

### NFI distribution continued in April

#### APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

Out of the 3RP Partners for Basic Needs Sector, IOM continues transportation services to refugees from Adiyaman to market place and from camps to city centres enabling them to purchase all necessary items not available in the camps. In total, 1,803 Syrians benefited from the transportation services provided by IOM during the month of April. In addition to the transportation assistance, IOM provided 10,660 individuals with regular (non-winter) NFIs and 23,915 individuals with hygiene kits.

UNDP continues providing support to strengthen the physical capacities of the Municipalities affected by the flux.

UNHCR continues the provision of Non-Food items as well as winterization items for refugees living in host communities and in the camps. Within April, UNHCR procured 40 prefabricated wash units and delivered it to Ocuipinar Camp in Kilis. In addition, UNHCR continued the distribution of hygiene kits. In April, UNHCR has distributed 472 hygiene kits via its partner ASAM in Adana province reaching 2,360 individuals.

#### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrian refugees living in urban and peri-urban settings in Turkey have great difficulty meeting basic domestic needs, given their minimal financial means and the high cost of living for food, accommodation, water, electricity, gas and heating fuel costs. Nor do the international humanitarian community have the means to cover the basic needs of all persons of concern residing in Turkey. This assistance can only be offered to the extremely vulnerable.

In Turkey, it is only the Turkish authorities responsible for registration of Syrian refugees, to which the 3RP partners do not have access. Lack of registration data presents challenges in the identification of persons in need of assistance. While camp-based refugees benefit from all essential services which are provided in the camps, those refugees and asylum seekers living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas experience greater difficulties in satisfying their basic needs.

Provision of support to the municipalities in delivering basic services is also identified as a priority, in particular those causing increased risk of public health such as waste management.

In the absence of vulnerability data, the identification of beneficiaries living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and the distribution of both cash-based assistance and non-food items will be managed in coordination with national and local institutions. An integral part of the resilience strategy will be to expand the capacity of central and local social safety nets for the identification of needs and vulnerabilities, and improve outreach activities in order to identify vulnerable refugees in the community.

The coordination with local and central authorities and the partners will also 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 the value of assistance needs to be aligned where possible, to achieve equitable assistance for refugees and avoid inconsistencies in different locations and amongst partners.



Winterization: Photo: © S. Şamiloğlu / UNHCR / Batman-Turkey

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,320,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
553,110 assisted in 2016



#### Syrian Refugees in Turkey:



**2,750,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
2,748,400 currently registered



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 807 million required in 2016**  
USD 0.0 million received in 2016



### TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - APRIL 2016

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2016

