



**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT 2012 ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS TURKEY

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Shahid Najam

PART 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING 2012¹

TABLE 1: COUNTRY SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (US\$)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	CERF	2,086,822
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	0
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	45,277,379
	TOTAL	47,364,201
Breakdown of CERF funds received by window and emergency	Underfunded Emergencies	
	<i>First Round</i>	0
	<i>Second Round</i>	0
	Rapid Response	
	Syrian Refugees	2,086,822

II. REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

<p>a. Please confirm that the RC/HC Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The final draft has been shared with the UN Turkey Task Force on Syria and the UNCT.</i></p>

¹ Does not include late 2011 allocation.

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – SYRIAN REFUGEES (RAPID RESPONSE 2012)

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		158,732,576
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,086,822
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	45,277,379
	TOTAL	47,364,201

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY AGENCY (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 30 April 2012			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	12-CEF-057	Protection, ECD, Education	325,280
UNHCR	12-HCR-029	Shelter-NFIs	1,299,302
IOM	12-IOM-013	Shelter-NFIs	462,240
TOTAL			2,086,822

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,086,822
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	
Funds forwarded to government partners	
TOTAL	2,086,822

Subsequent to the civil unrest in the Syrian Arab Republic, the influx of Syrians into Turkey commenced in June 2011 and reached 24,000 in May 2012. Since the onset of the crises, the Government of Turkey has maintained an open border policy directing refugees to receive assistance. In protection camps set up and managed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) in 7 provinces, namely Gaziantep, Hatay, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaras and Mardin. CERF Funding aimed at supporting the Government of Turkey with core relief items (CRI) with a view of increasing the capacity of the camps to respond to the refugee influx.

Over the period, Syrian refugee arrivals increased significantly, despite some returns, and grew further over the summer with the intensification of the conflict. Since the beginning of the crisis in October 2011, nearly 240,000 people have been hosted by Turkey under Temporary Protection. Almost 225,000 Syrians have sought shelter and assistance in the camps, of which nearly 60,000 have returned to Syria, while nearly 100,000 Syrians now are estimated to be living in urban locations. Currently, 14 camps in 7 provinces are hosting nearly 165,000 Syrians, with another 100,000 in urban settings for a total of 265,000 people.

In the process of joint planning for articulating the needs and involvement of UN agencies under a Regional Response Plan, which was revised and re-launched in June 2012, the Government welcomed the opportunity to participate in joint planning of the activities and

formally requested a substantial increase in support. In the last version of the Regional Response Plan for January – June 2013, the key areas agreed upon with the Government of Turkey range from technical support for protection to the provision and pre-positioning of relief items - including shelter, basic household items, cooking facilities, health and hygiene kits, education material and food vouchers, as well as food assistance. In addition to ensuring that Turkey is assisted in preparing for the continuing influx into camps, the agencies involved are also focusing on the identification of refugee needs in urban locations. A profiling of Syrians in urban locations is underway with a view to assessing potential assistance where appropriate.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The urgent needs to be responded to at the time of submission were prioritized as the Core Relief Items listed in the Government's Note Verbal dated 13 April, 2012 and the rapid response was consolidated with participation of UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM. The variety and numbers of the relief items to be provided for the target population were calculated in coordination by the Turkish Red Crescent and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD). During the project implementation period, the UN was not authorised to conduct a fully-fledged UN led assessment. Therefore, reports received from the Government formed the basis for the UN's intervention.

At the same time, in March 2012, the humanitarian requirements and activities for a response to displacement from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries were consolidated under the Syria Regional Response Plan 2012. The Plan was later revised in June 2012, September 2012 and December 2012. In Turkey context, the key agencies concerned operationally were agreed to be UNHCR (lead), UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA and IOM.

UNHCR's intervention under the CERF funding focused on delivery of NFIs which were planned to contribute to the assistance provided by the Turkish Red Crescent Agency and coordinated by the Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. As a result of the overall donations, 13,000 displaced Syrians were provided shelter assistance.

UNICEF's intervention focused upon the governorates of Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis and Şanlıurfa, and the provision of education and psychosocial support through the setting up of child-friendly spaces. These activities were based on the need to ensure that children returned to school as soon as possible in order to restore a sense of routine and normalcy in their lives. There was also a clear need for safe spaces for children to engage in recreational and educational activities, due to reports from interviews with children and parents on the ground that indicated that the majority of children were traumatized and experiencing signs of grave distress.

IOM's NFI distribution was implemented in Islahiye camp in Gaziantep, Ceylanpinar camp in Sanilurfa and Yayladagi camp in Hatay. These camps were hosting more than 46,000 refugees and were chosen by AFAD and TRC based on needs identified on the ground

III. CERF PROCESS

The UN Country Team (UNCT) under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator (RC) closely followed the humanitarian situation in the border provinces and has offered its support to the Government from the initial stages of the influx. Under the overall guidance of the RC, UNHCR, as lead and coordinating agency under the IASC agreement, led the process for CERF funding submission.

The prioritization of activities was done in consultation with governmental authorities, such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AFAD. Based on the needs assessment carried out by AFAD, an official correspondence with a list of items needed received from MoFA on 13th April and 14 August 14, 2012.

Assistance was provided in respect of gender equality where men, women, elderly and children equally benefited from the assistance.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

The CERF funding was a solid contribution to UN's efforts to support the Government of Turkey in their delivery and protection of the Syrians in need, including the children whose physical and psychosocial well-being have been affected by the scenes of violence and destruction. It has also been the first funding for the needs articulated for Turkey under the Regional Response Plan launched on 23 March. Therefore, CERF funding has been a significant support for a rapid response to the needs of the Government of Turkey in increasing the capacity of the camps for eventually providing support to the Syrian population.

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
<i>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 380,000</i>				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Protection, Education, ECD	10,800	11,700	22,500
	Shelter-NFIs	20,583	22,902	43,485

The UN system worked closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) in identifying the number of beneficiaries. As the Turkish Government did not allow the UN to carry out assessments in the camps the UN system depended on the requests made by the Government. Based on these requests the UN agencies provided the humanitarian assistance to the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and AFAD for distribution to the refugees in the camps.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	17,500	31,383
Male	17,500	34,602
Total individuals (Female and male)	35,000	65,985
Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	7,950	11,922

With the CERF funding, UNHCR was able to partially refund the airlift in April 2012 by immediate shipment of tents and blankets (13,860 blankets under CERF funding) and to provide further support with 2,000 family tents (targeting 10,000 individuals), 10,260 blankets and 2,016 kitchen sets (targeting over 10,000 individuals). The intervention was in contribution to the assistance provided by the Turkish Red Crescent Agency and coordinated by the Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency.

The project '*Supporting safe recreation, education and psycho-social care for children affected by the Syrian Crisis*', implemented by UNICEF, has contributed to creating a safe learning and recreational environment for some 22,500 Syrian children residing in camps in Turkey by providing supplies and infrastructure. One hundred recreation kits and 100 early childhood education kits were procured, and through the partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent Society, reached over 22,500 children in 14 camps. The recreation kits contain toys, games and physical education supplies, and are designed as a result of experience gained during several emergencies globally, to provide children a sense of much needed normalcy and stability through sports and play.

The early childhood development kit is composed of 37 items to help develop skills for thinking, speaking, feeling and interacting with others. Contents include: puzzles and games; counting circle and boxes to stack and sort; board books and puppets for storytelling; art supplies; soaps and water containers for promoting hygiene. This kit aims to provide a range of activities to encourage the development and social interaction of young children (playing, story-telling, numeracy etc.). Turkish and Arabic easy-to-use activity guides filled with suggestions on how to use each item based on children's age and interest were also provided for service providers and caregivers. A total of 160 tents were also procured and distributed to the following camps: Altinozu (Hatay) Apaydin (Hatay), Yayladagi 2 (Hatay), and Boynuyoğun (Hatay), which allowed children to have a safe space to participate in educational and recreational activities.

An education in emergencies strategy, *Strategy Note for UNICEF Turkey Country Office on the Education Sector Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis* was also developed during the reporting period which proved to be crucial in assisting the Government of Turkey in considering choices on language of instruction to be used in educational settings for Syrian refugee children. The report also formed the foundation for the educational input into the Regional Response Plans 3 and 4, based upon which additional funding was raised.

IOM provided support to Syrians in camps by procuring and delivering NFIs composed of camp beds, tents, container showers and WC, pillows and bed clothes. The distribution equally benefited men, women, boys and girls. Equity for age and gender was also a driving force in NFI distribution/provision.

Under the CERF grant, IOM provided a total 12,100 NFIs to 30,485 beneficiaries that were distributed in three camps including 10 container showers/WCs which were installed in one camp as per the following detail:

- 1,000 camp beds procured and distributed in Sanilurfa and Yayladagi camps
- 5,000 bed clothes were distributed in Sanilurfa camp
- 10 Containers showers were delivered and installed in Sanilurfa camp
- 100 tents were delivered to Gaziantep
- 5,000 pillows distributed in Ceylanpinar camp
- 1,000 Kitchen sets were distributed in Ceylanpinar and Gaziantep camps.

In the original IOM proposal, the planned population was 10,000 Syrians in the camps. Following a market study on NFI prices during the development of the proposal, IOM managed to receive better quotations with same specifications for the NFIs. Additionally, the container showers were established in camps hosting more refugees than what was expected at the time of preparing the proposal (containers were established in Ceylanpinar camp which host big number of Syrians compared to other camps. On October 2012, the camp hosted 34,805 persons). This led IOM to reach more beneficiaries than originally planned.

Throughout the Syria crisis, IOM as lead agency for the safe evacuation of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) has provided assistance to migrants in Syria and in neighbouring countries. In Turkey, IOM has monitored and tracked the cross-border movements of TCNs in close cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) who have authorized IOM to make regular visits to the impacted area and to provide support to TCNs. IOM was in regular contact with embassies and diplomatic missions to support their nationals fleeing Syria through Turkey. IOM followed up with embassies in Ankara on the situation of nationals in Syria and the embassies plan to provide support to their national in case they will cross the borders from Syria to Turkey. As a result of monitoring 44 TCNs were identified and necessary assistance were provided to them through IOM Regional Project.

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

While the initial response was almost entirely handled by the Government of Turkey, external agencies were requested for assistance to meet urgent needs arising from the sudden influx of the Syrians to Turkey. At the time of its approval, the CERF grant allowed participating agencies to quickly address the urgent humanitarian needs, including partially supporting an airlift of relief items. The quick transfer of funds and the existing work of Turkish Red Crescent as implementing agency in the camps allowed a fast delivery of NFI provision to beneficiaries.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs??

YES PARTIALLY NO

Given the sharp increase in the number of Syrians arriving in Turkey, CERF grants facilitated the provision of life-saving support to families, children and individuals at a critical time especially regarding non-food items such as pillows, blankets and kitchen sets, immediately after the Government expressed its readiness to accept assistance. The CERF enabled procurement of 100 recreation and 100 early childhood kits, as well as 160 tents which serve as temporary classrooms for the crisis-affected children, thereby allowing them to resume their schooling in a timely and safe manner.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funding has been a catalyst for agencies UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM to mobilize resources from multilateral and bilateral donors. As such, CERF funding was the first contribution to UNHCR Turkey under the Regional Response Plan launched on 23 March, 2012. Thereafter, the needs of UNHCR Turkey were funded by other donor countries including Brazil, China, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the UK and the USA, as well as ECHO and European Union. During the CERF-funded

² Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control)

interventions through continuous advocacy efforts and technical support, UNICEF in October 2012 obtained a green light from the Government of Turkey for all interventions outlined in the Regional Response Plan, funded by the EU Instrument for Stability. Accordingly, UNICEF will, in early 2013, start an 18-month intervention targeting an expected 97,000 vulnerable Syrian children and youth in the camps for them to access safe, participatory and inclusive education and recreation spaces which contribute to restoring a sense of stability and continuity. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to advocate for the Government of Turkey to permit the UN to provide support to self-settled refugees outside the camps. For IOM, the CERF grant paved the way for humanitarian assistance for Syrians in camps and also resulted in mobilising additional funds from the US Government that allowed IOM to continue and enhance its humanitarian support until the end of December 2012. However, due to the large influx of Syrians, additional needs identified by the Government, and as the Regional Response Plan (RRP) was partially funded, are not covered by the funds received by agencies.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds strengthened partnerships for emergency response among the UN system from the commencement of drafting the application throughout the implementation phase and boosted UN's relationships and image with implementing partners. Coordination meetings were organized among UN agencies involved in the CERF projects in all the phases of the projects. Regular meetings were organized in order to exchange updates, identify gaps and find the appropriate way to respond to the needs after consulting with government entities at the central level and seek collective wisdom to overcome challenges, in particular.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
CERF Funding was utilized to formulate very important ongoing relationship with the Government of Turkey which enabled UNICEF to leverage support and additional funding for a longer term response.	Continue to request funding from CERF in the initial stages of emergency and advocate and showcase achievements to attract future funding.	UNICEF
TRC has a good capacity in working in emergencies	Maintain a good partnership with Turkish Red Crescent and brainstorm on ways to enhance work mainly in data collection.	UNCT
Permanent field presence needed for all agencies involved in humanitarian assistance	More effective coordination at inter-agency level for more presence for agencies' to follow-up on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, identifying needs and report accordingly.	Government/UN agencies
Agencies' representatives need to collect data as required by donors or continue advocating for detailed data on received assistance	Advocate with implementing agencies on receiving detailed data on beneficiaries mainly in terms of age/gender/vulnerability and communicate the message that this is an important criteria of reporting with respect to sensitivity of the situation	UN agencies

There is a necessity to publish a comprehensive report on the activities undertaken in the camps and not limit information sharing	Update a bimonthly report on activities undertaken in the camps and identified needs and not limiting this information to be shared with UNCT and donors in official meetings only	AFAD/TRC/UN
Procurement of items from local market may increase economic resources of hosting population and alleviate social tension	When possible, agencies should rely on local market resources in procuring items and materials to assist affected population	UN agencies
Governments and local authorities may change their strategies and approaches based on local and international contexts	Maintain a good coordination between local and central level in order to implement activities as needs arise on the ground	Government, local authorities, UNCT

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UN CHILDREN'S FUND	5. CERF Grant Period:	May 4, 2012 – November 21, 2012
2. CERF project code:	12-CEF-057	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education, ECD, Protection		
4. Project Title:	Supporting safe recreation, education and psycho-social care for children affected by the Syrian Crisis		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 650,000	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 378,280	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 325,280	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,000	10,800	Due to the nature of the crisis, the number of children living in camps increased significantly over the project implementation period, hence the larger numbers reached.
b. Male	6,000	11,700	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	12,000	22,500	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	3,000	5625	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore access to education in a timely manner so that children are able to resume their studies in a safe learning environment. Meet the psycho-social needs of all affected children. Contribute to restoring a sense of predictability and continuity for distressed young children. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to a maximum of 9,000 6-18 year old children are able to resume their studies, based on their assessed educational needs, which are provided for in a safe learning environment. 2000 young Syrian children (minimum 50% girls) enjoy play and recreational activities provided in a structured manner that contributes to restoring a sense of predictability and continuity. All 12.000 children, of which 3000 children aged 0-5 will be provided with psycho-social support, counselling or referral. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Education restored: Up to 22,500 children living in camps were able to resume their studies in a timely manner and in safe and structured learning environment. This was achieved through the provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 160 weather proof tents. 			

- 100 ECD kits.
- Up to 22,500 children living in camps were able to access recreational activities provided in UNICEF child-safe spaces. This was achieved through the provision of:
 - 100 recreational kits
 - 160 weather proof tents (as above).
- Due to restrictions from the Government of Turkey, no specific psychosocial activities, during the reporting period, were able to be undertaken in the camps by UNICEF. However, children were reached through recreational and education activities.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

Limited activities were undertaken in the area of psycho-social support, counselling and referral, during the reporting period, as UNICEF was not authorised by the Government of Turkey to undertake these activities. However the CERF funding allowed UNICEF to build trust with all key stakeholders which laid the groundwork for the implementation of these activities in the future.

13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Assistance was provided in respect of gender equality where men, women, elderly and children equally benefited from assistance.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

An evaluation of the 18-month EC funded program is foreseen at the end of implementation and will also assess CERF funded activities.

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CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	International Organization for Migration	5. CERF Grant Period:	May 15, 2012 - November 14, 2012
2. CERF project code:	12-IOM-029	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Non Food Items (NFIs)		
4. Project Title:	Rapid Relief Assistance to Syrians arriving to Turkey and residing in camps and tent cities		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 855,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 962,240
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 62,240
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	5,000	14,083	In the original proposal IOM was planning to target 10,000 Syrians in the camps; during the development of the proposal, IOM did a quick market study on the NFI prices, however it managed to receive better quotations with same specifications for the NFIs. Additionally, the containers showers were established in camps hosting more than what was expected in the time the proposal was initiated. This leads IOM to reach more beneficiaries than originally planned.
b. Male	5,000	16,402	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	10,000	30,485	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	1,700	3,047	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide non-food-items in order to improve living conditions of vulnerable Syrians fleeing the conflict and arriving to Turkey. • To continue monitoring and tracking the cross border movements in order to identify migrants/returnees and their pressing needs. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
10,000 affected individuals provided with NFI to enhance their shelter conditions.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Supply of NFI to families in the camps in south east of Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1000 camp beds procured and distributed in Hatay and Sanilurfa camps - 5000 bed clothes were distributed in Sanilurfa - 10 Containers showers were delivered and installed in Sanilurfa - 100 tents were delivered to Gaziantep - 5000 pillows distributed in Ceylanpinar camp - 1000 Kitchen sets were distributed in Ceylanpinar and Gaziantep camps. <p>A total of 15,000 individuals benefited from the NFI items provided by IOM in collaboration with TRC and more than 15,000 persons are using the container showers and WC installed in Sanliurfa camp. The number reached by CERF funds exceeded the number envisaged by the project proposal.</p>			

Continued monitoring and tracking the cross border movements in order to identify migrants/returnees and their pressing needs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared a contact list of all embassies in Turkey having nationals in Syria and updating it regularly. - Identifying 44 TCNs, who were assisted through IOM Regional Project. 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Assistance was provided in respect of gender equality where men, women, elderly and children equally benefited from assistance.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:</p> <p>The monitoring process of this project was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five field visits were carried out for camps hosting the affected population. This includes: field trip with HQ staff to the borders to monitor TCNs arrival and discuss with authorities; and four field visits aimed to monitor NFI distribution was accomplished targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries - Tracking sheets prepared by TRC and IOM on the distribution of NFIs in order to track and follow up on the distribution of items - Visits to the loading sites in Gaziantep, Istanbul and Ankara in order to ensure the quality of NFI and specifications as per quotations. 	

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CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF Grant Period:	May 15, 2012 – November 14, 2012
2. CERF project code:	12-HCR-029	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter - NFIs		
4. Project Title:	Assistance to Displaced Persons from Syria		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 8,451,800
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 3,460,539
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,299,302
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	6,500	6,500	
b. Male	6,500	6,500	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	13,000	13,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	3,500	3,500	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The overall objective of UNHCR's planned assistance is to quickly respond to the recent mass influx of Syrian refugees and supported the Government of Turkey for Syrians who fled to Turkey.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
The delivered materials will contribute to the assistance coordinated provided by the Turkish Red Crescent Agency and coordinated by the Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. As a result of the overall donations, 13,000 displaced Syrians are expected to be provided shelter assistance.			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>At the time of the CERF submission, nearly 24,000 Syrian refugees were being hosted in ten locations in four provinces (Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis and Sanliurfa) and steep increase in arrivals continued thereafter. UNHCR provided NFI support to the Government since the onset of the crisis and in February 2012, deployed teams to Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis and Sanliurfa in order to provide advice to the Turkish Government in implementation of temporary protection for Syrian refugees.</p> <p>With the CERF funding, UNHCR provided support to the Government of Turkey through the Turkish Red Crescent Agency by delivering 2,000 family tents as emergency shelter for 10,000 individuals, 24,120 blankets and 2,106 kitchen sets for over 10,000 individuals. The materials partially airlifted, partially shipped by sea and road transport from UNHCR stockpiles in Amman and Copenhagen, were handed over to the Turkish Red Crescent Agency under a transfer of ownership agreement. These NFIs were primarily distributed by the Turkish Red Crescent Agency in camps in Hatay and Gaziantep.</p>			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			

N/A	
13. Are CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Direct delivery of assistance was realized by the Turkish Red Crescent Agency. The distribution equally benefited men, women, boys, girls and elderly. As the total female and child Syrians account for over 70% of the population, it should be concluded that the assistance was successful in ensuring gender equity.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X
<p>If yes, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation report or provide URL:</p> <p>An official report has been received from the TRC on the receipt and distribution of donated NFIs.</p> <p>UNHCR Turkey's staff responsible of supply visited TRC warehouses in the border region in order to monitor storage and use of the relief items as well as to receive feedback.</p>	

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred To Partner US\$	Date First Instalment Transferred	Start Date Of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/ Remarks

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey
EU	European Union
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
TCN	Third Country Nationals
RRP	Regional Response Plan
NFI	Non Food Items
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization