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# Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-16

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TURKEY

**3RP**

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS





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# TURKEY





## INTRODUCTION

The overall protection and assistance response in Turkey is firmly run by the Government. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, Turkey established an efficient emergency response and declared a temporary protection regime for Syrian refugees, ensuring protection and assistance in 22 camps, set up by the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD).

As of October 2014, Turkey hosted an estimated 1.6 million Syrian refugees with nearly 221,000 residing in camps and 1.4 million refugees within the communities. Nearly 980,000 refugees registered with the Government, while 620,000 remain unregistered. A new influx of 200,000 refugees at the end of 2014 resulted in a sudden increase of population.

The projected number of Syrian refugees in Turkey in 2015 is 2.5 million of whom 300,000 will reside in 25 camps and 2.2 million people will live among communities. In addition, it is estimated that 8.2 million people in refugee hosting areas will be impacted.

In 2014, two significant developments occurred with the entry into force in April of the new Law on Foreigners and International Protection, followed by the adoption in October of a Temporary Protection Regulation that have provided the legal and administrative framework



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for the protection and assistance to persons in need of international protection. The regulation provides Syrian refugees with rights and duties, and the framework for access to health care, education, labour market and social assistance which will be further refined by the relevant ministries in the near future.

technical support and assistance from the UN agencies and their partners. The UN's support will be geared towards operationalizing the recent legislative changes towards capacity development of key actors and systems for implementation.

The response to the Syria situation within the 3RP is coordinated by UNHCR and UNDP with the participation of FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO and WFP, WHO and their partners.

In 2015/2016, the 3RP will aim to support the Government of Turkey in the response to this protracted refugee crisis and to assist impacted communities and national/sub-national systems to cope. The resilience-based response will enable the international community to extend its support to the most affected local populations with reference to basic needs, public water and waste management, health care, education and livelihood initiatives, jointly devised with the relevant authorities. The Government will be a key interlocutor in the planning and implementation of all activities and will also be the primary conduit of the



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## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE COMPONENT		RESILIENCE COMPONENT	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600
	WOMEN	70,500	70,500	70,500	70,500
	BOYS	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
	GIRLS	77,400	77,400	77,400	77,400
	TOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	BOYS AND MEN	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
	GIRLS AND WOMEN	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
	TOTAL	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	8,216,534	8,216,534	8,216,534	8,216,534
OTHER GROUP (1)	TOTAL	188,000	188,000	188,000	188,000

## CONTEXT

In 2014, Turkey made substantial progress with the implementation of a new legislative framework and the adoption of the Temporary Protection (TP) regulation. Turkey's first asylum law, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, came into effect in April, introducing a rights-based approach complying with the international standards and principles. The Law provided for the establishment, under the Ministry of Interior (MoI), of a specialized institution, the General Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM), to manage international protection and migration-related matters.

In 2014, Turkey provided access to its territory and protection to a mass influx of more than 200,000 new Syrian refugees, in addition to other regular arrivals. The eastern and

southern borders continued to be the main entry point for those seeking asylum. The eastern Mediterranean was also a prominent arrival and transit area for a rising number of asylum seekers and migrants. Many of them tried to reach the European Union illegally, putting themselves at serious risk. In addition to the Syrian arrivals, Turkey witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of Afghan and Iranian asylum seekers. In addition, there was a sudden increase in Iraqis due to the progressively deteriorating situation in their country. Their numbers reached 100,000 by October following ISIS advances.

To support the increased population of Syrian and Iraqi refugees, Turkey started the construction of two additional camps and the preparation

for a further camp in the area of Suruc.

SGBV incidents continued to be underreported due to cultural barriers, stigmatization and fear of exclusion. Challenges thus remain in terms of prevention and early identification of SGBV survivors, including victims of trafficking. Several forms of gender-based violence may also have fatal consequences. Major concerns result from the reproductive health care's possible complications and risks and the increasing mental health and psychological problems of Syrian refugees.

Following registration, the new Temporary Protection regulation foresees the issuance of a TP identification document. The persons with special needs identified by

the DGMM or by the governorates are expected to be prioritized for accommodation in the camps, with special attention given to unaccompanied children, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies. The Temporary Protection Identification Document will grant the right to stay in Turkey and will enable access to main public services. The TP reconfirms the free access to primary and emergency care treatments for Syrian refugees and to secondary and tertiary health care through the payment of fees equally applied to Turkish citizens. Unregistered refugees will be able to access health services only upon arrival at the border crossing areas or in emergency situations. Thus, the importance of registration is critical to ensure full-fledged access to the Turkish health care system and other essential services and rights.

Education activities will be under the control and responsibility of the Ministry of National Education and will encompass pre-schooling; primary, secondary and tertiary education, language education, vocational courses, skills trainings and hobby courses addressing all age groups. Students will have their education officially acknowledged and documented in Turkey. Language education is critical to facilitate social

harmony, access to education and access to the labour market.

The TP also introduces access to the labour market with the possibility for registered and documented Syrian refugees to apply for work permits in the sectors, professions and geographical areas (provinces, districts or villages) expected to be determined by the Council of Ministers by early 2015. Equally, the Syrian refugees in need may be allowed access to social assistance according to procedures to be determined by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies.

With reference to the operational environment, most Syrian refugees have exhausted their own resources after years of displacement and asylum. Negative coping mechanisms such as begging, child labour, child marriage and survival sex are matters of increasing concern. Services provided to Syrian refugees have varied among provinces. Sometimes instructions aimed at addressing problems of social order have been applied in overly restrictive ways resulting in the erosion of rights. The impact on the Turkish population (housing, labour, social norms) has led to social tensions, calling for opportunities for positive interactions between the two communities.

Although Turkey has been maintaining a notable standard of protection and assistance to Syrians in the past years, the limited funding from the international community has resulted in limited burden-sharing and limited support channelled through the 3RP partners. It is therefore encouraged that, in 2015 and 2016, Turkey's efforts to continue to provide sufficient protection space, particularly for refugees living within communities, and support (including the access to work) will be better bolstered through increased funding from the international community and resettlement opportunities.

In parallel, in 2015 and 2016, the 3RP partners will refocus their attention to support the Government of Turkey in carrying out a thorough registration of Syrian refugees and thus the identification of those most in need, thus supporting the education, including vocational training and language training to enable access to work; a full-fledged health care and the access to livelihood opportunities, thus enabling the targeting of humanitarian assistance only to those extremely vulnerable refugees unable to provide for themselves. Equally, 3RP partners will increase the support to communities of impacted areas and to national and local institutions and service providers.

## NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND CAPACITIES

Turkey does not yet have a country wide and systematic registration system which captures vulnerabilities and identifies protection needs. However, it is expected that in 2015, following the creation of new DGMM and the development of a central data base using biometrics, Turkey will acquire complete information about the Syrian refugees on its territory,

including the identification of their vulnerabilities and special needs.

In 2013, AFAD carried out a sample-based needs assessment of Syrian refugees which highlighted the poor living conditions of refugees living with the community. One in four refugees living outside of camps lived in crowded ruins or

make-shift arrangements. Almost half of the refugees in camps and slightly less among those residing in the communities, believed that they were in need of psychosocial support. A large proportion of children refugees, particularly those residing in the community (over 40 per cent) did not have polio or measles vaccinations. Three quarters of refugees living in

## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

the community were job seekers and almost all wanted to learn Turkish. The majority of refugees stated that they plan to return to Syria once the conflict is over.

In terms of schooling, only 14 per cent of Syrian children between the ages of 6-11 outside of camps attended school, in contrast to children between the ages of 6-11 in camps where over 80 per cent went to school. Refugees in communities were considerably more

in need of basic items in comparison to those in camps. In camps, the biggest concern was climate appropriate housing. Health services were easier to access for refugees in camps, where almost 90 per cent used the facilities, in contrast to refugees residing in communities where less than 60 per cent used medical facilities.

The highest number of refugees lives in the south (Adana, Hatay,

Osmaniye, and Gaziantep) and south-east (Adiyaman, Kahramanmaras, Kilis, Mardin, Sanliurfa) of Turkey. However, other major cities such as Istanbul, Konya and Mersin witnessed an increase in the number of Syrians.

In 2014, with the exception of the health sector where joint assessments were carried out (MoH and WHO) and nutrition survey is forthcoming, the absence of joint surveys and assessments in all other sectors has



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resulted in information gaps about the evolving needs of refugees and the socio-economic impact of the crisis on Turkey. The lack of assessments and analysis affected the targeting of the responses. In 2015 and 2016 it is hoped that the 3RP partners will provide technical support to Turkey through joint and/or multi-agencies assessments aimed at identifying the priority interventions to be strategically supported for the benefit of Syrian refugees, the host communities and the national systems alike.

Based on AFAD's data, nearly 86 per

cent of Syrian refugees reside in communities and 14 per cent are in 22 refugee camps. The presence of 1.4 million additional people in the south of Turkey changed the demographic composition in places such as Kilis, which was targeted by a joint pilot initiative by UNHCR and UNDP in 2014 to create job opportunities. The influx has also impacted other affected areas such as Gaziantep, Anilurfa, and Hatay. However, there is a lack of data and analysis to identify how the local population, the public service providers and the national institutions and the socio-economic context have been impacted. Therefore, the 3RP

partners stand ready to support the Government, also in partnership with other actors (such as the World Bank), with the aim of identifying resilience interventions which would better fit into a strategic response from the Government of Turkey.

The Government of Turkey has been well equipped in responding to accruing needs. However, as witnessed in 2014, while the crisis is on-going and has become protracted and new influxes occur, fewer than expected contributions from the international community have been received.

## STRATEGIC OVERVIEW & PLAN

In 2015 and 2016, the Syrian refugee population is expected to increase from 1.6 million refugees to 2.5 million refugees. The generous approach of the Government of Turkey is expected to be maintained through an open door approach for those fleeing from the Syrian war. While the Government will remain the primary respondent to such a crisis which is becoming protracted, the 3RP partners will provide and possibly enhance the technical and material support to the GoT in dealing with this complex crisis with no end in sight. The UN agencies and IOM, under the coordination of UNDP and UNHCR, will remain committed to mobilize the international support to the utmost.

The 3RP plan will be implemented in closed consultation and collaboration with the Government of Turkey for the benefit of the Syrian refugees and the affected host communities alike. The 3RP plan is thus complementary to the national plan under development by DGMM and the

relevant line ministries.

Following the adoption in October 2014 of the new Temporary Protection regime and the development of further relevant normative by early 2015, it is expected that DGMM will progressively establish a country wide and harmonized registration system which will enable to better identify the needs of Syrian refugees. The registration of Syrian refugees will be also essential for the GoT in ensuring security and public order. As a result of the new regulation, the registration of refugees will also be the mean through which refugees will obtain ID documentation and full-fledged access to rights and services. Among those feature primarily the access to education, which is the major priority of the Government of Turkey to avoid to any extent possible any lost generation of refugee children while in Turkey as well as upon return when the conditions will allow so. Registration will also enable the full access to health care as nationals. The enlargement of the access to work for

registered Syrian refugees will open up the way towards self-reliance and their own resilience. In parallel, the identification of vulnerable refugees and of those exposed to protection risks will progressively enable an increased targeting of the assistance response.

The 3RP plan in 2015 marks a shift towards cash based interventions (CBI) in several sectors. Cash based support enables to respond more flexibly to different needs of the refugee population. Therefore, while maintaining a capacity for the replacement of NFIs in the existing camps and to respond to new influxes, the 3RP partners will continue to provide in kind support (such as NFIs and basic equipment). In parallel, CBI will be used to address the needs of most vulnerable refugees in most sectors of activities (from protection to basic needs, education etc.). In the medium term, 3RP actors will develop and enlarge their reach out through

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CBI with their partners, while in the longer term, the overall objective will be to channel such support through the existing national systems and institutions.

Another major component of the 3RP plan in 2015 is the provision of activities aimed at supporting the

impacted local communities to cope with and recover from the refugee crisis in all sectors and on building on the capacities of household, communities and national systems that have been impacted by the crisis, and provide the strategic, technical, and policy support to advance national responses. A major focus

will be put in supporting the effective access to work from Syrian refugees through language training to enable potential workers to effectively insert themselves in the labour market; official vocational training courses and possibly by supporting income generating activities, benefitting both the refugee and host community



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population. Coordinated efforts will be made with the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Ministry of Family and Social Policies in particular. Equally, the 3RP partners will work closely in support to DGMM and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies to ensure the identification and proper response to the need of the most vulnerable refugees including women at risk and unaccompanied children.

Among the key strategic priorities for response in the refugee component of the 3RP plan for Turkey feature the following objectives:

- Refugees will continue to be able to access the territory and receive effective protection under a legal framework;
- Needy populations will be supported to meet their needs for basic and domestic items;
- Sustained and effective access to formal and non-formal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults, including girls and women in camps and urban areas that are inclusive and promote life-long learning;



(c) WFP/Joelle Eid

following objectives:

- The provision of continued and strengthened support to national institutions to provide targeted assistance and support to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities, including psychosocial support;
- Support the GoT and local municipalities in the construction, maintenance and improvement of community sanitary facilities and latrines as well as waste management systems in the camps and in the urban areas as requested;
- Relevant entities at national and provincial level will be supported in effective planning, information management and co-ordination of the education sector response. State institutions will be supported to ensure provision of language and curricular support that facilitates the inclusion of Syrian refugee children in the national education system;
- Continued and strengthened support to the national institutions to provide targeted health care assistance and support to the most vulnerable among refugees and the host community;
- Government counterparts will be consulted to explore optimal ways to enhance existing food security systems and expand them geographically, which may create livelihood opportunities for both Syrians and their host communities.
- New socio-economic facilities will be established, or existing ones expanded with new investments, to boost the employment creation potential for both men and women in selected localities with higher influx.

- The provision of health care services (including medication for chronic diseases) for Syrian refugees, communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response, including immunization, health promotion and protection interventions, including RH, nutrition and SGBV and access to mental health and specialized psychosocial services;
  - Syrian refugees will be supported to improve their self-sufficiency and thus livelihoods and living conditions.
- Among the key strategic priorities for response in the resilience component of the 3RP plan for Turkey feature the

## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The key objectives of the Plan for 2015 are to: support access to rights and services available; enhance refugees' self-reliance and better target the assistance to the vulnerable refugees unable to cater for themselves, through better registration. The sustainability of each intervention will be a primary element of the 3RP planned response, thus progressively reducing the dependence from external assistance for those refugees able to work and make a living. Equally, education for children and adults will be of

paramount importance for their effective inclusion during their stay in Turkey as well as to limit to all extent possible a lost generation also upon return to Syria.

Assistance to vulnerable urban Syrians and support to facilitate the effective access to work to women and male youth and adults reduce the likelihood of engaging in negative coping or of dependency syndrome. In parallel, it is anticipated that support to overburdened communities will diminish the growing tension between the host

communities and Syrians, which is negatively impacting on their peaceful coexistence. The overall technical and material support provided to the GoT will also facilitate the Government in the provision of protection and assistance to Syrian refugees, while expanding their capacities in those sectors and locations where the local population was most affected by the increase of the targeted population in the delivery of public services.

## PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

In Turkey, the Government is the main responder to the refugee crisis. Following the adoption of the new legislative framework in 2014, the range of institutional interlocutors has been enlarged with the creation of the General Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM) and the inclusion in the response of the key relevant Ministers, including the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, complementing the role of AFAD and the Ministry of Health and Education.

DGMM is assuming the management of international protection and migration-related matters, including the registration of all refugees present in the country. With the new registration database that DGMM is establishing with UNHCR's support, the vulnerabilities of refugees will also be captured, enabling a better identification of those refugees with specific needs.

The UN agencies and their partners foresee that, through a harmonized and protection sensitive registration put in place by DGMM, the needs of

refugees will be better captured to ensure a more targeted response. The UN agencies and their partners stand will support the Government through technical expertise and material support to assist in carrying out needs assessments or surveys to gather deeper information about the status, needs, capacities and potentials of the Syrian refugees and the affected host communities.

The possibility for refugees to have access to work is a key initiative to ensure the sustainability of the response to a crisis that has become protracted while still coupled with emergencies due to the continuous influx of Syrian refugees. As such, stronger involvement of the national actors working on local economic development and employment services is foreseen, such as Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Employment Agency (ISKUR), Regional Development Agencies.

Through improved protection sensitive registration and ad hoc assessments and surveys in the main sectors, the Government, with support from UN agencies and their partners,

will be able to better target the response with the funds available.

The response to the Syria situation within the 3RP is coordinated by UNHCR and UNDP. The 3RP partners in Turkey include FAO, ILO IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP and WHO with overall coordination support by UNHCR and UNDP jointly with their partners which are part of the UN Task Force on Syria. The Task Force includes six sector working groups led by different agencies encompassing Protection (UNHCR), Basic Needs and Essential Services (IOM, UNHCR), Education (UNICEF, UNHCR), Health (UNHCR, WHO), Food (WFP) and Livelihoods (UNDP, UNHCR). The plans, which are mirrored by equal working group at the field level, encompass UN agencies and their partners. The UN Task Force on Syria meets bi-weekly in Ankara and monthly in Gaziantep to share information and report on achievements towards the Syrian Response Plan in Turkey. In 2015, the Task Force will broaden its scope to include the resilience component through an inter-sectoral approach.

# PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR
PARTNERS	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and partners
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees fleeing Syria continue to access the territory and receive effective protection under a legal framework</li> <li>2. Families and communities are strengthened, engaged, and empowered in order to contribute to their own protection solutions, while the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men are identified and their needs addressed through appropriate services and interventions</li> <li>3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys, and men are mitigated and the access to quality services is improved</li> <li>4. Girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis have increased and more equitable access to quality child protection interventions</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 63,801,400
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 20,896,500
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 84,697,900
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 84,697,900
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refugee Component: Amer Delic, <a href="mailto:delic@unhcr.org">delic@unhcr.org</a> Resilience Component: Amer Delic, <a href="mailto:delic@unhcr.org">delic@unhcr.org</a>

## CURRENT SITUATION

In October 2014, the Government of Turkey issued a regulation on temporary protection, providing a clear legal status to persons under temporary protection, including Syrian nationals, refugees and stateless persons from Syria, and sets out their entitlements and rights, including access to the labour market. The Government is responsible for registration, access to services, and coordination of the response.

The limited reception capacity of camp based accommodation has led to a system of staggered arrivals at the Turkish borders. While in emergency situations the Government has kept open borders to those fleeing immediate harm to their lives, generally borders are regulated and their status changes depending on a variety of factors, including the security situation at the border.

In September 2014, fighting between various armed groups in Kobane resulted in a significant influx of nearly 200,000 refugees during a one-week period.

With the 22 existing refugee camps operating at full capacity, a continuously growing refugee population, and the increasing needs of both the refugee and host populations, overwhelm government services and resources are stretched or lacking. Such conditions may encourage negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and early marriages, while aggravating tensions with host communities.

As of October 2014, nearly 980,000 Syrian refugees were registered by the Government of Turkey, using biometrics in some areas. However, the level of information collected varies substantially throughout the



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country and it is estimated that 620,000 people remain unregistered.

UN partners have regularly carried out training for governmental counterparts and partner staff on international refugee protection, SGBV, child protection, working with vulnerable people, and the “do no harm” principle. Expert advice and best practices were shared to tackle protection gaps and challenges. Advocacy was carried out regarding the implementation of the Turkish law and procedures with a specific focus on Syrian refugees, including youth, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly. In July 2014, UN partners facilitated the first technical meeting on mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) in emergencies for protection and health actors.

UNHCR and its partners continued to support the expansion of community centres in order to strengthen community mobilization and expand the provision of assistance and services to refugees in urban settings. Nine community centres are operating throughout SE Turkey, and UN partners facilitated the establishment and operation of child friendly spaces (CFS) and culturally appropriate spaces for women to meet and receive services, including information and counselling on reproductive health. Urgent protection cases, including children and women at risk, were identified and referred to national protection mechanisms and UNHCR.

In camps, UNHCR supported the creation and empowerment of a variety of refugee committees in all existing camps, including committees of women, youth, and elderly.



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By October 2014, over 40,000 refugee children participated in activities within the CFS established by UNICEF in 21 refugee camps and temporary accommodation centres. CFS were supported by UNICEF and UNHCR in Istanbul, Gaziantep and / Sanilurfa. UNICEF's Child Protection in Emergency Training Programme was carried out for 174 Government and partner staff.

As of September 2014, IOM provided transportation to health and social assistance service locations to 34,298 Syrian refugees.

Over 3,000 Syrian refugees were identified as extremely vulnerable and submitted for resettlement consideration.

## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE COMPONENT		RESILIENCE COMPONENT	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600
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	GIRLS	77,400	77,400	77,400	77,400
	TOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	BOYS AND MEN	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
	GIRLS AND WOMEN	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
	TOTAL	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	8,216,534	800,000	8,216,534	800,000
OTHER GROUP (1)	TOTAL	188,000	188,000	188,000	188,000

(1) Non-Syrian refugees and Asylum-seekers in Turkey

Registration of Syrian refugees continues to be undertaken by the Turkish authorities, and important gains have been made in the numbers of Syrian refugees registered in 2014. For a comprehensive response strategy and improved identification of persons with special needs, a country wide and systematic registration system which captures vulnerabilities and identifies protection needs to be further developed.

SGBV incidents continue to be underreported due to cultural barriers, stigmatization and fear of exclusion from the community. Despite a robust national system and legal framework regulating the

protection of women and children, challenges remain in terms of prevention and early identification of SGBV survivors, including victims of trafficking. 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. Linkages and coordination between health and other relevant service providers, including social services, must be strengthened and supported in order to ensure more comprehensive and holistic responses to SGBV.

More than half of the Syrian refugees are children. Continued access to

national child protection services for unaccompanied and other children-at-risk, including child survivors of violence and abuse, is critical, and UN partners continue to engage in dialogue with the relevant authorities, advocating for the implementation of a rigorous system according to Turkish law. Early marriage and child labour remain areas of concern. There is a critical need to provide continued support to the national authorities as well as partners and civil society on the identification of vulnerable children and prevention and response mechanisms to various child protection challenges identified. Lack of formal national Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures continue to pose risks for identifying



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children. Birth registration also remains a challenge due to the lack of awareness by refugees on available national procedures.

According to Government figures, at least 50 per cent of refugees are in need of psychosocial support at community level. 3RP partners will work towards enhancing existing mechanisms for the identification of refugees in need, and through

strengthened support to relevant national institutions and collaboration with the health and education sector, to expand psychosocial services (PSS).

The increase in refugees living in communities, the challenges faced in registration and documentation, as well as the lack of a national urban refugee policy, have impacted refugees' access to national services and assistance. The increased

destitution among refugees living in communities has negatively impacted community cohesion, resulting in tensions between refugees and host communities. While the temporary protection regulation clarifies Syrian refugees' legal status and their rights and obligations, however, concerted efforts to strengthen access to information, information dissemination, and outreach mechanisms remain.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Refugee Component

The Government will receive technical and material support for a comprehensive and protection-sensitive registration system to identify refugees with special needs, provide information on status and rights, and facilitate its planning and response to identified needs.

Community self-management, representation and leadership in camps will be strengthened through support to committees and their representatives, including women, children, youth and the elderly. Outside camps, relevant 3RP partners will facilitate the creation of safe spaces and community centres to strengthen protection networks and support community empowerment, and expand the provision of protection, assistance, services and referrals. 3RP programming will ensure the promotion of rights and information on access to services and protection under the legal framework for girls, boys, women, and men. Activities will be tailored to encourage their empowerment through participation in various educational efforts, as well as through the provision of specific specialized

services, including psychosocial support.

Civil society and partners will be strengthened to respond to SGBV through capacity building activities to ensure the effective presence of community based initiatives and to increase the capacity of humanitarian workers.

Material and technical support will be provided to identify refugees with special needs and support them in accessing services, including information, psychological support and social welfare. Access to information will address known gaps in refugees' knowledge regarding national protection mechanisms, such as civil documentation, including for children and women at risk.

3RP partners will facilitate an increased and more equitable access for boys and girls to quality child protection interventions, by supporting relevant partners to identify and provide first responses to vulnerable children, and to refer them to state institutions and service providers. Training for partner staff will continue on psychosocial support, and the prevention and response to child protection concerns, including

negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages and child labour. Community centres will be strengthened with the presence of specialists who will support a variety of projects and activities in support of child protection.

### Resilience Component

Continuing support to existing national institutions, including the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP), Ministry of Interior (MoI), and Ministry of Health (MoH), will ensure that sufficient resources are available to facilitate the effective identification of and response to vulnerable refugees.

Increased infrastructure and relevant staffing in the most affected provinces will enhance the Government's capacity to provide psychosocial support to refugees.

Training and technical advice to national service providers will support the identification of SGBV survivors and issues, including trafficking, and devise interventions and responses in accordance to the legal framework.

UNICEF and UNHCR will support



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the authorities to reinforce child protection responses for all refugee children, including unaccompanied minors and separated children, starting from their identification. Systems will be strengthened to ensure the implementation of best interest determination procedures, family tracing and reunification. Support will be provided to the MoFSP to expand and strengthen care arrangements within the legal framework. Capacity building activities will be carried out for relevant counterparts to ensure timely and effective identification and referrals of child protection cases to the responsible state institutions.

Information provision to refugees on the Turkish legal framework and their duties, rights and access to services

will be prioritized, emphasizing the prevention of early marriages and child labour.

Relevant authorities will be supported to carry out public awareness initiatives. Community centres will continue promoting the acquisition of Turkish language skills to facilitate communication and social engagement.

3RP partners will advocate for and support the provision of targeted assistance, ensuring rights based access to national social welfare mechanisms.

3RP partners will engage with relevant Government interlocutors to strengthen and facilitate access to justice, remedies, and legal assistance

under national law for all refugees, in particular children and women at risk, and including children in conflict with the law. Support will be given to legal aid providers to deliver counselling and assistance.

## Alignment & Synergies

The strategy presented seeks to empower communities, civil society, partners, as well all relevant Government institutions to respond to the crisis. Progress gained and protection secured through activities in both components will have positive mutual effects.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1		Refugees fleeing Syria continue to be able to access the territory and receive effective protection under a legal framework.										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1		% of refugees registered with the authorities										90%			
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015										OUTPUTS & ME INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INCL BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
1.A: ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IS IMPROVED FOR ALL SYRIAN NATIONALS, REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS FROM SYRIA	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000			2,500,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF PERSONS TRAINED ON ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION	650	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, AFAD, DGMN, LOCAL ENTITIES, JUDICIARIES, MOFSP, BAR ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	1,020,000.00	0		
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000			2,688,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS REGISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	1,700,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, AFAD, DGMN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	24,550,000.00	3,640,000.00		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b># OF LEGAL SERVICE STAFF CAPACITATED</b>	<b>445</b>	<b># OF PERSONS</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN</b>	<b>823,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	
1.B: PROTECTION SENSITIVE REGISTRATION IS IN PLACE FOR ALL REFUGEES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000			2,500,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS SUBMITTED FOR RESETTLEMENT BY UNHCR	10,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, AFAD, DGMN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	3,650,000.00	0		
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000			2,688,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS REGISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	1,700,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN	823,000.00	0		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b># OF LEGAL SERVICE STAFF CAPACITATED</b>	<b>445</b>	<b># OF PERSONS</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN</b>	<b>823,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	
1.C: ACCESS TO JUSTICE, REMEDIES, ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND PROTECTION UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW IS GUARANTEED FOR ALL REFUGEES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000			2,500,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS SUBMITTED FOR RESETTLEMENT BY UNHCR	10,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, AFAD, DGMN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	3,650,000.00	0		
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000			2,688,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS REGISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	1,700,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN	823,000.00	0		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b># OF LEGAL SERVICE STAFF CAPACITATED</b>	<b>445</b>	<b># OF PERSONS</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN</b>	<b>823,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	
1.D: RESETTLEMENT AND PROTECTION SOLUTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000			2,500,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS SUBMITTED FOR RESETTLEMENT BY UNHCR	10,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, AFAD, DGMN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	3,650,000.00	0		
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000			2,688,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF SYRIANS REGISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	1,700,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN	823,000.00	0		
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b># OF LEGAL SERVICE STAFF CAPACITATED</b>	<b>445</b>	<b># OF PERSONS</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF, DGMN</b>	<b>823,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
17: INFORMATION AND ACCESS TO CIVIL DOCUMENTATION IS IMPROVED, INCLUDING FOR MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN												
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	77,400											
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	82,500											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500											
	69,600												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES/NO</b>	<b>UNHCR, PARTNERS</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,143,000</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>5,500,000</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
12: LEGAL AID MECHANISMS ARE STRENGTHENED THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS-RAISING TO ENSURE AVAILABILITY FOR REFUGEES	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN												
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	77,400											
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	82,500											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500											
	69,600												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>2,688,000</b>	<b>THROUGHOUT TURKEY</b>	<b># OF CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES, WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED AIMING TO STRENGTHEN LEGAL AID MECHANISMS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b># OF ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF</b>	<b>586,000</b>	<b>0</b>
14: AUTHORITIES ARE SUPPORTED TO IDENTIFY AND REFER CASES IN NEED OF A RESETTLEMENT SOLUTION.	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN												
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	2,580											
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	2,750											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,350											
	2,320												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES</b>	<b># OF PERSONS REFERRED BY THE AUTHORITIES FOR RESETTLEMENT</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b># OF PERSONS</b>	<b>UNHCR, DGMIM</b>	<b>1,425,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>2,011,000</b>		

**OBJECTIVE 2**  
**INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2**  
 Families and communities are strengthened, engaged, and empowered in order to contribute to their own protection solutions, while the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men are identified and their needs addressed through appropriate services and interventions.

		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET										27.06%	
		% of refugees supported through community-based protection programmes											
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
		SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	LOCATIONS		INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1. ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IS IMPROVED FOR ALL SYRIAN NATIONALS AND STATELESS PERSONS FROM SYRIA	Girls (AGE 0-17)	7,740	71,400	-	-	-	170,000	# OF CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES AIMING TO ENHANCE THE MECHANISMS FOR IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL OF VULNERABLE REFUGEES	25	# OF CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES	UNHCR, PARTNERS, CAMP OFFICIAL, MDSP, LOCAL INSTITUTIONS (SSAFs, MUNICIPALITIES)	405,400	0
	Boys (AGE 0-17)	8,250	-	-	-								
	Women (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	7,050	68,600	-	-								
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	6,960	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,000</b>							
2.3. COMMUNITY SELF-MANAGEMENT, REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP IS SUPPORTED AND ENCOURAGED IN URBAN, NON-URBAN AND CAMP SETTINGS, INCLUDING THROUGH THE CREATION OF SAFE SPACES AND COMMUNITY CENTERS.	Girls (AGE 0-17)	77,400	96,900	-	-	-	508,800	# OF PERSONS BENEFITTING FROM SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY CENTERS	106,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, IDI, PARTNERS, CAMP OFFICIALS	20,165,000	0
	Boys (AGE 0-17)	82,500	-	-	-								
	Women (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	93,100	-	-								
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>508,800</b>							
2.5. COMMUNITY BASED PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT INTERVENTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, MEN AND WOMEN, AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS.	Girls (AGE 0-17)	12,102	107,100	-	-	-	253,800	# OF PARTNERS EMPOWERED TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY BASED PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT INTERVENTIONS	17	# OF PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, IDI, PARTNERS	7,590,000	5,500,000
	Boys (AGE 0-17)	12,898	-	-	-								
	Women (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	102,900	-	-								
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>253,800</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>28,160,400</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	M&B BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.2: CONTINUED AND STRENGTHENED SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PROVIDE TARGETED ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT.	GRS (AGE 0-7)	58,953	124,440 GRS AND WOMEN	-	18,800	491,300	20 CAMPS AND TROPOINES (JODAN, ADVANAL, HARY, AZZANET, KHARAMMURAS, KUS, MALAYLA, MARDIN, OSAYNE, SANLIURFA, MERSIN)	31	# OF CENTERS	UNHCR, IDIM, MOFSP, AFAD	9,100,000	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	62,638											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	53,697	119,560 BPS AND MEN										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	53,012											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>491,300</b>							
2.4: STRUCTURED OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROVIDED THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL COHESION, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE BETWEEN REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES.	GRS (AGE 0-7)	-	204,000 GRS AND WOMEN	800,000	-	1,200,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SE TURKEY	126,000	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AFAD, DGMH	480,000	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	196,000 BPS AND MEN										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>							
2.6: OUTREACH AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION MECHANISMS ARE MAINTAINED AND STRENGTHENED TO SUPPORT TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION AND RAISING AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE AND HOST POPULATIONS AS WELL AS OF THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY.	GRS (AGE 0-7)	77,400	178,500 GRS AND WOMEN	300,000	-	950,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	YES	YES/NO	UNHCR, PARTNERS, AFAD, DGMH	1,058,500	IDENTIFY THE PART OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT DESIGNATED TO ING ACTIVITIES	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	82,500											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	171,500 BPS AND MEN										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>950,000</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>10,638,500</b>	<b>-</b>	

<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are mitigated, and the access to quality services is improved.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET</b>	<b>YES</b>
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>Effective and survivor-centered SGBV prevention and response mechanisms accessible and operational</b>		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
1.1: ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IS IMPROVED FOR ALL SYRIAN NATIONALS AND STATELESS PERSONS FROM SYRIA	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	7,740	214,200 GIRLS AND WOMEN			738,800	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SIE TURKEY	# OF TRAINING EVENT AND WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED OR SUPPORTED ON SGBV SERVICES AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS	66	# OF EVENTS, WORKSHOPS, TRAINING ACTIVITIES	2,543,000	200,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	8,250			18,800							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	7,050	205,800 BOYS AND MEN									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	6,960										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,800</b>							
2.3: COMMUNITY SELF-MANAGEMENT, REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP IS SUPPORTED AND ENCOURAGED IN URBAN, NON-URBAN AND CAMP SETTINGS, INCLUDING THROUGH THE CREATION OF SAFE SPACES AND COMMUNITY CENTERS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	5,418	91,800 GIRLS AND WOMEN			201,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, MIZPI AND MIZP 2 CAMPS	# OF PERSONS PROVIDED WITH SGBV BROCHURES	500,000	# OF PERSONS	530,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	5,775			-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	4,935	88,200 BOYS AND MEN									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	4,872										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>							
2.5: COMMUNITY BASED PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT INTERVENTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, MEN AND WOMEN, AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	5,418	76,500 GIRLS AND WOMEN			738,800	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES CROSSING UNMILITARY BUFFER ZONES, KARADANIR, MARSAL, ADANA, KONYA, CEMEL, MIZPI AND MIZP 2 CAMPS	# OF PARTNERS SUPPORTED WITH SGBV-SPECIFIC ACTIVITY PROGRAMMING	42,000	# OF PARTNERS	1,260,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	5,775			-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	4,935	73,500 BOYS AND MEN									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	4,872										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>4,333,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
3.2: CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT ACTORS AND SERVICES IN ALL SECTORS ARE STRENGTHENED TO EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO INCREASED SSBV CASELOAD.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	58,953	124,440	800,000	18,800	1,291,300	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF PERSONS TRAINED ON STRENGTHENING SSBV RESPONSE	725	# OF PERSONS TRAINED	UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, AFAD, DSMMA, IMFSP	2,832,000	200,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	62,837	-	-	-	-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	53,697	119,560	-	-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	53,012	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>1,291,300</b>								
3.4: NATIONAL POLICIES THAT ADDRESS SSBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ARE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND ARE AVAILABLE TO REFUGEES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	-	188,000	1,888,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	SSBVS TO ENSURE MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSE TO SSBV ARE IN PLACE	YES	YES/NO	UNHCR, UNFPA, AFAD, DSMMA, IMFSP	225,000	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	-	-	-	-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	-	-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>1,888,000</b>								
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>3,057,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>		

OBJECTIVE 4	Girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis have increased and more equitable access to quality child protection interventions		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	20%
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	% of children who receive specialized child protection services		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS IN 2015)						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION				INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
4.1: CHILDREN AT RISK ARE PROMPTLY IDENTIFIED AND REFERRED TO SPECIALIZED CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	182,000	-	-	9,400	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF PARTNERS SUPPORTED WITH CHILD PROTECTION SPECIFIC ACTIVITY PROGRAMMING	8	# OF PARTNERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM/SP	580,000	580,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-				BOYS AND GIRLS		# OF UJMS BENEFITTING FROM SYSTEM STRENGTHENING AND TOOL DEVELOPMENT	200	# OF UJMS			
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	205,800										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	182,000	-	-	9,400	189,400						
4.3: EMPOWERED/EVIDENCE BASED ADVOCACY ON KEY CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES, INCLUDING CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	774	7,000	-	-	-	TO BORDER PROVINCES AND ISTANBUL	MONITORING AND REFERRAL SYSTEM IN PLACE, INCLUDING TRAINING AND COORDINATION OF RELEVANT NETWORKS	YES	YES/NO	UNICEF/INHR	585,000	585,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	825											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	1,599	7,000	-	-	-	8,599						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>1,165,000</b>	<b>1,165,000</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.2: CAPACITY OF CHILD PROTECTION ACTORS AND NATIONAL SERVICES ARE STRENGTHENED, AND MECHANISMS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CHILD PROTECTION RISKS, INCLUDING INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION, ARE ENHANCED, PARTICULARLY IN EMERGENCIES, IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EXISTING LEGISLATION.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	72,608	1,100,000	-	94,000	1,344,000	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	# OF MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN (CASES) SUPPORTED THROUGH GOVERNMENT SERVICES	8800	# OF CHILDREN	UNHCR, UNICEF	3,070,000	2,570,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	77,392												
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-												
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-												
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>1,344,000</b>								
4.4: IMPROVED LIFE OPPORTUNITIES ARE CREATED FOR SYRIAN AND TURKISH AFFECTED ADOLESCENTS THROUGH PEER SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL ADAPTATION, YOUTH MOBILIZATION AND ADVOCACY, TO ENHANCE SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REDUCE CHILD PROTECTION RISKS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	135,000	-	-	144,400	10 BORDER PROVINCES AND OTHER GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF PARTNERS SUPPORTED WITH SPECIALIZED ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND COHESION OF YOUTH	8	# OF PARTNERS SUPPORTED	UNHCR, UNICEF	2,120,000	2,120,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-												
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-												
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-												
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>144,400</b>								
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>												<b>5,190,000</b>	<b>4,690,000</b>	

## Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNHCR	52,828,400	17,239,500	70,067,900
UNICEF	6,650,000	2,930,000	9,580,000
IOM	2,500,000	300,000	2,800,000
UNFPA	1,823,000	427,000	2,250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,801,400</b>	<b>20,896,500</b>	<b>84,697,900</b>

# FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	WFP and FAO
PARTNERS	IOM and other partners
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis.</li> <li>2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production.</li> <li>3. Promote utilisation of diversified and quality food.</li> <li>4. Enhance effective and coordinated food security response.</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	0
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 148,036,075
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 1,500,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 149,536,075
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 149,536,075
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee Component: Kathleen Inglis: <a href="mailto:Kathleen.inglis@wfp.org">Kathleen.inglis@wfp.org</a></p> <p>Resilience Component: Ali Emre Yilmazturk: <a href="mailto:AliEmre.Yilmazturk@fao.org">AliEmre.Yilmazturk@fao.org</a></p>

## CURRENT SITUATION

In 2014, as requested by the Government of Turkey, WFP, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (Kizilay) and in cooperation with the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) successfully expanded the electronic food card programme to all camps in south-east Turkey. The expansion from 14 camps serving just fewer than 120,000 beneficiaries in January to approximately 220,000 beneficiaries, (of which 169,290 are

women and children), in 21 camps by June represents an increase of 83 per cent in the caseload.

The innovative programme, which was established in late 2012, is recognized by the Turkish Government as being among the most valuable contributions to the Syrian refugee crisis response, as it yields large savings to the Government and facilitates harmonized food-assistance to Syrians in camps in Turkey.

Food security in camps is covered through a partnership with AFAD, whereby WFP / Kizilay contribute US\$ 27.5 per person per month to the WFP / Kizilay e-food card and AFAD contributes \$ 9.2 for food and \$ 2.25 for hygiene product purchases per person per month to the AFAD card. Monitoring activities show that 97 per cent of the interviewed beneficiaries have an acceptable Food Consumption Score.



(c) WFP / Joelle Eid

IOM, other food security partners and some local authorities provide food assistance (through various modalities) to approximately 170,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps. The majority of food-security programmes use a voucher modality, whereby beneficiaries may redeem vouchers for food in participating supermarkets.

Throughout 2014, WFP assisted in establishing a strong humanitarian

coordination mechanism involving national and local government, humanitarian actors and donors and has been an integral participant in the launch of a more effective coordination of non-camp food security actors and activities. The food security working group facilitates a more focused review and implementation of food security needs, responses, gaps and coordination in consultation with the other sector working groups, donors

and Government authorities.

The Government of Turkey has generously welcomed Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis and now seeks support from food security agencies to provide longer term solutions to address food security and vulnerability issues facing Syrians in host communities.

## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	55,000	69,600	-
	WOMEN	70,500	57,500	70,500	-
	BOYS	82,500	70,000	82,500	-
	GIRLS	77,400	67,500	77,400	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	510,400	89,266	510,400	1,410
	WOMEN	517,000	90,532	517,000	1,435
	BOYS	605,000	61,252	605,000	970
	GIRLS	567,600	74,863	567,600	1,185
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>315,913</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	*	-	*	282
	WOMEN	*	-	*	287
	BOYS	*	-	*	194
	GIRLS	*	-	*	237
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,000</b>
OTHER GROUP (1)	MEN	*	2,543	*	-
	WOMEN	*	2,579	*	-
	BOYS	*	1,745	*	-
	GIRLS	*	2,133	*	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>

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.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Refugee Component

Targeting the most vulnerable populations is currently on-going and will continue to be achieved through: assisting 100 per cent of the camp population (who are reported in the AFAD Field Survey as being among the most vulnerable of Syrians entering Turkey); conducting rapid assessments; monitoring on-going programmes; working with and through community centres; supporting food kitchens that are frequently used by most vulnerable populations; and implementing in coordination with local authorities and community leaders.

Assistance to refugees who are food-insecure, or at risk if assistance were to cease, will continue. In conjunction with AFAD and in line with identified needs, WFP and Kizilay will continue the provision of assistance to camp populations through the electronic food card programme. Food security support to Syrians living in communities will be expanded and harmonisation of vulnerability criteria and food security assistance will be further enhanced. In cooperation with the Government, WFP (with Kizilay), IOM, and other partners will provide



(c) UNHCR / A.Branthwaite

food assistance to most vulnerable non-camp refugees through various modalities; predominantly cash and voucher programmes, targeting approximately 320,000 non-camp refugees, or around 23 per cent of the estimated Syrians living in host communities in 2015.

Strengthened coordination of food security actors and activities for off-camp populations shall be a priority in 2015. Efforts to harmonize vulnerability and selection criteria, with a particular focus on women and girls, the elderly and people with disabilities will be made for cash and voucher programmes; as well as standardizing food-security assistance modalities and values.

## Resilience Component

Food-security resilience initiatives to alleviate rising tension between Syrians and host-communities will be incorporated into food sector actors' programmes whenever possible, and the inclusion of outreach through community centres and national safety net programmes will be augmented throughout 2015-2016. This outreach will strengthen government ownership of food-security activities, coordination and initiate an exit strategy.

Some governorates have existing mechanisms to provide food support to vulnerable residents including Syrians, such as the food kitchen in Gaziantep. In order to strengthen and expand these mechanisms, additional financial and technical support will be considered. Government counterparts will be consulted to explore optimal ways to enhance existing food security systems and expand them geographically, which may create livelihood opportunities for both Syrians and their host communities.



(c) WFP/Berna Cetin

The south-eastern provinces of Turkey have been significantly impacted by the Syrian crisis and face fiscal and social challenges affecting key economic sectors, such as agricultural food and trade, thus affecting the resilience mechanisms. Small-scale family agriculture production will be supported to improve food security and income generation from sale of agricultural products.

## Alignment & Synergies

The key objectives of this sector are to: support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis (predominantly targeting Syrian refugees); promote food availability and support sustainable production; promote utilisation of

diversified and quality food; and enhance effective and coordinated food security response.

Assistance to vulnerable urban Syrians reduces the likelihood of engaging in negative coping mechanisms; therefore, food assistance can help to build stable livelihoods and avoid the reinforcement of the cycle of dependency and poverty.

It is anticipated that support to over-burdened communities will diminish the growing tension between the host communities and Syrians, which is negatively impacting on-going food security programmes and complicating the identification of most vulnerable refugees living within these communities.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis.										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	100%	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of targeted population who receive food assistance.												
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1) FOOD ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO MOST VULNERABLE THROUGH VARIOUS TRANSFER MODALITIES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	67,500	161,116	-	9,000	574,914	HATAI, SAMULIQA, GOZIANTEP, MEIRIN, ADNIA, KIRKHAL, MARJOLA, REYHANIL, ANCAVALE, DIVER-BAKIR, KULS, MARDIN, SIRINK, SIRUC, KIZILEPE, MUSAVHIL, MIDYAT, ANCAVALE, KARRAMMADARS, QSHAMITE.	# OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVE FOOD ASSISTANCE.	574,914	# OF PERSONS	WFP, IDIA, PARTNERS	147,474,075	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	70,000	161,116										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	57,500	154,798										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	55,000	154,798										
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>250,000</b>	<b>315,914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>574,914</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>			<b>147,474,075</b>	<b>-</b>		

OBJECTIVE 2		Promote food availability and support sustainable production					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	3,000		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		# of targeted households benefiting from farming production through micro gardening initiatives								
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>										
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2016 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 ENHANCED SMALL SCALE AND FAMILY FARMING PRODUCTION THROUGH MICRO-GARDENING INITIATIVES.	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	-	-	-	-	-	# OF PEOPLE TRAINED	1,000	# OF PERSONS TRAINED	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	1,000				
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-					
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-					
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,000</b>				<b>1,000</b>			<b>250,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>								<b>250,000</b>	<b>-</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	N/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.2 ENHANCE SMALL SCALE AND FAMILY FARMING PRODUCTION	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	1,000	GAZIANTEP, OTHERS (TRC)	# OF PEOPLE TRAINED	1000	# of persons trained	FAD, AFAD, MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (MFA)	250,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>							
2.3 IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION THROUGH CLIMATE SMART PROGRAMMES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	1,000	GAZIANTEP, OTHERS (TRC)	# OF PEOPLE TRAINED	1000	# of persons trained	FAD, AFAD, MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (MFA)	200,000	N/A
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>450,000</b>	<b>-</b>	

OBJECTIVE 3		Promote utilization of diversified and quality food.					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET			70%				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of families benefitted from trainings are able to make more educated decisions on their nutritional and health status.												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SY/LIVING IN CAMPS	SY/LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
3-F RAISED AWARENESS OF GOOD NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES.	Girls (Age 14-17)	1,000	4,055	-	-	8,950	GAZIANTEP, HATAY, KIRIKLIAN, MARILCA, REYHANLI & SANILIRFA/ CITY CENTRE, ANGANALE, ADAMA, DIVYARBAR, OTHERS (TR)	% OF FAMILIES BENEFITTED FROM TRAININGS ARE ABLE TO MAKE MORE EDUCATED DECISIONS ON THEIR NUTRITIONAL AND HEALTH STATUS.	70%	1,000	%	# OF PERSONS TRAINED	112,000	-
	Boys (Age 14-17)													
	Women (Age 18 & Above)		3,896											
	Men (Age 18 & Above)													
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,950</b>							<b>112,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>112,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS/M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
3.2: RAISED AWARENESS OF GOOD NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES.	Girls (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	1,000	GAZIANTEP, OTHERS (TBC)	# OF PERSONS TRAINED	1,000	# of persons trained	100,000	-
	Boys (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	Women (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>						
3.3: FOOD SAFETY MEASURES AND POLICIES ENHANCED.	Girls (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	1,000	GAZIANTEP, OTHERS (TBC)	# OF PERSONS TRAINED	1,000	# of persons trained	100,000	-
	Boys (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	Women (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	Men (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>

OBJECTIVE 4	Enhance effective and coordinated food security response.					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		100		
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	% of food security programmes adhering to FSWG developed processes; including programme design and implementation, participation in coordination and information sharing mechanisms.								
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>										
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT
4.1 FOOD SECURITY DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTED, ANALYSED AND DISSEMINATED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTIONS ARE EFFECTIVELY COORDINATED WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>									<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS/M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.2 SUPPORT NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	-	2,550	-	-	-	5,000	GAZIANTEP	# OF SYRIANS HAVING ACCESS TO FOOD KITCHENS	5,000	# of persons	IDM	100,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	2,550	-	-									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	2,450	-	-									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	2,450	-	-									
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,000</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>			<b>850,000</b>	-			

## Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
PARTNERS	38,140,560	-	38,140,560
IOM	5,500,000	850,000	6,350,000
UNITED NATIONS FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)	350,000	650,000	1,000,000
UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)	104,045,515	-	104,045,515
TOTAL	148,036,075	1,500,000	149,536,075

# EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	<b>UNHCR, UNICEF</b>
<b>PARTNERS</b>	<b>IOM; other partners</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sustained access to formal and non-formal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults in camps and urban areas that are inclusive and promote life-long learning</li> <li>2. Enhance the quality of education delivered through safe and inclusive learning environments to Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men</li> </ol>
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2a
<b>REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	US\$ 46,660,000
<b>RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	US\$ 12,650,000
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015</b>	US\$ 59,316,000
<b>TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016</b>	US\$ 59,316,000
<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	Refugee Component: Jennifer Roberts: roberts@unhcr.org; Deema Jarrar: djarrar@unicef.org Resilience Component: Jennifer Roberts: roberts@unhcr.org; Deema Jarrar: djarrar@unicef.org

## CURRENT SITUATION

Of the 1.6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, it is estimated that 576,000 school-aged children (6-17 years) require access to schooling. In accordance with the Ministry of National Education's (MoNE) circular on foreigners' access to schooling, Syrian refugees may access formal education through the national system or temporary education centres established in camps and urban areas, the latter offering instructions in Arabic using a modified version of the Syrian curriculum.

At the close of the 2013/2014 school year, some 65,000 children were attending formal education programmes in camps. As well, 45,000 children were enrolled in temporary education centres in communities according to UNICEF, with a further 7,500 participating in the national education system. Although this represents an increase over previous years, it is estimated that 70 per cent of school-aged children are still out of school.

Enrolment rates are highest in the lower grades, with a sharp drop in the numbers enrolled in grades 10-12. Although there are equal numbers of boys and girls enrolled at all levels, special interventions are needed to address the specific factors affecting boys' and girls' enrolment rates in secondary school. Children with special education needs and minorities are at increased risk of exclusion, particularly where competition for places is high.

In spite of an enabling policy environment, enrolment is negatively affected by insufficient educational places to meet the demand for schooling. Families also prioritize expenditure on basic needs over



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education. In addition, there is a lack of subsidised school transport and children often have to supplement family income. Proficiency in the language of instruction, limited academic support for refugee students and administrative barriers have also limited the enrolment in Turkish schools. Some of these factors will be addressed through policy changes introduced by MoNE at the end of 2014.

The quality of education provided in temporary education centres has been affected by high teacher turnover due to the reliance on volunteer teachers, some of whom do not hold a professional qualification, and insufficient teaching resources.

The influx of Syrian refugees has also required that the national system expand in order to provide these children with access to education. Increased enrolments, larger classes and the use of Turkish schools

after-hours place greater strain on school infrastructure and increase operational and maintenance costs. Teachers require assistance in order to adapt materials and methods to meet the needs of children who had breaks in their education and who do not speak Turkish.

There is a high demand for Turkish language courses and skills training programmes for youth.

In recognition of the important role that higher education plays in strengthening human capacity and building community resilience, the Government of Turkey has supported access to higher education through waiving the tuition fees for Syrian students and providing 1000 full scholarships for Syrian refugees. UNHCR Turkey has introduced a DAFI scholarship programme, with the first group of scholarship recipients enrolling in university programmes in October 2014.

# NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Table: Population by age group

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN (18-60)	15,000	3,302	15,000	200
	WOMEN (18-60)	15,000	3,303	15,000	200
	BOYS (3-17)	64,500	50,000	64,500	43,200
	GIRLS (3-17)	64,500	50,000	64,500	43,200
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>106,605</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>86,800</b>
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN (18-60)	110,000	3,577	110,000	8,150
	WOMEN (18-60)	110,000	3,578	110,000	8,150
	BOYS (3-17)	436,540	187,500	436,540	151,200
	GIRLS (3-17)	482,460	187,500	482,460	151,200
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,116,000</b>	<b>382,155</b>	<b>1,116,000</b>	<b>318,700</b>
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	**	400	**	2,750
	WOMEN	**	100	**	2,750
	BOYS	**	32,500	**	118,250
	GIRLS	**	32,500	**	118,250
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>242,000</b>

\*\* Estimations are not possible in the absence of refugee registration data that identifies the communities in which refugees reside.

The national legislative framework supports the right of refugees to free access to schooling and the Government of Turkey has facilitated refugees' access to skills training and higher education. In spite of these efforts, an estimated 70 per cent of school-aged refugee children are

not accessing education. The key priorities for the sector are to increase access to education programmes for children and youth. It will be ensured that these programmes are of sufficient quality so that children acquire the knowledge, skills and values to support life-long learning

and active, responsible participation in the social, economic and cultural lives of their communities, both while in Turkey and upon return to Syria.

The nature of the crisis requires a shift from short-term emergency interventions to supporting the

sustained provision of services, which complement and facilitate the access to national systems, while still catering for the specific needs of those affected by war and displacement.

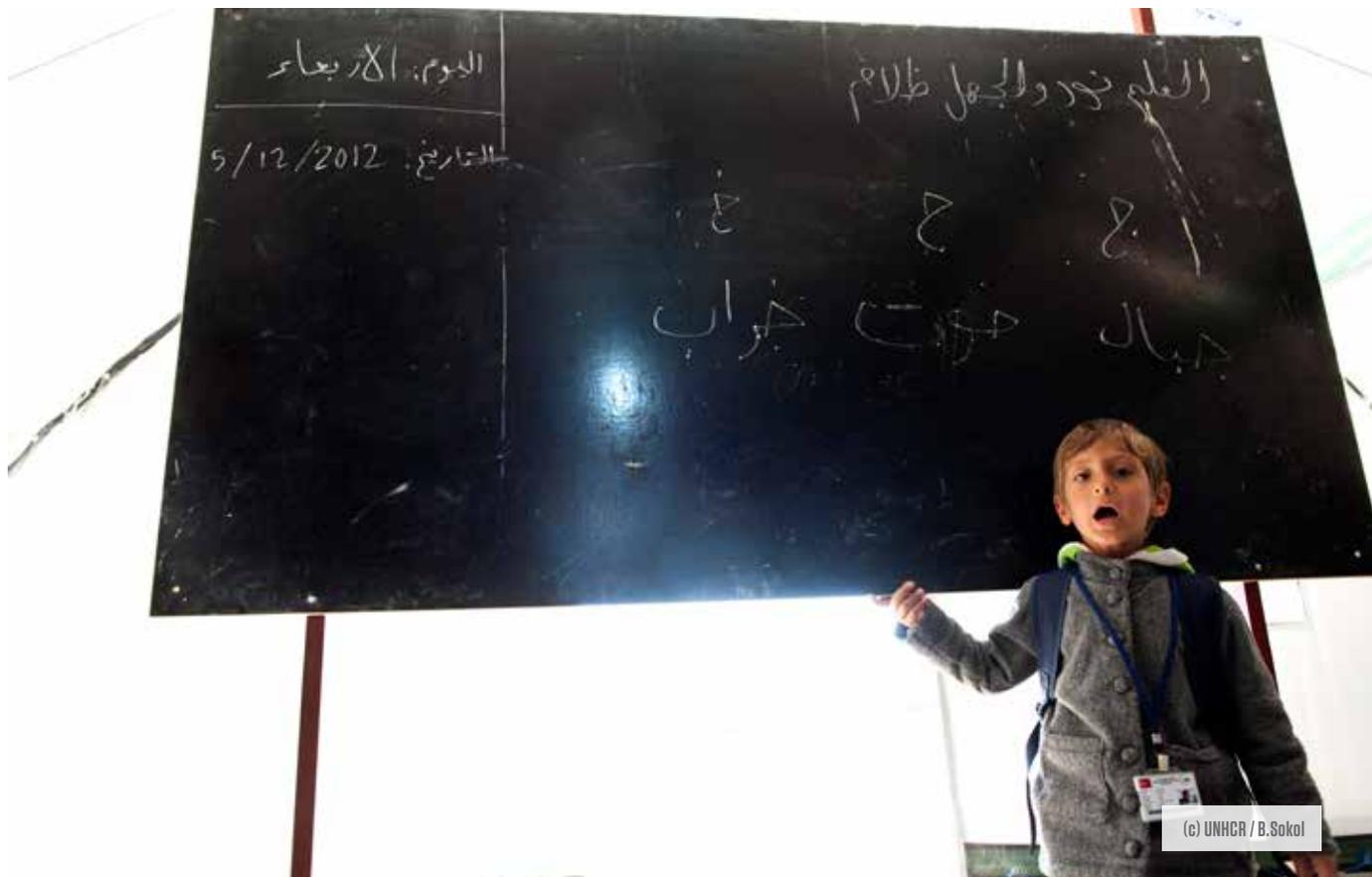
Increased provision of educational places (through the establishment of additional temporary education centres and greater participation in national schools) remains a priority and will take place within the regulatory framework established by the Ministry of National Education. Priority will be given to increasing education access to those communities with high refugee concentrations outside of southeast Turkey, which are currently under-served. Informal education programmes for children who have been out of school for several years will be established to facilitate the reintegration into formal education. There is a need for increased

provision of language classes, skills training and higher education opportunities for refugees.

The education strategy includes ongoing efforts to increase the quality of education. Through a partnership between Government agencies and international organizations, a system for payment of incentives to volunteer refugee teachers will be established and implemented in 2015. Increased curriculum coverage, the central role of written work and management of time in double shift schools will be key levers to improve quality. Refugee teachers and national teachers will also have access to training that will help ensure that teaching methods are suited to the needs of refugee students.

All activities in the sector will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Turkey.

The provision of services to large numbers of refugee children and youth requires the rapid expansion of the education sector which will be supported by the efforts of the international community through policy support, technical assistance in information management to capture, analyse and report on refugee needs and participation; refurbishment of infrastructure – in national schools used to host second shifts or where rapid expansion has taken place - and assistance to strengthen coordination of the refugee response. Existing efforts to accommodate refugee children in the national system will be scaled up through the provision of teaching materials and capacity to teach Turkish as a foreign language to refugees and supporting programmes to reduce bullying and foster social cohesion.



# RESPONSE STRATEGY

## Refugee Component

The sector response is led by the Ministry, with the support of international agencies. The core priorities for 2015-16 are to increase access to educational services at all levels and to enhance the quality of education delivered to refugees.

Education benefits both individuals and communities. In addition, there are important protection dividends that are derived from ensuring that children, youth and adults have sustained access to educational programmes. Adolescent girls attending school are less likely to enter into early marriages and boys who complete secondary school have a lower risk to prematurely enter the labour market, reducing chances of exploitation and exposure to occupational risks. Increasing enrolment in Grades 9 to 12 is a sector priority and the different factors that affect retention of boys and girls will need to be addressed through community advocacy and youth engagement. Mechanisms for offering targeting support to ensure that the most vulnerable are able to attend school will be explored. The provision of safe school transport will promote increased enrolment and retention.

Multiple approaches to increasing educational supply will be explored, including construction, rental and initiating second shifts for refugee students in national schools. Participation in the national system by refugee children will be increased through greater community advocacy, supporting MoNE to deliver intensive Turkish courses to refugee children, and promoting more effective academic integration.

The strategy emphasises the need for the creation of inclusive environments that provide equitable and safe access to boys and girls, addressing needs of those from vulnerable groups. Quality will be promoted through greater teacher professionalism and increased retention of volunteer refugee teachers through incentives. Professional development programmes will enhance school quality and will support the provision of basic psycho-social support for children, provide information on SGBV prevention and responses, and referral to national child protection mechanisms.

Formal and informal Turkish language courses will be provided to youth and adults to support inclusion in skills training and higher education, promote greater community cohesion and increase awareness of refugees’

rights, facilitate access to services, national protection mechanisms and inclusion in the labour market.

## Resilience Component

Resilience activities seek to strengthen the capacity of the national system to respond to increased demand for education at all levels, including strengthened co-ordination and information management to support a sustainable, coherent response. Support will also be provided to ensure that national infrastructure does not deteriorate as a result of increased utilisation. Training will be offered to teachers in state schools to address the needs of refugee students, support acquisition of the language of instruction, and the implementation of programmes to reduce bullying and promote social cohesion.

## Alignment & Synergies

All components of the education response are implemented in accordance with MoNE policies and procedures, including MoNE’s Circular on Foreigners’ Access to Education (2014/21) issued in October 2014. All elements of the resilience-focused activities of the sector strategy seek to enhance the capacity of the national system to meet increased demands for education, enhance and mainstream information management on refugee students, strengthen co-ordination between different actors in the sector and develop teacher capacity in both the national system and in temporary education centres.



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# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults in camps and urban areas that are inclusive and promote life-long learning.	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	255,803
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Number of Syrian boys, girls, men and women who participate in educational programmes		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS/MSB INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/BENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.1 SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN AND CHILDREN IN VULNERABLE HOST COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO COMMUNITY-BASED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	50,000	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF CHILDREN (TURKISH AND SYRIAN REFUGEES) ATTENDING CEE CENTERS	100,000	# OF PERSONS	UNICEF	5,100,000	5,100,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	50,000							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	2,688,000							
1.2 SYRIAN REFUGEE BOYS AND GIRLS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, LIVING IN CAMPS AND URBAN AREAS HAVE GREATER ACCESS TO SCHOOLING THROUGH EXPANDED CAPACITY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND THE PROVISION OF MATERIAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE FAMILIES, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION BEING PAID ACCESS BY AND RETENTION OF GIRLS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS (GRADES 1-12)	345,000	# OF CHILDREN	UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM	12,206,000	12,206,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	100,000	245,000	-	-	-	345,000							
1.5 OUT-OF-SCHOOL SYRIAN REFUGEE AND TURKISH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, PARTICULARLY GIRLS, HAVE ACCESS TO PROGRAMMES THAT FACILITATE REINTEGRATION IN THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM AND PROMOTE LIFE SKILLS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	2,500	40,000	7,500	-	-	50,000	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF REFUGEE CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN INFORMAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT REINTEGRATION IN THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM	100,000	# OF CHILDREN	UNICEF, UNHCR	7,750,000	7,750,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	2,500	40,000	7,500	-	-	50,000							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	5,000	80,000	15,000	-	-	100,000							

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
1.7 YOUNG SYRIAN REFUGEE MEN AND WOMEN HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	GRS (AGE 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	NATIONWIDE	# OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	5,010	# OF PERSONS	UNHCR	310,000	310,000	
	BOYS (AGE 17)	-	-	-	-	-									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,253	1,253	-	-	2,506									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,252	1,252	-	-	2,504									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,010</b>									
1.9 REFUGEE CHILDREN, YOUTH AND ADULTS HAVE ACCESS FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMMES THAT DEVELOP TURKISH PROFICIENCY, SUPPORT THE MAINTENANCE OF ACADEMIC PROFICIENCY IN ARABIC AND MAY FACILITATE ACQUISITION OF OTHER LANGUAGES.	GRS (AGE 17)	200	125	-	-	-	325	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF SYRIAN BOYS, GIRLS, MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE ACCESS TO LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES.	5750	# OF PERSONS	UNICEF, UNHCR	3,150,000	3,000,000	
	BOYS (AGE 17)	200	125	-	-	325									
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,050	1,250	-	-	2,400									
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,050	1,250	-	-	2,700									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,750</b>									
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>												<b>28,516,000</b>	<b>28,366,000</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION (BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015)						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		INLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.2 STATE SCHOOLS HOSTING LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES OR WHICH OFFER SECOND SHIFTS FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN ARE RENOVATED AND REFURBISHED.	IRIS (AGE 0-17)	-	42,000	42,000	-	84,000	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF SCHOOLS HOSTING REFUGEES THAT ARE RENOVATED OR REFURBISHED	70	# OF SCHOOLS	UNICEF	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	42,000	42,000	-	84,000								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-								
	IRIS (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	84,000	84,000	-	168,000								
1.4 RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES AT NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL SUPPORT IN EFFECTIVE PLANNING, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE, AS REQUESTED.	IRIS (AGE 0-17)	43,200	151,200	-	-	194,400	NATIONWIDE	# OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH YOUTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS IS OPERATIONAL	200	# OF SCHOOLS	UNICEF, UNHCR	1,850,000	1,850,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	43,200	151,200	-	-	194,400								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-								
	IRIS (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	86,400	302,400	-	-	388,800								
1.6 CAPACITY OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OFFERING VOCATIONAL, SKILLS AND TURKISH LANGUAGE TRAINING TO YOUTH AND ADULTS STRENGTHENED	IRIS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDED WITH EQUIPMENT	10	# OF CHILDREN	UNHCR	250,000	100,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	8,000	2,000	-	10,000								
	IRIS (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	8,000	2,000	-	10,000								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	16,000	4,000	-	20,000								
1.8 CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS TO PROVIDE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES TO BOTH SYRIAN REFUGEE AND TURKISH CHILDREN STRENGTHENED.	IRIS (AGE 0-17)	20,000	15,000	1,250	-	36,250	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIANS	# OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS.	300	# OF CHILDREN	UNICEF	900,000	900,000	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	20,000	15,000	1,250	-	36,250								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	200	150	-	-	350								
	IRIS (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	200	150	-	-	350								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	40,400	40,400	30,300	2,500	73,200								
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>7,850,000</b>		

<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	<b>Increase the quality of education for Syrian refugee children in a protective learning environment, in camps and host communities.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2</b>	<b>Percentage of Syrian refugee children enrolled who are promoted to the next grade at the end of the school year.</b>		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRIVING IN CAMPS	SYRIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
21 QUALITY OF EDUCATION SERVICES PROMOTED THROUGH THE PROVISION OF TEACHING AND LEARNING SUPPORT MATERIALS IN SCHOOLS AND THE CREATION OF SAFE, SECURE AND INCLUSIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS.	GRILLS (AGE 0-7)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	125,000	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF SCHOOLS PROVIDED WITH TEACHING AND LEARNING SUPPORT MATERIALS	200	# OF SCHOOLS	UNICEF, UNHCR	4,300,000	4,300,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	125,000							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,000</b>							
23 VOLUNTEER TEACHERS OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.	GRILLS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF VOLUNTEER TEACHERS RECEIVING REGULAR INCENTIVES	4,150	# OF TEACHERS	UNICEF, UNHCR	12,100,000	12,100,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,000	1,075	-	-	-	2,075							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,000	1,075	-	-	-	2,075							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,150</b>							
25 REFUGEE CHILDREN AND TEACHERS HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES OFFERED THROUGH SCHOOLS AND TEMPORARY EDUCATION CENTERS	GRILLS (AGE 0-7)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	100,000	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF TEACHERS TRAINED ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS	4,500	# OF TEACHERS	UNICEF, UNHCR	1,750,000	1,750,000
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	100,000							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	2,250							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	2,250							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102,250</b>	<b>102,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204,500</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>18,150,000</b>	<b>18,150,000</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			PARTNERS	BUDGET	
	AGE/ GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)		IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)	
2.2 STATE INSTITUTIONS ARE SUPPORTED TO ENSURE PROVISION OF LANGUAGE AND CURRICULAR SUPPORT THAT FACILITATES THE INCLUSION OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM	Girls (Age 0-7)	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	NATIONWIDE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING LANGUAGE TEACHING MATERIALS	100,000	# OF CHILDREN	UNHCR	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000							
2.4 TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS TRAINED TO EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT THE ACADEMIC, LINGUISTIC AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL NEEDS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN AND TO REDUCE LEVELS OF BULLYING AND TENSION IN SCHOOLS.	Girls (Age 0-7)	-	50,000	75,000	-	-	125,000	NATIONWIDE	# OF TEACHERS TRAINED ON MEETING NEEDS OF REFUGEE STUDENTS	1,500	# OF TEACHERS	UNHCR, UNICEF	1,900,000	1,900,000
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-	50,000	75,000	-	-	125,000							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	750	-	-	750							
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	750	-	-	750							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	100,000	151,500	-	-	251,500							
2.6 SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMMES ARE MORE RESPONSIVE TO LABOUR MARKET DEMANDS IN AREAS HOSTING LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES	Girls (Age 0-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# LABOUR MARKET SURVEYS	2	NUMBER OF LABOUR MARKET SURVEYS COMPLETED	UNHCR	100,000	50,000
	Boys (Age 0-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-	8,000	2,000	-	-	10,000							
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-	8,000	2,000	-	-	10,000							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	16,000	4,000	-	-	20,000							
2.7 SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATION TO REFUGEE CHILDREN.	Girls (Age 0-7)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500	NATIONWIDE	MINIMUM STANDARDS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED	150	# OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH MINIMUM STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED	UNICEF	300,000	300,000
	Boys (Age 0-7)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	100,000	245,000	-	-	-	345,000							
2.8 THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF REFUGEE CHILDREN AND YOUTH IS MONITORED, CERTIFIED, DOCUMENTED AND RECOGNIZED BY RELEVANT AUTHORITIES.	Girls (Age 0-7)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500	NATIONWIDE	# OF SYRIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS RECEIVING REPORT CARDS AT THE END OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.	345,000	# OF STUDENTS	UNICEF	100,000	100,000
	Boys (Age 0-7)	50,000	122,500	-	-	-	172,500							
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	-	-	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	100,000	245,000	-	-	-	345,000							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>												<b>4,650,000</b>	<b>4,600,000</b>	

## Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNHCR	11,216,000	4,750,000	15,966,000
UNICEF	34,100,000	7,900,000	42,000,000
IOM	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
TOTAL	46,666,000	12,650,000	59,316,000

# HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	WHO, UNHCR
PARTNERS	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and other partners
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination for essential health response strengthened and streamlining of decision making in partnership with authorities and other actors</li> <li>2. Continuation and strengthening of essential health care services (including medication for chronic diseases) for Syrian refugees.</li> <li>3. Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response, including immunization</li> <li>4. Strengthening health promotion and protection interventions, including RH, nutrition and SGBV</li> <li>5. Supporting access to mental health and specialized psychosocial services.</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	2a
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 16,366,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 12,575,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 28,941,000
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 28,941,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee and Resilience Components: Azret Kalmykov, WHO: aks@euro.who.int; Dr. Corinna Reinicke, WHO: cre@euro.who.int; Therese Malone, UNHCR: Malone@unhcr.org; Behire Ozek, UNFPA: ozek@unfpa.org; Mazen Aboul Hosn, IOM: maboulhosn@iom.int; Raoul de Torcy, UNICEF: rdetorcy@unicef.org</p>

## CURRENT SITUATION

A number of WHO/MoH assessments in southern Turkey in 2014 illustrate the strong effort of the MoH to provide refugees residing in camps with free access to all health services. Refugees in the community receive free primary and inpatient health services. Increasing numbers of non-registered refugees can access emergency care, after which they need to register in order to obtain further care. Policlinics and hospitals report an additional patient load of 30

to 40 per cent. Local hospitals have been enlarged and equipped to cover the current and most acute needs. Due to the increasing pressure on state health facilities and the language barrier, Syrian refugees turn to ad hoc informal and registered clinics.

The health profiles and the disease spectrum of the host population and the Syrian refugees are very similar, with a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases.

The reproductive-age women constitute 25 per cent and pregnant/delivering women four per cent of the total population. Fifteen per cent of deliveries require high-risk emergency interventions. There are life-threatening reproductive health risks in the humanitarian crisis environment: several forms of gender-based violence may have fatal consequences; maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality may increase due to lack of appropriate



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care; unwanted pregnancies due to lack of contraception may end up with maternal and child health complications; unprevented or not treated HIV and sexually transmitted diseases may cause fatal or disabling epidemics for large populations. Syrian refugees, especially those living in local communities are increasingly exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and pertussis. Malnutrition is expected to become a challenge among newly arriving refugees. Major concerns result from the increasing mental health and psychological problems of Syrian refugees. Surgical trauma and intensive care of the large number of severely injured patients, from the conflict areas, and their long term post-operative rehabilitation require enormous inputs of human and financial resources and equipment. As of October 2014, about 250,000 Syrian refugees received inpatient care; more than 200,000 patients were operated;

39,000 deliveries occurred and over 6 million consultations took place.

UN partners provide technical support to MoH and MoFSPA. UNHCR has funded ten fully equipped health facilities (seven in camps and three in the communities). Jointly with the University of Gaziantep, WHO completed the ReDAT (Refugee Doctor Adaptation Training) modules in Turkish and Arabic languages to enable Syrian doctors to understand the Turkish standard operating procedures, treatment guidelines and referral structures. WHO donated 86 emergency health kits to meet the needs of 140,000 people for primary health care for three months. They also provided treatment for 300 emergency cases and 3,000 surgeries for serious injuries. Health information leaflets on specific disease prevention and available health care services for Syrian refugees in Arabic have been developed. Some

300,000 Information Education Communication (IEC) brochures on reproductive health (RH) and 535,000 on SGBV in Arabic (527,000 in Turkish for impacted populations) were distributed. WHO and UNICEF supported the supplementary polio vaccination campaigns. UNFPA provided capacity training on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for RH in emergencies for 160 key staff (41 Syrians) and SGBV training to 280 staffs of partner institutions. Four hundred Syrian women received psychosocial support in Nizip Camp. Some 144,000 hygiene kits were distributed to women and families; three fully equipped ambulances were donated to MoH provincial directorates; and ten dish-washing containers were provided to Viransehir Camp and three grants to partners to establish women counselling units.

## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600
	WOMEN	70,500	70,500	70,500	70,500
	BOYS	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
	GIRLS	77,400	77,400	77,400	77,400
	TOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	BOYS AND MEN	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000	1,078,000
	GIRLS AND WOMEN	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
	TOTAL	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS	8,216,534	8,216,534	8,216,534	8,216,534

\*\* Estimations are not possible in the absence of refugee registration data that identifies the communities in which refugees reside.

<sup>2</sup> S Agyei-Mensah, AG Aikins (2010), 'Journal of urban health', Springer

The health sector has identified several priorities for support in 2015 which impact both the host and the refugee populations.

The risk of communicable disease outbreak among refugees due to the absence or collapse of routine immunization system in Syria will be addressed, through routine vaccination and vaccination campaigns.

Non-communicable disease, mental health and psychosocial issues require increasing attention in view of the fact that the local service provisions were hardly sufficient for the host

community. The large population of women in the reproductive age and life threatening RH risks are equally a matter of priority. Often times the refugees cannot rely on their families to provide home care after operations, while there are limited health care facilities accessible. Hence, acute and chronic trauma and rehabilitation care will be included in the planned response from the health sector partners.

Continued and expanded support to partners to participate in the health care provision of Syrians to enable equitable access, specifically to primary and chronic disease health

care services, is needed, as well as targeted support to address the language barriers.

To ensure sustainable health care provision to refugees, the Health Sector will advocate for and support the Ministry of Health, with the aim of enhancing the role of the family and community health centres as primary care providers for Syrian refugees in addition to the host community. This will also require an expansion of the Health Information System of the family and community health centres in order to capture data for health services planning and discussions are on-going with the MoH. As a first



step, Syrian health personnel working in Turkey will be continuously targeted through a specific training

to induct them into the Turkish health care system through a module jointly developed by WHO and the

University of Gaziantep to enhance their interaction among the medical staff in the local community.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

The response of the health partners is mainly built on the assumption that the number of non-camp Syrian refugees will continue to increase, while resources diminish. Hence, the primary health care provision of the Syrian non-camp refugees, as well as the hosting communities, will need to be strongly addressed through both short term interventions that target

primarily the Syrian population and medium-to-long term interventions that aim at increasing the coping capacities of the health care system. The MoH increasingly accepts participation of the health sector partners in health care provision (within its legal framework) but also expects higher funding levels to cater for the huge influx of refugees in the protracted emergency.

In 2015, the health sector envisages to continue supporting the MoH and MoFSP health partners in strengthening the health service delivery capacity in the community for Syrian refugees and host populations and to strengthen secondary and tertiary care to respond to the needs of the increasing population. The focus will be on the primary health care provision to reduce the patient load on secondary and tertiary healthcare and the respective costs. Specifically, the MoH will be supported in developing a comprehensive mid-term health care strategy which addresses health issues related to non-camp refugees and the impacted communities. The role of the family and community health centers as primary care providers for Syrian refugees will be strengthened to improve primary health care, including mental health for the impacted communities, and to reduce the burden on hospitals, which currently serve as first entry points for most refugees. Measures will also include the expansion of the existing Health Information System of the family and community health centers to register and report on Syrian refugees for better planning. Advocacy

efforts will continue for more health partners to provide health and mental care for refugees and for the temporary inclusion of Syrian health professionals in service provision.

A specific focus will be placed on the sexual and reproductive health care as a core intervention within the humanitarian primary health care and on ensuring that sexual and reproductive health rights are met. In addition, there will be focus on the risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, HIV infection, unwanted pregnancy, sexual violence and exploitation and other reproductive health-related conditions. Support activities will be through capacity building of MoH, MoFSP and 3RPs' partners through emergency RH/ SGBV training of service providers and programme managers; introduction of standards and monitoring of quality of RH services; provision of medical equipment, hygiene and RH kits and family planning commodities; provision of RH IEC materials in Arabic; and establishing women counseling centres through small grants to 3RP's partners.

Furthermore, the language barrier which limits the utilization of health services will be addressed through materials in Arabic for Syrians about health issues and vaccination schedules. Additionally, telephone SMSs will be used and a hotline will be established to reach Syrians with necessary information as part of the response strategies.



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# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Coordination for essential health response strengthened and streamlining of decision making in partnership with authorities and other actors	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	24
	Number of joint activities (assessments, contingency plans, strategic documents, etc.) conducted		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	M/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1. THE HEALTH CARE PROVISION STRATEGY IS ADJUSTED ACCORDING TO THE EVOLVING CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROTRACTED CRISIS.	Girls (Age 0-7)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	NUMBER OF PARTNER HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO SYRIAN REFUGEES	20	MOB APPROVED OP/CLINICS	WHO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, MD/SP, AHD, PARTNERS, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	450,000	0	
	Boys (Age 7-17)	82,500	1,078,000										
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	70,500	1,078,000										
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	69,600	1,078,000										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>						<b>450,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>450,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.2 STRATEGIC DECISION MAKING IS INFORMED AND COORDINATED	GRIS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	INCREASED DELIVERY CAPACITY OF NATIONAL PHG FACILITIES IN IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	20	NATIONAL PHG CENTERS	WHO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, MDSP, AFD, PARTNERS, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	215,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	GRIS AND WOMEN		-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	BOYS AND MEN	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>							

OBJECTIVE 2

Continuation and strengthening of essential health care services (including medication for chronic diseases) for Syrian refugees

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

- Number of annual consultations per Syrian refugee in secondary health care services reduced by 20% by end of 2015
- Number of annual consultations per Syrian refugee in primary health care services increased by 20% by end of 2015

OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET

8 for secondary health care; 5 for PHC

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1 ESSENTIAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES (WITH FOCUS ON WIC/PH) ARE SUPPORTED AND ACCESSIBLE	GRIS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF REFUGEES HAVING ACCESS TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	500,000	PERSONS	WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, LOCAL PARTNERS, AFD, MDSP, OCHA, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	10,116,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	Girls and Women		-								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	Boys and Men	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>							

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS, M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
22: CONTINUED AND STRENGTHENED SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PROVIDE TARGETED ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY	GIRLS (AGE 14-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/IE TURKEY	# OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITIES SUPPORTED (CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, EQUIPMENT, CONSUMABLES)	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRIMARY HEALTH FACILITIES	WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, AFAD, MOH, MDSP	8,400,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	GRIS AND WOMEN		-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	BOYS AND MEN	-								
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>				<b>8,400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>8,400,000</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>Strengthening communicable diseases surveillance, detection and response, including immunization.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET</b>	<b>Above 95% coverage; 2.0 AFP detection rate</b>
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination coverage in refugee and host population is above 95%</li> <li>AFP case detection rate is increased</li> </ul>		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYRLIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION				INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
3.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, INCLUDING AWARENESS AND IMMUNIZATION SERVICES	GIRLS (AGE 1-7)	77,400				-	TURKEY ALL REGIONS	% OF CHILDREN AT IMMUNIZATION AGE IMMUNIZED ACCORDING TO THE TURKISH IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE	> 95%	TARGETED CHILDREN	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, AFAD, IOM, PARTNERS	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	82,500				-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500		8,216,534		-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	1,078,000			-							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>				<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>-</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN-G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.2: PRIMARY AND PUBLIC HEALTHCARE CAPACITY TO PREVENT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INCLUDING VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES STRENGTHENED	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	TURKEY/ALL REGIONS	NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS IN REFUGEES AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY DETECTED AND RESPONDED TO WITHIN 72H	8	# OF FACILITIES	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ARAD, MOH, PARTNERS	3,190,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	GIRLS AND WOMEN										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	BOYS AND MEN										
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>			<b>3,190,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

OBJECTIVE 4 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4		Strengthening health promotion and protection interventions, including RH, nutrition and SGBV										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	
		Women and children in communities with a high percentage of refugees receive targeted interventions (health promotion, protection information in relevant languages)										50%	
OUTPUTS	B. REFUGEE COMPONENT										BUDGET		
	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					OUTPUTS & M&E INDICATORS					BUDGET		
AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.1. MCH, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, INCLUDING OBSTETRIC CARE AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AND SGBV RESPONSE, ARE ACCESSIBLE TO REFUGEES THROUGH HEALTH PROMOTION.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES; SGBV/RH COUNSELING AND RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE REFUGEES CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF COMMUNITY CENTERS OR COUNSELING UNITS SUPPORTED OR STRENGTHENED TO PROVIDE SGBV/RH COUNSELING AND RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE REFUGEES	10	# OF COMMUNITY CENTERS OR COUNSELING UNITS	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, MOESP, AFAD, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTNERS	1,800,000	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,078,000										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	1,078,000										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>								
4.3. ESSENTIAL NUTRITION SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES ARE PROVIDED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	TURKEY (ALL CITIES AND REGIONS)	* EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING RATE; * % OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE; * % OF UNDERWEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE; * % OF SAM RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE; * % OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE RECEIVED VIT A AND DEWORMING TABLETS * % OF PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN RECEIVING MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS	* EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING RATE (<50%); * % OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE (<10%); * % OF UNDERWEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE (<10%); * % OF SAM RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE (<10%); * % OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE RECEIVED VIT A AND DEWORMING TABLETS (>90%) AND LACTATING WOMEN RECEIVING MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS (>90%)	%	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, MOESP, AFAD, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTNERS	1,670,000	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,078,000										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	1,078,000										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>								
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>3,470,000</b>	<b>-</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION				INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
4.2: CAPACITY OF HEALTH AUTHORITIES AND PARTNERS ON PROMOTION OF MCH, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND SBRY RESPONSE STRENGTHENED.	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	1,078,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	4	# OF EVENTS	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, MGF-SP, AFAD, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTNERS	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,122,000	1,122,000									
	BOYS AND WOMEN	77,400	1,122,000	1,122,000									
	BOYS AND MEN	69,600	1,078,000	1,078,000									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>									
4.4: CAPACITY OF SERVICE PROVIDERS ON PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF MALNUTRITION STRENGTHENED	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000	1,078,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	200	HEALTH MANAGERS	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, MGF-SP, AFAD, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTNERS	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,122,000	1,122,000									
	BOYS AND WOMEN	77,400	1,122,000	1,122,000									
	BOYS AND MEN	69,600	1,078,000	1,078,000									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>									
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

OBJECTIVE 5		Support access to mental health and specialized psychosocial services.										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 5		Number of consultations of Syrian refugees in mental health facilities/services increased										10%	
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/BENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES					INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
5.1: MENTAL HEALTH AND SPECIALIZED PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES ARE ACCESSIBLE TO REFUGEES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SIE TURKEY	NUMBER OF SYRIAN PATIENTS REFERRED TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES WITH ARABIC SPEAKING STAFF	5% OF THE REFUGEE POPULATION WHO IS EXPECTED TO HAVE MENTAL DISEASE	REFERRED PATIENTS	WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, MOH, AFD, MDCSP, PARTNERS, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,280,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,122,000										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	1,078,000										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>-</b>					
<b>B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT</b>													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/BENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES					INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
5.2: CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY, MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS AND PARTNERS STRENGTHENED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	1,122,000	8,216,534	-	10,716,534	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SIE TURKEY	# OF SERVICE PROVIDERS ATTENDING IN/PPSS TRAININGS	500	PERSONS/ TRAINING	WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, MOH, AFD, MDCSP, PARTNERS, HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	570,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500	1,122,000										
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	1,078,000										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600	1,078,000										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>8,216,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,716,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>-</b>					

## Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
WHO	1,350,000	700,000	2,050,000
UNHCR	9,250,000	8,120,000	17,370,000
UNICEF	2,420,000	2,850,000	5,270,000
UNFPA	2,386,000	285,000	2,671,000
IOM	960,000	620,000	1,580,000
TOTAL	16,366,000	12,575,000	28,941,000

# BASIC NEEDS / ESSENTIAL SERVICES

## SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNHCR
PARTNERS	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adequate shelter solutions continue to be available in camp and to most vulnerable population in urban areas</li> <li>2. Targeted populations have continued and equitable support to meet their needs for basic and domestic items</li> <li>3. Targeted populations live in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</li> </ol>
GENDER MARKER	I
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 172,223,500
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 52,600,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 224,823,500
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 224,823,500
CONTACT INFORMATION	<p>Refugee Component: Baran Nedimoglu: nedimogl@unhcr.org</p> <p>Resilience Component: Baran Nedimoglu: nedimogl@unhcr.org; Berna Bayazit Baran: berna.bayazit@undp.org</p>

## CURRENT SITUATION

In Turkey, the Government demonstrates a high level of ownership and investment in providing protection and emergency response to more than 1.6 million refugees. In the Basic Needs and Essential Services sector, UNHCR works in cooperation with IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP, and their respective partners and in close coordination with the GoT.

This sector includes a combination of non-food items to the refugees in camps and in communities as well as specific shelter and WASH assistance for the governmental camps. The 22 existing camps are operating at full capacity and mainly require

maintenance interventions. However, continuous arrivals, including an unprecedented mass influx of Syrians in September 2014, have prompted a new emergency response and the decision of the Government to open a new camp in Suruc, in addition to two camps under preparation. Continuous support to the Government in establishing new camps and providing newly arrived refugees with basic domestic items is therefore essential.

The response to the Syrian crisis is expected to turn from a purely emergency response to medium-term assistance, targeting urban populations as well as host communities with a resilience

approach. This assistance will be delivered through a number of actors, primarily AFAD and the 3RP partners involved in distribution.

IOM's NFI assistance in 2014 concentrated on refugees living in communities, mainly in Hatay, and reached 50,000 individuals. In response to Suruc influx, IOM provided 10,000 mattresses, 10,000 pillows, 5,000 jerry cans and 1,200 diapers. As for the camps, IOM provided 10,000 blankets and sleeping mats in Viransehir camp. In 2014, more than 17,500 Syrian refugees were supported through IOM's voucher programme, through which electronic cards were provided to the



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beneficiaries in order to enable them to access basic essential items from pre-selected markets.

UNHCR provided NFIs to 220,000 Syrian refugees residing in the 22 camps, with over 230,000 high thermal (HT) blankets and more than 138,000 sleeping mats as part of the winterization campaign. For Suruc response, UNHCR targeted 200,000 beneficiaries. As of October 2014, the distribution included 190,000 HT blankets, 36,000 jerry cans, 2,000 kitchen sets, 10,000 plastic sheets, 105,000 mats and 3,000 radiators. UNHCR will also support the new camp in Suruc with 250 WASH and 200 showers containers, 75 laundry and 125 dishwashing containers, 60,000 HT blankets, 30,000 mattresses and sleeping mats, 6,000 kitchen sets, 6,000 cooking units, 6,000 jerry cans and 6,000 radiators. Depending on the available resources, UNHCR may further contribute 6,000 tents. In addition, 700 WASH

containers, 80 dish washer containers, 8,000 mini fridges and 8,000 hot plates were procured for Nizip, Islahiye and Nusaybin camps. For the winterization programme, a needs assessment identified nearly 120,000 beneficiaries who will be targeted through winter clothes as well as a needs-based NFI distribution.

The assistance to the refugees in communities is the major challenge faced by the Government and aid agencies. The registration of refugees needs to be improved to identify the most vulnerable persons.

Relatively little progress has been made when it comes to wide ranging needs assessments and cash-based assistance.

In 2015, the assistance will be shifted primarily towards cash-based initiatives which target identified vulnerabilities, whose modalities can support the local economy

and provide flexible responses. Additionally, the capacity of the central and local service providers for a better and long term delivery of basic needs related services will also be prioritized.

In the provinces along the Syrian border, municipal capacities are overstretched, particularly with regards to basic needs and waste management. The additional population both in the camps and urban settings call for higher capacities at the local level. In 2014, within the framework of a UNDP-UNHCR project, some municipalities were provided with emergency response vehicles, and models for waste management are being developed for the Municipality of Gaziantep (to manage camp and non-camp wastes). In 2015, camp and non-camp waste management systems are planned to strengthen local capacities and systems alike.

## NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	69,600	69,600	37,120
	WOMEN	70,500	70,500	70,500	37,600
	BOYS	82,500	82,500	82,500	44,000
	GIRLS	77,400	77,400	77,400	41,280
	TOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000	160,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	BOYS AND MEN	1,078,000	465,500	1,078,000	137,200
	GIRLS AND WOMEN	1,122,000	484,500	1,122,000	142,800
	TOTAL	2,200,000	950,000	2,200,000	280,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	TOTAL	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
OTHER GROUPS	TOTAL	20,000	20,000	-	-

In 2015 and 2016, the focus from the international community will be to support the Government in maintaining appropriate conditions in the camps and in ensuring sustainability of the interventions. Although the total number of people in camps remains fairly stable, new arrivals are transferred whenever space becomes available. As most of refugees have lived in the camps for over two years, maintenance and improvement of services remain critical. For instance, hygiene conditions in some of the camps are moving below standard and will need to be enhanced in order to bring them back up to an acceptable level.

The Government estimates that 2.1 million refugees will be living within communities by the end of 2015. The vast majority of them have exhausted their resources while struggling to make ends meet. Therefore, there is a need to provide support to the most vulnerable refugees, who will be identified according to comprehensive and protection sensitive criteria,

ensuring equitable access for all refugees to available support.

The main priorities in the basic needs sector include:

- Bedding, kitchen sets and hygiene materials in particular in camps and for new arrivals in communities through systematic standard operating procedures, ensuring equitable access for all groups;
- Shelter and NFIs to meet the needs of vulnerable persons, based on referral from local authorities and partners, whose capacity will be built to identify vulnerabilities according to comprehensive criteria and standard operating procedures, ensuring equitable access;
- The increase of cash-based assistance in partnership with the authorities and partners and the identification of the most vulnerable persons of concern;

- The provision of support to the Government in providing shelter solutions (in and outside of camps);
- The provision of winter clothes for newly arriving Syrian refugees; The maintenance of WASH services in the camps and technical support to the municipalities to enhance these services in urban areas;
- The personal hygiene needs of women and girls;
- The increase of local service delivery capacity for Syrians and host communities.

While initiatives addressing the local service delivery capacity will contribute to higher resilience of the local authorities, these initiatives will simultaneously serve the immediate well-being of the refugee and host communities, as well as increase job opportunities.

# RESPONSE STRATEGY

## Refugee Component

The 3RP partners will continue to provide essential non-food items to the most vulnerable populations in camps and urban areas. At all levels, the response strategy will be guided by principles to strengthen the overall protection environment for the affected population, ensuring the application of comprehensive criteria and protection sensitive standard operating procedures that facilitate equality of access, safety, and dignity, for all groups of refugees, including men, women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Different modalities will be used including in-kind distribution, cash and voucher assistance. In 2015, assistance will be shifted towards cash based initiatives for the urban and rural areas whenever possible. The provision of NFIs will be prioritized for new arrivals, camp populations and the most vulnerable urban refugees or where cash schemes are not implementable due to lack of logistical facilities, agreement with service providers or due to procedural constraints.

The identification of beneficiaries and the distribution of both cash-based

assistance and NFIs will be done in coordination with national and local institutions and social structures. The expansion of the capacity of the central and local social safety net for the identification of needs and vulnerabilities, and the distribution outreach is an integral part of the resilience strategy.

The coordination with the local and central authorities and the partners will reduce duplication. The 3W (Who, What, Where) mapping will be strengthened and updated on a regular basis. Additionally, the criteria for vulnerabilities, targeting and distribution mechanisms and

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the amounts of assistance needs to be aligned, to the extent possible, to achieve an equitable assistance, avoiding inconsistencies among different areas and implementers.

The shelter and WASH strategy will support the Government in maintaining proper conditions of and access to sanitation and hygiene facilities and services in camps, urban and rural areas. Additionally, ensuring secure access and use of sanitation facilities for refugee women in the camps is an important aspect of protection in order to reduce the possibility of SGBV. While provision of support to the Government in providing hygiene kits will address the short term needs of the refugees, awareness raising related initiatives

will increase their medium term capacity to cope.

## Resilience Component

3RPs partners' strategy will focus on increasing the local service delivery capacity for non-camp Syrians and host communities, and on creating better income opportunities for all those affected. While initiatives addressing the service delivery capacity will contribute to higher resilience of the local authorities and their capacities to integrate crisis context in their work, they will simultaneously serve the immediate well-being of refugees and host communities.

The initiatives will be based on initial assessments conducted at the local level, identifying the immediate needs for the selected local authorities to better deliver their services in waste management (including for camp and non-camp environments), and other public services such as maintenance of open public spaces. Initial waste management related assessments at the camp and non-camp settings show that there is room for system related improvements to strengthen the practices of both municipalities and camp management towards more sustainable solutions. Interventions will be designed to provide models for service delivery in such crises context and improve service delivery capacities for emergency and medium term needs.

## Alignment & Synergies

Since the Government of Turkey leads the Syrian refugee response in the country, the response strategy presented in the sector seeks to empower the local mechanisms and services addressing such needs of Syrian refugees, as well as the host populations. Considering the fact that the crisis predominantly affects the poorest areas of the country and the existing services are already stretched to limit, the plan seeks to cover possible gaps in areas such as the identification and social assessment of needy persons, improvement of sanitation, hygiene, waste management and shelter solutions in both camp and non-camp settings. Support will be provided to local governorates, municipalities, partners, service providers and other relevant Government institutions. Therefore, the activities proposed in both the refugee and resilience components are closely interlinked and complementary to each other.

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Adequate shelter solutions continue to be available in camp and to most vulnerable population in urban areas	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	23%
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of vulnerable populations provided with shelter solutions		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
1.1- SHELTERS PROVIDED TO STRAINS IN THE CAMPS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IS SUPPORTED IN PROVIDING AND IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF SHELTER SOLUTIONS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)	30,702					30,702	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH SHELTER SOLUTIONS	20,000.00	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	IOM, UNHCR, AFAD, PARTNERS.	16,280,000.00	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	32,725					32,725							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	27,965					27,965							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	27,608					27,608							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119,000</b>					<b>119,000</b>							
1.2- SUPPORTING VULNERABLE OFF-CAMP PERSONS THROUGH ACCOMMODATION RELATED CASH BASED ASSISTANCE	GIRLS (AGE 0-7)		16,575				16,575	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH CASH ASSISTANCE FOR SHELTER	6,900.00	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	IOM, UNHCR, AFAD, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, PARTNERS	3,580,000.00	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)					2,000	34,500							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)		15,925				15,925							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)													
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32,500</b>	<b>1,404,629</b>			<b>34,500</b>							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>19,860,000</b>			

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B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.3. SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IN ASSESSING THE CONDITIONS OF AND ENHANCING SHELTER INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE MOST REFUGEE-AFFECTED AREAS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	25,500	-	-	50,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF VULNERABLE SYRIAN REFUGEES	SUPPORT PROVIDED TO GO ON THE ASSESSMENT OF AND ENHANCING THE SHELTER CONDITIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURES.	YES	YES/NO	UNHCR, AFAD, MOFSP	500,000.00	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	24,500	-	-								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-											
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>62,061</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>						<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>500,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	

Targeted populations have continued and equitable support to meet their needs for basic and domestic items

OBJECTIVE 2

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

% of households receiving targeted assistance to help with their basic and domestic item needs

OBJECTIVE  
INDICATOR TARGET

28%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT														
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS/M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES					INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
2.1: PERSONS IN URBAN AREAS MEET THEIR BASIC DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS THROUGH THE PROVISION OF CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE (IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER SECTORAL ASSISTANCE SUCH AS FOOD SECURITY OR SHELTER RELATED).	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	146,625	GIRLS AND WOMEN	-	146,625	GIRLS AND WOMEN	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH ONE TIME SHORT TERM OR REGULAR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	57,500.00	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	UNHCR, IOM, ARAF, MOFSP, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	35,700,000.00	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	146,625	GIRLS AND WOMEN	-	146,625	GIRLS AND WOMEN							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	140,875	BOYS AND MEN	-	140,875	BOYS AND MEN							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	140,875	BOYS AND MEN	-	140,875	BOYS AND MEN							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	287,500	-	-	287,500	-							
2.2: HOUSEHOLD GOODS PROVIDED TO NEW ARRIVALS AND LIMITED DISTRIBUTION OF NIS FOR REPLENISHMENT FOR PEOPLE ALREADY HOSTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IN THE CAMPS. (INCL LOGISTICS COSTS FOR WAREHOUSING AND TRANSPORT)	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	32,250	153,000	GIRLS AND WOMEN	-	185,250	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/ETURKEY	# OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH NIS	65,000.00	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	UNHCR, IOM, ARAF, MOFSP, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	35,750,000.00	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	34,375	147,000	BOYS AND MEN	-	181,375								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	29,375	147,000	BOYS AND MEN	-	176,375								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	29,000	147,000	BOYS AND MEN	-	176,000								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	125,000	300,000	-	-	425,000								-
2.3: VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN CAMPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES SUPPORTED WITH WINTERIZATION MATERIAL (INCL LOGISTICS COSTS FOR WAREHOUSING AND TRANSPORT)	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	27,090	188,700	GIRLS AND WOMEN	-	215,790	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/ETURKEY	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING WINTERIZATION SUPPLIES	95,000.00	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, ARAF, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	42,800,000.00	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	28,875	181,300	BOYS AND MEN	-	210,175								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,675	181,300	BOYS AND MEN	-	205,975								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	24,360	181,300	BOYS AND MEN	-	205,660								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	105,000	370,000	32,500	-	475,000								-
2.4: INDIVIDUAL FAMILY SUPPORT PROVIDED TO VULNERABLE REFERRED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AND PARTNERS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	33,150	GIRLS AND WOMEN	-	33,150	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/ETURKEY	# OF VULNERABLE FAMILIES RECEIVING SUPPORT FOR THEIR BASIC NEEDS (INDI-CASH)	18,000.00	# OF FAMILIES	UNHCR, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	8,120,000.00	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	31,850	BOYS AND MEN	-	31,850								
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	25,000	BOYS AND MEN	-	25,000								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	25,000	BOYS AND MEN	-	25,000								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	65,000	25,000	-	90,000								-
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>122,370,000</b>			

BASIC NEEDS / ESSENTIAL SERVICES



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015				TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	OUTPUTS & ME INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SVR LIVING IN CAMPS	SVR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES			OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
2.5: MOST VULNERABLE HOST POPULATIONS MEET THEIR BASIC DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS THROUGH THE PROVISION OF CASH BASED ASSISTANCE AS A MEASURE OF BURDEN SHARING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION.	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF FAMILIES IN THE HOST COMMUNITIES BENEFITING FROM STRENGTHENED SOCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS	10,000	# OF FAMILIES	UNHCR, UNHCR, AFAD, MDSP, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, LOCAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE MECH-ANISMS (SSEF)	1,400,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	10,000	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	10,000	-							
2.6: JOINT SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF UNMET BASIC NEEDS IN MAIN REFUGEE HOSTING URBAN AREAS, TO SUPPORT THE GO IN RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF EXTREME VULNERABLE PEOPLE	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF VULNERABLE SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSES CONDUCTED	1	# OF JOINT ANALYSES	UNHCR, UNHCR, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, LOCAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE MECHANISMS	750,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	-	25,500	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	24,500	50,000	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	125,000	300,000	50,000	-							
2.7: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR JOINT AND CONTINUOUS IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS, LED BY THE GO TO IDENTIFY NEED OF VULNERABLES IN CAMPS AND URBAN AREAS.	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	11,610	142,800	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF VULNERABLE SYRIAN REFUGEES	MEASURES IN PLACE FOR THE JOINT AND CONTINUOUS IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS OF PERSONS OF CONCERN	YES	YES / NO	UNHCR, AFAD, MDSP, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	1,500,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	12,375	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,575	137,200	200,000	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,440	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	45,000	370,000	200,000	-							
2.8: DISTRIBUTION (INCLUDING LOGISTICS AND WAREHOUSING) AND POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED FOR CAMP AND NON-CAMP BASED PERSONS OF CONCERN, PROVIDING REPORTS WITH BASIC REQUIRED INFORMATION.	GRIS (AGE 0-7)	11,610	142,800	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S&E TURKEY	EFFECTIVE LOGISTICS, DISTRIBUTION AND POST DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED, DISTRIBUTION REPORTS BEING RECEIVED.	YES	YES / NO	UNHCR, AFAD, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	11,550,000	0
	BOYS (AGE 0-7)	12,375	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,575	137,200	-	-							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,440	-	-	-							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	45,000	280,000	-	325,000							
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>15,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	



OBJECTIVE 3		Targeted populations live in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET		80%	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of targeted populations provided with access to sanitation and hygiene services and facilities													
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT															
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATION(S)	OUTPUTS & I&E INDICATORS			BUDGET			
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	INDICATOR			TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	IN-G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD		
OUTPUT 3.1: CORE HYGIENE KITS AND ITEMS ARE PROVIDED IN CAMPS AND TO EXTREMELY VULNERABLE PERSONS AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN URBAN SETTINGS THROUGH COMMUNITY CENTERS AND/OR IN PARTNERSHIP WITH RELEVANT AUTHORITIES.	GRIS (AGE 0-17)	77,400	484,500	500,000	20,000	1,770,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF HYGIENE KITS OR OTHER SANITARY MATERIALS (INCLUDING SANITARY SUPPLIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS) PROVIDED TO REFUGEES AND MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES		UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, AFAD, PARTNERS, LOCAL AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES	19,793,500	0			
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	82,500													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	70,500	465,500												
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	69,600													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1,770,000</b>									
OUTPUT 3.2: CASH-BASED ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO MOST VULNERABLE PERSONS TO ACCESS HYGIENE ITEMS AND KITS.	GRIS (AGE 0-17)	-	146,625	-	-	287,500	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CASH ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPORT TO HYGIENE		UNHCR, AFAD, PARTNERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES	10,200,000	0			
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-													
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-	140,875												
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	-													
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>287,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>287,500</b>									
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>29,993,500</b>				

## BASIC NEEDS / ESSENTIAL SERVICES



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S W&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION				INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
3.3: SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IN PROVIDING HYGIENE MATERIALS: PROMOTION AND AWARENESS-RAISING, AS WELL AS SECURE ACCESS TO AND USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES FOR ALL REFUGEES INCLUDING WOMEN AND GIRLS.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	25,800	76,500			250,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF PERSONS RECEIVING MESSAGES ON HYGIENE PROMOTION	200,000.00	# OF PERSONS	UNICEF, UNHCR, ARAD, TRCS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, PARTNERS	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	27,500											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	23,500	73,500										
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	23,200											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>										<b>250,000</b>
3.4: SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY SANITARY FACILITIES / LATRINES AS WELL AS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE CAMPS AND IN URBAN AREAS AS REQUESTED.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	41,280	132,600			920,000	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF SANITARY FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED OR IMPROVED	640	# OF SANITARY FACILITIES	UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, AFAD, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ORP, RDA, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, PARTNERS	0	
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	44,000											
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	37,600	127,400		500,000								
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	37,120											
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>									<b>920,000</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>36,900,000</b>	-	

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNICEF	3,000,000	500,000	3,500,000
IOM	4,380,000	400,000	4,780,000
UNHCR	149,510,000	26,200,000	175,710,000
UNDP	-	25,500,000	25,500,000
UNFPA	15,333,500	-	15,333,500
TOTAL	172,223,500	52,600,000	224,823,500

# LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	UNDP
PARTNERS	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNIDO and partners
OBJECTIVES	I. Improved livelihoods and living conditions at the local level, including better and decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities
GENDER MARKER	2a
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 13,625,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 63,150,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2015	US\$ 76,775,000
TOTAL INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS 2016	US\$ 76,775,000
CONTACT INFORMATION	Refugee Component: Baran Nedimoglu, UNHCR: Nedimoglu@unhcr.org Resilience Component: Berna Bayazit Baran, UNDP: berna.bayazit@undp.org

## CURRENT SITUATION

One of the main consequences of the Syrian refugee crisis has been the impact on the economic life and the labour market in the Southeast Anatolia region. However, there is no systematic assessment on the impact of the crisis on the socio-economic situation at the national and local levels, but only limited sample-based information exists on the income levels of the Syrian refugees in and outside camps based on the study carried out by AFAD. According to this report, over half of the refugees in the communities are reported to earn less than US\$ 250, thus far less than the minimum wage in Turkey. Approximately one percent of female refugees have some form of employment in the informal sector.

Very limited information is available on the working conditions of the Syrian workers who are currently making their living through informal works. However, anecdotal information shows that as the influx of refugees has not subsided and the number of Syrians living in the communities has reached nearly 1.4 million people in October 2014, the pressure on the local economy and on the Government to provide jobs and services has grown, causing discontent among the host communities.

The competition between Syrians and Turkish nationals has increased especially for low skilled jobs. Considering that Southeast Anatolia is already a disadvantaged region in terms of economic activities, employment and human capital, the opportunities available for refugees are quite limited. Syrian workers tend to work in the worst working conditions without core labour and social rights, taking over seasonal agricultural jobs and low qualified

jobs in textile and services sectors in particular. This creates competition between local and Syrian workers and downward pressure on wages. Local level consultations inform that the salaries and fees dropped down to one fifth of the previous levels, causing the most vulnerable groups from both communities work in worse conditions, including children who are left out of school. Additionally, the cost of living increased significantly, whereby rental costs even tripled in some provinces after the influx.

The new Regulation on Temporary Protection adopted in October 2014 foresees the access to work for Syrian refugees as well as to the social security. It is thus expected that the practical implications of this major change will unfold in 2015 following the adoption of relevant procedures by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS). The MoLSS is currently working on the secondary legislation to detail the scope of the Temporary Protection Regulation and determine the sectors and occupations where Syrian workers could be recruited. Involvement of private sector and service providers as well as dialogue with the workers and employers organizations is of crucial importance to have an effective implementation of the Regulation. Until that time, the active participation of Syrian refugees in the formal economy will remain limited, and will take place on an informal basis only.

Therefore, in 2015 and 2016, the 3RP partners will refocus their attention on the creation of livelihood opportunities to enhance refugees' self-reliance. The livelihood support will prioritize refugees living in the



country for more than three years whose resources are overstretched and in need for new opportunities to sustain themselves and their families. Such livelihood opportunities will also provide benefits for the host communities, who are also living challenges in terms of finding sustainable jobs.

Initiatives to strengthen the local economy, with a view to increase the incomes of both men and women in impacted communities and in camps, are needed to increase the local economy's labour absorption capacity.



While these initiatives address the labour demand side (presently for host communities and increasingly for the refugees when the access to work will be possible), there is the need to focus on the labour supply through an assessment of available skills, gaps as well as job matching initiatives. The livelihood response will mainly target those who are more employable and can integrate into the labour market with active market support, whereby low-skilled refugees will receive basic life skills and vocational training support to strengthen their resilience and employability.

In 2014, to address the issue of limited job opportunities and as a model to increase local economy's absorption capacity, UNDP, with the support of UNHCR, set up an agro-industrial facility for enhanced business opportunities in the most impacted locations of southeast Turkey. As a result, an organic olive oil processing, packaging and storage facility was established in Kilis to foster local socio-economic development and to mitigate the impact of Syrian crisis in one of areas was most affected by the influx. The facility was set

up with the local partnership of the GAP RDA (Regional Development Administration), Kilis Organic Olive Producers Union, Kilis Governorate and the Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The construction of the facility was finalized in November 2014 and the production will be launched in December 2014. The facility is expected to increase marketing opportunities for more than 250 members of the union. 3RP partners plan to continue similar interventions to increase the job and business opportunities for both communities.

# NEEDS & PRIORITIES

POPULATION GROUP	AGE GROUPS	REFUGEE		RESILIENCE	
		POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION	POPULATION IN NEED	TARGET POPULATION
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN CAMPS	MEN	69,600	10,000	69,600	50,000
	WOMEN	70,500	10,000	70,500	50,000
	TOTAL	140,100	20,000	140,100	100,000
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE COMMUNITY	MEN	539,000	15,000	539,000	100,000
	WOMEN	561,000	15,000	561,000	100,000
MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	MEN	*	5,000	*	175,000
	WOMEN	*	5,000	*	175,000
OTHER GROUPS	MEN	*	1,500	*	4,700
	WOMEN	*	1,500	*	4,700

Until October 2014, there has not been much progress on livelihoods in camps and in communities. In few camps, livelihood opportunities started to be supported through initiatives aimed at creating new marketable skills through carpet design, sewing, barber shops etc. However, much is needed to build the coping mechanism especially for those living outside the camps for a prolonged stay.

Limited livelihood opportunities impact particularly women and youth, who are the most at risk to engage in exploitative and abusive work, including prostitution, and other negative coping mechanisms. In parallel, the jobs that Syrian refugees manage to find are usually informal and insecure, and facilitate - at times - child labour. Some sources report that the daily fees for seasonal work have reduced to one fifth of the previous levels, which were already unacceptably low for host communities before the crisis. Daily fees of US\$ 2.5/day are also reported in the Southeast Anatolia

Region, highlighting the level of exploitation in the labour market for the most vulnerable. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) is currently developing the normative framework that will enable the access to legal forms of work through a sectoral and geographical study of those areas and sectors where there are more potential for absorption of the increase workforce in Turkey. In this framework, specific attention will be focused on curbing child labour. The 3RP partners will therefore support the GoT in these endeavours.

Additionally, the cost of living in the border provinces increased significantly for both communities as rental costs and commodity prices grew (in some cases more than 50 per cent increase). This economic hardship, along with other social issues, weakened the social fabric and undermined social cohesion between refugees and impacted communities, particularly in 2014.

In the absence of local government strategies/plans (e.g. of governorates,

municipalities and development agencies) integrating the crisis context and analytical studies that assess the socio-economic impact of the influx, UNDP will focus on local strategies and initiatives that relate to livelihoods in order to strengthen job creation and empowerment opportunities.

These initiatives will include both labour demand-related initiatives that aim to create better job opportunities (e.g. new investments to boost local economic development, trade, etc.) as well as labour supply-related interventions to increase the quality of labour from both Syrian and host communities. Initiatives that address the quality of labour supply include active labour market interventions that aim at the development of skills for employability. These skill-development initiatives will be designed upon mapping the skills of the Syrian populations and a comparison with the labour market demand. Such skill development initiatives will include basic life skills trainings, Turkish language courses,

entrepreneurship trainings and vocational trainings, identified in response to the needs identified.

ILO together with the MoLSS, social partners and relevant 3RP partners will support policy development to ensure and enhance decent employment opportunities and livelihoods in host communities and address unacceptable forms of work including child labour.

A labour market impact assessment study will to be conducted to analyse the occupational and employment profile of Syrian refugees and the impact of the influx on the labour market for the host communities. This study will also assess the challenges faced by Syrian women as well as the characteristics of the Syrian and host community workers, with a view to facilitate job matching exercises.

Advocacy efforts in line with a comprehensive and inclusive communication strategy targeting both the Syrians and the host communities, in the pilot locations (e.g. Gaziantep, Sanliurfa) regarding the access to the labour market will be carried out with relevant authorities to ensure that income generating opportunities are maximized. This will also promote the registration of refugees and thus the access to formal work and training opportunities, thus reducing the risk of exploitation, engagement in negative coping mechanisms, while supporting the access to safe, dignified and decent working conditions in line with the national laws and regulations. The communication strategy will also involve the provision of information on working conditions, labour rights and responsibilities for Syrian workers. Local and national authorities will be supported empowered to carry out awareness campaign to ensure the implementation of labour

regulations and law, with a focus on reducing the worst forms of labour (e.g. child labour and exploitation). Coordination with line ministries and social partners will be strengthened to ensure a comprehensive prevention and response strategy to violations of labour regulations and law.

Livelihood and socio economic interventions (small enterprises, in kind grants, etc.) will be designed according to the final legal framework adopted by the GoT. Such interventions will be designed to

have spillover effects in addressing negative coping mechanisms, increasing incomes and thus enabling families to send their children to school, preventing the need for early marriages and improving health conditions. With increased incomes, women can be empowered and gender-based violence can be reduced. This will go along with effort to strengthen social cohesion and ability to empower local institutions to continue providing necessary services to the most vulnerable refugees.



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# RESPONSE STRATEGY

The 2015-2016 response is built on the assumption that the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey will reach 2.5 million people, while their resources progressively diminish. The livelihoods of Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees living in the communities will need both short term and long term interventions.

Until 2014, not much was done in terms of livelihood support as the access to work was not foreseen. From 2015 onward, with the adoption of the temporary protection regime, longer term interventions to increase the self-reliance of affected communities will be possible. Hence, the need for a significant increase in the livelihoods response.

The priorities for the livelihood sector are to increase the income opportunities for all those affected by the crisis, enabling refugees to attain better life standards, and to sustain their livelihoods in the longer term through increased capacities which will be also valuable upon their return to Syria when the conditions will be conducive.

## Refugee Component

The major needs relating to the socio-economic situation of the refugees are employment related. For this purpose, vocational, language and skills development trainings are needed to facilitate the access to the legal labour market in Turkey.

The first step for identifying the needs for skills development will be a skills mapping for the Syrian refugees, with a view to identify the gaps between the labour market needs and the skills available. These

skills will also include entrepreneurial skills to allow Syrian entrepreneurs to set up new businesses either individually or in partnership with Turkish entrepreneurs, whether this possibility will be available under the new legislative and administrative framework. Such assessments and trainings will be conducted in partnership with the existing local agencies including Employment Agency (ISKUR) and Entrepreneurship Support Administration (KOSGEB). Upon clarification of the terms and conditions of work permits for Syrians under temporary protection, the use of cash-for-work schemes will also be explored and developed for short term livelihood opportunities for refugees. Dialogue will need to be established with the private sector, employers' organizations and employers to access existing decent employment opportunities for both communities, particularly Syrians.

Promotion of and advocacy for access to livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees will reduce instances of abuse and exploitation and negative coping mechanisms, and facilitate safe, dignified and decent work opportunities that are in line with national labour laws.

## Resilience Component

Strengthening the capacity of the local economies to absorb the increased labour force and that of the local institutions to provide employment services to all Syrian and local workers will be the key component of the resilience strategy. Complementing the short term initiatives which aim at increasing the employability and livelihoods for Syrian refugees,

the 3RP partners will respond with medium-term interventions addressing both the demand and supply side of the labour market. In this regard, dialogue will also need to be established with workers' organizations and partners to prevent potential risk for competition and conflicts between local and Syrian workers and to create a harmonized working environment for all.

Initiatives to strengthen local economic development with a view to create employment opportunities for unemployed people from both communities will be based on the competitive advantages of the region, and be based mainly on agroindustry. Other opportunities for new income generation will also be explored in the newly emerging sectors relating to the crisis, in line with the framework elaborated by the Ministry of Labour. Such medium term initiatives will aim to strengthen the resilience of the local economies through new investments for expanded production and marketing opportunities and increase labour demand (economic activities/investments).

On the other hand, the 3RP partners' interventions will be designed to increase the employability and self-reliance of the Syrian communities in the medium term, to better match the needs of the local labour market, as well as increase their livelihood opportunities upon their future return to Syria. An assessment of skills and needs of Syrian communities (both in-camp and out of camp) will be critical for the design of any initiative. Once the skills and needs are identified, agencies will be designing livelihood programmes (either through Quick Impact Projects or in kind grants) and vocational trainings that will

aim to allow Syrians to be employed in the local economy. The design of such employability programmes will be based on the profile and needs of the individuals. Various levels of employability programmes will be implemented such as Turkish language courses, basic life skills and vocational trainings and

entrepreneurships. Such support provided to the communities will also include referral to relevant bodies for strengthened resilience and access to livelihoods.

In the framework of resilience, the 3RP partners will also look at the possibility of piloting initiatives with

the private sectors aimed at boosting the local economies through the production of goods and services (including those addressing needs of refugees) by Turkish workers and refugees alike, through the possible support from interested donors.



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# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	Improved livelihoods and living conditions at the local level, including better and decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities					OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET	10%					
	Percentage of targeted Syrians with increased access to vocational training and livelihood opportunities											
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					OUTPUTS & INDICATORS		BUDGET				
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MB BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
11. SUPPORT VOCATIONAL SKILLS OF MALE AND FEMALE REFUGEES TO BETTER RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE LABOUR MARKET DEMAND	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S/E TURKEY	# OF MALE AND FEMALE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY POPULATION BENEFITING FROM LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND TRAININGS	31,500 MALE AND 31,500 FEMALE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS	# OF PERSONS	13,625,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-						
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,000	15,000	5,000	1,500	31,500						
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	10,000	15,000	5,000	1,500	31,500						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>											<b>13,625,000</b>	<b>-</b>

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT													
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUTS & KPI INDICATORS			BUDGET		
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.2. NEW SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES ESTABLISHED, OR EXISTING ONES EXPANDED WITH NEW INVESTMENTS, TO BOOST THE EMPLOYMENT CREATION POTENTIAL FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN SELECTED LOCALITIES WITH HIGHER INFLUX.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SE TURKEY	# OF REFUGEES OR HOST COMMUNITY MEMBERS PARTICIPATING AT THE TRAININGS OR RECEIVING VARIOUS GRANTS.	18,500	# OF PERSONS	UNDP, UNHCR, GAP FIDA AND GOVERNORATES, LOCAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY, FAO, MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (MFA)	30,200,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,200	2,200	5,150	-	7,350							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,300	3,300	7,350	-	10,650							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,500</b>							
1.3. EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED INCLUDING LOCAL WORKFORCE ANALYSES OF SYRIAN MEN AND WOMEN AND HOST COMMUNITIES, VOCATIONAL TRAININGS FOR SYRIAN AND HOST POPULATION (WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON YOUTH) TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETABLE SKILLS AND ALTERNATIVE PUBLIC WORK SCHEMES.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES, SYRIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SE TURKEY	NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP SERVICES OR FROM INCREASED ACCESS TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING	48,500 MEN AND 49,500 WOMEN	# OF PERSONS	UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, IOM, UNODD, AFAD, MDSIT, GAP FIDA AND GOVERNORATES, LOCAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY, WORKERS AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	20,850,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	2,500	23,500	20,000	2,500	48,500							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	3,500	23,500	20,000	2,500	49,500							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>							
1.4. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS-RAISING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR REGULATIONS AND LABOUR LAW TO REDUCE WORKS FORMS OF LABOUR, EXPLOITATION AND CHILD LABOUR TARGETING EMPLOYERS AND MALE/FEMALE EMPLOYEES WITH A VIEW TO INCREASE ACCESS OF THE SYRIAN POPULATIONS TO LEGAL WORK.	GIRLS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	THROUGHOUT TURKEY	NUMBER OF ADVOCACY INTERVENTIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNS ON LABOUR REGULATIONS	5	# OF ADVOCACY RELATED EVENTS	UNHCR, ILO, GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATES OF LABOUR, WORKERS AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	1,100,000	-
	BOYS (AGE 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-							
	WOMEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	32,500	90,000	50,000	4,700	177,200							
	MEN (AGE 18 & ABOVE)	32,500	90,000	50,000	4,700	177,200							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>354,400</b>							

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
OUTPUTS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015					TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	LOCATIONS(S)	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			BUDGET	
	AGE/GENDER BREAKDOWN	SYR LIVING IN CAMPS	SYR LIVING IN COMMUNITIES	MEMBERS OF IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	OTHER POPULATION			INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)
15. JOINT ASSESSMENTS CARRIED OUT IN URBAN AND RURAL SETTINGS WITH FOCUS ON MAIN HOSTING AREAS, WITH A VIEW TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE INTERVENTIONS FOR ENHANCED BUSINESS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN WITH A FOCUS ON THE GAP BETWEEN LABOUR DEMAND AND SUPPLY FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKFORCE	Girls (Age 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	AVAILABILITY OF ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY WITH FOCUS ON MAIN HOSTING AREAS, INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF CASH ASSISTANCE ON LOCAL ECONOMY	Assessment exists	ASSESSMENTS	UNDP, ILO, FAO, GOVERNORATES AND LOCAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY, WORKERS AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	-
	Boys (Age 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-						
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	50,000	100,000	175,000	-	325,000						
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	50,000	100,000	175,000	-	325,000						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>650,000</b>						
16. SUPPORT PILOT INITIATIVES WITH THE PRIVATE AND/OR PUBLIC SECTORS AIMED AT BOOSTING THE LOCAL ECONOMIES THROUGH THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES INCLUDING THOSE ADDRESSING NEEDS OF REFUGEES BY TURKISH WORKERS AND REFUGEES ALIKE, THROUGH THE POSSIBLE SUPPORT FROM INTERESTED DONORS.	Girls (Age 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-	GOVERNORATES WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES	# OF PILOT INITIATIVES CONDUCTED WITH PRIVATE SECTOR	11	# OF INITIATIVES	UNHCR, UNDO, AFAD, WOSIT, PRIVATE SECTOR, MINISTRY OF LABOUR, OTHER RELEVANT AUTHORITIES	-
	Boys (Age 0-17)	-	-	-	-	-						
	Women (Age 18 & Above)	1,500	2,500	250	250	4,500						
	Men (Age 18 & Above)	3,500	4,500	250	250	8,500						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>13,000</b>						
<b>TOTAL BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AT OUTPUT LEVEL</b>										<b>63,150,000</b>	-	

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (USD) REFUGEES COMPONENT 2015	REQUIREMENTS (USD) RESILIENCE COMPONENT 2015	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD) FOR 2015
UNDP	4,000,000	29,250,000	33,250,000
IOM	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
FAO	1,500,000	7,500,000	9,000,000
UNHCR	4,125,000	8,600,000	12,725,000
ILO	4,000,000	4,800,000	8,800,000
UNIDO	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
TOTAL	13,625,000	63,150,000	76,775,000

# TURKEY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

## Country requirements summary (by agency)

### COUNTY: TURKEY

AGENCY	TOTAL JAN -DEC 2015 (US \$)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
FAO	1,850,000	8,150,000	10,000,000
ILO	4,000,000	4,800,000	8,800,000
IOM	14,690,000	5,170,000	19,860,000
UNDP	4,000,000	54,750,000	58,750,000
UNFPA	19,542,500	712,000	20,254,500
UNHCR	226,929,400	64,909,500	291,838,900
UNICEF	46,170,000	14,180,000	60,350,000
UNIDO	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
WFP	104,045,515	0	104,045,515
WHO	1,350,000	700,000	2,050,000
PARTNERS	38,140,560	0	38,140,560
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>460,717,975</b>	<b>163,371,500</b>	<b>624,089,475</b>

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Country requirements summary (by sector)

## COUNTY: TURKEY

SECTOR	TOTAL JAN-DEC 2015 (US\$)			TOTAL JAN-DEC 2016 (US\$) (INDICATIVE)		
	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE	RESILIENCE	TOTAL
PROTECTION	63,801,400	20,896,500	84,697,900	63,801,400	20,896,500	84,697,900
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICE	172,223,500	52,600,000	224,823,500	172,223,500	52,600,000	224,823,500
EDUCATION	46,666,000	12,650,000	59,316,000	46,666,000	12,650,000	59,316,000
HEALTH	16,366,000	12,575,000	28,941,000	16,366,000	12,575,000	28,941,000
FOOD SECURITY	148,036,075	1,500,000	149,536,075	156,990,560	1,500,000	158,490,560
LIVELIHOODS	13,625,000	63,150,000	76,775,000	13,625,000	63,150,000	76,775,000
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>460,717,975</b>	<b>163,371,500</b>	<b>624,089,475</b>	<b>460,717,975</b>	<b>163,371,500</b>	<b>624,089,475</b>

