



85% increase in the registered non-camp population since the beginning of 2014.

SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

Registration of camp and non-camp Syrian refugees, under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior, continued to take place during the month of September 2014.

UNHCR Turkey's field teams continued to support ongoing protection activities, carrying out over 100 visits to camps and urban areas during the month of September. Teams provided technical advice to camp management and local authorities, and assessed the situation in urban areas under their respective areas of responsibility. In this context, UNHCR monitored the voluntary return procedure for approximately 368 cases, comprising of 829 individuals.

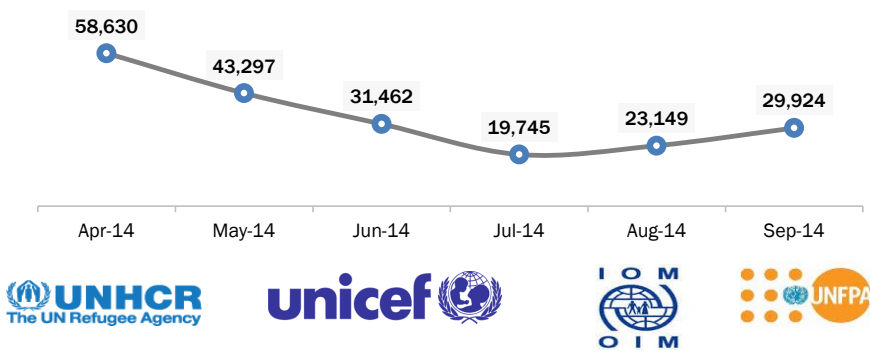
Between 23-29 September 2014, UNHCR protection staff carried out a training for 30 junior staff members from DGMM covering the subjects of international and national refugee law and human rights law, migration-asylum nexus, international standards on registration and RSD procedures, interview techniques, COI, drafting legal analysis, subsidiary protection, persons with special needs and national referral mechanisms for children and SGBV. Also in September, a training session was held for 50 staff members from AFAD on international protection and temporary protection, referral mechanisms for women and children, national legislation on child protection, SGBV and marriage.

IOM provided transportation assistance for 8,073 Syrian refugees during the month of September. 2,581 Syrians were assisted in Adiyaman camp to access health and social facilities. Upon the request from AFAD, IOM transported 5,453 Syrians from Nusaybin camp to Viransehir camp between 20 and 25 September. AFAD requested the move as Viransehir camp has the capacity to take on more individuals and Nusaybin camp is currently undergoing renovations. Additionally 39 refugees were transferred to Malatya camp. Since the beginning of 2014, IOM provided transportation assistance for 32,667 Syrian refugees.

Following the recent influx in September, UNICEF Turkey established 2 Child Friendly Spaces, one at YIBO and one at Suleymanshah Temporary Accommodation Centre in Suruc/Sanlıurfa. 2 Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) youth workers were assigned from the regular UNICEF program in the other 21 camps to Suruc for the CFS activities. Due to the security situation in the south of Suruc, AFAD moved all of the refugees from Suleymanshah Temporary Accommodation Centre to a new location near YIBO boarding school (OnbirNisan). Therefore a new CFS is planned to be established at OnbirNisan in mid-October.

UNHCR and UNFPA staff joined the monthly GBV Working Group meeting at the Ministry of Family and Social Policies together with the representatives from IOM and Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Migration Management and reviewed and discussed agency collaboration activities on GBV humanitarian response.

Monthly increase in registered Syrian refugees living outside the camps



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Participating Agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM , UNFPA



Mobile registration center in Suruc Town / UNHCR2014



The Government of Turkey takes the lead role for determining and implementing assistance provided to Syrian refugees, through the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). AFAD reports spending 4 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrian refugees continue to benefit from temporary protection in Turkey, with the Government being the provider of first response. Although the GoT has a robust legal systems and national legislation to ensure protection to persons of concern, the large number of Syrian refugees has overwhelmed national structures and affected their capacity to cope with the needs of the population. For example, as reported by the Government, at least 50% of the refugee population are in need of psychological support, and half of the refugee population are children, with an estimated 4.5% of them married. Child protection and SGBV activities remain key priorities and areas of engagement with the Government and NGOs.

Key protection priorities include:

- Addressing the psychosocial needs of refugees in both camps and urban areas.
- Addressing child protection issues, including violence against children, early marriages, and low school enrolment for the non-camp population.
- Advocacy and capacity building with the relevant authorities and on the prevention and responses for protection risks faced by children and adults.
- Promotion and support for refugee committees, including women, youth and elderly committees, inside camps and outreach to non-camp refugees.
- Training and provision of technical support for social workers and other service providers on psychosocial support and on SGBV prevention and response.
- Provision of technical support on counter-trafficking and migration management.
- Pursuing resettlement as a durable solution for refugees identified as having the most urgent protection needs

\* Needs analysis are based on the RRP6 analysis made at the end of 2013.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

