

# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Turkey

## Mid-Year Update





# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan **Turkey**

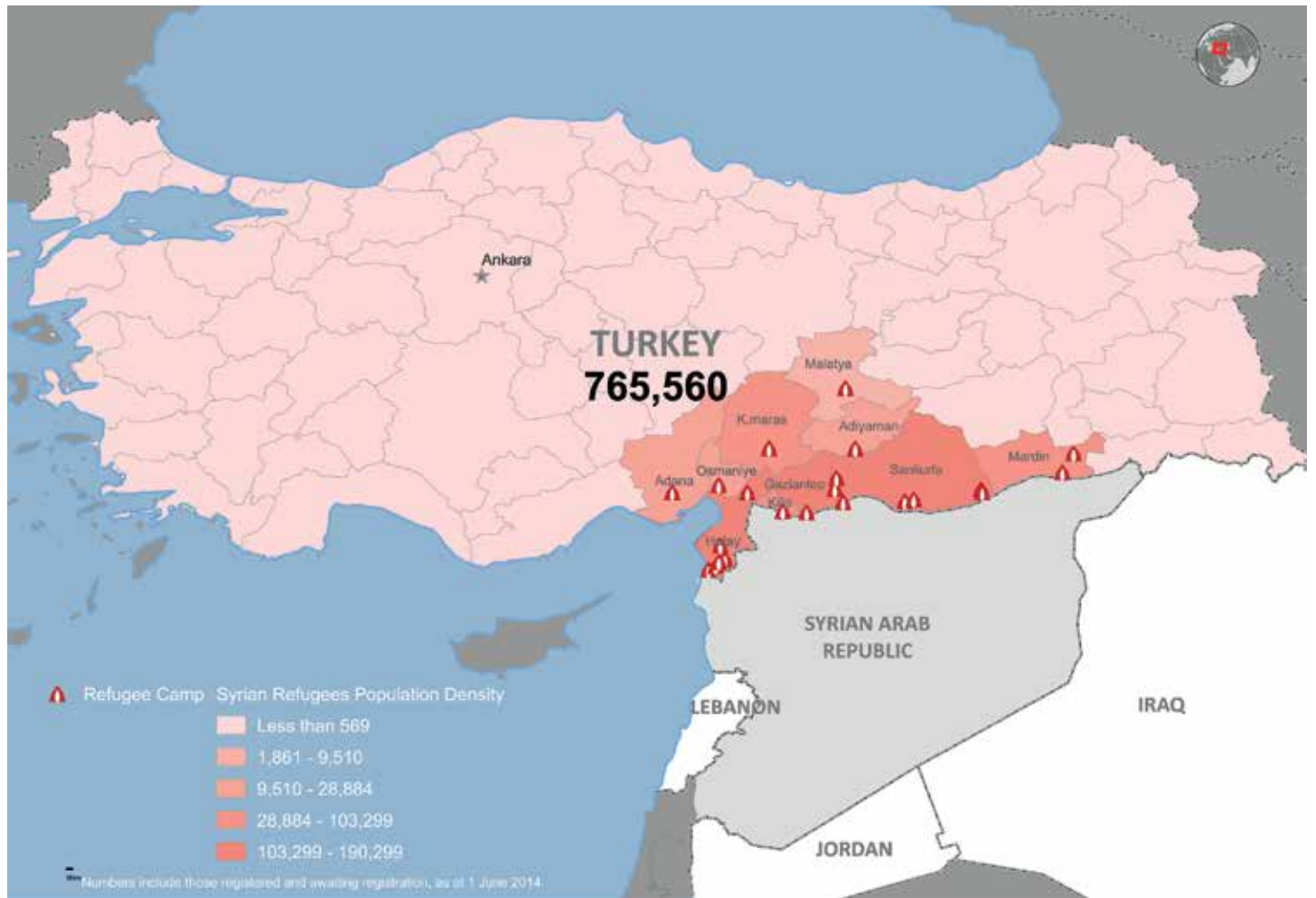
Mid-Year Update

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# Turkey Response Plan Country Overview



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

## Revised Refugee Planning Figures

Population planning figures as of:	Camp	Non-camp	Total
<b>1 January 2014</b>	210,635	349,494	560,129
<b>1 June 2014</b>	220,450	545,110	765,560
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	300,000	700,000	1,000,000

## OVERALL SITUATION

As of 1 June, Turkey hosted over 765,000 refugees from Syria. It represents 27 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. About 49 per cent of the population is females and 51 per cent males, while 18 per cent of the overall population is children under five.

The Government of Turkey leads the refugee response and extends Temporary Protection to all Syrians in Turkey. Refugees residing in camps are provided with food, shelter, education, basic services and medical assistance by the Government, supported by humanitarian partners. More than 540,000 Syrian refugees - 70 per cent of Turkey's total Syrian refugee population - live outside of camps. Significant efforts are being made at local levels to address the needs of the growing urban refugee population. Registration is still ongoing in many urban centres across the country and the number of Syrian refugees is likely to continue to increase.

Six sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Turkey, seven UN agencies and IOM, as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Turkey and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

This update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The inter-sectoral working group (ISWG) reviewed the sector strategies, objectives, planned activities, achievements and current level of funding. Following the review, the ISWG identified the following strategic priorities:

### PROTECTION

- Supporting General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM) registration efforts of Syrian refugees, in order to ensure that systematic, biometric, comprehensive, and protection sensitive registration of Syrian refugees is established throughout Turkey;
- Strengthening the protection of non-camp refugees through expansion of and support to community centers operated by NGOs, which offer a wide range of services through community-based assistance and the bridging of connections with other service providers;
- Empowering and building the capacity of government service providers and counterparts, including relevant Turkish national structures and line ministries, through continued provision of technical support and expertise.

### BASIC NEEDS

- Prioritizing urban Syrians in the provision of core relief items including kitchen sets, hygiene kits bedding.
- Covering of winter needs for all vulnerable refugees in camps and non-camp locations.

### HEALTH

- Coordinating emergency health sector response and information management in partnership with all health partners.
- Strengthening essential primary health care including communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response in partnership with all health partners.

### EDUCATION

- Expanding access to education through increasing the number of learning spaces and facilitating access to Turkish State schools.
- Supporting volunteer teachers with incentives, develop teacher capacity, strengthen instructional management and facilitate access to teaching materials

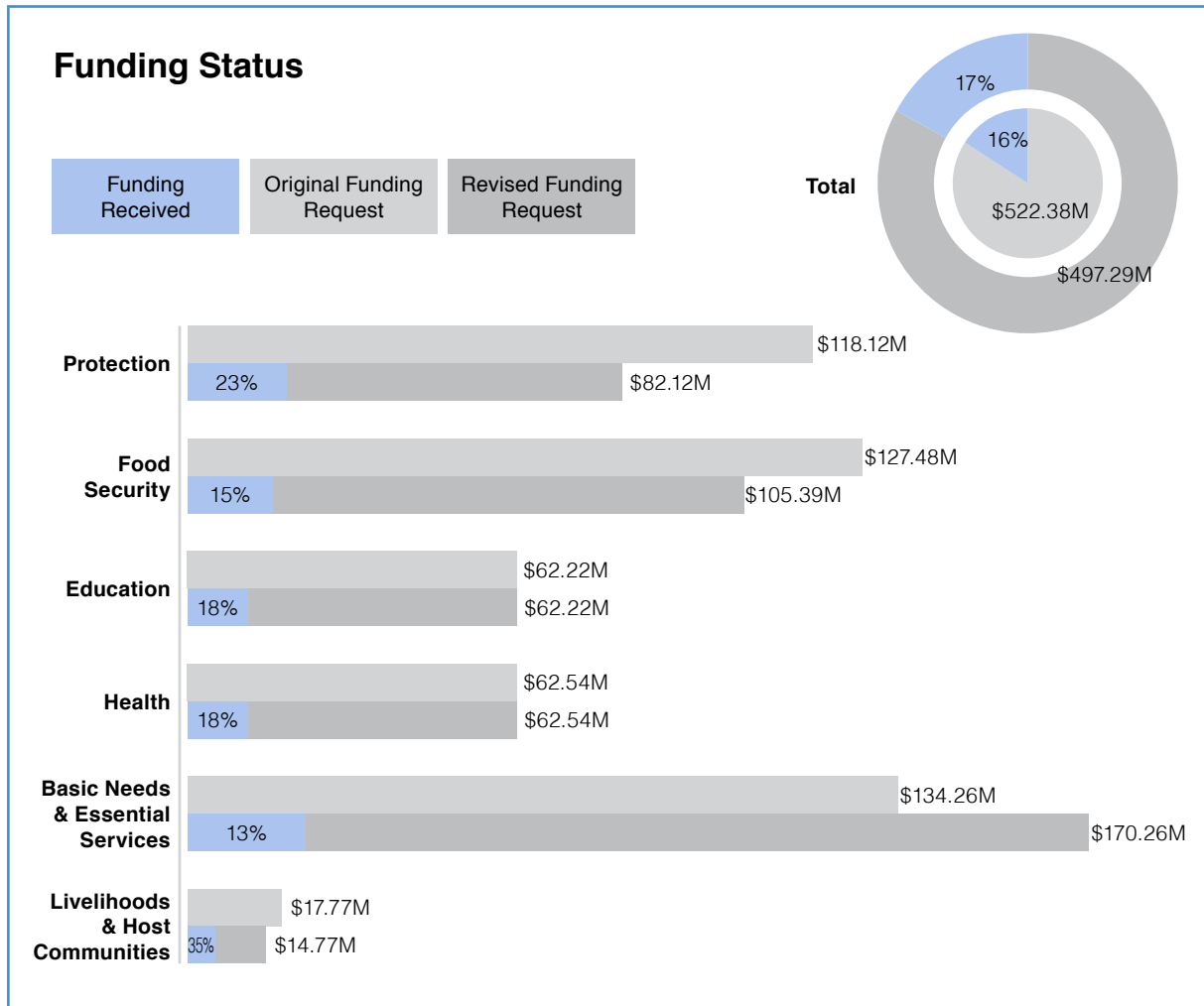
### FOOD

- Providing of food assistance to refugees in camps and, if requested by the Government of Turkey, to vulnerable refugees in urban areas in order to prevent immediate risk of harm to health.



## LIVELIHOODS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

- Piloting initiatives in support of host communities and livelihood activities for Syrian refugees in most affected provinces.
- Strengthening local capacities for public service delivery to host communities and non-camp Syrians in most affected provinces including better livelihood opportunities.



### Consequences of Underfunding

For every \$1 million not mobilized:

- **26,300 children** will not have sustained access to schooling which will increase the risk of child labour, early marriage, involvement in criminal activities, recruitment into armed groups and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Communicable disease surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality cannot be strengthened, affecting an average of **192,000 Syrians as well as members of the host communities**.
- Over **26,000 Syrians in camps or out-of-camp** areas will have inadequate WASH facilities or access to sanitary materials, which may lead to outbreaks of communicable diseases in camps or communities where refugees are hosted.

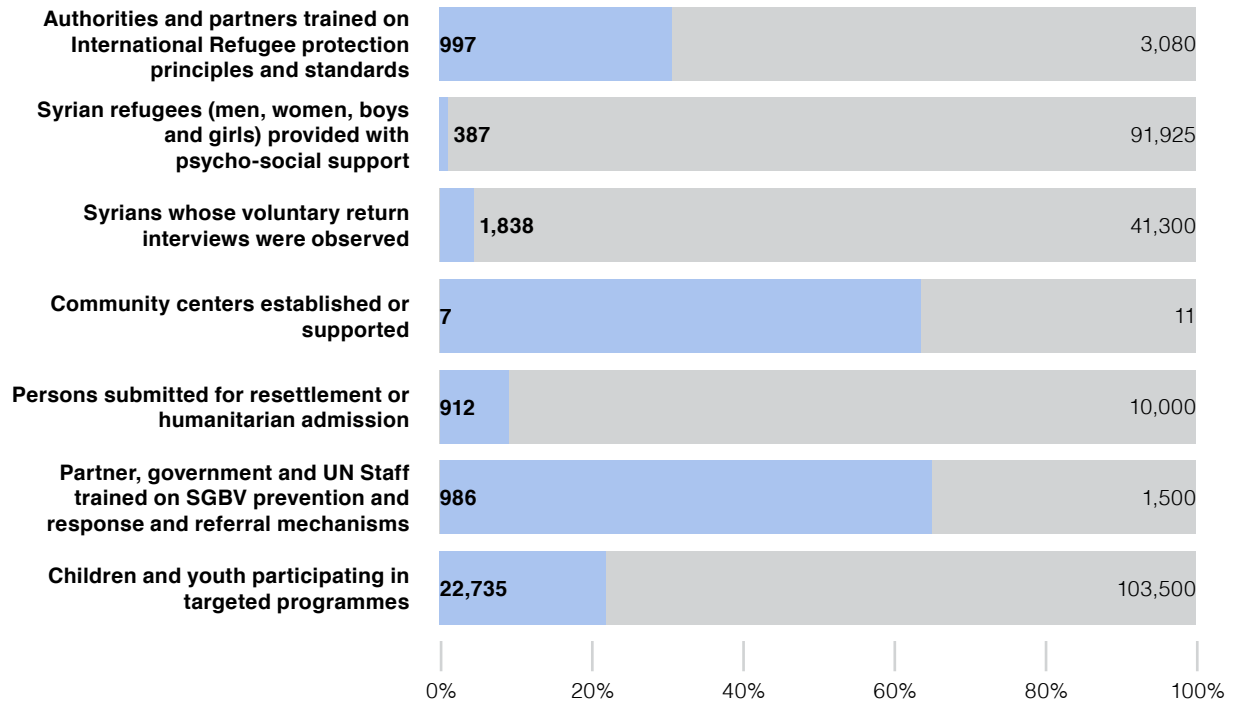
# Sector working group responses

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection under a legal framework.</li> <li>2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis are reduced and/or mitigated.</li> <li>4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$22,463,200	US\$38,070,432	US\$21,584,996
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$82,118,628		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Brenda Goddard, <a href="mailto:goddard@unhcr.org">goddard@unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

In April 2014, the new asylum law that provides a comprehensive framework for protection of asylum-seekers and refugees regardless of country of origin entered into force. However, the large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and challenged their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. RRP partners will continue providing technical support and expertise to the relevant national authorities including the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM), and concerned line ministries such as the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP). In order to strengthen the protection and assistance to non-camp refugees, RRP partners continue to expand and support community empowerment through community centres in different locations operated by NGOs. These centres offer a wide range of services and community-based assistance while linking the various available service providers.

With the rapid increase in the number of Syrian refugees and the limited capacity in the camps, Turkish authorities have adopted a system of staggered arrivals at the border. As such, in 2013 and into 2014, not all Syrians, in particular the undocumented ones, had unhindered access to Turkey. While Syrians with passports continued to enter without any problem through the official border crossings, those without passports, with the exception of medical emergency cases and a number of vulnerable categories including women and children, were not admitted to the territory until places in the camps are available. Owing to the security situation along the border, the official crossing points changed on a regular basis.



A Syrian girl plays in the late afternoon with a young child in the Akcakale refugee camp in southern Turkey, which houses almost 10,000 refugees. UNHCR/A. Branthwaite

Registration of Syrian refugees continues to be undertaken by the Turkish authorities. As no single authority registers the refugees, different registration procedures and enumeration initiatives have been developed for non-camp Syrian refugees under the Temporary Protection regime. An important challenge in the registration remains the lack of awareness among refugees on the registration procedure and the benefits of registration in terms of protection and assistance.

A strategy is currently being put into place by the Turkish authorities to undertake a re-registration exercise of Syrian refugees from June 2014 to December 2015. The exercise will not only ensure uniform and systematic documentation of all Syrian refugees but will also facilitate the identification of vulnerabilities and needs among refugee population and allow both the Turkish authorities and RRP partners to develop targeted and effective protection and assistance programmes.

### **Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

SGBV incidents continue to be underreported due to cultural barriers, stigmatization and fear of exclusion from the community. The incidents of domestic violence or sexual assault that have been reported to the authorities in the refugee camps have been generally followed up in terms of legal proceedings. However, challenges remain in terms of prevention and early identification of SGBV survivors. Lack of awareness of existing response mechanisms, lack of psychosocial support, limited public information and language barriers remain obstacles for refugees to access services and benefit from appropriate responses. Strengthening capacity of national structures, including MoFSP and service providers, and facilitation of refugees to access to information concerning rights and complaint mechanisms remain a vital need to ensure effective and timely identification of SGBV survivors and the establishment of effective referral pathways and provision of counseling, legal and physical protection.

### **Protecting Children**

Half of the Syrian refugee population is children. Continued access to national child protection services for unaccompanied and other children-at-risk is critical, and RRP partners continue to engage in dialogue with the relevant authorities with advocacy for the implementation of a robust system. Early marriage and child labour, as well as the prevention of youth returning to Syria to engage in the armed conflict remain main areas where authorities and RRP partners need to scale up their interventions. In the fourth year of the crisis, the resilience of refugees continues to drop and many have been forced to send their children to work. Although marriage under 18 years of age and religious marriages are legally prohibited, the law is not always enforced and hence the legal response to early marriage has not always been effective. It has been reported that peer pressure has been observed in the camps for adolescent boys to join armed groups. Recreational activities play an important role in discouraging negative behavior among youth and need to be expanded.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective. Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and receive international protection.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of refoulement reduced	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	4,721,900	1,800,000	835,400	2,086,500	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.2 Quality of registration and profiling improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	19,725,994	8,025,000	6,789,694	4,911,300	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.3 Reception conditions improved	-	500,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3,607,719	1,294,700	2,313,019	-	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,583,600	-	973,700	609,900	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
Output 1.5 Persons with specific needs receive support and services	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	5,687,200	2,520,000	2,632,200	535,000	UNHCR (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>35,326,413</b>	<b>13,639,700</b>	<b>13,544,013</b>	<b>8,142,700</b>	

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, including through the provision of psychosocial support to men, women, boys and girls.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Increased community-based protection in camps	300,000	-	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	6,167,436	-	5,510,940	656,496,00	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
Output 2.2 Increased community-based protection in urban areas	-	611,600	600 service providers	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	12,797,939	600,000	8,791,139	3,406,800	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
Output 2.3 Information dissemination and awareness raising improved	159,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,448,200	-	1,394,700	53,500	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, MoFSP and TRCS)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>600 service providers</b>		<b>20,413,575</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>15,696,779</b>	<b>4,116,796</b>	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian Crisis in Turkey are reduced and/or mitigated.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Capacity and collaboration with relevant stakeholders increased	-	-	2,000 relevant stakeholders	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,473,700	-	-	1,473,700	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM (with AFAD, DGMM and relevant stakeholders)
Output 3.2 Identification and reporting opportunities improved	-	-	600 interpreters	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,297,620	-	1,040,820	256,800	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM and NGOs)
Output 3.3 Referral mechanisms strengthened	-	-	520 staff	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	980,900	-	759,700	221,200	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, NGOs and local authorities)
Output 3.4 Multi-sectoral response improved	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	813,200	-	-	813,200	UNHCR (with AFAD, and other stakeholders)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>2,000 stakeholders, 600 interpreters 400 staff</b>		<b>4,565,420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,800,520</b>	<b>2,764,900</b>	



Objective 4. Child protection interventions for boys and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Turkey are strengthened and harmonized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Capacity of child protection services strengthened [including establishment of a BID mechanism]	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	4,401,700	4,294,700	107,000	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.2 Identification and reporting opportunities improved	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,559,700	1,559,700	-	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.3 Referral mechanisms strengthened	159,000	381,600	400 staff trained	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	3,230,900	-	-	3,230,900	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, DGMM, Mol)
Output 4.4 Multi-sectoral response improved	159,000	381,600	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	5,060,820	-	3,453,820	1,607,000	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)
Output 4.5 Children with special needs receive support and services	8,000	12,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,901,700	-	1,901,700	-	UNHCR, UNICEF (with AFAD, NGOs, national authorities)
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>381,600</b>	<b>400 staff</b>		<b>16,154,820</b>	<b>5,854,400</b>	<b>5,462,520</b>	<b>4,837,900</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees and other affected persons of concern from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Improved registration data and outreach allows for identification of protection vulnerabilities	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	2,043,700	759,700	1,284,000	-	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.2 Protection cases benefit from expedited interventions, including RST if necessary	45,000	180,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	866,700	759,700	-	107,000	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.3 Potential for voluntary return realized	90,000	360,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	952,300	759,700	192,600	-	UNHCR (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.4 TCNs displaced from Syria receive humanitarian support	-	-	150 TCNs fleeing Syria	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	180,000	90,000,00	90,000	-	IOM (with AFAD and DGMM)
Output 5.5 Public attitude towards Syrians improved, donor relations and coordination for the protection of Syrian refugees strengthened	300,000	700,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	1,615,700	-	-	1,615,700	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>150 TCNs fleeing Syria</b>		<b>5,658,400</b>	<b>2,369,100</b>	<b>1,566,600</b>	<b>1,722,700</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians whose voluntary return interviews were observed	41,300
# of Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey	1,000,000
# of relevant authorities and partners trained on International Refugee protection principles and standards.	3,080
# of Syrian refugees (men, women, boys and girls) provided with psycho-social support.	91,925
# of community centers established or supported	11
# of partner, government and UN Staff trained on SGBV prevention and response and referral mechanisms	1,500
# of children and youth participating in targeted programmes	103,500
# persons undergo refugee status determination or other in-depth screening	30,000
Indicator 9 - # persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	10,000
# of refugees, partners and other organizations' staff trained on counter trafficking and referral mechanisms	1,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>82,118,628</b>	<b>22,463,200</b>	<b>38,070,432</b>	<b>21,584,996</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

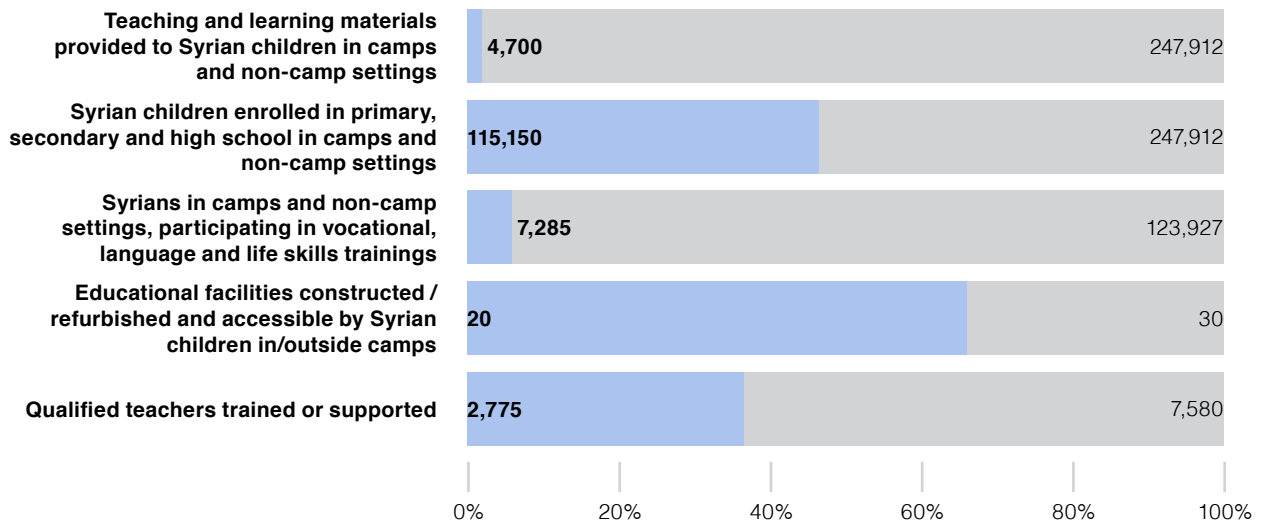
Protection in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	3,480,000
UNFPA	400,000
UNHCR	60,593,189
UNICEF	17,645,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,118,628</b>

# EDUCATION

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings.</li> <li>2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a safe and secure learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$27,322,698	US\$31,099,918	US\$3,796,800
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$62,219,416		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jennifer Roberts, <a href="mailto:roberts@unhcr.org">roberts@unhcr.org</a>		
	Anne Kindrachuk, <a href="mailto:akindrachuk@unicef.org">akindrachuk@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Total Expected Number of Children	Total Expected Number of School-age children (Ages 6-18)	Total expected number of pre-school children (Ages 3-5)	Targeted children for education interventions
Syrian refugees in camps	159,000	103,350	23,850	127,200
Syrian refugees out of camps	371,000	241,150	55,650	178,080
Host communities	-	-	-	-
Total	530,000	344,500	79,500	305,280

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

To date, there are more than 344,500 Syrian school-aged children in Turkey (241,150 in host communities and 103,350 in camps) who will need sustained access to quality education. Although coordinated efforts by the Ministry of National Education, AFAD, UNHCR and UNICEF have contributed to an increase in enrolment of school-aged children in camps to 80 per cent, children in host communities face ongoing challenges in accessing quality education. Many Syrian children in Turkey have missed up to three years of education and are in danger of becoming a lost generation.



A UNHCR employee (in blue jacket) chats with primary school students attending class in Turkey's Adiyaman refugee camp. UNHCR/B. Sokol

Formal enrolment into state schools requires that the Syrian student possess a foreigner ID number, which is issued only for those registered refugees who entered Turkey through a formal border crossing and with a valid travel document. Although it is expected that this obstacle will be addressed in the context of the new Law on Foreigners and International Protection, it currently presents a challenge for many. Lack of Turkish language fluency prevents many from seeking access to state schools. A significant number of refugee children attend programmes delivered by education centres which teach in Arabic. However, there are often insufficient centres to meet the level of demand for education, and the quality of education is compromised by insufficient teaching materials being available, lack of certification, reduced instructional time due to the need to have multiple shifts, and a reliance on volunteer teachers. School attendance is negatively affected by the cost of transportation, while the impact of the experience of war on children affects their well-being, attendance and ability to concentrate. Teachers also experience the after-effects of trauma and are in need of psycho-social support in order to effectively assist children.

Youth require access to vocational and language training programmes in order to provide them with skills that will support future economic participation and the ability to contribute effectively to their communities. Access and quality remain critical issues in need of urgent interventions in both camps and host communities.

The availability of schools and education materials is a priority in ensuring access to education. UNHCR and UNICEF will work in partnership with the Ministry of National Education to identify available educational facilities and needs in host communities. Where necessary, temporary learning spaces will be established. UNICEF will continue to support the procurement of prefabricated classrooms in camps, as well as increasing access to schooling in host communities through the refurbishment of existing schools and establishing new prefabricated schools. There is also a need for learning materials to be provided to all students. UNICEF and UNHCR will support regular classes, language classes and catch-up classes with material assistance. Early Childhood Development (ECD) will also be supported with ECD kits. Campaigns and targeted community-based activities need to be undertaken to promote school enrolment, attendance and retention in camps and host communities. Recreational activities to address and alleviate the effects of traumatic exposure need to be provided and links between schools and Child Friendly Spaces strengthened. Existing programmes to subsidize learner transport, which are provided by IOM, will need to be expanded to more locations.

The availability of trained and qualified teaching staff is critical in ensuring quality education. Relevant training will be provided to teachers in camp and host community schools that will enhance professional abilities and address psychosocial needs. A comprehensive teacher compensation strategy has been drafted with input from various partners, and needs to be tested and implemented.

### **National systems and sustainability**

All agencies are working to ensure sustained, meaningful access to quality, accredited education for Syrian refugees. One of the main ways in which this will be achieved is through facilitating access to the national education system, while providing the necessary support to help children acquire the language skills needed for meaningful participation in learning. UNICEF and UNHCR will work in cooperation with national authorities to ensure sustainability of teacher training and compensation. In coordination with the authorities, a monitoring system is being set up to monitor school attendance, student achievement and teacher performance. This system will also be used to monitor teacher compensation. There will also be an added focus on strengthening focus on data collection and coordination mechanisms.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective. Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Ensure access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian refugee children in camps and non-camp settings.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Pre-school, primary, secondary and high-school education, enrolment and retention of Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings supported, including children with specific needs.	127,200	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	11,647,496	4,322,698	6,222,698	1,102,100	UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.2 Educational facilities constructed or refurbished, educational materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings.	127,200	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	31,538,720	15,600,000,00	15,938,720	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.3 Life skills, language training and vocational training for Syrians in camps and non-camp settings supported.	41,309	82,618	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	4,971,700	-	4,971,700	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 1.4 Measures ensuring accreditation and recognition of school certificates of Syrian children put in place or supported.	103,350	178,080	-	"Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey"	1,766,700	-	-	1,766,700	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>178,080</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>49,924,616</b>	<b>19,922,698</b>	<b>27,133,118</b>	<b>2,868,800</b>	

Objective 2. Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a protective learning environment, in camps and non-camp settings.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Measures to improve capacity of teachers and quality of teaching taken or supported.	3,790	3,790	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	10,192,700	7,400,000,00	2,364,700	428,000	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
Output 2.2 Education monitoring system for Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings established or supported.	103,350	178,080	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	500,000	-	-	500,000	UNICEF (with AFAD and MoNE)
Output 2.3 Syrian children and youth in camps and non-camp settings are supported with recreational, social and extra-curricular activities	127,200	178,080	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	1,602,100	-	1,602,100	-	UNICEF, UNHCR (with AFAD, MoNE and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>178,080</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>12,294,800</b>	<b>7,400,000</b>	<b>3,966,800</b>	<b>928,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian children enrolled in primary, secondary and high school in camps and non-camp settings.	247,912
# of Syrians in camps and non-camp settings, participating in vocational, language and life skills trainings.	123,927
Indicator 3 - # of educational facilities constructed / refurbished and accessible by Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	30
Indicator 4 - # of teaching and learning materials provided to Syrian children in camps and non-camp settings	247,912
Indicator 5 - # of qualified teachers trained or supported	7,580

Education - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>62,219,416</b>	<b>27,322,698</b>	<b>31,099,918</b>	<b>3,796,800</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

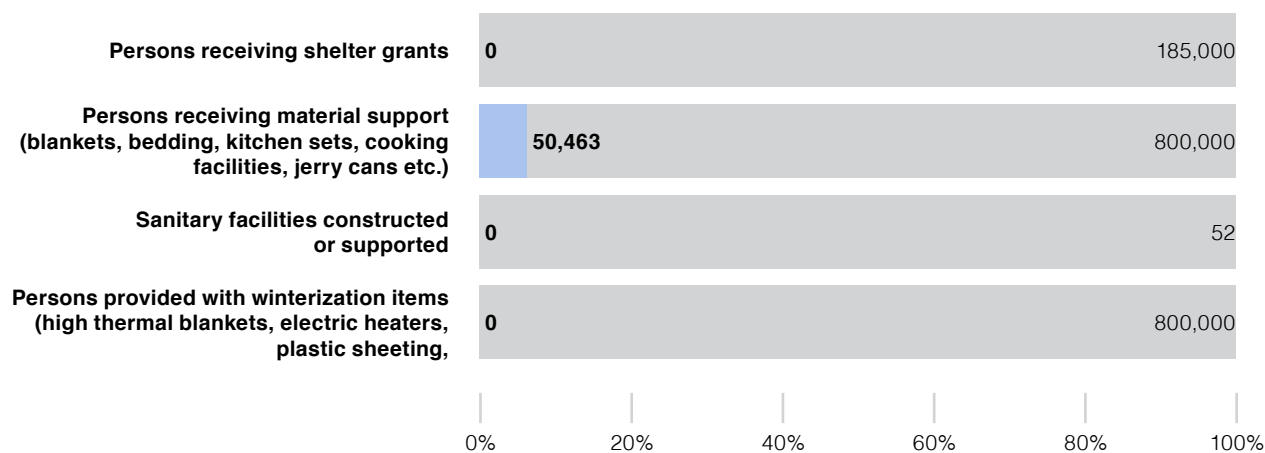
Education in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	700,000
UNHCR	24,274,020
UNICEF	37,245,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,219,416</b>

# BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas.</li> <li>2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.</li> <li>3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$104,220,500	US\$65,799,200	US\$239,680
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$170,259,380		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Nedimoglu Baran, <a href="mailto:NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org">NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	100,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	800,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

At the end of May 2014, there were more than 220,000 refugees in 22 camps and more than 540,000 living outside of camps in Turkey. The Government's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) Field Survey conducted in 2013 indicates that between 20-40 per cent of Syrians in camps and up to 80 per cent out of camps consider that their basic needs are not being met.<sup>1</sup>

The majority of assistance is currently being provided for refugees in camps. UNHCR provides cooking facilities and kitchen sets to refugees in all camps to complement WFP's food voucher programme. The cooking facilities include a mini fridge, a kitchen cabinet and a stove. Blankets and heaters were also distributed during the winter months, mostly to refugees in camps. For the coming winter, UNHCR is planning to provide high thermal blankets to 315,000 Syrians out of camps. Additionally, UNHCR plans to distribute winter clothing sets for up to 150,000 Syrians, should funding be available. IOM is planning to assist 50,000 non-camp beneficiaries with additional winterization support such as blankets, coal, carpets or other core relief items identified through assessments. Additional provisions of core-relief items are based on requests from the Government of Turkey and distributed to beneficiaries by the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

The percentage of refugees claiming their basic needs are not being met is much higher for refugees living out of camps, where assistance has so far been more limited. AFAD's Field Survey shows that non-camp refugees claim to have inadequate sleeping materials (73 per cent), heating (81 per cent), kitchen equipment (71 per cent), basic food items (75 per cent) and clothing (77 per cent). The absence of comprehensive registration, the dispersed location of non-camp refugees and the limited number of partners are the main challenges hindering the distribution of core relief items outside of the camps. IOM provides blankets, mattresses and carpets for new arrivals and vulnerable families in one of the provinces. Additionally voucher programs are supported through implementing partners to meet the basic needs for urban refugees.

1 [https://www.afad.gov.tr/Dokuman/TR/61-2013123015505-syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013\\_print\\_12.11.2013\\_eng.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/Dokuman/TR/61-2013123015505-syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013_print_12.11.2013_eng.pdf)

Shelter conditions have also been highlighted as one of the key needs for refugees both in and out of camps. AFAD's Field Survey reports that over 25 per cent of Syrian refugees live in ruins or make-shift arrangements. Overcrowding is a predominant issue, with almost 30 per cent of refugees in camps and 60 per cent of refugees out of camps living with more than seven persons per housing unit. Furthermore, 73 per cent of refugees in camps and 53 per cent of refugees out of camps consider their housing unit to be unsuitable for the climate conditions.

The overall priority needs include winterization items, such as coats and blankets, and adequate shelter. Programmes for the provision of core relief items and voucher assistance to refugees living out of camps through NGOs is also a priority and will be undertaken in consultation with relevant local authorities.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Government of Turkey is responsible for the refugee response and is the main provider of assistance, although there is no Ministry yet in charge of the provision of basic needs.

Vulnerable Turkish nationals receive assistance through the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (SASF), the social safety net system of the Government of Turkey. Assistance to Syrians through SASF varies depending on the province.

With the General Directorate on Migration Management (GDMM) becoming operational in April 2014, it is expected that secondary regulations defining the rights and entitlements of foreigners (including refugees and asylum-seekers) in Turkey will be drafted. Such regulations will be the fundamental basis for the Government and aid agencies to formulate their strategies in terms of enhancing livelihood of refugees and reducing dependency on the distribution of relief items.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees in camps and urban areas.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Emergency shelter is provided to Syrians in the camps and GoT is supported in providing shelter solutions for camp and non-camp Syrians.	100,000	-	-	Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey	18,949,700	18,949,700	0	0	UNHCR (with AFAD)
Output 1.2 Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance or grants	-	185,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	18,167,700	2,000,000	16,167,700	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>37,117,400</b>	<b>20,949,700</b>	<b>16,167,700</b>	<b>0</b>	



Objective 2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Household goods provided to camp, urban and newly arriving Syrians	100,000	700,000	-	"Identified camps among 21 camps in Turkey South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay"	36,305,100	9,737,000	26,568,100	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 2.2 Vulnerable households in camps and host communities supported with winterization needs	100,000	700,000	-	"Syrian camps in the region, with focus on camps with new arrivals. South East Region with focus on Gaziantep, Urfa and Hatay"	26,786,100	25,786,100	1,000,000	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
Output 2.3 Individual/family support provided to vulnerables referred by the local authorities, partners and NGOs	-	185,000	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees	39,079,700	39,079,700	0	0	UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD, Partners and NGOs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>102,170,900</b>	<b>74,602,800</b>	<b>27,568,100</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 3. Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Community sanitary facilities/latrines constructed	300,000	380,000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	12,351,700	2,604,000	9,747,700	0 UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
Output 3.2 Hygienic supplies or sanitary materials provided	100,000	700,000	-	Syrian refugee camps in the South-east of Turkey Provinces that host Urban Syrians in Turkey	18,619,380	6,064,000	12,315,700	239,680 UNHCR, IOM (with AFAD)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>30,971,080</b>	<b>8,668,000</b>	<b>22,063,400</b>	<b>239,680</b>

Sector indicators	Target
# of persons receiving cash grants or vouchers for shelter and other basic needs	185,000
# of persons receiving material support (blankets, bedding, kitchen sets, cooking facilities, jerry cans etc.)	800,000
# of sanitary facilities constructed or supported	52
# of persons provided with winterization items (high thermal blankets, electric heaters, plastic sheeting, winterization kits etc.)	800,000

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Total requirements (US\$)	Requirements January-December 2014		
		Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>170,259,380</b>	<b>104,220,500</b>	<b>65,799,200</b>	<b>239,680</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY**

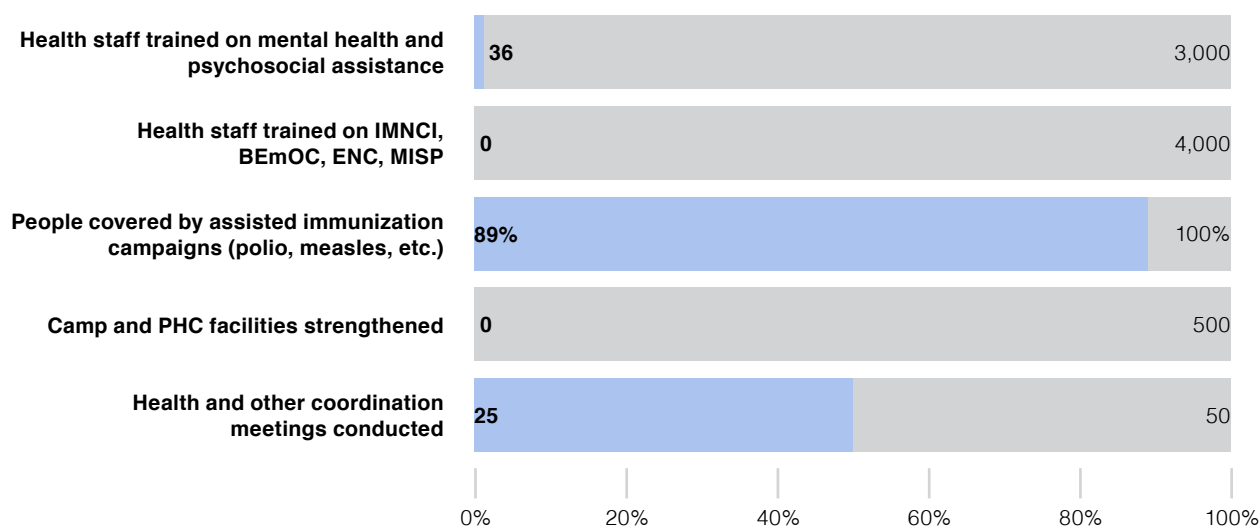
Basic needs in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	7,000,000
UNHCR	163,259,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,259,380</b>

## HEALTH

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, WHO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors</li> <li>2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> <li>3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance and response, including immunization, to mitigate morbidity and mortality among affected and displaced population</li> <li>4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services</li> <li>5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services, including core SGBV services for Syrian refugee women, girls and boys and men in Turkey</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$25,564,400	US\$24,073,100	US\$12,898,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$62,535,500		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Azret Kalymov, <a href="mailto:aks@euro.who.int">aks@euro.who.int</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	700,000
Host communities (including Turkish children under 5 years old - polio response)	4,500,000	4,500,000
Total	5,500,000	5,500,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

All Syrian refugees in Turkey have free access to public healthcare, although access is not always as straightforward as it is meant to be. Distance to facilities, transportation costs and language barriers are the most important impediments to accessing health services for refugees.

Individuals in camps are provided with health services through clinics set up by the Ministry of Health. These services range from primary health care to specialized treatment with referrals for tertiary care in hospitals outside the camps. Refugees in urban and rural settings can access public services in the Provinces where they are located. Urban refugees tend to directly access hospital services. Some urban refugees approach family doctors, although most do not have access to interpreters to assist with the consultation process. The massive extra burden placed on host communities is overstressing local health facilities and the health system at large (estimated by 30-40 per cent) in southern Turkey. A further concern is that due to the increasing pressure on Government facilities and the language barrier some Syrian refugees living in urban areas are turning to registered and unregistered ad hoc clinics that are not integrated into the referral system. Health concerns related to people living outside of the camps include an increased risk of communicable diseases, potential health service access challenges, and an increased number of patients requiring psycho-social support. Temporary insertion of Syrian health professionals into the primary health services' provision could reduce the patient load of hospitals and reduce communication problems between patients and health staff. Although provision of services is connected to the registration of individuals as refugees in Turkey, services have not been denied to unregistered refugees but are not always free of charge. Drugs and medications generally have to be procured by the refugees with their own funds, although in some provinces refugees are entitled to a partial payment.

As a result of a polio outbreak in Northern Syria in October 2013, the Government of Turkey launched a vaccination campaign targeting, initially, all children located in the seven border provinces and four additional provinces hosting camps, and then also Syrian refugee children under five years in all the other provinces. Since the polio outbreak in Iraq, an additional six provinces conducted polio vaccination campaigns. In Istanbul all 500,000 children under five in six districts with high numbers of refugees were vaccinated. Thus, more than two million children under five were reached.

Pre-natal, mother and baby care services are available in the camps and through public health care clinics for refugees outside camps. Language barriers restrict the number of women accessing this service in urban areas. Reproductive health care is the most required and used service by the refugees within the primary health sphere. A nutrition program will commence during the second half of the year, with a target of assisting 150,000 children and pregnant women.

The limited funding of health sector activities brings the situation of up to one million people facing avoidable diseases, malnutrition and exacerbation of existing chronic diseases and between 150,000 and 200,000 Syrian children under 5 years of age may not receive the complete EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization). For every \$1 million not mobilized 50 emergency health kits for 10,000 people cannot be procured, 10,000 Syrian children cannot be vaccinated and 10,000 Syrian refugees stay without access to hospital care. Thousands of those in need will not receive urgent trauma and rehabilitation care.

Health sector priorities in 2014 include coordinated emergency health sector response, information management, and strengthened essential primary health care, including communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response in partnership with all health partners.

### **National Systems and Sustainability**

The Turkish authorities' emergency response has been of a consistently high standard. New arrivals who are settled in camps set up by AFAD, partnering with the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), UN agencies as well as line Ministries, including the Ministry of Health, have access to necessary health services. Those who live outside of the camps also have access to public health services.

The Government of Turkey has so far covered almost all costs related to provision of health services to refugees. Health partners operating in the country, mostly due to lack of funding, have concentrated their efforts in provision of training for public health workers, equipment and medication to health facilities. More concrete requests to the humanitarian actors are expected as the crisis continues and numbers of refugees increase.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Coordination for equitable emergency health response, streamlining of decision making, monitoring and information management in partnership with local authorities and other actors.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Health service delivery supported	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,572,100	155,000	150,000	1,267,100	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 1.2 Strategic decision making is informed and coordinated	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,148,200	130,000	60,000	958,200	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
Output 1.3 Planning and Strategy Development are in place	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,108,200	80,000	120,000	908,200	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
Output 1.4 Contingency Planning and Preparedness	300,000	700,000	Health sector organizations and health care structure in Turkey	Refugee hosting provinces	1,101,100	100,000	100,000	901,100	WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>4,929,600</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>430,000</b>	<b>4,034,600</b>	

Objective 2. Continuation and strengthening of essential and equitable PHC services for Syrian refugee women, boys, girls and men in Turkey, including essential life saving medicines and other medical supplies, for filling gaps and unmet needs in the health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Camp and non-camp based health and PHC facilities supported and strengthened	300,000	700,000	Up to 500 health facilities	Refugee hosting provinces	24,873,200	3,585,000	16,235,700	5,052,500	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.2 Capacity building support to PHC staff is provided	300,000	700,000	Up to 3,200 health workers	Refugee hosting provinces	2,645,900	1,030,000	400,000	1,215,900	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>			<b>27,519,100</b>	<b>4,615,000</b>	<b>16,635,700</b>	<b>6,268,400</b>	



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

Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Early Warning and Response System is supported.	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	450,000	180,000	120,000	150,000	WHO
Output 3.2 Capacity support to field epidemiology staff is provided	300,000	700,000	11 epidemiology centres		550,000	210,000	140,000	200,000	WHO
Output 3.3 Improved laboratory capacity	300,000	700,000	11 provincial laboratories		250,000	75,000	120,000	55,000	WHO
Output 3.4 Strengthened cold chain and vaccination	300,000	700,000	4,500,000,00	Refugee hosting provinces	3,950,000	3,775,000	120,000	55,000	WHO, UNICEF
Total	300,000	700,000	4,500,000		5,200,000	4,240,000	500,000	460,000	

Objective 4. Strengthening health promotion, protection and intervention, including MCH and reproductive health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Available MCH, sexual and reproductive health care, including obstetric care and family planning	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	360,000	100,000	150,000	110,000	WHO, UNFPA
Output 4.2 Population and health staff have access to health promotion and education materials	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	980,000	250,000	350,000	380,000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM
Output 4.3 Children under five and mothers (including lactating mothers) are monitored with access to maternal, child health and newborn care services	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	810,000	150,000	150,000	510,000	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>2,150,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	

Objective 5. Support effective management of non-communicable diseases and mental health services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Mental Health and psychosocial interventions supported	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	380,000	165,000	50,000	165,000	WHO, IOM, UNFPA
Output 5.2 Health centres equipped with needed rehabilitative services	300,000	700,000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	8,499,700	8,349,700	100,000	50,000	WHO, UNHCR
Output 5.3 People with disability benefit from rehabilitative services	300,000	700,000	-	Refugee hosting provinces	135,000	25,000	50,000	60,000	WHO
Output 5.4 Health facilities providing NCD services are strengthened	300,000	700,000	Up to 100 centers	Refugee hosting provinces	7,514,700	7,204,700	50,000	260,000	WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 5.5 Vulnerable population receive nutrition support	100%	100%	Lactating and pregnant women and children	Refugee hosting provinces	6,207,400	0	5,607,400	600,000	UNICEF
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>22,736,800</b>	<b>15,744,400</b>	<b>5,857,400</b>	<b>1,135,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of health and other coordination meetings conducted	50
# of camp and PHC facilities strengthened	500
% of people covered by assisted immunisation campaigns (polio, measles, etc.)	100%
# of health partners trained on on IMNCI, BEmOC, ENC, MISP	4,000
# of health partners trained on mental health and psychosocial assistance	3,000

Health - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>62,535,500</b>	<b>25,564,400</b>	<b>24,073,100</b>	<b>12,898,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

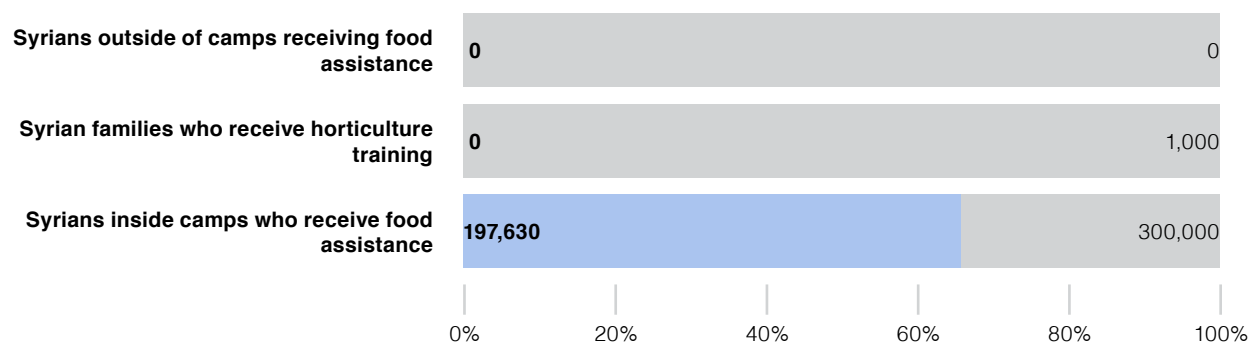
Health in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
IOM	450,000
UNFPA	8,900,000
UNHCR	35,663,100
UNICEF	10,067,400
WHO	7,455,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,535,500</b>

# FOOD

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, UNHCR		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know-how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$105,137,647	US\$0	US\$250,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$105,387,647		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jean-Yves Lequime, <a href="mailto:jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org">jean-yves.lequime@wfp.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	300,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	-
Host communities	-	-
Total	1,000,000	300,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

WFP, with cooperating partner the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), provides food assistance to refugees living in 21 camps, reaching an estimated 220,000 persons. By year's end, WFP is planning to reach the projected 300,000 refugees living in camps. According to WFP monitoring results, over 85 per cent of Syrians interviewed rely completely on WFP assistance for food, with the other 15 per cent obtaining some additional food through other sources. As Syrians in camps are considered among the most vulnerable by the Government of Turkey, there is no targeting of assistance, nor are there plans to start this in the camps. Comprehensive data for refugees living outside the camps is yet to be made available. WFP and the broader humanitarian community will continue advocating and supporting the government for a comprehensive needs assessment.

Workers distribute lunch from food trolleys to refugees in the Akcakale refugee camp in southern Turkey, which houses almost 10,000 Syrians. UNHCR/A. Branthwaite



WFP and TRC implement the E-Food Card Programme in collaboration with AFAD, under which 80 Turkish Lira (TL) per person per month is provided for food to refugees in camps. WFP contributes 60 TL of this amount through the WFP/TRC e-food card and AFAD contributes 20 TL (plus 5 TL for non-food items). Everyone in camps receives food assistance, and food consumption scores for refugees in camps are generally very good - an average of 94-95 per cent of people have acceptable food consumption scores. UNICEF and WFP are preparing to conduct a nutrition survey for refugees outside of camps and, on a smaller scale, in camps to ascertain if there are any supplementary nutritional needs. Some food security activities are being conducted outside of camps by local authorities, NGOs and INGOs on a relatively smaller scale.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

WFP works in coordination with the Government of Turkey, which is in charge of the overall refugee response. Funding remains a priority to sustain current levels of assistance, as WFP's current funding levels will cover activities only until the end of June 2014.



## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. Prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods through the provision of humanitarian food assistance to registered Syrians in Camps and if requested by the Government, to vulnerable Syrians outside of the camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Food assistance provided to Syrians in camps and cash injected in local economies and host communities through a food assistance programme that links the redemption of vouchers to local shops or through shops installed in camps by local retailers.	300,000	-	-	In all camps hosting Syrian refugees	105,137,647	105,137,647	-	-	WFP, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
Output 1.2 Food assistance provided to the most vulnerable population outside of camps based on the findings of a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment.	-	-	-	Pilot area with high concentration of vulnerable Syrians, TBC	0	0	-	-	WFP, TBC, Turkish Red Crescent Society and AFAD
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Objective 2. Contribute to the livelihoods of the families living in the refugee camps by improving the awareness on diet at family level and by providing know how for horticulture production with limited land and water which will be crucial at the time of returning to Syria.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from		Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners	
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban		Other affected pop	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)		Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)
Output 2.1 Training modules on "GAP for small scale and microgarden systems" and "nutrition, healthy diet and food safety" developed and implemented.	-	-	1,000	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniturfa	250,000	-	250,000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000</b>		<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrians inside camps that receive food assistance	300,000
# of Syrians outside of camps that receive food assistance	0
# of Syrian families that receive horticulture training	1,000

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>105,387,647</b>	<b>105,137,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>

**6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY**

Food in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
FAO	250,000
WFP	105,137,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,387,647</b>

## HOST COMMUNITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNHCR		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	FAO, IOM, UNFPA		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.</li> <li>2. Syrian refugees living in camps and in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.</li> <li>3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$8,770,000	US\$6,000,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$14,770,000		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Nedimoglu, Baran, <a href="mailto:NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org">NEDIMOGL@msx.unhcr.org</a>		

### 2. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	300,000	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	700,000	5,000 (1,000 families)
Host communities	-	15,000 (3,000 families)
Total	1,000,000	20,000

### 3. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Current situation/Needs

In some provinces along the Syrian border, for example Kilis, the refugee population has doubled the local population, severely straining the municipality's capacity to cope and provide quality services. While there have been no official assessments to inform the needs in the Host Communities and Livelihoods sector, humanitarian actors have observed that national municipal capacities have not been capable of responding to the refugee overload, particularly with regards to waste management and basic needs.

According to the Brookings Institute survey, *Syrian Refugees and Turkey's Challenges*<sup>2</sup>, the influx of Syrian refugees has also put pressure on the labour market and increased competition between Syrians and Turkish nationals, especially for low skilled jobs. Obtaining a work permit for Syrian refugees has been very slow and complicated, with refugees needing to have a valid passport and a residence permit and employers needing to show that there are no Turkish nationals available for the position. An expedited procedure for Syrians to obtain work permits, which would relieve the employer of this requirement, was introduced by the Ministry of Labour in April 2014; however it is too early to say whether this practice will indeed improve the situation of Syrians and draw them into the formal labour market.

The inability to work legally has created an underground labour force for adult and child workers in industries such as construction, textile manufacturing and heavy industry, as well as in the agricultural sector. There are reports of Syrian refugees travelling all the way from provinces along the Syrian border to the Black Sea region to work as seasonal agricultural workers. This is pushing wages downwards, with daily rates in Kilis estimated to have declined from 60 to 20 Turkish liras per day. Often Syrians find themselves having to work for much lower wages than their Turkish counterparts. Those Syrians willing to take lower wages and work longer hours face a higher risk of exploitation with little recourse, while provoking resentment among locals. Yet, at the same time there are also reports that Syrian labour was a welcome relief for the labour market, at least in Gaziantep. In 2013 Gaziantep and Kilis were two of only three provinces in Turkey which reported a drop in the unemployment rate. While Syrian labour is informal and does not appear in these statistics, they seem to suggest that there will continue to be a demand in Gaziantep for Syrian labour whether it is informal or not.

Syrian labourers tend to work in the worst conditions, with the seasonal emigrational labour groups believed to be the most vulnerable. Syrians in Turkey have complete freedom of movement, which allows them to move and find work in the informal sector wherever it is available. UNDP has ongoing programmes on socio-economic development to address the need for labour opportunities in Turkish communities. These programmes, implemented in Southeast Anatolia (the region that borders Syria and receives the highest Syrian influx), mainly focus on supporting the economic

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2 Brookings Institute survey: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Syrian%20Refugees%20and%20Turkeys%20Challenges%20%20Kirisci%20May%202012%202014.pdf>

development of the region by strengthening the competitiveness of selected sectors (mainly organic agriculture and renewable energy) and strengthening women's economic productivity and social development. Beneficiaries of the first group of projects are business groups and enterprises operating in the region, whereas beneficiaries of the second group of projects are women with lower income levels and socio-economic status.

A joint UNDP-UNHCR programme is planned to benefit five or six municipalities and will include assistance for waste management trucks, collection, disposal and clearing of waste through the provision of equipment as well as some strategy management. The programme will also have a socio-economic component and will facilitate the employment of Turkish nationals in an olive oil processing facility. This component is expected to employ over 50 people and reach a total of 250 beneficiaries.

### **National Systems and Sustainability**

AFAD and the Government of Turkey are overall in charge of the refugee response. Humanitarian actors are working with AFAD to develop the local capacity of government municipalities and soft assistance is being provided to municipalities for better waste management. The aim is to increase the capacities of municipalities so that they can deliver better services to both non-camp Syrian refugees and Turkish host communities.

The initiative targeting waste management in municipalities also aims at developing solutions for better waste management for a pilot municipality, hence increasing the resilience of the local authorities and communities against crises.

## 4. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

\* Individuals may be targeted by multiple interventions within an objective, including at different priority levels. An estimate of the total number of persons reached is given for the objective.

Objective 1. The most vulnerable host communities benefit from improved access to quality essential services and access to livelihood opportunities, thereby ensuring that an increased number of refugees benefit from community-based protection.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	2,000 Turkish families	Saniurfa, Kilis and Gaziantep; for families in communities hosting Syrian citizens	3,600,000	-	3,600,000	-	UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, Local Governorates, Municipalities and Employment Agencies
Output 1.2 Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	2,000 Households	Saniurfa, Kilis Gaziantep, Hatay; for households in host communities that are affected in social and economic terms from the Syrian crisis and the Syrian population influx	6,000,000	-	2,000,000	4,000,000	UNDP, UNHCR, Municipalities, Employment Agency, Governorates and relevant local offices of government agencies relating to social infrastructure
Output 1.3 Community needs assessed to determine the impact of the Syria crisis on host communities	-	-	Up to 2,000 Host communities households	South East region of Turkey; for households that are affected from the Syrian crisis	500,000	-	-	500,000	UNFPA
<b>Total</b>			<b>Up to 2,000 Turkish families and communities hosting Syrian citizens</b>		<b>10,100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	

Objective 2. Syrian refugees living in host communities benefit from access to livelihood opportunities.								
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Opportunities created to support new livelihoods for Syrians living in host communities	-	1,000 households	-	South East region and all provinces hosting Syrian refugees; for households of Syrian refugees living in host communities	1,670,000	-	1,670,000	IOM, UNHCR, local authorities and partners
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000 Households</b>			<b>1,670,000</b>	-	<b>1,670,000</b>	<b>0</b>



Objective 3. Restoration of the agricultural livelihoods of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees through the provision of short-term subsidies for key agricultural inputs and capacity development in good agricultural practices.									
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from January - December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Short-term initiatives supported to improve the livelihood and income of the Turkish communities and families hosting urban (out-of-camp) Syrian populations	-	-	750 households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
Output 3.2 Opportunities created to create new livelihoods for the host communities and for rehabilitation of social infrastructure	-	-	250 Households	Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Saniurfa; TBC with AFAD	1,500,000	-	0	1,500,000	FAO, AFAD, Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000 Households</b>		<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Target
# of host community families that have increased incomes and better access to public services with UN intervention	2,000
# of Syrian refugee households living in host communities with increased access to livelihoods	1,000
# households in host communities with improved farm incomes	1,000

Host Community & Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14,770,000</b>	-	<b>8,770,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>

## 5. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods in Turkey (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
FAO	3,000,000
IOM	1,200,000
UNDP	9,000,000
UNFPA	500,000
UNHCR	1,070,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,770,000</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	82,118,628
Education	62,219,416
Food	105,387,647
Health	62,535,500
Basic Needs and essential services	170,259,380
Host communities and Livelihood assistance	14,770,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
FAO	3,250,000
IOM	12,830,000
UNDP	9,000,000
UNFPA	9,800,000
UNHCR	284,859,689
UNICEF	64,958,235
WFP	105,137,647
WHO	7,455,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,290,571</b>



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