-camp Syrians by funding some of the coordination centres which are used to register and counsel refugees. Owing to the size of the influx, in April 2012, the Government signalled its willingness to accept support from international organizations in the form of core relief items (CRIs) for Syrian refugees. Later, the Government chose to join the RRP process and made a formal request for further support, which has been renewed since through the financial requirements made by the international agencies involved in supporting its efforts for Syrian refugees, namely UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA, and IOM, with UNHCR acting as the lead coordinating agency. In this RRP UNDP and FAO have also joined the process with the aim of providing support and assistance to host communities where Syrians are residing, as well as limited initiatives in selected camps.

It should be noted that in addition to the Syrian influx, Turkey has seen an unprecedented increase in the number of asylum applications over the past 24 months of persons coming from other countries, partly due to the crisis in neighbouring Syria, including Iraqi refugees and Palestine refugees ex-Iraq. The number of non-Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees has reached over 45,000 individuals, adding to the strain on the country's protection environment. As part of its regular programme in Turkey, UNHCR continues to support protection of this non-Syrian population of concern through reception, registration, refugee status determination (RSD), durable solutions and assistance.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The very rapid increase in the flow of new arrivals from Syria, especially during the second half of 2012 has not subsided, creating significant pressure in all areas of the response.

In January 2013 the Government/AFAD issued an administrative circular which enables all non-camp Syrians to have access to free medical services at the national health facilities. To further expand this assistance support, three coordination centres have been opened in Gaziantep and Kilis (South East) to register Syrian refugees and link them up with services. The Government has highlighted protection, health, education, assistance needs of urban refugees, NFIs, food and CRIs as areas which continue to require additional support from the international community.

A limited registration exercise has started in three locations in the provinces of Gaziantep (Gaziantep city and Nizip) and Kilis. Registration in other locations including in Adana and Sanliurfa is due to start shortly. This registration collects basic bio-data and delivers a photo identification card to every registered Syrian, giving access to free public health care. Furthermore, any Syrian arriving with a passport can also register with the Foreigners Police Department and receive a residence permit.

For the specific purpose of analysing the protection situation and reception conditions of the entire refugee population, UNHCR is conducting missions to satellite cities in order to collect first-hand information on refugee protection concerns for those residing in urban locations through consultations with the local authorities and through counselling to the persons of concern. The living conditions of Syrians in urban areas, including their access to national services and assistance, are among the topics UNHCR regularly pursues with the authorities.

Continuous pressure on the existing refugee camps remains a major challenge as more and more refugees arrive. Moreover the increasing number of non-camp refugees has overstretched host community facilities especially in the areas of health and education, with a number of school age children no longer enrolled due to lack of classrooms and teachers or lack of documentation. The refugees are exhausting their resources and struggling to make ends meet. Owing to the pressure on authorities to register and provide documents for the refugees living outside camps, UNHCR will soon be working jointly with the Government at the coordination centres to strengthen counselling to the refugees on national referral mechanisms, including those relating to child protection and the prevention and responses to SGBV, including referrals and access to safe houses and child protection units.

In addition to its team in Hatay deployed in 2012, UNHCR now has a field office in Gaziantep and field units with teams in Sanliurfa and Hatay. UNHCR thus covers all provinces hosting refugee camps and is able to access them regularly. The team on the ground provides technical assistance and advice on all protection related concerns including registration, camp management, voluntary repatriation, specific needs and vulnerabilities, including on the identification of and response to UA/SC, and on the prevention and responses to SGBV, which includes advice and guidance on the provisions of Turkish legislation and the national referral mechanisms available to survivors of SGBV. UNHCR community services teams have promoted the establishment of refugee committees in the camps, including youth committees, in which the field teams regularly participate. UNHCR has shared with the national

authorities its expertise in the form of SOPs, Guidelines and recommendations on the prevention and response to SGBV, BIDs, registration standards, and persons with special needs, and regularly provides recommendations to the central authorities on issues that arise. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, as a sign of cooperation, solidarity and responsibility sharing, UNHCR has donated core relief items with a value of US\$ 38 million to Turkey.

WFP has established a field presence in Gaziantep and Hatay and is providing e-voucher food support in 13 camps benefiting over 100,000 refugees. WFP intends to expand this to cover more camps and to reach 130,000 beneficiaries by June 2013. There is also a positive economic impact on local host communities as 100 per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops in the camps or surrounding communities that are owned, managed and run by local retailers.

WFP household monitoring has revealed that families living in camps are typically reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs. Interviews by WFP staff with beneficiary households have shown that by the time families reach camps in Turkey they have typically been displaced for many months within Syria and most have depleted their financial resources.

Since mid-2012, UNICEF has been implementing activities inside of the camps through the provision of supplies and infrastructure, with funds being utilised for the purchase of 100 recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits, as well as the provision of 160 tents, which allowed 22,500 children to have a safe space to participate in educational and recreational activities. In early 2013, UNICEF provided sets of winter clothing for distribution through the Turkish Red Crescent Society in five camps, reaching 28,700 children. UNICEF has also supplied furniture and school supplies to six newly built schools in Akcakale, Ceylanpinar, and Osmaniye camps. UNICEF's planned interventions until the end of 2013 will focus on responding to those most vulnerable both in camps and host communities in the areas of child protection, youth, maternal and child health and nutrition, and education, targeting children. UNHCR's community services teams follow school attendance in the camps with the camp administrations. While in some camps attendance is quite high, the reasons for low attendance in others have not yet been evaluated and UNHCR will support the national authorities to work with communities to better understand and address the causes. Since registration is on-going in the non-camp locations, the extent of access to education for the non-camp refugee population is not fully known. Discussions are on-going between UNHCR, UNICEF and the national authorities on the use of the Syrian curriculum and how certification will be ensured both for camp and non-camp children.

The national mechanisms for child protection under the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) are applicable to Syrian children, and in its role of technical and advisory support, UNHCR has consulted with the authorities whenever issues related to child protection arise, including on the cases of unaccompanied children, as well as the issue of early marriages. Marriage below the age of 18 is prohibited by Turkish law, and good practices have developed at the local level to prevent these. The cultural practices of some of refugee and host population, however, have made this a particularly challenging issue to comprehensively address. Concerning the issue of early marriages and child protection, UNHCR and UNICEF are planning to work with the national authorities to carry out sensitization workshops with the local authorities, and to hold awareness-raising campaigns among refugee community. UNHCR also

continues to work with the MoFSP to ensure that unaccompanied children are referred to the national Child Protection Agency and will carry out a workshop with this Ministry on child protection and BIDS in June.

A health mission lead by WHO with UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM in southern Turkey in December 2012 identified priority needs and public health areas for joint efforts with the programme established by the Ministry of Health. Within WHO, an inter-country/inter-regional Emergency Support Team (EmST) was established in Amman, Jordan to coordinate all humanitarian health support for the Syria crisis. WHO Turkey within that coordination structure is working closely with neighbouring countries affected by the Syrian crisis to optimize health information management and humanitarian health response. Regular health coordination meetings are held within the UNCT Turkey and with AFAD, MoFA, MoH, MoFSP and the TRCS on the Syria crisis but health coordination on health-related issues require further enhancement.

In 2012, AFAD approved a project proposal on UNFPA humanitarian activities with a focus on SGBV, including trainings on MISP/SGBV, and hygiene and RH kits delivery. Per a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with AFAD, 40,000 family hygiene kits were delivered to the camp population through the TRCS; with plans for the delivery of another 20,000 kits.

In support of the GoT's extensive emergency humanitarian response, and in close cooperation with MoFA and AFAD, IOM will augment the authorities' mechanism for the safe and humane transportation of refugees from border arrival points to designated camps, and to essential services during their tenure in Turkey. A pilot project on the provision of refugee transportation to access services will start in Kilis province and may be expanded based on identified needs and analysis based on Government agreement and approval.

UNHCR, as lead and coordinating agency in refugee emergencies has established responsibilities and clear accountability for the coordination of the full range of protection issues in countries of asylum. With greater UN engagement and operational presence this includes the establishment of streamlined coordination structures and the elaboration of a clear, multifaceted protection strategy to serve as a blueprint for the work of all agencies involved in protection delivery with a view to provide technical support to the GoT and Turkish institutions undertaking direct implementation. In the context of this lead role, UNHCR is also accountable to ensure that a coordination mechanism is in place to ensure that protection considerations are included in the planning and implementation of all sectors.

UNHCR is also responsible for ensuring protection coordination between countries of asylum involved in a given refugee context, as well as between countries of asylum and country of origin. While such coordination fosters the establishment of a cohesive regional approach, it also strengthens national protection responses through, inter alia, the sharing of good practice.

C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Based on developments on the ground over the past year, it is anticipated that the majority of Syrian refugees assisted in the camps as of the end of 2012 will remain in Turkey, while new refugees will continue to arrive in significant numbers. UNHCR will support the national authorities in registration and documentation of this scattered and disparate population, through which persons with specific needs will be identified. UNHCR will also support AFAD's mapping and profiling exercise through which AFAD intends to analyse the needs of the non-camp population for appropriate response.

The support planned by agencies participating in this RRP also reflects an understanding that Turkey's borders will remain open for further refugee arrivals and the Temporary Protection regime will remain in place. The Government will continue to coordinate and manage the overall humanitarian response.

D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

The UN Country Team (UNCT), under the overall coordination of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and through the lead refugee coordinating agency role of UNHCR, closely follows the humanitarian situation in the border provinces. Acknowledging the high cost borne by Turkey, given the size of the refugee population and the standards of its assistance, the UN has offered and stands ready to provide further support as the crisis persists. The relevant agencies under the RRP in Turkey have sought to prioritize support for critical and life-saving needs in a coordinated and complementary fashion based on agency mandates and expertise to respond in a timely, efficient and coherent manner to the evolving humanitarian situation.

As the lead on international refugee protection, UNHCR has led preparations to support Turkey and coordinating UNCT efforts in providing support to the Government. The contingency plan initially prepared in May 2011 is regularly updated as the situation develops and takes into account different possible scenarios. This plan, which outlines a sectoral approach to be implemented in collaboration with the TRCS, has ensured UN preparedness for various degrees of involvement in the response to the influx of refugees from Syria, subject to the agreement of the Government. Key agencies concerned include UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM along with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator, and the addition of UNDP and FAO in this RRP.

During the course of implementation of projects under the RRP, agencies liaise with the concerned line ministries through the MoFA and AFAD keeping the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR fully informed. In addition to bi-weekly coordination meetings at the Heads of Agencies level chaired by the UNRC, weekly coordination meetings are held in Ankara by a task force established for the coordination of the implementation of the RRP and led by UNHCR. Similar coordination meetings are also taking place at the field level.

| E. PROTECTION TURKEY | |
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| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception conditions improved • Registration and profiling supported • Protection of children and youth strengthened • SGBV prevention and response mechanisms strengthened • Refugee status determination of affected non-Syrian asylum-seekers conducted |
| Revised requirements | US\$ 38,860,000 |
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ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the start of 2013, the GoT has established four additional camps for new arrivals from Syria, with three more camps under preparation. As of May 2013, a total of 17 camps managed by the Government are hosting approximately 194,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 24 per cent are women and 51 per cent children. Registration of non-camp Syrians has started in two key provinces in so-called Coordination Centres since February and over 30,000 individuals have so far been registered. An estimated 25,000 new arrivals have also been registered through the Foreigners Police outside camps. With an estimated 155,000 unregistered Syrians outside of the camps, UNHCR is supporting the Government to extend the registration of urban Syrians by funding registration centres. A contribution will be made to support the procurement and installation of mobile registration centres, planned in at least 30 locations. Expanded registration facilities will permit the GoT to ensure that all refugees are documented and that persons at risk are promptly identified (e.g. UA/SC, women at risk, persons with disabilities) and referred to and supported by existing national protection mechanisms. UNHCR continues to provide technical advice on registration standards, including on the identification of persons at risk during registration, and on counselling on existing referral mechanisms under Turkish law. UNHCR, with support from UNFPA, is also providing expert advice to AFAD in its needs assessment survey of the non-camp population which is anticipated to identify gaps and vulnerabilities.

During April 2013, Turkey adopted the Law on Foreigners and International Protection which incorporates key elements of international humanitarian and human rights law and provides for the establishment, under the Ministry of the Interior, of a specialized institution to manage international protection.

In its role providing technical and advisory support, UNHCR has provided its expertise, including in the form of SOPs and guidelines on the protection of unaccompanied or separated children, as well as on the prevention and response to SGBV to the Turkish authorities. UNHCR field teams also regularly provide guidance to local officials on these issues, and UNHCR's community services team has promoted

the establishment of refugee committees, including youth committees, in the camps, and to which UNHCR field staff regularly participate. Discussions are held with the relevant authorities on the risks of early marriages, survival sex and domestic violence that can arise in refugee settings. UNFPA has been working closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs on improving gender equality and the elimination of violence against women. A number of positive measures exist in national legislation, including the prohibition of marriages of persons under 18 years of age, preventive and precautionary measures with regard to SGBV under the Law to Protect Family and Prevention of Violence against Women, mechanisms to refer persons at risk and survivors to psychologists at the Child Protection Agency and the Prevention and Monitoring Centres, as well as referrals to medical facilities, to which Syrian refugees have access. The need remains, however, to strengthen services and to acquaint all actors at the local level who are working with Syrian refugees with the existing legislation and prevention and response mechanisms to ensure uniform and consistent implementation. Currently 70 per cent of the camps are covered by the social workers appointed by the MoFSP. UNHCR and UNICEF plan to support MoFSP's efforts to expand these services both in and outside of the camps given the challenges to meet the needs of the growing refugee population, including addressing the psycho-social needs of persons who have been traumatized by the conflict. UNFPA has been holding workshops targeting health service providers and social workers engaged in psycho-social support for Syrian refugees and UNHCR will also be supporting capacity building of officials in this field in coordination with UNFPA.

Children at risk are referred to the national Child Protection Services, where they are provided with accommodation and care in state-run facilities. UNHCR continues to work closely with the national Child Protection Agency. UNHCR and UNICEF follow school attendance in the camps with the camp administrations. In April 2013, UNICEF began implementation of child protection and youth activities in 14 of the camps. While in some camps school attendance is quite high, the reasons for low attendance in others have not yet been evaluated and UNHCR and UNICEF will support the national authorities to work with communities to better understand and addresses the causes. Since the registration is on-going in the non-camp locations, the extent of access to education for the non-camp refugee population is not fully known. Discussions are on-going between UNHCR, UNICEF and the national authorities on the issue of the use of the Syrian curriculum and how certification will be ensured both for camp and non-camp children. AFAD's profiling exercise is also intending to assess access to education for non-camp children.

Resettlement is a critical protection tool for refugees who have urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, LGBTI refugees, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country. For Syrians, however, the lack of a unified registration database and the limited information collected at registration may bring about challenges to identify persons in need of resettlement.

IOM is continuing to monitor and track the cross-border movements of TCNs, in close cooperation with the MoFA and the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) which entails making regular visits to impacted areas facilitating transport, pre-departure health checks to ensure fitness to travel, registration, accommodation, and repatriation and health services for foreign migrants as needs arise. The Syrian crisis has also affected Iraqi and other refugees who have moved from Syria to Turkey in search of

protection. This increase, impacted by the Syria crisis, requires additional support to ensure that all refugees' needs are met in Turkey, and that status determination can continue to be carried out for these populations by UNHCR in a timely and efficient manner.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

- UNHCR continues to support Government registration to reach non-camp Syrians and assist with capacity-building of those agencies directly responsible for the management of the camps and urban registration through technical support to ensure a consolidated data collection methodology.
- UNHCR will provide help desk and counselling support in the registration of camp and non-camp Syrians, which will include counselling on existing national mechanisms and structures for the protection of children and the prevention and response to SGBV in Turkey.
- UNHCR will continue to provide technical and advisory support to AFAD on reception, registration and vulnerability identification, including training on SGBV, in the various registration centres. UNHCR and UNFPA will also assist the Government to ensure that persons with special needs, including UA/SC cases and persons at risk of SGBV are identified at registration and referred to national structures and mechanisms, including the Child Protection Agency.
- UNHCR and UNFPA will support the MoFSP to expand social services for the camp and non-camp populations, and assist with capacity-building of MoFSP staff on the prevention and response to SGBV. UNHCR will also provide support to the Ministry to design manuals and reference materials for officials working with Syrian refugees to ensure better understanding and uniform implementation of the existing prevention and referral mechanisms provided in the national system.
- UNHCR continues to promote the refugee representation committees that have been established in the camps, and work with these committees and camp officials jointly with UNFPA on SGBV awareness-raising campaigns and children protection, including on early marriages.
- UNHCR and UNFPA will support camp officials and the MoFSP to carry out focus group discussions with refugees to understand the root causes of survival sex and domestic violence, and to address the issue of early marriages.
- UNFPA will carry out awareness-raising, education and mobilization of refugee and host communities on prevention methods to address SGBV issues.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will seek ways to address better access to education by all school-aged children and certification of education both in the camps and non-camp setting.

- UNICEF provides safe, child-friendly learning environments in camps and host communities that will provide educational, recreational, cultural and psycho-social interventions for children of different age groups.
- UNICEF will procure and distribute learning and recreational supplies to children and youth, including school children and their younger siblings in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will mobilize and train Syrian youth to organize and facilitate extracurricular sport and recreation activities for children in camps and host communities.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of MoFSP social workers and other service providers to support refugee children, including through workshops on child protection and BIDs, as well as support to expand the number and strengthen the capacity of social workers available to the camp and non-camp population.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will provide technical support to strengthen the capacity of psycho-social service providers who support and provide counselling and mental health referrals, where necessary, for school children in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will adapt existing psycho-social training materials for teachers and service providers, in camps and host communities, benefiting children and other community members.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will participate in Government-led thematic missions to acquire a better understanding of the support requested by the Government in the area of Education, Child Protection, ECD and psycho-social support.
- UNICEF will develop a monitoring and reporting format and system, and will train partners on monitoring and reporting, including monitoring of grave violations and serious protection concerns.
- UNICEF will initiate mine-awareness education in collaboration with camp management and other UN agencies.
- IOM will provide safe, dignified and humane transport assistance based on SOPs in Kilis area.
- IOM will provide technical support to local authorities by developing/enhancing the passenger manifest suitable for local conditions to be used in the transport operation
- IOM continues to monitor the situation of TCNs at the border in close coordination with local authorities and partner agencies through provision of reception and transit assistance as required and to facilitate evacuation/repatriation assistance whenever necessary.

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| Output 1 | The right to protection and participation of refugee children and adolescents promoted and implemented | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contribute to restoring a sense of stability and continuity. Syrian children in need of special services have full access to state child protection mechanisms. | | |
| Priorities | Psycho-social support is provided to children and their caregivers. Safe and secure learning environments that promote the protection and well-being of learners are established. Strengthened referral mechanisms for children-at-risk. | | |
| Unmet needs | There is not sufficient information on the extent of access of Syrian children to education in the non-camp setting. Referral mechanisms for children-at-risk are not uniformly implemented. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Awareness-raising for 70% of camp officials regarding referral mechanisms | 37,500 |
| UNICEF | N/A | 153,000 children and adolescents (boys and girls aged between 0-18), and 107,100 vulnerable children and adolescents, including children with disabilities, living in host communities, have access to safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces. | 10,410,000 |

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| Output 2 | Reception / transit centre infrastructure established and maintained | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Reception centre buildings / structures established. Reception centre building /structures improved or maintained. Security in the camps strengthened. | | |
| Priorities | New arrivals pending accommodation in a camp or registration at the Coordination Centres are provided with accommodation that meets minimum reception standards and prioritization of children and women ensured. Establishment of an effective surveillance system to improve security in the camps. | | |
| Unmet needs | Reception facilities for urban Syrians are not yet established in several cities. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | No official reception/transit facilities in urban areas exist for new arrivals. No security surveillance of the camps. | Provision of support to GoT with 10 reception/transit centres. Government supported with mobile surveillance units in order to strengthen security in 20 camps. | 9,000,000 |

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| Output 3 | Refugee representation in camps, including women participation, strengthened | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Refugee representatives exist in all camps Women's protection concerns are adequately addressed | | |
| Priorities: | Encourage refugee communities to be represented through structured mechanisms. Provide training to refugee representatives. Encourage women representation in all refugee committees to strengthen identification of protection concerns and special needs of women and children, including UASC, SGBV, security risks, disabled persons and the respective information is shared with authorities for response and referrals | | |
| Unmet needs | 40% of the camps have no refugee committees. However, in almost all camps there is representation through the mukhtar system. No women representatives in two camps. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNFPA | GBV module of MISP training conducted in Nov 2012, 33 staff trained Preliminary coordination and planning meetings conducted with MoFSP, MoH and AFAD | SGBV training meetings conducted; 150 officials trained 5 survivor support response groups completed; Manuals and IEC materials produced (including inserts to be distributed with kits); at least 200.000 Syrian refugees in camps reached | 400,000 |
| UNHCR | 40% of camps have refugee committees, most have a mukhtar system No women representatives in 2 camps | 100% of camps have refugee committees with adequate women representation Special needs of women and children are identified and shared with authorities for response and referral | 100,000 |

| Output 4 | | Advanced profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken | |
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| Expected Outcomes | Data collection methodology for profiling defined Household survey of 1300 households is carried out by AFAD Needs of the non-camp population are identified and programmes formulated and expanded accordingly. | | |
| Priorities | Technical advice to AFAD on how to collect information on specific vulnerabilities Household survey implemented. | | |
| Unmet needs | The profiling of urban refugees is not undertaken. Therefore the most pressing needs of urban Syrians are not yet identified and comprehensively responded to. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Profile of Syrian refugees in non-camp locations not established | Profile of non-camp Syrian refugees available which can be used to plan assistance projects. | 3,882,500 |
| UNFPA | N/A | Advanced demographic and socio-economic analysis of non-camp refugees available | 50,000 |

| Output 5 | | Registration of refugees living outside of the camps | |
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| Expected Outcomes | 80% of the non-camp population will be registered: 560,000 Syrian refugees registered at AFAD coordination centres | | |
| Priorities | Provision of mobile coordination centres to AFAD including the necessary technical equipment and advice to ensure efficient and timely registration of the non-camp population. Provision of training and technical advice to enable registration staff to identify persons with special needs, including UASC, female heads of households, and persons with disabilities. Cooperate with AFAD on providing counselling to refugees in coordination centres on available assistance, support and referral mechanisms. | | |
| Unmet needs | The majority of refugees living outside of the camps are not registered and persons with special needs are not identified and provided with appropriate support and referrals. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Over 155,000 non-camps refugees awaiting registration | 80% of non-camp population (560,000 persons) will be registered. | 12,800,000 |

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| Output 6 | Safe, dignified and humane transport assistance provided to Syrians from borders to camps and identified areas based on SOPs. | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Syrians provided with safe, dignified and humane transport assistance from borders to camps and identified areas | | |
| Priorities | Provide Syrians, especially vulnerable individuals like children, disabled and elderly, with safe and dignified transport from the borders to camps and identified areas | | |
| Unmet needs | Unattended Syrians are left to make their own way to the camps and into Turkey from the border | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | At least 150,000 Syrians provided with transport assistance. Kilis as pilot project and additional areas identified by the Government | 2,000,000 |

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| Output 7 | Third Country Nationals TCNs crossing to Turkey provided with humanitarian support including evacuation assistance | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 100% of TCNs registered and repatriation assistance provided to those requesting to be evacuated | | |
| Priorities | To provide TCNs with evacuation assistance including transportation, accommodation and health services | | |
| Unmet needs | Vulnerable TCNs are not provided with evacuation assistance and are unable to return to their countries of origin | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | 64 | An estimated 150 TCNs registered and provided with repatriation assistance if requested. | 180,000 |
| PROTECTION TOTAL | | | 38,860,000 |

Protection Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------|--|
| IOM | 2,180,000 |
| UNFPA | 450,000 |
| UNHCR | 25,820,000 |
| UNICEF | 10,410,000 |
| TOTAL | 38,860,000 |

| F. BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES TURKEY | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies | UNICEF, IOM, UNDP |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter and infrastructure provided • Population has sufficient basic and domestic needs • Support to persons with specific needs provided • Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene • Population has optimal access to education • Self-Reliance and livelihoods improved |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 170,715,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In October 2012, to enable Syrian refugees to procure fresh foods of their choice, the Turkish Red Crescent Society and WFP launched an e-card programme initially in one container camp in Kilis and four camps in Hatay, allowing refugees to buy fresh food items directly from the markets. Implementation of the e-card programme is contingent upon availability of kitchen sets and cooking instruments inside individual shelters since no communal cooking facilities are envisaged by the Government. This is why UNHCR has initiated cooperation with TRCS for the provision of cooking facilities comprising, kitchen sets, mini fridges, hot plate cookers and cupboards for the targeted families in all camps.

Since mid-2012, UNICEF has been implementing activities inside of the camps through the provision of supplies and infrastructure, with funds being utilised for the purchase of 100 recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits, as well as the provision of 160 tents, which allowed 22,500 children to have a safe space to participate in educational and recreational activities. UNICEF has also supplied furniture and school supplies to six newly built schools in Akcakale, Ceylanpinar Osmaniye camps. In addition, during early 2013, UNICEF provided sets of winter clothing for distribution through TRCS in five camps, reaching 28,700 children.

IOM has provided more than 50,000 NFIs including tents blankets kitchen sets, pillows, mattresses, bed lines. In order to enhance the water and sanitation conditions in the camps, 25 container showers and toilets have been provided for two camps (Ceylanpinar and Karkamis). IOM will continue providing NFI assistance for people in camps based on needs identified by TRCS and local authorities.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Provision of kitchen sets, including cooking pots, pans and kitchen utensils for up to 300,000 refugees in the camps and identified vulnerable person out of camps.
- Assistance support to most vulnerable non-camp Syrian refugees.
- UNICEF will establish temporary learning spaces and procure pre-fabricated classrooms for camps and in host communities.
- UNICEF will rehabilitate and refurbish existing schools to support refugee children in host communities, in coordination and cooperation with local authorities.
- UNICEF will procure and distribute educational materials, including textbooks, ECD kits and school supplies in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will provide additional teacher support such as physical space, furniture, access to teaching and learning materials, in camps and host communities.
- UNICEF will provide catch-up classes in Turkish, or other subjects, including language preparation for University.
- UNICEF will provide vocational training for adolescents and youth.
- UNICEF will organize a high-level international conference on certification of Syrian learners in the entire region, in coordination with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE).
- UNICEF will support the MoNE in developing a nationally recognized system to select and recruit teachers and other education personnel.
- UNICEF will provide periodic, relevant and structured training for school teachers, other education personnel, and youth workers, according to needs and circumstances.
- UNICEF will develop tools and instruments such as 'certification supports', grade conversion charts and syllabus comparisons to ensure the smooth transition of students from and into different education systems across the region.
- UNICEF will support TRCS in the capacity building of specialists to conduct remedial education and specialised activities for severely affected children in camps.
- UNHCR and UNICEF will support the authorities to conduct awareness-raising and outreach to encourage increased school enrolment of school-aged children in camps and host communities.

- UNICEF will support the MoNE and local authorities to coordinate the activities of schools for Syrian children in host communities, with relevant UN agencies.
- Support host population to build a social network by involving them in creative and productive activities in order to prepare promote peaceful co-existence.
- Conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population.
- Provide trainings to support livelihood and enhance the skills of Syrians and host community through the provision of vocational skills trainings for adolescents, youth and female head of households.
- Support the access of Syrian refugees to self-reliance activities and guiding them to business opportunities when they return to Syria.
- Building the capacity of local NGOs and community workers through the provision of psycho-social training in order to reduce psycho-social distress among the Syrian population in South east Turkey.
- Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities.
- Support to the Government with NFIs items for Syrian refugees in camps (including with mattresses, pillows, beds, kitchen sets, bed clothes, kitchen sets).
- Provision of NFI for Syrian refugees in urban settings in coordination with implementing partners.

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| Output 1 | Syrian refugees are living in adequate dwellings | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 14,000 families/70,000 urban Syrians receive emergency shelter assistance. 300,000 Syrians in camps receive shelter support in the form of tents or containers. | | |
| Priorities | Vulnerable urban refugees in need of shelter support. | | |
| Unmet needs | For the urban Syrians, no assistance is being provided for shelter support. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | All refugees living in tents or containers in camps | 30,000 additional tents to be provided to accommodate new arrivals and to replace worn out tents before winter | 35,580,000 |

| | | | |
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| Output 2 | Households have access to basic and domestic items | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 475,000 persons (300,000 in camps and 175,000 in Urban Locations) receiving household goods in form of cooking facilities. 1,000,000 persons (all Syrians in camps and urban locations) receiving kitchen sets and blankets. | | |
| Priorities | Provide support in terms of kitchen sets and cooking instruments which would enable the expansion of the e-card programme. | | |
| Unmet needs | For the urban Syrians, the assistance provided for domestic items and household goods is not sufficient. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | 40% of refugees in camps provided with kitchen sets and cooking instruments. | 100% of refugees living in camps provided with cooking instruments. 1,000,000 refugees in camps and urban areas provided with blankets. | 78,560,000 |

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| Output 3 | Persons with specific needs are supported | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 21,000 families with specific needs supported (15% of non-camp population). 140,000 of households (all non-camp families) assessed for vulnerability. | | |
| Priorities | Provision of support to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in camps and urban areas in need of specific support. | | |
| Unmet needs | No support is currently being provided for persons with specific needs. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | 21,000 vulnerable families supported in camps as well as vulnerable households identified in urban areas. | 20,790,000 |

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| Output 4 | Community sanitary facilities/ latrines provided | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 21 camps (estimated 300,000 camp Syrians) supported for construction and maintenance of communal sanitary facilities/latrines | | |
| Priorities | Providing support for the maintenance of sanitary facilities in the camps identified by AFAD. | | |
| Unmet needs | Improvement of the existing sanitary facilities in the camps. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Support 21 camps with adequate sanitation facilities as per standards. | 8,400,000 |

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| Output 5 | Quality inclusive education opportunities provided to all children and youth, including children with disabilities. | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and adolescents (boys and girls aged between 4-18 years) in Turkey access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contributes to restoring a sense of stability and continuity. | | |
| Priorities | <p>Children including girls, and other excluded children, access quality education opportunities. Safe and secure learning environments that promote the protection and well-being of learners are established.</p> <p>Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate life-skills programmes; information about the emergency; and educational options for those who have missed out on schooling, especially adolescents.</p> <p>Support provided to the national and local authorities to ensure access to education and certification.</p> | | |
| Unmet needs | <p>There has not been a full education needs assessment undertaken in camps or host communities, therefore, the numbers of school age children in and out of school are unknown.</p> <p>No proper school certification is available at present.</p> | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNICEF | 26,693 in camps, unknown in host communities | 114,750 school-aged children and adolescents (boys and girls aged 4-18) including children with disabilities in camps. 267,750 school-aged children and adolescents (boys and girls aged 4-18) including children with disabilities in host communities. | 20,485,000 |

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|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 6 | Basic needs of Syrian refugees in camps and in urban settings are met | | |
| Expected Outcomes | An estimated 200,000 Syrian refugees in camp and in urban settings are provided with NFIs (blanket, mattresses, bed sheet and pillows and additional items identified by the Government). | | |
| Priorities | New arrivals in six camps and three provinces | | |
| Unmet needs | New arrivals do not have access to essential non-food items | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | 55,606 beneficiaries provided with NFIs in camps | An estimated number of 200,000 Syrian refugees in camps and urban settings provided with basic services. | 5,000,000 |

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|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 7 | Socio-economic status and livelihoods of non-camp Syrians and host community improved through strengthened skills and training | | |
| Expected Outcomes | 500 individuals from Syrians in urban areas provided with specialized vocational training 2,000 households see improvements in their income generation and asset-base | | |
| Priorities | Conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects targeting the affected host communities have been implemented yet | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | 500 individuals from Syrians in urban areas provided with specialized vocational training At least 1,000 Syrian non-camp households are reached with support on income generation and asset-base | 1,200,000 |

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|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 8 | Address increased tensions among the host community-mainly caused by the negative impact of the crisis on their livelihoods and life standards | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Increased employment and income opportunities in the short and medium term for the host community members whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by the Syrian crisis | | |
| Priorities | Subject to the availability of funding conduct a livelihood assessment at the non-camp setting for the host community and the non-camp Syrian population Provide quick impact projects and grant support for host communities. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects targeting the affected host communities have been implemented yet | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNDP | No systematic assessment on the impact of the crisis on host community | Assessment of the crisis on the livelihoods of the host community completed, Activities to respond to the identified needs launched At least 200 households reached with some form of support (counselling, vocational training, business development, cash-for-work) | 700,000 |
| BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES TOTAL | | | 170,715,000 |

Basic Needs and Services Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------|--|
| IOM | 6,200,000 |
| UNDP | 700,000 |
| UNHCR | 143,330,000 |
| UNICEF | 20,485,000 |
| TOTAL | 170,715,000 |

| G. FOOD TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | WFP |
| Participating Agencies | UNHCR (Participation in form of individual cooking facilities – covered under Basic Needs and Services), FAO |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Food Security of registered vulnerable Syrians in Turkey through appropriate, cost efficient food assistance in camps and if requested by the Government to vulnerable Syrians outside of camps. • Protect livelihoods by preventing the depletion of financial assets amongst vulnerable Syrians. • Generate positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and businesses. • Support to “micro-gardening” initiatives for improved food nutrition and income generation in selected Syrian refugee camps of Turkey • 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. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 111,640,514 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org Jean-Yves Lequime, WFP Senior Liaison Officer: jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org Christina Hobbs, WFP Emergency Programme Officer: Christina.Hobbs@wfp.org Mustapha Sinaceur, FAO Representative in Turkey: mustapha.sinaceur@fao.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In July 2013, the GoT requested WFP to support its efforts in providing food assistance due to the rapidly increasing number of Syrians seeking protection in the country. In October 2012, WFP started an Electronic Food Card Programme in partnership with the TRCS. Through the programme, beneficiaries are provided with one card per household that is uploaded with US\$ 45 per person monthly that can be redeemed in selected shops to procure food commodities barring sweets, junk food, soft drinks and alcohol.

The programme is implemented in close coordination with local camp managers and AFAD. Following the successful implementation of the programme in Kilis camp and camps in Hatay provinces, and due to the rapidly increasing numbers of Syrians seeking protection in Turkey, WFP was requested by the Government to scale up assistance to reach 100,000 Syrian refugees by June 2013. Since early 2013, WFP and TRCS have progressively increased the level of assistance to reach more than 100,000 Syrian refugees with the Electronic Food Card in thirteen camps by May.

WFP Turkey’s primary objective under both RRP4 and RRP5 is to ensure the food security of Syrians hosted in camps in Turkey, and to protect livelihoods by helping to prevent the depletion of any remaining financial assets that they may have when they arrive in camps. The value transferred is sufficient to support a well-balanced diet of at least 2,100 kcal per person per day which fulfils the dietary needs of a healthy active life.

There is also a positive economic impact on local host communities as 100 per cent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops in the camps or nearby towns that are owned, managed and run by local retailers. By the end of April, there will be over 20 shops engaged in the programme which have all recruited local staff for running the shops and preparing food for sale, such as Syrian bread. It is hoped that the positive economic outcomes of the programme can also help ease the impact that hosted populations may be having on local communities and can support the GoT in maintaining a positive public perception towards caring for Syrians.

Scaling up to reach all Syrians in all camps, in line with the GoT's request, poses two significant challenges. The first is ensuring sufficient and sustained funding to support expansion of the voucher programme into existing camps and new camps as they open. The second challenge is to ensure that new and existing camps are properly established and installed with required infrastructure and cooking facilities to support the programme. This includes establishing an effective and dynamic market structure inside each camp or close by. The Government, TRCS and WFP have established a rapid timetable for expansion of the programme in all camps, and are working together to ensure crucial, but costly, 'camp readiness'.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

It is estimated that one million Syrian refugees may seek safety in Turkey by the end of December 2013, including 300,000 hosted in camps and the remainder among host communities.

Camp populations

Due to the continued increase of refugees seeking protection in Turkey, and the increasing cost of providing assistance, the Government has requested WFP to expand assistance via the Electronic Food Card (an e-voucher modality) to all refugees in all camps. WFP with its partner TRCS will therefore seek to provide assistance to the full estimated camp population of 300,000 refugees by the end of 2013 through the existing modality of assistance and without changing the rate of assistance provided. This will be contingent on funding levels (see below).

WFP household monitoring has revealed that families living in camps are typically reliant on food assistance to meet their basic needs. Interviews by WFP staff with beneficiary households have shown that by the time families reach camps in Turkey they have generally been displaced for many months within Syria and most have depleted their financial resources. As Syrians are allowed to enter Turkey and live in private accommodation, it is assumed that wealthier Syrians do not seek to reside in camps, hence WFP is targeting the entire population in the camps in line with Government policy.

As part of systematic monitoring activities, WFP Turkey will seek to undertake a food security baseline assessment for refugees entering new camps in mid-2013 in coordination with the Government and the TRCS. This will provide more detailed information of the food security status of the camp population.

The estimated monthly planning figures below reflect the likely rate of Syrians arriving in camps and the speed at which new and existing camps can be constructed and converted to support an e-voucher

modality of assistance. These figures assume a relatively even flow of new arrivals throughout the year and that existing camps are converted to the programme during the first half of the year.

| Month | Estimated planning figure |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Apr-13 | 80,000 |
| May-13 | 110,000 |
| Jun-13 | 120,000 |
| Jul-13 | 150,000 |
| Aug-13 | 180,000 |
| Sep-13 | 210,000 |
| Oct-13 | 240,000 |
| Nov-13 | 270,000 |
| Dec-13 | 300,000 |

WFP and TRCS are in discussions with the Government to ensure that assistance can be maintained in a sustainable manner through the e-voucher modality. While this RRP reflects the total needs of camp populations, the Government has so far met all 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 TRCS can ensure continued and uninterrupted assistance based on the requirements set out in this RRP.

Populations outside camps

The GoT has so far not requested food assistance to be provided to populations living outside of camps in Turkey. While the Government has now requested support from UN agencies to help assist these populations, it has specifically advised WFP that its primary focus of 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 shall assistance be requested. It is understood that profiling by UNHCR and/or the Government will form the basis for any decision by the Government and/or UN Agencies on how to respond to needs.

In order for WFP to provide assistance outside of camp settings, should it be requested, 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. This has been budgeted in this RRP. However, as there is insufficient information to determine how many households are in need of food assistance, and as no Government has been made to WFP, there has been no budget developed to cover the costs of providing assistance.

Food and nutrition security and food safety are also priorities within the humanitarian response for refugees, requiring the improvement of food safety systems; supporting food and nutrition security; increasing the food supply value chain; accelerating economic growth and alleviating rural poverty;

human resource development in small- and medium-size food processing and selling enterprises; and raising public awareness on food safety, organic farming, good agricultural practices, natural foods and food-environment relations.

It is like there is insufficient space for refugees to operate kitchen gardens to grow vegetables and rear small livestock such as chickens and rabbits. However, there is evidence from some camps that refugees are growing vegetables and herbs in small containers around, or hanging from, their tents and containerized housing units. Recently such an initiative was introduced in Adana camp. The Provincial Government of Kilis recently announced that all new Syrian refugee camps in its province would include areas designated for refugees to grow fruits, vegetables and herbs, largely for reasons of occupational therapy targeting vulnerable groups, including women and youth people, rather than for the provision of added nutrients and vitamins to diets and small amounts of income generated from the sale of produce.

FAO proposes to draw on its global experience of working with refugees in emergency situations and provide technical assistance to the Provincial Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and AFAD in the establishment of short-season "micro-gardens" within the limited space of refugee camps. FAO also proposes to build the capacity of impoverished refugees (particularly women and youth) to generate income from the sale of produce grown in the gardens, while improving their nutritional status in the camps.

There is another important problem out of the camps that is related to smallholder families hosting Syrian refugees. Smallholder families farming within 5 km of the Syria border in Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Sanliurfa Provinces have lost more than half of their annual household income in part as a result of the Syria crisis due for instance to loss of local cross-border trading opportunities with neighbouring communities. The GoT's Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has therefore requested FAO to mobilize resources and provide technical and financial assistance to support a project to provide 50 per cent grant assistance for key agricultural inputs and capacity building to smallholder farming families affected by the Syria crisis. It is proposed that the project be funded or co-funded by the on-going FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme (implemented by FAO), following the modalities of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock-supported "Rural Development Support Programme" and "South-Eastern Anatolia Project Action Plan". The objective of the project is to restore the income-generating capacities of poor and vulnerable Turkish farming families from communities hosting refugees in the border areas with Syria through the recovery of their agricultural livelihoods. The target beneficiaries are some 2,000 poor and vulnerable smallholder farming households living in rural communities hosting Syrian refugees and have lost at least half of their annual farm income as a result of the Syria crisis.

| Output 1 | Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Food Security for Syrian refugees in camps. Protect livelihoods by preventing the depletion of financial assets amongst vulnerable Syrians. Enhance understanding of the food security situation through enhanced monitoring. Generate positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and business. | | |
| Priorities | Food assistance provided to 300,000 Syrians in camps via e-vouchers | | |
| Unmet needs | E-card system is not implemented in all the camps yet. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| WFP | 35,000 assisted, with planned expansion to reach 120,000 by June 2013 | 300,000 to be assisted by December 2013 | 98,934,514 |

| Output 2 | Food assistance provided via Electronic Food Card, or other means, to vulnerable Syrians outside camps upon request from the Government. | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced understanding of the Food Security status and needs amongst non-camp Syrian populations via a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment Enhanced Food Security for Syrian refugees living outside of camps Protection of livelihoods through the prevention of asset depletion amongst vulnerable Syrians. Generation of positive economic impacts on local host communities through food assistance that supports local purchases and business. | | |
| Priorities | Food Security Assessment / Targeting exercise to determine the most vulnerable populations Food assistance provided to vulnerable households outside of camps if requested by Government | | |
| Unmet needs | No systematic food assistance in place for non-camp Syrians which is why potential beneficiary targets are yet to be determined. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| WFP | N/A | Target population yet to be estimated. Assistance will only be provided if requested by Government. | N/A |
| WFP | N/A | Food Security Assessment/Targeting exercise to identify vulnerable Syrian refugees living outside of camps for targeted food assistance if requested by the Government. | 200,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 3 | Enhanced nutritional status and income-generation capacity of impoverished Syrian refugees through support to "micro-gardening initiatives in selected refugee camps | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Some 2,000 refugee families (with a minimum of 50% as women-headed households) access free, fresh and healthy food within three months of production unit establishment, and generating supplementary income from the sale of surplus production. Capacities built and integrated and participatory approaches for improving food and nutrition security in confined spaces (and among Syrian refugees) institutionalized by stakeholders, such as Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and AFAD | | |
| Priorities | N/A | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | N/A | 2,000 Syrian families access free, fresh and healthy food within three months of production unit establishment, and generating supplementary income from the sale of surplus production | 506,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 4 | Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved farm incomes through reduced agricultural input costs and increases in crop and livestock production. Enhanced household income generation for affected farming families through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing. Capacities of stakeholders built to financially and environmentally sustain the project's interventions (i.e. 120 staff of public and private service providers, and male and female beneficiary farmers) | | |
| Priorities | Provide technical assistance and supervise the provision of 50% grants to affected smallholder farming families – through vouchers for the procurement of livelihood recovery packages, such as animal fodder and vaccines, wheat and lentil seeds, fertilizers, irrigation equipment, organic farming equipment and materials, tractor spare parts and fuel, and household agro processing and storage. | | |
| Unmet needs | No projects in place yet targeting host communities and affected areas. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| FAO | N/A | Provide technical assistance and supervise the provision of 50% grants to affected smallholder farming families 120 staff of public and private service providers, and male and female beneficiary farmers trained | 12,000,000 |
| FOOD TOTAL | | | 111,640,514 |

Food Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| FAO | 12,506,000 |
| WFP | 99,134,514 |
| TOTAL | 111,640,514 |

| H. HEALTH TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR, WHO |
| Participating Agencies | UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM |
| Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health status of the population improved • Support to Ministry of Health (MoH) primary and secondary health care services provided in order to increase the capacity of the public system to provide access to essential health services to Syrians • Provision of health and psycho-social support for Syrian refugees |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 37,125,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org Theresa Malone, UNHCR Public Health Officer: malone@unhcr.org Dr Maria Cristina Profili, WHO Representative in Turkey: mcpateur@who.int |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR has increased its technical public health capacity in order to provide strategic technical guidance in line with the regional priorities. WHO has established health coordination with key partners, close collaboration with the MoH and AFAD. Coordination meetings are held regularly with MoH and AFAD. An interagency health assessment mission was initiated by WHO jointly with UN partners and in close collaboration with the MoH and AFAD and key priorities for technical support to harmonize and strengthen public health interventions were identified. WHO is currently setting up a temporary field office in the south east of Turkey to strengthen health response working with health authorities and partners. This office will also be supported by dedicated WHO inter-country/interregional emergency support team established in Amman, Jordan to coordinate and support all WHO operations in response to the Syria crisis.

UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA are working in coordination with key partners AFAD, MoFA, MoH, MoFSP, and TRCS.

UNFPA provided training to health workers on MISP in November 2012 who have become team members at the central and local levels. UNFPA has provided 40,000 hygiene kits which are distributed to camp populations through Turkish Red Crescent. AFAD has approved in principle a UNFPA project proposal with a focus on psycho-social response to survivors of SGBV and MISP, and hygiene and RH kits delivery.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

- Strengthening national technical capacities to provide preventative and curative health services to Syrians and host communities.
- Provision of maternal and child health centres/mobile units to MoH to service families with young children in affected populations.
- Support to family clinics in urban areas to provide assistance to Syrians living in non-camp locations.
- Support to MoH to provide capacity building to and accreditation of Syrian medical professionals who will be working in hospitals and clinics for Syrians.
- Support national immunization programme through provision of measles-containing and oral polio vaccines, Vitamin A, syringes, safety boxes and cold chain equipment to MoH.
- To support a nutrition survey for children aged 6-59 months living in host communities and to provide micro-nutrients for children and pregnant and lactating women, as required, in coordination with the MoH and other UN agencies.
- Work with health authorities and other UN agencies to enhance communication and information campaigns (i.e. breastfeeding, immunizations) as necessary,
- Enhance reproductive health and mother and child health services through the training of local health providers and support to affected populations.
- Provision of hygiene and reproductive health essential supplies and equipment.
- Strengthening national managerial and technical capacities for the provision of psycho-social and medical support to Syrians.
- Support coordination of humanitarian health partners at national and local level. It will help support local health authorities to strengthen national technical capacities to provide preventive and curative health services to Syrians and host communities.
- Advocacy and awareness-raising for health of refugees and host communities to enhance health promotion and disease prevention, surveillance and public health interventions including support to psycho-social/mental health services.

- Awareness-raising, education and mobilization of refugee and host communities on prevention methods to address sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues.
- Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits to support local health service providers and partners.
- Support to harmonize health information management and health monitoring, with particular emphasis on non-camp urban refugees.
- Provision of essential supplies (and IEC material) for hygiene and reproductive health to about 400,000 families.



A Syrian mother selects fresh vegetables to make a favorite dish of her children made with shallots and eggs. Like many families in the camps since fleeing their home months ago they have not had the possibility to prepare their own meals. Now thanks to the e-food card programme each family is given a monthly allowance of 45 USD per family member and the choice to purchase from a wide range of basic food items to meet the food needs of their household. In the first few days of operation the supermarkets noticed a strong preference towards the purchase of the fresh produce. Harran Camp, Sanlurfa, Turkey 05/03/13 Photo: Kirsten Hayes/WFP

| Output 1 | Health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are effectively addressed | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Mobile clinics procured and delivered to GoT, to complement the existing primary health care services for Syrians in urban locations where they have difficulty of access. • Tented clinics that have been depreciated in 10 camps replaced by container clinics with better capacity and equipment. • Medical equipment support provided to family clinics and local hospitals for improved health care for urban Syrians. • Capacity building and awareness-raising among the local health officials for achievement of a more harmonized approach to the health needs of Syrians. • Health promotion, disease prevention, surveillance and public health interventions are enhanced and consolidated, including technical support for immunization campaigns. • Essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits are mobilized to support local health service providers and partners. • Health information management and health monitoring is enhanced, with particular emphasis on non-camp urban refugees and early warning system are strengthened. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syrians in urban locations have access to primary health care services via mobile clinics and better equipped family clinics. • Health awareness-raising for Syrians to enhance health promotion and provision of services in a standard manner among all the health officials in the region. • Health screening and monitoring support units established in border areas. • Coordination of humanitarian health partners at national and local level, augmented through establishment of a WHO field office in Southern Turkey (Gaziantep). It will support local health authorities and humanitarian health partners to jointly identify and address humanitarian health priorities and needs. • Strengthening national technical capacities to effectively provide of preventive and curative health services to Syrian refugees. • Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies, trauma and diagnostic kits to support local health service providers and partners. | | |
| Unmet needs | No funding received to date. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | Support/provision of access to TB diagnostics, case management and Awareness | 200,000 |
| UNHCR | N/A | Urban refugees in 12 provinces have access to primary health care via mobile clinics. Urban refugees benefit from better equipped family clinics and hospitals. Syrians in 10 camps benefit from equipped container clinics. Health monitoring support units in seven border areas will be operational. Capacity and awareness of local health officials increased. | 24,550,000 |

| Output 1 | | Health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are effectively addressed | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------|
| WHO | Emergency Support Team (EmST) established Baseline assessment conducted and health priorities identified Scoping missions to establish field presence | National and local health coordination fully established Health information management enhanced with regular health bulletins issued Public health training workshops for local health professionals WHO field presence established to strengthen local coordination and support operations | 2,400,000 |

| Output 2 | | Establishment of an effective humanitarian Reproductive Health (RH) and SGBV response to Syrian refugees in Turkey | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and reproductive health rights of the affected populations are met; the risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, HIV infection, unwanted pregnancy are reduced and controlled, and other reproductive health-related conditions are improved. Humanitarian partners are acting in coordination and make RH a priority in their programmes. National capacities for RH to respond emergency situations in the country and region have been increased. Communities are responsive to SRH issues. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination of humanitarian partners for emergency RH response. Strengthening of national managerial and technical capacities for the provision of psycho-social and medical support to Syrians through trainings in accordance with international standards for responding to emergency RH situations in the country and region. Supporting awareness-raising, education and the mobilization of refugee and host communities to prevent and address SRH issues with materials developed in Arabic. | | |
| Unmet needs | National capacities on RH awareness need strengthening due to high numbers in camps and non-camp setting | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNFPA | MISP training conducted in Nov 2012, 33 staff trained 40,000 hygiene kits distributed in Nov-Dec 2012 Preliminary coordination and planning meetings conducted | 2 National coordination meetings, 4 regional comprehensive reproductive health,; 100 staff trained Manuals and IEC materials produced; 400,000 hygiene kits distributed Medical Equipment and RH kits distributed | 6,225,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 3 | Improved health and nutrition for Syrian children living in host communities | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Vulnerable Syrian children and youth in Turkey with improved health and nutrition. | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to primary health-care services (including nutrition) for Syrian children; and strengthen support services. Adolescents, young children and caregivers access appropriate health messages. | | |
| Unmet needs | There has not been a full health needs assessment undertaken in host communities, therefore, the health priorities for children are yet to be determined. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNICEF | N/A | The health status of 357,000 children and youth (boys and girls aged between 0-18) in host communities is monitored and improved. | 3,000,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Output 4 | Mental health and psycho-social training and services provided to Syrians in urban areas | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian refugees in urban settings in need receive psycho-social support and health assistance 100%% of vulnerable TCNs in need receive health care services Local health/social services are provided with mental health and psycho-social training and Syrian refugees in urban settings are provided with psycho-social support services | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian refugees in urban settings in need receive psycho-social support and health assistance Local health/social services are provided with mental health and psycho-social training and Syrian refugees in urban settings are provided with psycho-social support services | | |
| Unmet needs | Local health / social services are not fully capacitated to provide mental health and psycho-social services to Syrian in non-camp locations. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| IOM | N/A | An estimated 50,000 Syrian refugees in urban settings in need of psycho-social support and health services | 750,000 |
| HEALTH TOTAL | | | 37,125,000 |

Health Financial Requirements

| Agency | Revised Financial Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| IOM | 950,000 |
| UNFPA | 6,225,000 |
| UNHCR | 24,550,000 |
| UNICEF | 3,000,000 |
| WHO | 2,400,000 |
| TOTAL | 37,125,000 |

| I. LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TURKEY | |
|--|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Objectives | Logistics and supply optimised to serve operational needs |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 6,014,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative in Turkey: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

- Procurement of cooking units undertaken and being distributed refugees in 6 camps.
- 18,500 tents procured with distribution to new camps as well as replacement in existing camps to begin shortly.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Establishment of a central warehouse essential for the coordination of distribution activities involving both local and internationally sourced relief items.
- Establishment of logistics systems for contingency purposes, including a central warehouse, Core Relief Items stockpiling and transport arrangements/distribution mechanisms.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Output 1 | Sufficient supplies received in time | | |
| Expected Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 local and international procurements undertaken • 5 warehouses maintained | | |
| Priorities | Contingency stock to meet the needs of 70% of new arrivals. | | |
| Unmet needs | Central warehouse yet to be established | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | N/A | Establishment of a central warehouse to manage distribution of core relief items. Building of an in-country contingency stock | 6,014,000 |
| LOGISTICS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TOTAL | | | 6,014,000 |

J. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP TURKEY

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Participating Agencies: | IOM, OCHA, WHO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP |
| Objectives | Coordination and Partnership strengthened |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 3,236,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme k Officer: owusu@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR has been leading preparations to support Turkey, coordinating UNCT efforts in cooperation with the Office of UN Resident Coordinator. Other key agencies concerned are UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM. OCHA is also in the process of establishing a presence in Turkey to address issues pertaining to the situation inside Syria. UNDP and FAO may play a role depending on funding and critical needs.

Since January 2013, a few agencies in addition to UNHCR have operationalized their activities in the field necessitating a replication of coordination activities at the field level. UNHCR is also sharing the same premises with UNICEF and OCHA in the field to facilitate coordination, information-sharing and planning.

During the course of implementation of RRP activities, agencies liaise with MoFA and AFAD keeping the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR informed. In addition to the coordination meetings at the Heads of Agencies level, weekly coordination meetings are held in Ankara by a task force established for the coordination of the implementation of the RRP. Similar coordination meetings are also taking place at the field level organized by UNHCR with participation of agencies present there.

The needs and vulnerabilities identified so far reveal the need for further response mechanisms in areas such as psycho-social support and rehabilitation services to the survivors of physical and sexual violence. UNHCR Turkey will intensify its efforts to engage more State institutions and line ministries (especially the Ministry of Family and Social Policies) in the provision of such services. UNHCR will also organize capacity-building activities for operational personnel in camps and in urban areas.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

- Establishment of a mechanism in the field for coordination of protection and other activities in view of expansion of agencies' presence to other locations and sectors.
- Organization of regular donor briefings and aid coordination meetings in collaboration with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.
- Support to UN operations in the field with precautions for safety and security in accordance with UN Staff Safety and Security Rules and Regulations.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Output 1 | UN Syria response led and coordinated | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Broader coordination mechanisms | | |
| Priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular donor briefings and aid coordination meetings in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. • Representation before the media on the UN response to the Syria emergency and related queries in coordination with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator • Preparation and regular updating of information materials on the Syria emergency • Sufficient staffing and logistics relating to safety and security of UN operations in the field | | |
| Unmet needs | N/A | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Weekly coordination (Task Force) meetings | Establishment of field task force coordination mechanism. More frequent donor/aid coordination meetings. | 3,236,000 |

| K. DURABLE SOLUTIONS TURKEY | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lead Agencies | UNHCR |
| Objectives | Monitor voluntary return interviews conducted by the GoT to ensure voluntariness and procedures and standards are met. |
| Revised financial requirements | US\$ 4,800,000 |
| Contact Information | Carol Batchelor, UNHCR Representative: batchelo@unhcr.org Felicia Mandy Owusu, UNHCR Snr. Programme Officer: owusu@unhcr.org Brenda Goddard, UNHCR Snr. Protection Officer: goddard@unhcr.org |

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Under the Temporary Protection arrangement by the GoT, UNHCR is designated to observe the Voluntary Return interviews by the officials - both in the camp and urban setting. While UNHCR has a staffing presence on the ground since February 2012, with significantly increasing numbers since the beginning of 2013, challenges are encountered due to a number of camps and the volume of voluntary return requests. In the urban setting, there is an increasing need for staffing support to guarantee a presence in voluntary return interviews.

In its role of providing technical advice and support, UNHCR has shared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on voluntary return, which includes guidance on steps to be taken during the voluntary return procedures of unaccompanied or separated children. UNHCR's position on return of Syrians at this time is neither to facilitate nor to promote returns to Syria. It is, however, critical that information be collected to determine the reasons for a particular refugee/group to return to a situation which appears insecure and unstable. To this end, UNHCR will collaborate with authorities to in further assessing the reasons for any intended, on-going or past return including through consultation on the reasons given by refugees who are counselled on departure by Turkish authorities administering the voluntary repatriation interviews.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY UNTIL END OF 2013

The number of requests from refugees living outside of the camps has increased and the GoT has requested UNHCR to be present during these voluntary return interviews in addition to those that are taking place in the camps. UNHCR has been monitoring voluntary return requests of Syrians who have been detained for attempting to leave Turkey in an irregular manner, and continues to see its role in the voluntary return process as a core protection function and of needed support to the GoT.

The number of camps and their geographical locations, as well as the number of Coordination Centres in urban locations, are continuing to expand, requiring UNHCR to have a wider presence. UNHCR's strategic response will be to ensure that it has sufficient staffing to observe a significant percentage of both the camp and non-camp voluntary return interviews in order to ensure that refugees are making a free and informed choice about their decision to return. Voluntary return interviews of persons in detention and those with special needs will be prioritized. Resettlement may be used, in consultation

with authorities who have registered the population, as a critical protection tool for Syrian refugees who have specific and urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, LGBTI refugees, and refugees with legal and physical protection needs in the host country.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 1 | Individual voluntariness of return verified | | |
| Expected Outcomes | Persons willing to return receive information on conditions of return and on return plans. All return decisions are taken by individuals on a voluntary and informed basis. | | |
| Priorities | Observe the voluntary return interviews by local authorities in camps and provide technical advice. Prioritize observation of voluntary return interviews with persons with special needs by local officials in non-camp locations and detention places. | | |
| Unmet needs | UNHCR does not have sufficient staff and logistics to observe voluntary return interviews is not sufficient, especially for non-camp Syrian refugees. | | |
| Agency | Baseline March 2013 | Key targets end 2013 | 2013 revised requirements (US\$) |
| UNHCR | Voluntary return interviews of nearly 7,000 persons observed by UNHCR field teams in camps. | Voluntary return interviews of approx. 30,000 Syrian refugees in camps and urban locations observed by UNHCR staff. | 4,800,000 |

L. TURKEY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

| Agency | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| FAO | 12,506,000 |
| IOM | 9,330,000 |
| UNDP | 700,000 |
| UNFPA | 6,675,000 |
| UNHCR | 207,750,000 |
| UNICEF | 33,895,000 |
| WFP | 99,134,514 |
| WHO | 2,400,000 |
| TOTAL | 372,390,514 |

| Response | Revised requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Protection | 38,860,000 |
| Basic Needs | 170,715,000 |
| Food | 111,640,514 |
| Health | 37,125,000 |
| Leadership and Coordination | 3,236,000 |
| Logistics and Operations Support | 6,014,000 |
| Durable Solutions | 4,800,000 |
| TOTAL | 372,390,514 |



Syrian refugee waiting to be registered at UNHCR Office in Amman with her two children, one of whom is only 20 days old.

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ANNEX 2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ACF | Action Contre la Faim |
| ACTED | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development |
| ADRA | Adventist Development and Relief Agency |
| AJEM | Association Justice et Misericorde |
| AKWS Jordan | Al Kitab wa Sunna |
| Al Majmoua | Lebanese Association for Development |
| ALP | Accelerated Learning Programme |
| ALPHA | Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy |
| AMEL | Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action |
| AMERA | Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance |
| ARRD | ARRD – Legal Aid |
| AVSI | Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale |
| CADER | Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform |
| CBAW | child bearing age women |
| CBO | community-based organization |
| CEOSS | Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services |
| CFS | Child-Friendly Space |
| CHF | Cooperative Housing Foundation International |
| CISP | Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli |
| CLMC | Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre |
| CPIE | Child Protection in Emergency |
| CRI | Core Relief Items |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CVO | Civil Development Organization |
| CVT | Centre for Victims of Torture |
| DDM | Directorate of Displacement and Migration |
| DoH | Directorate of Health |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| ECD | early childhood development |

| | |
|---------|--|
| EmST | Emergency Support Team |
| FAO | UN Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCA | Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance |
| FGAC | Family Guidance and Awareness Centre |
| FSPC | Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura |
| GoE | Government of Egypt |
| Gol | Government of Iraq |
| GoJ | Government of Jordan |
| GoL | Government of Lebanon |
| GoT | Government of Turkey |
| GSO | General Security Office |
| HAI | Heartland Alliance International |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| HCW | Healthcare Worker |
| HI | Handicap International |
| HIS | Health Information System |
| HRC | High Relief Commission |
| HRDF | Human Resources Development Foundation |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| ICMC | International Catholic Migration Commission |
| ICS | Islamic Charitable Society |
| IFH/NHF | Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation |
| IKL | Islamic Kurdistan League |
| IM | Information Management |
| IMC | International Medical Corps |
| INEE | Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies |
| IOCC | International Orthodox Christian Charities |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IR | Islamic Relief |

| | |
|-------|--|
| IRC | International Rescue Committee |
| IRD | International Relief and Development |
| ISHO | Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization |
| JAM | Joint Assessment Mission |
| JHAS | Jordan Health Aid Society |
| JHCO | Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization |
| JOHUD | Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development |
| JRC | Jordan Red Crescent |
| JRF | Jordan River Foundation |
| JRS | Jesuit Refugee Service |
| JWU | Jordanian Women's Union |
| KG | Kindergarden |
| KHAS | Jordan Health Aid Society |
| KnK | Children without Borders |
| KR | Kurdistan Region |
| LGBTI | lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex |
| LWF | Lutheran World Federation |
| MC | Mercy Corps |
| MDM | Médecins du Monde |
| MEHE | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psycho-social Support |
| MISP | Minimum Initial Service Package |
| MISP | minimal initial service package |
| MoCY | Ministry of Culture and Youth |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoEHE | Ministry of Education and Higher Education |
| MoFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoI | Ministry of Interior |
| MoMD | Ministry of Displacement and Migration |
| MoNE | Ministry of National Education |
| MoPH | Ministry of Public Health |
| MoPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| MoSA | Ministry of Social Affairs |
| MoSP | Ministry of Family and Social Policy |
| MoSS | Ministry of Social Solidarity |
| MPDL | Movement for Peace |
| MRM | Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism |

| | |
|--------|---|
| MSF | Médecins Sans Frontières |
| NAJMAH | National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition |
| NCA | Norwegian Church Aid |
| NCCM | National Council for Childhood and Motherhood |
| NCW | National Council for Women |
| NFI | non-food item |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NHF | Nour al-Hussein Foundation |
| NICCOD | Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development |
| NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODWC | Organization for the Development of Women and Children |
| PCC | Parent Children Centre |
| PHC | primary health care |
| PoC | person of concern |
| PRS | Palestine refugees from Syria |
| PSTIC | Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo |
| PTSD | Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome |
| PU-AMI | Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale |
| PWD | person with disabilities |
| QIP | quick impact project |
| QRC | Qatar Red Crescent |
| QRTA | Queen Rania teacher Academy |
| RET | Refugee Education Trust |
| RH | reproductive health |
| RHAS | Royal Health Awareness Society |
| RI | Relief International |
| RMF | Rene Mouawad Foundation |
| RRP | Regional Response Plan |
| RSD | refugee status determination |
| SC | Save the Children |
| SCI | Save the Children International |
| SCJ | Save the Children Jordan |
| SDC | Social Development Centre |
| SDC | Social Development Centre |
| SFCG | Search for Common Ground |
| SGBV | sexual and gender-based violence |
| SHEILD | Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development |

| | |
|--------|--|
| SI | Solidarites International |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SRH | sexual and reproductive health |
| TCN | third-country national |
| TdH | Terre des Hommes |
| TdH-I | Terre des Hommes Italia |
| TdH-L | Terre des Hommes Lausanne |
| THW | German Federal Agency for Technical Relief |
| UA/SC | unaccompanied and separated children |
| UAERC | UAE Red Crescent |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees |
| UPP | Un Ponte Per |
| UXO | Unexploded ordnance |
| VoT | Victim of trafficking |
| WASH | Water, sanitation and hygiene |
| WCH | War Child Holland |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WRF | World Rehabilitation Fund |
| WVI | World Vision International |
| WVI | World Vision |
| YMCA | Young Men's Christian Association |
| ZENID | Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development |

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan
early in the morning in November 2012.
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