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# International Appeal Operations Update

## Turkey: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



### International Appeal n° MDRTR003

Glide n° OT-2011-00025-TUR

### Operations Update no. 10

18 April 2017

Period covered by this Operations Update:

1 July 2016 – 31 December 2016

**Number of people  
affected**  
**2,800,000**

**Number of people  
targeted**  
**500,000**

**Number of people  
assisted**  
**1,100,000**

**Total budget**  
**44,601,503**  
(in the period: 5 June 2015 –  
31 December 2016)

**Operational budget**  
**32,356,187**  
(in the period: 5 June 2015 –  
31 December 2016)

**Coverage**  
**100%**  
(against the operational budget)

The conflict in Syria has entered its sixth year, and has created an overwhelming and enduring humanitarian crisis displacing to date over five million Syrian people into neighbouring countries and other regions around the world. As of the **end of December 2016**, there were some **2.8 million displaced Syrian people in Turkey** in protection camps and urban areas.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continues to support the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) in its response to the growing humanitarian needs in Turkey resulting from the Syrian and other concurrent crises. In the period covered by this Operations Update, the plan of action and budget for the International Appeal was under revision. The revision aimed at scaling up the number of beneficiaries to be reached through an increased number of community centres operated by the TRCS, strengthening contingency planning and National Society capacity-building and meeting the additional needs of people arriving in new influxes or already staying in camps and urban areas in Turkey.

This Operations Update is published to report on the implementation progress of the **activities from 1 July to 31 December 2016 under the fourth revision** of the International Appeal issued in June 2015. By the time of publishing, a [fifth revision of the appeal](#) has already been issued in which the total budget has been increased to CHF 78,059,335 with an operational budget of CHF 65,814,019.

### Appeal history<sup>1</sup>

— Launched on 9 November 2012, the original Emergency Appeal aimed at raising CHF 32,311,219 for a period of six months to assist 170,000 people.

— Through the **first revision**, on 28 May 2013, the appeal's budget was increased to CHF 44,183,265 to reflect the expected growth of the camp population to 225,000 Syrians living in 19 camps.

— A **second revision** on 18 November 2013 further increased the budget to CHF 44.5 million to support up to 250,000 people. The revision also extended the operation's timeframe until 30 June 2014.

— A **third revision** further extended the appeal's timeframe until 31 December 2015 and included a new component of orientation and psychosocial services in urban areas and operational cost coverage.

— The **fourth revision** further extended the appeal's timeframe until **30 June 2016** and introduced a stronger focus on long-term community support for displaced people and host communities in urban areas. It also **transformed the emergency appeal into an international appeal**.

— The IFRC published a series of **Operations Updates** on 21 December 2012, 31 January 2013, 9 May 2013, 15 July 2013, 18 November 2013, 20 February 2014, 30 September 2014, 7 April 2015, 29 February 2016 (which extended the operation's timeframe until 30 April 2017) and 22 November 2016.

<sup>1</sup> Previous Operation Updates and Revisions can be accessed [here](#).

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the emergency

The conflict in Syria is now in its sixth year and continues resulting in internal and external displacement, loss of thousands of lives and severe damages to infrastructure, roads, buildings and livelihoods. Currently, **over five million Syrian people are displaced into countries neighbouring Syria** (including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and in North Africa). **Turkey alone is hosting about 3.1 million registered refugees** – including Syrians, Iraqis, Afghan, Iranian, Somalian and other nationalities. Out of them, as of April 2017, there were already some **2.96 million Syrian people** staying in Turkey, showing a continued increase of influx of people since the start of the conflict as well as the reporting period.<sup>2</sup> Around 260,320 people were living in 23 camps under the protection of the Turkish Government. While most the in-camp population comes from Syria, there are also some 6,200 Iraqis in the protection camps, among others. Turkey has by now become **one of the biggest refugee-hosting countries** in the world<sup>3</sup>.

Currently, **more than 90 per cent of Syrians in Turkey live in host communities**. Although the Temporary Protection Regime has provided Syrians with access to basic rights and services, poverty remains prevalent among the Syrian population due to the lack of access to a regular income, and the high costs of living in urban settings. The Government of Turkey has undertaken commendable efforts to provide massive humanitarian aid and support to an unprecedented and continuously increasing number of people seeking refuge in the country since the start of the conflict. In January 2017, the Turkish Government estimated that it had spent over EUR 11.4 billion since the beginning of the crisis<sup>4</sup> on health, education, food security, social and other services and direct support to Syrian displaced people in protection camps in the south-eastern part of the country. This has had a significant impact on host communities and on central budget resources as well.

In January 2016, Turkey announced the Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees under Temporary protection granting all beneficiaries of temporary protection (namely Syrians, stateless persons and Palestinians from Syria) access to formal employment. This exemplary move allows for increased self-reliance and additional opportunities for this affected displaced group.

The risk of more and sudden influx of people fleeing the conflict area in Syria escalates for Turkey as the situation is becoming more unpredictable and serious. The sustained crisis, language differences, and the large number of those seeking international or temporary protection pose unique challenges for humanitarian actors on the ground in Turkey. Unclear evolution of the humanitarian situation and timeline for the end of crisis may put constraint in terms of planning and implementation.

While the international response to date has primarily been humanitarian, the protracted nature and the scale of the crisis calls for a **more comprehensive approach, including long-term assistance, integration services and development**. This is now the overall favoured approach by the international humanitarian community.

The table below shows the 20 cities hosting the highest number of Syrian people living in Turkey in both the reporting period as well as at the time of publishing to also reflect the current situation.<sup>5</sup>

City	Reporting period: 1 July – 31 December 2016		As of 6 April 2017	
	Number of Syrians	% of Syrian population in Turkey	Number of Syrians	% of Syrian population in Turkey
Sanliurfa	407,275	14.26%	420,532	14.14%
Hatay	379,516	13.29%	384,120	12.92%
Istanbul	448,125	11.20%	479,880	16.14%
Gaziantep	319,753	12.62%	329,660	11.08%
Adana	149,625	5.25%	151,421	5.09%
Mersin	140,480	4.92%	147,185	4.95%
Kilis	122,779	4.30%	124,566	4.19%
Mardin	93,536	3.27%	94,360	3.17%
Bursa	103,825	3.63%	107,375	3.61%
Izmir	101,175	3.55%	109,169	3.67%
Kahramanmaras	87,315	3.06%	90,431	3.04%
Ankara	67,965	2.68%	73,396	2.46%

<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

<sup>3</sup> ECHO Factsheet, Turkey - January 2017

<sup>4</sup> ECHO Factsheet, Turkey - January 2017

<sup>5</sup> Source of all figures: Syrians under Temporary Protection Statistics - Directorate General of Migration Management

<b>Konya</b>	70,612	2.47%	73,520	2.47%
<b>Kayseri</b>	55,759	1.95%	59,129	1.99%
<b>Osmaniye</b>	41,846	1.47%	43,868	1.48%
<b>Diyarbakir</b>	29,198	1.02%	29,902	1.01%
<b>Adiyaman</b>	24,972	0.87%	25,703	0.86%
<b>Kocaeli</b>	27,764	0.97%	32,162	1.08%
<b>Batman</b>	67,965	2.38%	19,770	0.66%
<b>Malatya</b>	20,952	0.73%	22,007	0.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,760,437</b>	<b>93.89%</b>	<b>2,818,156</b>	<b>94.75%</b>

In April 2016, Government of Turkey published a **First Stage Needs Assessment covering the 2016-2018 period for Syrians with temporary protection status<sup>6</sup> in the country**, appealing for over USD 20 billion in order to respond to the needs of Syrians and impacted host communities over a three-year period in seven sectors: Humanitarian Relief, Education, Health, Municipal Infrastructure and Superstructure, Social Support and Adaptation, Economy and Labour, and Migration Management.<sup>7</sup>

A **baseline survey commissioned by the TRCS and IFRC carried out in Sanliurfa city in the first quarter of 2015<sup>8</sup>** summarizes some of the wishes of the displaced people including: being able to work or having means for supporting their families; learning the Turkish language as a means for having access to work and integrating into the community; gaining access to education for their children to contribute to society and preserving their native language and culture. The interviewed people also emphasized the need for creating spaces where adults and children can gather and socialize safely. Last, but not least there is a definite need to address the stress related to children's displacement (in form of psychosocial support).

The close cultural and historical bonds between Syrians living in the north of Syria and Turks living in the south-east of Turkey, as well as the hospitality of Turkish people have contributed to a good reception of fleeing Syrians by Turkish host communities since the start of the conflict. The crisis continues to have an enormous social and economic impact on the host countries, with many local, municipal and national services such as health, education and water under severe strain.

After more than six years, however, the social structures and coping strategies of the host community are increasingly stretched and vulnerable host community populations have reported decreases in wages and deteriorating working conditions due to increased competition for low- and unskilled jobs. Therefore, strengthening support to host communities should be integrated in the humanitarian response to promote social cohesion.<sup>9</sup>

Because of the on-going conflict in Syria and the situation at the border between Turkey and Syria, Turkey has experienced **surges in population movement** at different times – such as in February 2016 due to the deterioration of the security situation in Syria with 20,000 people crossing the border into Kilis to find shelter; and in September 2014 with 160,000 people crossing from Kobane (Ayn-Al-Arab) into Suruc within one week. The TRCS in response to the new influx of people provided hot meal and non-food items. In view of the on-going conflict in Syria, the provinces, especially in south-eastern Turkey, must be prepared for **possible new displacements and pre-position contingency stocks** in case the situation further deteriorates. The TRCS has so far immediately reacted to the increasing influxes of Syrians by activating its volunteers and organizing its dedicated structures to receive and protect people in need and provide a first-line response. The TRCS is also maintaining a contingency stock of relief items to be prepared to respond to emergencies and new influxes of people into Turkey.

The IFRC has supported the TRCS in the preparation of a **comprehensive long-term strategy** through the revision of the International Appeal until the end of 2017. It is planned that the appeal will be transformed into a **multi-year plan starting from 2018** which will prepare the National Society for accommodating the long-term needs of the displaced Syrian population residing in Turkey.

<sup>6</sup> Turkey 3RP Plan 2017-2018

<sup>7</sup> Turkey: 3RP Regional Strategic Overview – 2017-2018

<sup>8</sup> Turkish Red Crescent Community Centre Project Needs Assessment (July 2015) available at:

<http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=92490&.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 6.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The TRCS was established in 1868 and is a member of the IFRC. Its 4,150 employees and 700 branches are providing support to vulnerable people living in Turkey and overseas. The TRCS has nine Regional and 25 Local Disaster Management and Logistics Centres, and it can provide emergency shelter and food for 300,000 people in case of any type of emergency or disaster.

Since the launch of this Emergency Appeal in November 2012, the Turkish Red Crescent has supported **more than one million people of Syrian and other nationalities** in protection camps and in urban areas under this appeal.

As observed by TRCS's emergency teams, upon arrival to Turkey, migrants often show signs of malnutrition and distress caused by the journey, separation of families, compromised health conditions especially among vulnerable people, and fear and uncertainty. To effectively address these issues, the TRCS is ensuring that emergency stocks are in place for an urgent response to a variety of emergency situations. While life-saving assistance is regularly provided during emergency response, contingency planning needs to be further strengthened with specialized units, like PSS and restoring of family links (RFL) to reduce stress in people affected with the help of trained and well-protected staff. As part of the contingency planning, the TRCS is also working to strengthen the prepositioning of food and NFI support for new influxes of displaced people and to effectively build National Society capacities through this operation.

In the coming period, the TRCS will further consolidate its efforts in expanding its community services and outreach programmes which will also aim to support Syrian and other displaced people **and host communities in building up resilience and coping mechanisms**. While continuing to support displaced people living in camps, the TRCS has extended its humanitarian services to major urban areas through community centres by providing: (a) information on registration and services, (b) protection, (c) psychosocial support and children oriented activities, (d) capacity building and strengthening community links including language and culture lessons (e) primary health care and healthy lifestyle promotion (f) focused food/non-food item (NFI) support for displaced people living in urban areas, (g) supplementary NFI support to displaced people living in camp (h) education support through informal and non-formal educational activities and (i) capacity building of NS staff and volunteers for the efficient delivery of the planned activities of the appeal in a timely manner.

The **ICRC** has signed a three-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the TRCS in January 2017 to support them in RFL for the benefit of displaced migrants hosted in Turkey. In addition, the ICRC and the TRCS have also signed another MoU in June 2016 to support the TRCS in first aid capacity-building.

In September 2016, the **European Union** has launched its largest ever humanitarian programme using direct cash-transfers to cover the everyday needs of most vulnerable refugee families living in Turkey. The **Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)**, financed with EUR 348 million by the EU and its Member States under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, is the first social assistance scheme of its kind to reach out to one million refugees across the country. The aid programme is operated by the World Food Programme in partnership with the Turkish Ministry of Family and Social Policy and the TRCS (outside of the framework of this appeal) The cash transfer will contribute towards the improvement of the opportunities of displaced families to meet their essential needs. It will also ease the pressure on humanitarian organizations to provide basic support of food and NFIs to displaced people in the coming period. However, through the ESSN only one million displaced people will be supported whereas currently around 3.1 million people are living in Turkey (out of whom 2.8 million are Syrians). Therefore, there will still be a substantial gap to be filled to support the remaining groups of most vulnerable people not covered through the ESSN. The TRCS plans to reach these people through this appeal through community centre services (*i.e. not with cash support*).

### Coordination with authorities

The **Turkish authorities** lead the coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for displaced people in the country. These duties are assigned to the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) and the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At provincial level, the Governorates and the local AFAD and DGMM units are working closely with the respective departments of the Turkish Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, the security authorities and other relevant agencies. The TRCS continues to work in close coordination with AFAD and in line with its assigned mandate and duties which consist of the procurement, delivery and distribution of essential relief supplies (shelter and other NFI) and the organization of food supplies for the camps. In addition, there is an on-going coordination with the local authorities for activities aiming at displaced people and host communities living in urban areas.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The **TRCS** is the only host and operational Movement component in the country. The IFRC is represented by an **Integrated Programme Coordinator** supporting the TRCS in coordination, donor relations, advocacy, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Many Movement Partners and Governments are also supporting directly or indirectly the TRCS's actions. The **German Red Cross** is supporting the TRCS bilaterally with the establishment of one community centre and planning to support the setting up of two more community centres in 2017. Since the second half of 2016, the **Norwegian Red Cross** has also been providing bilateral support to TRCS's activities in one community centre and one child protection centre in Ankara.

### Movement Coordination

The **IFRC Secretariat's Regional Office for Europe (ROE)** and the **IFRC Secretariat's Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Office** are working together with the host and other Partner National Societies and ICRC to synchronize their actions and fundraising events and ensure a Movement-wide approach, following the recommendations of the Syria Crisis Real-Time Evaluation.

The Turkish Red Crescent Society's response is in harmony with the recommendations of the Syria Crisis Movement Advisory Platform. In line with the recommendations, this appeal is a **reference framework** for supporting the TRCS's operations. Besides **multilateral funding** channelled through the IFRC Secretariat, the Partner National Societies of the UK, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have also provided support to TRCS either under or outside the framework of this appeal.

The IFRC ROE maintains close cooperation and coordination with the TRCS at different levels. Continuous support is provided in the areas of finance, disaster management, partnership and resource mobilization, planning and reporting, and health and care. From March 2016, the IFRC deployed an Integrated Programme Coordinator to support the TRCS in carrying out these activities. The TRCS is also utilizing the services of the IFRC Secretariat's Logistics Management (Procurement Unit) for acquiring food and NFI relief items. The TRCS also worked together with the IFRC Shelter Research unit aiming to do research on better tent materials for winter conditions.

Currently, the IFRC Secretariat (channelling Red Cross partners that support the international appeal) and the German and Norwegian Red Cross supporting bilaterally are ensuring **optimal synergies**. There is also regular communication with other Movement partners supporting the appeal.

**Inter-agency coordination:** In coordination with AFAD and DGMM, the TRCS continues to cooperate with the main actors channelling international humanitarian assistance. Cooperation with **UN agencies**, such as WFP and UNICEF continues in cash card (food support) and children-oriented activities. The TRCS has been providing assistance to its humanitarian partners/actors as an implementing agency in such important technical services such as **customs clearance** and **transportation** and **delivery of humanitarian in-kind assistance**. The TRCS takes part in the regular **OCHA coordination meetings** in the scope of the Zero Point Relief Operation and the Protection, Education and Community Services working groups. This operation aims to be in line with the **UN 3RP: Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)**, given its strong focus in building up resilience and coping mechanisms at community level.

As an auxiliary to the Turkish Government and with an increasing coordination role, the TRCS has been expanding its community centres with a successful coordination mechanism with other humanitarian partners and government institutions.

## B. Operational implementation

This **Operations Update no. 10** covering the period **from 1 July to 31 December 2016** provides an overview of the Turkish Red Crescent's response to the displacement emergency in Turkey due to the Syria crisis. It is reporting on the **implementation progress of the activities under the fourth revision of the International Appeal**.

The main objectives and activities are organized under the following headings below: **Shelter and Settlements, Emergency Relief, Community Services and Outreach, Education Support, National Society Capacity Building and Operational Support Services**.

The focus of the Turkish Red Crescent's strategy and the IFRC Secretariat's support on urban population is aligned with the UN 3RP<sup>10</sup>, the overall Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Strategy for the Syria crisis and with the Turkish authorities' objectives, without losing sight of the TRCS's mandate and responsibilities towards the displaced people living in camps and the mandate for humanitarian custom clearance services. The Turkish Red Crescent has been providing a first-line response to date and has immediately reacted to the increasing influx of Syrians by activating its volunteers and organizing its dedicated structures to receive and protect the displaced people in need.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org>

## Shelter and settlements

<b>Outcome 1: The nutrition needs of up to some 284,000 temporarily displaced people living in protection camps are met through comprehensive food support.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Provide hot meals for up to 150,000 people while facilities for a voucher programme are in place.	Acquire, transport and distribute food rations following TRCS standards and procedures. Reporting on relief distributions.
<b>Output 1.2</b> Supply food grants in an amount of TRY 50 per month for up to 150,000 people through an electronic family cash card system.	Set up card system in camps. Develop operational procedures with facilitating bank. Distribute cash cards for each family Deposit agreed amount twice per month Monitor use of funds by families and quality of services by suppliers. Produce monthly reporting.
<b>Outcome 2: The quality of living conditions of some 284,000 temporarily displaced people living in protection camps is improved through distribution of non-food relief items.</b>	
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Up to 255,000 temporarily protected people receive essential non-food items	Acquire, transport and distribute non-food items (NFI) following TRCS standards and procedures: 300,000 blankets; 50,000 stoves and hot plate cookers; 20,000 heaters; 70,000 kitchen sets; 160,000 mattresses; 150,000 pillows; 100,000 bed linens. Distribution of non-food items inside the camp
<b>Outcome 3: The living conditions of some 284,000 temporarily protected Syrian people improve through shelter support.</b>	
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Tents and tarpaulins are set up in camps for hosting temporarily protected people.	Acquire, transport and distribute shelter items following TRCS standards and procedures: 10,000 tents and 30,000 tarpaulins. Distribution of the emergency shelter items inside the camps
<b>Output 3.2:</b> 80 multipurpose tents are available in camps for social activities that reduce the impact of displacement.	Procure raw material according to TRCS standards and procedures Distribute multipurpose tents Set up multipurpose tents in the camps
<b>Outcome 4: The sanitation and hygiene conditions of temporarily displaced people living in protection camps are improved through the setting-up of sanitation facilities and distribution of NFIs.</b>	
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Supply of hygiene products (hygiene kits, including baby kits) for 284,000 people to help improve the health conditions of people living in camps.	Acquire, transport and distribute 600,000 hygiene kits (including baby kits) following TRCS standards and procedures. Reporting on relief distributions.
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Shower and toilet containers are set up in camps to ensure better health conditions for up to 2,400 people. <sup>11</sup>	Acquire, transport and distribute sanitation facilities following TRCS standards and procedures: 20 latrine containers and 20 shower containers Procure goods according to TRCS standards and procedures. Set up the container facilities in the camps. Provide reporting on distributions.
<b>Outcome 5: The educational and psychosocial needs of children living in protection camps are met through comprehensive programme.</b>	
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Supplementary education and recreational activities are provided for up to 110,000 children through TRC especially trained personnel.	Set up and equip child-friendly spaces in protection camps. Train and maintain a minimum of 45 specially trained workers for providing support to children living in camps. Carry out child protection awareness raising Carry out Gender-Based Violence Prevention (GBVP) workshops and talks

### Progress towards outcomes

Activities under Outcome 1 are not carried out by the TRCS under the framework of the appeal and are not funded from the appeal budget. For information purposes, however, progress information has been added in the footer.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Activities under this output do not fall into the framework of the appeal, thus are not reported on here.

<sup>12</sup> In the second half of 2016, the TRCS continued to assist the Turkish Government's operations in protection camps in South-Eastern Turkey through providing comprehensive food support to some 260,320 people. As the number of people sheltered in protection camps continued to increase over the

Under the second outcome, the TRCS distributed non-food items (NFIs) throughout 2015. Within the reporting period, no additional distribution took place. However, the administration of the camp is providing household items necessary for people to live in the camp shelter facilities on a regular and needs basis.

Under the third outcome, the TRCS provided shelter support in form of tents and tarpaulins in the protection camps throughout the previous reporting period with no further activities taking place in the current reporting period.

Under the fourth outcome, the TRCS continued its hygiene promotion campaign in camps during the reporting period and reached approximately 15,000 Syrian people. The TRCS also distributed 30,000 hygiene kits (for adults) and 30,000 baby hygiene kits among 30,000 families in 17 protection camps. The relief items were procured through the IFRC's procurement unit. In addition, the TRCS distributed 32,000 hygiene kits bilaterally provided and funded by UNHCR to families in camps, with one kits per each family.<sup>13</sup>

Under the fifth outcome, the TRCS has continued to conduct its joint programme with UNICEF and the IFRC. There are 32 child-friendly spaces currently in the country (22 in protection camps, two mobile ones and six spaces integrated into community centres). These child-friendly spaces address the educational and psychosocial support needs of displaced children. The spaces are jointly funded by the IFRC and UNICEF. Since their inception in May 2013, the child-friendly spaces reached a total of 154,233 children. In 2017, additional centres are planned to be established.

## Emergency relief

<b>Outcome 1: The National Society is prepared to meet the nutritional needs of up to 50,000 people displaced into Turkey as a consequence of the Syria crisis for up to 6 months, in case of a deterioration of humanitarian situation.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> TRCS is prepared to offer up to 30,000 hot meal rations daily for displaced vulnerable people during a massive influx of population.	Acquire and equip a mobile kitchen. Acquire, transport and distribute hot meals at the Turkish - Syrian border.
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Up to 50,000 food parcels and baby food items are available for short term support for displaced people	Acquire, transport and distribute 50,000 food parcels
<b>Outcome 2: The National Society is prepared to meet the NFI needs of up to 50,000 people, in case of deterioration of the humanitarian situation and further increase of the influx of temporary protected people.</b>	
<b>Output 2.1:</b> The TRCS is prepared to assign part of its stock to address the NFI needs of up to 50,000 displaced people	Acquire, stock and distribute relief items (including hygiene kits and baby diapers) for short term relief action.

### Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1 aims at ensuring the delivery of emergency relief in case of deterioration of the situation and new influxes of people into Turkey. It also aims at developing the overall response capacity of the TRCS to cope with massive population movements which are a constant threat in light of the continued conflict in Syria and Iraq. For instance, in February 2016, some 20,000 Syrians crossed the border into Kilis due to the worsening security situation. Later, in July, some 1,500 people crossed the border again to find safety in Turkey.

During the reporting period, the TRCS provided **hot meals and drinking water three times a day for one month to some 1,500 displaced Syrians (in 300 families)** in addition to distributing **hygiene parcels, baby kits, and blankets**. It also acquired **two mobile kitchen vehicles** to further strengthen its capacities in dealing with such situations in a more effective manner.

The TRCS also conducted **procurement of food and non-food items** (including hygiene kits, baby kits, blankets and kitchen sets through the IFRC's procurement unit and distributed these among some **180,000 vulnerable Syrians (in 51,000 families)** in urban areas.

A total of **181,500 people in 51,300 families** were reached through the above distributions in the reporting period.

The details of the distribution can be seen in the table below:

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years, a new approach had to be introduced to meet nutrition needs. In response, and building on its previous experience, the TRCS developed a cash transfer programme which allowed camp residents to decide which food items they needed. This was possible as the required infrastructure in camps was available (stores and POS). During the reporting period, the TRCS reached a total of 313,508 people with its family cash card programme, delivering food assistance worth nearly 414 million Turkish Lira to 27,020 families in protection camps and further similar assistance worth some 115 million Turkish Lira to 33,923 families outside of camps.

<sup>13</sup> The hygiene items were provided by UNHCR to the TRCS bilaterally. The distribution is reported here for information purposes only.

Relief items		Number of families	Number of beneficiaries
Hot meals and drinking water		300	1,500
Urban areas	Food parcels	9,000	45,000
	Hygiene kits/	12,000	60,000
	Baby Kits	12,000	12,000
	Blanket	9,000	18,000
	Kitchen set	9,000	45,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>51,300</b>	<b>181,500</b>

Under Outcome 2, the IFRC procured various non-food items including hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits, blankets and kitchen sets (also through the IFRC procurement unit) and distributed them among holders of the Kizilay cash card in urban areas. A total of 130,000 people benefitted from this NFI support (comprising 40,000 families), the details of which can be seen in the table below:

Relief items	Number of families	Number of beneficiaries
Hygiene kits/	10,000	50,000
Baby Kits	10,000	10,000
Blankets	10,000	20,000
Kitchen sets	10,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>

The Ankara branch of the TRCS has also set up a kitchen for vulnerable Syrians through which hot meal is provided up to 2,000 ratios a day for those most in need in the capital. In the reporting period, some 44,000 hot meals were distributed among vulnerable displaced people per month, amounting to a total of 264,000 ratios distributed over the six-month period.

In the reporting period, the procurement of 7,000 hygiene parcels, 7,000 hygiene baby kits, 6,000 mattresses, 6,000 bed linens and 12,000 pillows was also completed by the TRCS through the IFRC procurement unit. The relief items were placed in the TRCS's warehouse as contingency stock to be prepared to meet the needs of displaced people in case of future influxes. The procurement process was also started for the acquisition of 12,000 food parcels, 30,000 hygiene parcels and 42,000 hygiene baby kits to support 6,000 families in urban areas. The items will be distributed in seven cities in January-February 2017 upon arrival of the shipment.

## Community services and outreach

<b>Outcome 1: The living conditions of up to 500,000 displaced people living in Turkey are improved through the dissemination of information and humanitarian services offered by pertinent institutions.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Selected branches and community centres facilitate access to services offered for Syrian people living in Turkey (including registration process) through information sharing and communication material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of participating branches and community centres</li> <li>Design, approval and printing of communication material</li> <li>Training of branch personnel and setting up of information points</li> <li>Implementation</li> <li>Monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: The coping capacity of 40,000 displaced people living in urban areas and members of host communities in Turkey is improved through comprehensive psychosocial support, including children-oriented activities.</b>	
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Four community centres provide comprehensive psychological and social services support for up to 30,000 Syrian children and adults including psychological group and individual counselling, child-friendly spaces and children-oriented activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up and equip four community centres.</li> <li>Develop agreements and protocols with Government and relevant partners</li> <li>Recruit and train staff and voluntary personnel.</li> <li>Carry out group psychosocial coping strategies workshops and talks.</li> <li>Carry out psychological group counselling sessions.</li> <li>Carry out individual psychological sessions.</li> <li>Carry out Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention workshops and talks.</li> <li>Carry out peace culture workshops.</li> <li>Integrate community centre procedures into referral practices following humanitarian agencies coordination mechanisms practices.</li> <li>Set up safe environments for children oriented activities.</li> <li>Carry out children oriented psychosocial support activities (drama, painting, arts).</li> <li>Monitor the process.</li> </ul>

<b>Outcome 3: The resilience of displaced people and members of host communities in four urban areas is increased through capacity building and activities aiming at building up social integration and reducing stigmatization</b>	
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Four community centres offer vocational training courses and activities aiming building up the social integration of up to 40,000 members of host communities and displaced population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up and equip four community centres with material for training.</li> <li>Develop agreements and protocols with Government and relevant partners.</li> <li>Recruit and train staff and voluntary personnel</li> <li>Offer Turkish language courses.</li> <li>Offer Arabic and other language courses as per community needs.</li> <li>Offer vocational/technical training (handcrafts, sewing, computer use, design).</li> <li>Carry out community integration activities following local cultural practices.</li> <li>Monitor the process.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4: The resilience of displaced people and members of host communities in Turkey is increased through healthy lifestyle and health promotion activities.</b>	
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Up to 80,000 temporarily protected people living in camps receive information on first aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 40 children and youth workers on First Aid</li> <li>Implement two first aid talking sessions in each protection camp.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Selected community centres provide comprehensive health orientation services to displaced people and members of host communities following culturally acceptable practices and uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment and training of personnel and setting up of facilities.</li> <li>Acquisition and distribution of sensitization material (brochures, implements, etc.)</li> <li>Carrying out healthy lifestyle workshops and talks</li> <li>Carrying out health promotion counselling</li> <li>Carrying out CBHFA training and distribute first aid kits</li> <li>Implementation</li> <li>Monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 5: The resilience and coping mechanisms of displaced people volunteering for community oriented activities are improved through a pilot food/NFI work programme.</b>	
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Selected members of the community volunteering for community activities receive cash transfer to help them coping with their food and NFI needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration of volunteers.</li> <li>Assessment of the value of money equivalent for standard family needs.</li> <li>Printing and distribution of cash cards.</li> <li>Design and distribution of cash card use instruction brochure.</li> <li>Loading value two times per month.</li> <li>Monitoring.</li> </ul>

### Progress towards outcomes

In response to the continued influxes of Syrian displaced people into Turkey, the TRCS increased its support to Syrians living in urban areas. In January 2015, the TRCS launched its Community Centre Project. The centres were established in urban areas close to where refugee populations had chosen to reside. The establishment of each centre started with a dialogue with public authorities, institutions and NGOs to understand their needs, locations and preferences. Needs assessments were conducted prior to the opening of the centres followed by yearly satisfaction surveys and regular focus group discussions to assess how the centres met the actual needs and how/if service needed to be improved.

Since January 2015, the TRCS established seven community centres, six of them supported by this international appeal in Sanliurfa, Istanbul-1 and Istanbul-2, Konya, Ankara and Kilis and one funded in Bursa bilaterally by the Norwegian Red Cross. The TRCS is also in the process of opening its eighth community centre in Izmir with the support of the German Red Cross. Until the end of 2017, the TRCS plans to open an additional eight community centres.

The TRCS's community centres offer complex services to displaced people including provision of information, referral and support for registration, protection services, children-friendly spaces, vocational training and language classes, PSS, health referrals, consultation and outreach services. The services are vital for displaced Syrians forced to flee their war-torn country searching for safety. As part of the outreach activities, community centre staff pay visits to communities once or twice weekly to interact with displaced people, gather data and monitor their needs in terms of hygiene, protection, children, disability etc. and to inform them about the services offered in the community centre. People in need are referred for different services to the right institutions for follow-up actions.

The facilities foster a feeling of support and belonging for families who felt isolated when they arrived in a new country having left their homes, friends and relatives behind. The centres also provide valuable data and information for various actors for the planning and provision of emergency relief through their needs assessment and coordination function.

Under Outcome 1, the TRCS provided displaced Syrian people with information on registration and other services offered by the Turkish Government. It also referred people to competent institutions which were not available in the community centre.

Under Outcome 2, the TRCS's community centres promoted psychological coping strategies for displaced people with a special focus on women and children. This took the form of:

- Individual, group and family psychosocial services;
- Child-friendly spaces and activities;
- Drama and painting workshops for children;
- Vocational trainings enabling Syrians to communicate with each other and develop their skills.

The community centres also offer Gender-Based Violence Prevention (GBVP) awareness and counselling sessions. The TRCS has a well-developed case management system and coordinates with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in this activity. The TRCS provides trainings on GBVP for beneficiaries, volunteers and staff and manages cases that include GBV issues. The activities target people in their native languages without using translators if possible.

Beneficiaries approaching the community centres are provided with information on practical information about the city which they are living in. In case they request health, education or any other support, the social services expert is referring them to the suitable service provider institution through external referral mechanisms.

For traumatic cases or any other issues related to mental health, the TRCS psychologist provides support and referral to government health facilities.

Under the third Outcome, the TRCS provided displaced people with tools for integrating into the local society and having access to supplementary sources of income. This was carried out through orientation talks on Turkish habits and customs; Turkish language and culture courses; vocational trainings in different areas; and seminars on various subjects. At the same time, courses of Arabic language were offered for members of the host community and to displaced children.

Other activities aimed at strengthening social networking between members of the host communities and the displaced people. These included the provision of discussion forum for displaced people and members of host communities to share their concerns and questions; joint social activities; and sports activities for children.

Under the fourth outcome, the TRCS through its outreach activities provides to displaced people and host communities, healthy lifestyle orientation which consider nutrition and other health-related issues, orientation and counselling on family issues, also into build up the communities` resilience through the dissemination of Community Base Health Care and First Aid. Also during the reporting period, the Turkish Red Crescent launched hygiene promotion awareness campaign through outreach activities in the cities through its community centres.

Under the fifth outcome, all TRCS community centres encouraged displaced people to be actively involved in community-level activities. As the programme aimed to offer activities in the displaced population`s mother language, the involvement of volunteers that were also part of the target population was key to the action. The whole range of activities and services offered by the TRCS centres



TRCS community centre staff providing information to a beneficiary on community centre services.  
Photo: TRCS



Activities organized for displaced children in the child-friendly space in Sanliurfa. Photo: TRCS



Syrian students in one of the classrooms of the pre-fabricated school waiting for their class to start.  
Photo: TRCS

adapted to the specific needs of displaced people and host communities. The displaced people were volunteering and engaged in community centre activities spontaneously particularly for translation and supporting community outreach activities.

The planned activities to pilot the support of food/NFI work were decided not to be implemented based on the existing operational situation and needs. Instead, displaced people were supported with enrolment in the cash card programme. Also, volunteer families were enrolled for the TRCS relief distribution in urban areas.

During the reporting period, a total of 67,669 displaced Syrian people benefited from the services of the TRCS's seven community centres in Sanliurfa, Istanbul-1, Konya, Ankara, Kilis, Istanbul-2 and Bursa.

The details of the services provided through the seven community centres until December 2016 can be seen in the table below:

Community centre	Child programme	Adult programme	Seminars	PSS	Information, outreach, referral services	Social, cultural, harmonization activities	Health services	Total beneficiaries
Sanliurfa	7,078	1,561	886	1,024	6,639	1,916	0	19,104
Sultanbeyli (Istanbul)	4,124	1,185	337	86	5,462	275	16,101	27,570
Konya	2,455	1,485	30	883	2,893	1,775	0	9,521
Ankara	1,976	1,093	293	204	499	551	0	4,616
Kilis	436	355	227	392	997	14	0	2,421
Bsgcilar (Istanbul)	1,240	264	59	318	2,073	180	0	4,134
Bursa	109	0	0	0	194	0	0	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,418</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>18,757</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>16101</b>	<b>67,669</b>

## Education support

<b>Outcome 1: Two communities in Turkey have infrastructure for addressing the education needs of displaced Arabic speaking children.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Prefabricated schools or tent modules are ready to host some 1,000 children in two communities.	Identify of location for schools. Develop agreements for set up and functioning. Acquire, set up and equip two prefabricated school modules and three tent schools.
<b>Outcome 2: Arabic speaking children in two communities in Turkey have access to learning materials in their own language.</b>	
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Arabic speaking children receive learning materials for carrying out their studies	Acquire and distribute backpacks containing notebooks, stationery and other materials required for different lessons Monitoring
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Arabic speaking children use learning materials (course books and others) approved by the respective educational authorities and in line with the standard curricula.	Identify course books to print and develop agreement with ministry of National Education. Print course books in Arabic. Distribute books and monitor the process.

### Progress towards outcomes

Syrian people in Hatay expressed their wish towards the local authorities to have their children access education and contribute to the society in Turkey while preserving their native language and culture. Following this, the local authorities requested the TRCS to support the educational needs of the children. The TRCS built a pre-fabricated school which has been functioning since April 2016. The school provides education support and specialized Arabic language education for displaced Syrian children in Hatay. The TRCS also provides textbooks and other learning materials to facilitate the children's studies. In the reporting period, some 500 children were already enrolled in the school and benefitting from the opportunity to continue their education in Arabic language. The construction of another pre-fabricated school offering specialized Arabic-language education for displaced Syrian children is also completed and the school is expected to start functioning in 2017.

## National Society capacity building and support

<b>Outcome 1: National Society headquarters and operational branches have access to technical expertise to effectively respond to the situation.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Staff involved in the operation have access to security and DM tools to cope with the situation.	Stay Safe and Sphere handbooks are translated into Turkish. Induction training to personnel and volunteers is assigned to field missions. SPHERE ToT is organized. National Society hosts an IMPACT training. TRCS personnel have access to on-line and peer-to-peer Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement training. TRCS workers receive DM, PSP, First Aid, PMER, Humanitarian Diplomacy, Gender Awareness, Resource Mobilization and Security training.
<b>Outcome 2: National Society headquarters and operational branches have access to humanitarian and material resources to effectively address the needs of displaced population and to fulfil their Humanitarian Logistics mandate</b>	
<b>Output 2.1.</b> National Society human resources (HR) are in place to meet operational and finance reporting needs.	National Society maintains a 134-member field team. Field finance team capacity is increased. Field communications capacity is increased.
<b>Output 2.2:</b> TRCS support services capacity is enhanced to meet the needs of the operation.	Increase warehouse capacity. Procure forklifts. Procure five vehicles to reduce rental costs. Meet transportation and monitoring costs of the operation.

### Progress towards the outcomes

In the reporting period, the TRCS benefited from various training opportunities offered by the IFRC. A PSS training of trainers was organized for community centre staff to increase their knowledge and skills in providing professional services to beneficiaries. The training has strengthened field staffs' skills and knowledge in providing support in particular in case of post-conflict stress and trauma. The TRCS conducted induction trainings for newly recruited staff joining its field team through peer-to-peer and online trainings. The induction trainings provide the basic information on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, TRCS regulations and procedures as well as field staff's role and responsibilities.

With the objective to improve the transportation capacities of the urban refugee support and community centre field teams, the TRCS received seven vehicles with the support of the IFRC. Five vehicles were allocated to four community centres to facilitate outreach work and two vehicles are used by the operations team. The TRCS also launched procurement for ten additional vehicles, six of them will support community-level activities under this appeal and the remaining four will be used by the community centre in Izmir, funded by the German Red Cross.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

By the time of this reporting, the TRCS has 20 staff as part of its operational team based in Ankara supporting field operations under the international appeal. Dedicated personnel of around 132 staff is also available for providing services at eight community centres and more staff are being recruited for these activities. At the same time, further recruitment of some 315 staff is planned for the expansion of community centres to provide community services and outreach activities, protection, RFL and primary health care activities at branch level in the coming period. .

Besides, the TRCS have also deployed 134 staff members to the Syria and Iraq Crisis response at the protection camps. Of them, some 60 people are personnel of all TRCS departments around the country on a four-month field rotation.

The operation is also supported by an IFRC Integrated Programme Coordinator based in Ankara providing the TRCS with overall support in coordination, relationship with donors, advocacy, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

In the second half of 2016, the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator, the Finance Controller, the Grant Administration Officer and the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Senior Officer conducted planning and coordination meetings with the TRCS's operations team in Ankara several times.

## Logistics and supply chain

Since the launch of the international appeal, the Turkish Red Crescent Society has been providing the necessary logistics support to implement this humanitarian operation channelling relief assistance to people living in protection camps. The TRCS also has the mandate to carry out customs clearance of relief items to be delivered to Syrian territories.

With the support of the IFRC and other partners, the TRCS maintains two additional main operational warehouses in Gaziantep and Mersin alongside its own strong logistics and warehouse network across Turkey. The two former warehouses are solely dedicated to this appeal's operations. The TRCS has five cars (two for the operational office and three used at community centres) and two mini-buses used by community centres for community and outreach work. Two mobile kitchen vehicles were procured for emergency response activities, and two forklifts to manage the great amount of items the National Society has to handle in this operation. TRCS also runs a tent factory that can provide tents for shelter during emergency periods.

While TRCS acquisition procedures are in place for procuring relief items in the local market, it has been deemed convenient to use the IFRC Logistic Management-Procurement Unit for the acquisition of food and non-food relief items (food parcels, hygiene kits, baby hygiene kits, blankets, kitchen sets etc.). This has ensured competitive prices as well as the standardization of quality for all items acquired for the Syria crisis response. The TRCS and the IFRC maintain a close coordination to ensure the timely arrival of items procured for targeted beneficiaries.

## Communications

All communications activities directly support the ongoing extensive operations in Turkey, and aim to raise awareness and sensitize the public, media and donors on the emergency situation, humanitarian needs and Red Crescent response across the country.

These communications activities address the following objectives:

- To position the TRCS as a key humanitarian actor with regards to migrants and refugees in the country.
- To provide regular information about the changing situation and to broadly disseminate the work of the TRCS.
- To support and jointly develop the communication actions of the TRCS during and after the international appeal.

The TRCS's communication staff is continuously sharing written and audio-visual materials on their communication channels at <http://www.kizilay.org.tr/> and <https://www.facebook.com/TurkKizilayi.org>, primarily, for national audience. It is also sharing updated contents through its English-language Twitter account @RedCrescentTR and photos through Instagram account <https://www.instagram.com/turkkizilayi/>.

The ROE's communications team is providing technical support to TRCS in its communications efforts, in further developing its materials and in overall capacity building as and where needed.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The Regional Office for Europe is providing technical support to the TRCS in the areas of planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and related capacity building. The TRCS carries out regular monitoring and evaluation of its activities and shares updated information with the IFRC Secretariat for publishing regular operations updates and other reports. The IFRC Integrated Programme Coordinator is actively supporting the TRCS's narrative and financial reporting funded through the international appeal.

All activities under each heading are subject to appropriate monitoring and baseline surveys. Evaluations ensure that the required support and services can be provided in the community centres to displaced people. An evaluation of the three community centres in Sanliurfa<sup>14</sup>, Istanbul-1<sup>15</sup> (Sultanbeyli) and Konya was conducted together with a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) in August 2015, May 2016 and November 2016, respectively, to evaluate the progress on the planned activities, to assess the services provided by the community centres and to measure the satisfaction of beneficiaries who have received services at the centre. The results, outcomes and recommendations of the surveys were used as lessons learned when new community centres were opened in other parts of Turkey and will also be used for the opening of additional community centres in 2017.

In 2017, an evaluation of this international appeal is planned to be organized. It is also planned to conduct BSS and community centre evaluations in three community centres (in Bagcilar, Ankara and Kilis) throughout the year.

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<sup>14</sup> IFRC ROE: Mid-term evaluation report – Community Centre Project for Syrian people under temporary protection in Turkey (Sept 2015) <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=126218&.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> IFRC ROE: Beneficiary satisfaction survey and evaluation report: Istanbul Community Centre Project for Syrian people under temporary protection in Turkey (Aug 2016) <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=140842&.pdf>

The overall official information on the relief operation in Turkey is coming from AFAD and the camp authorities' administration.

## **Administration and Finance**

The TRCS and the IFRC signed a project agreement in October 2016 for the implementation of this on-going international appeal. The TRCS is responsible for the management of the funds in country in accordance with IFRC's standard procedures. The agreement sets out that the IFRC procedures for acquisition and payment of services should be followed. The IFRC Secretariat's Regional Office Europe and the TRCS finance departments have made efforts for harmonization of protocols during the past five years; and the IFRC is providing regular technical support and backstopping to the National Society on financial reporting. A cash transfer assessment is planned to be conducted during January 2017.

## **Budget**

The overall **budget of the fourth revision of the international appeal** was **44.6 million Swiss francs**, with an operational budget of 32.4 million Swiss francs, against which budgets this Operations Update has been prepared. The overall budget includes the bilateral contributions directly provided to the Turkish Red Crescent from Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Partners. It is to be noted that the TRCS has received external support through UN agencies and other international organizations, Governments and other bilateral channels.

*Of note: the fifth revision of the appeal issued on 30 March 2017 has in the meantime increased the appeal's total budget to CHF 78,059,335 with an operational budget of CHF 65,814,019.*

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Timeframe: 09 Nov 12 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Nov 12

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2017/1	Programme	MDRTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>			<b>32,356,188</b>			<b>32,356,188</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross			105,645			105,645	
British Red Cross			191,714			191,714	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)			1,617,169			1,617,169	
Danish Red Cross			3,063			3,063	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)			156,908			156,908	
Estonia Government			84,297			84,297	
European Commission - DG ECHO			13,302,724			13,302,724	
FedEx Services			14,531			14,531	
Finnish Red Cross			1,817			1,817	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)			770,756			770,756	
Irish Government			609,830			609,830	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund			181,089			181,089	
Japanese Government			1,699,111			1,699,111	
Japanese Red Cross Society			286,113			286,113	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society			462,406			462,406	
Mexican Government			895,656			895,656	
New Zealand Red Cross			85,828			85,828	
Norwegian Red Cross			168,905			168,905	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)			6,693,934			6,693,934	
Other			1,096			1,096	
Red Cross of Monaco			54,833			54,833	
supreme master ching hai international association			19,531			19,531	
Swedish Red Cross			584,637			584,637	
Swiss Red Cross			450,000			450,000	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)			400,000			400,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation			87,446			87,446	
The Canadian Red Cross Society			10,000			10,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)			3,518,239			3,518,239	
The Netherlands Red Cross			93,990			93,990	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)			2,391,054			2,391,054	
United States Government - PRM			4,948,805			4,948,805	
United States - Private Donors			1,274			1,274	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>			<b>39,892,403</b>			<b>39,892,403</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
Fundraising Fees			-977			-977	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>			<b>-977</b>			<b>-977</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>			<b>39,891,426</b>			<b>39,891,426</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>			<b>39,891,426</b>			<b>39,891,426</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 09 Nov 12 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Nov 12

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2017/1	Programme	MDRTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			39,891,426			39,891,426	
E. Expenditure			-34,591,047			-34,591,047	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			5,300,379			5,300,379	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Timeframe: 09 Nov 12 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Nov 12

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2017/1	Programme	MDRTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>32,356,188</b>		<b>32,356,188</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	8,389,346			5,879,666		5,879,666	2,509,680	
Construction - Facilities	520,590			305,409		305,409	215,181	
Clothing & Textiles	4,878,912			4,520,951		4,520,951	357,960	
Food	1,324,787			3,423,196		3,423,196	-2,098,409	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,834,956			6,441,664		6,441,664	-2,606,708	
Medical & First Aid				354		354	-354	
Teaching Materials	282,783			99,474		99,474	183,309	
Utensils & Tools	1,256,088			1,708,786		1,708,786	-452,698	
Other Supplies & Services				550,241		550,241	-550,241	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>20,487,462</b>			<b>22,929,742</b>		<b>22,929,742</b>	<b>-2,442,280</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	455,073			441,651		441,651	13,422	
Computers & Telecom	68,821			36,274		36,274	32,547	
Office & Household Equipment	193,368			304,419		304,419	-111,051	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>717,262</b>			<b>782,344</b>		<b>782,344</b>	<b>-65,082</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	265,824			274,796		274,796	-8,971	
Distribution & Monitoring	24,000			475,448		475,448	-451,448	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	776,060			334,531		334,531	441,529	
Logistics Services				549,062		549,062	-549,062	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,065,884</b>			<b>1,633,837</b>		<b>1,633,837</b>	<b>-567,953</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	241,000			431,398		431,398	-190,398	
National Staff	22,500			30,821		30,821	-8,321	
National Society Staff	6,486,391			3,857,517		3,857,517	2,628,874	
Volunteers	38,674			1,205		1,205	37,469	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>6,788,565</b>			<b>4,320,941</b>		<b>4,320,941</b>	<b>2,467,624</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants				37,779		37,779	-37,779	
Professional Fees	105,000			247,274		247,274	-142,274	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>105,000</b>			<b>285,053</b>		<b>285,053</b>	<b>-180,053</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	403,925			69,351		69,351	334,574	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>403,925</b>			<b>69,351</b>		<b>69,351</b>	<b>334,574</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	142,000			218,541		218,541	-76,541	
Information & Public Relations	157,797			210,775		210,775	-52,977	
Office Costs	388,247			663,240		663,240	-274,993	
Communications	86,757			31,105		31,105	55,652	
Financial Charges	10,800			-100,208		-100,208	111,008	
Other General Expenses	11,326			18,745		18,745	-7,419	
Shared Office and Services Costs	9,800			33,224		33,224	-23,424	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>806,727</b>			<b>1,075,422</b>		<b>1,075,422</b>	<b>-268,695</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions				1,182,174		1,182,174	-1,182,174	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>				<b>1,182,174</b>		<b>1,182,174</b>	<b>-1,182,174</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Timeframe: 09 Nov 12 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Nov 12

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2017/1	Programme	MDRTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>32,356,188</b>			<b>32,356,188</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	1,974,364			2,097,630			2,097,630	-123,267
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	1,974,364			2,097,630			2,097,630	-123,267
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				198,454			198,454	-198,454
Pledge Reporting Fees	7,000			16,100			16,100	-9,100
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	7,000			214,554			214,554	-207,554
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>32,356,188</b>			<b>34,591,047</b>			<b>34,591,047</b>	<b>-2,234,859</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>				<b>-2,234,859</b>			<b>-2,234,859</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 09 Nov 12 to 30 Apr 17

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Nov 12

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2017/1	Programme	MDRTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2017/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Migration	32,356,188		39,891,426	39,891,426	34,591,047	5,300,379	
Subtotal BL3	32,356,188		39,891,426	39,891,426	34,591,047	5,300,379	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>32,356,188</b>		<b>39,891,426</b>	<b>39,891,426</b>	<b>34,591,047</b>	<b>5,300,379</b>	