



WFP is currently operating in 11 camps, providing food assistance for 154,000 Syrian refugees.

JANUARY/FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Due to funding shortfalls and in line with WFP's regional 70 percent implementation strategy, In January, WFP assisted its 220,000 beneficiaries with a reduced, one-time allocation of 35 TL instead of the 50 TL set forth in the 3RP.

TRC (Turkish Red Crescent), continued to distribute WFP food support provided to the mobile kitchen in Suruc. TRC reached approximately 7,000 people with WFP's assistance in January.

In January, WFP submitted an initial application to CERF Underfunded Emergency Fund for US\$4.8 million. The application was approved and WFP expects the disbursement of funds in April 2015. The funds will help WFP support over 40,000 beneficiaries for four months.

As part of the programme strategy and based on discussion with the Turkish authorities, in order to ensure more predictability in joint assistance, the WFP/Kizilay e-food card monthly voucher value of 50TL per person re-commenced in February, whilst the overall number of WFP beneficiaries was reduced to 70 percent (from 220,000 to 154,000), in line with the WFP regional programme plans. While this reduction was set forth in the 3RP to be phased over a six month period, funding constraints and the implementation of the regional strategy required a shortened timeframe.

WFP is looking to launch its off-camp programme in Sanliurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep and Kilis in the coming month. 30,000 of the most vulnerable refugees will be assisted through the E-Food Card Programme with 50 TL per person per month. Funds have been secured for an initial caseload of 30,000 for six months.

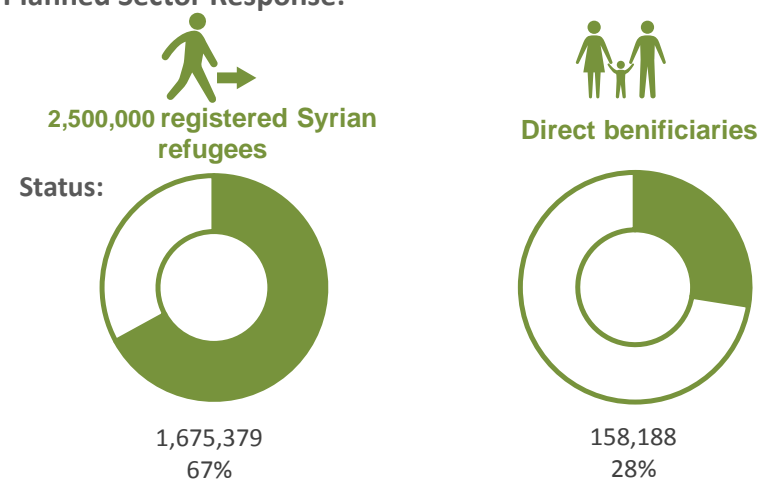
During January and February 2015, IOM supported the food kitchen run by the municipality in Gaziantep. The food kitchen provides one meal per day for **737 Syrian households** (around 4,000 persons) living in urban areas in Gaziantep.



Food kitchen supported by IOM in Gaziantep.

Key Figures:

Planned Sector Response:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- As no formal comprehensive needs assessment of the urban-based Syrian population exists, it is difficult to quantify and identify most vulnerable populations and to determine most appropriate larger-scale assistance programmes to implement in cooperation with the Government. With resources stretched to a maximum and as the number of Syrians living in urban settings increases and their food-security deteriorates over time, the need for a unified and efficient system to identify and serve only the most vulnerable non-camp populations will be vital in 2015-2016. Therefore, priority needs include a joint needs assessment with the Government and a harmonized approach to cash assistance among partners.

- Ensuring non-discriminatory access to food for the most vulnerable is critical in mitigating protection risks and vulnerabilities faced by the refugees. The food security working group made some progress towards harmonizing the vulnerability criteria targeting Syrian families living in urban areas; the criteria include women and children, the elderly, and those with disabilities. In addition, a harmonization of the food security assistance value, (when implementing cash and voucher support programmes), is underway.

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY TO FEBRUARY 2015

