



Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations

TURKISH. Registry Number : 31-018.059

Project Proposal

Part.1

Requesting Organization	UOSSM - Turkish
Allocation Type	Normal

Program cluster	Percentage
Health	100%

Project Title	Beity Project: Provide Psychological Trauma Management Services to Syrian Refugees' Children in Turkey and Syria.		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US \$:	27,000 \$
Planned Project duration :	4 Months	Priority :	Normal
Planned start date :	1/9/2016	Planned end date :	31/12/2016

Project Summary	<p>Beity has started as a Master's project for Stanford's school of Education, Learning, Design, and Technology. Farah and her husband Omer advanced the project to its next steps of producing prototypes for user testing.</p> <p>This is an open source project, designed to bring first repose psychological trauma management to the Syrian refugees' children in Turkey and Syria - through collection of educational and psychological support tools, hardware and software. It is a community self-help and resilience structured approach to support young survivors.</p> <p>The project aims to reduce affected children's negative thoughts, help them to express and identify emotions about displacement and resettlement, help children in identifying and changing psychological and behavioral difficulties. It aims to empower children through knowledge, skills and coping practices. Besides, the project gives the tools to have power over mind and body to control stress, to feel better and to have more adaptive thoughts. It works on delivering appropriate, accessible and high-quality services and assistance to support coping and recovery. The aim is to empower children and work with their families to make above aim more feasible.</p>
-----------------	---

	<p>Project relies on graphics illustrations of the characters in the story. The Arabic audio has been recorded by Rozana radio and the graphics illustrations of the cartoon characters combine the Arabic audio and Arabic text in synch and create an Arabic version of the demo player for easy viewing.</p> <p>Using storytelling to teach children to reflect on emotions, be more in touch with their feelings, enable them to recognize and express emotions, and teach them how to react appropriately with interactive activities with the story. The project utilizes drawing, quiet space, stress management, coping skills, and mindfulness to improve their resilience and coping skills in safe environment. It uses questions to stimulate creativity and self-reflection and imaginative solutions</p> <p>The children will be able to come back to these tools and listen as many times as they want, and whenever they want. The tools can be open for involving adults in the process to help the children, and potentially, to help themselves. Children learn how to manage difficult emotions, using art and drama therapy approach and they will have assessments before and after the intervention, to measure the impact. Ensuring that humanitarian action does not increase risk of harm through, for example, increasing vulnerability.</p> <p>In the pilot phase, we will have the I-pads in the centers. It would be better to have the children during weekend to avoid interruption to their school. It can also be implemented during holidays and summer holiday. Referred children will take part in re-implementation screening process and rating scales. More vulnerable children who require more specialist input, beyond the scope of Beity Project, will be referred to the appropriate local MHPSS service, and the cost of referrals will be covered by this project.</p>
--	---

Direct Beneficiaries				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
		40	60	100
Indirect Beneficiaries				
The family's members of the children (200)				
Catchment population				
Sarmada: (120000) / Reyhanli: (80000)				

Organization focal points			
Name	Title	Email	Phone
Dr. Wael ALRAAS	Grants Director	Grants.Director@UOSSM.org	+90 53 6661 8574
Nour Kahil	Grants Assistant	Grants.MHPSS@UOSSM.org	+90 53 7524 0069

Part.2

Background
Humanitarian Context Analysis :
<p>The conflict in Syria has displaced more than 8.5 million people inside the country, and driven more than 4.5 million refugees abroad, mainly to Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.</p> <p>The majority of Syrian refugees are youth and children, more than half are below the age of 24. Syrian children in particular have endured enormous distress, subjected to different forms of psychosocial trauma, long term hardship and very strenuous circumstances. The task of addressing the mental health and psychosocial needs of Syrian children is enormous, and it has only been addressed so far in a very limited way. This project aims to pave the way for wider scope and testing the water for addressing the mammoth challenge on a massive scale.</p>
Need Assessment :
<p>It's important to understand the effects of refugee children's early experiences on their mental health and long-term development, with possible consequences for society at large. Many of the Syrians fleeing war have experienced trauma and loss; some have been caught in the crossfire. Children who are exposed to war and violence at high risk for suffering from mental health problems. Research on refugee children identifies posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as the most common such problem, followed by depression. Refugee children also tend to have higher levels of behavioral or emotional problems, including aggression and other affective disorders.</p> <p>The onset of these mental health problems can have long-term negative consequences for children. Children who suffer from PTSD or depression, or exhibit difficult behaviors, must find ways to cope with their symptoms while in refugee camps, a setting that provides little, if any, support to address such problems. These problems are only exacerbated when caring adults (parents or others) are missing from the lives of refugee children, perhaps because they have died or been left behind.</p> <p>These mental health problems yield a high cost for society. Individuals with mental health problems require more resources in school and during the transition to work. As adults, they are more likely to leave jobs and stay unemployed. Persisting mental health problems could thus limit the educational attainment and employability of refugees, thereby hampering Syria's recovery when the war finally ends and some refugees presumably return home.</p> <p>The education crisis described above also directly contributes to mental health issues and dangers. Children who are not formally educated are more likely to feel marginalized and hopeless, making them vulnerable targets for radicalization. For example, ISIS is believed to be actively recruiting Syrian youth in Lebanon, taking advantage for their anger and disillusionment. Unfortunately, the record of the international community's response to child refugee crises shows numerous lost opportunities. A cycle of hopelessness, anger, and radicalization was seen in previous crises, as in Afghanistan and Rwanda, where camps became recruitment grounds for child soldiers. The neglect of child refugees can also carry civil unrest across generations. Girls who are not enrolled in school are at risk for sexual assaults, sexual exploitation, and early marriage, all of which can contribute to depression, PTSD, and other mental health disorders – both of them and their children. In the long term, these serious impediments to Syrian children's healthy maturation and preparation for adulthood may greatly inhibit the successful post-conflict rebuilding of Syria, and could lead to decades of poverty and unrest.</p> <p>Although there is a rich literature on refugee children in other crises, there is limited empirical information about the experiences and mental health of Syrian refugee children in particular. The first field-based study on children living in Turkish refugee camps was conducted in 2012, with the</p>

support of Bahçeşehir University, to shed light on the plight of Syrian children as the refugee crisis grew. ⁽¹⁾

Description of Beneficiaries :

The intended users of this project are Syrian refugees and displaced children with post traumatic psychological consequences, children battling anxiety disorder symptoms, depression, phobias and behavioral disturbances.

Invited children in each center will be divided into 3 age groups:

5 to 7 years,

8 to 10 years

11 to 12 years

Number of children invited to take part will be 100 (drop rate expected up to 50% throughout the implementation phase because of the difficult circumstances)

Grant Request of Justification :

- 1- We have had a long experience in providing mental health and psychosocial support for Syrian children refugees or displaced. Currently we are implementing UN OCHA project inside Syria. We have achieved 60 to 70% so far.
- 2- We have had a long experience in providing comprehensive MHPSS services for children, providing individual and group psychotherapy, counselling and psychosocial support in addition to implementing long-short term PSS programs and using multiple techniques such as “role playing” and “art” “stories” and specialist service for children with special needs.
- 3- Currently we have 17 practitioners inside Syria working on UN OCHA project, as well as a specialist psychiatrist and community psychiatric nurse. Our practitioners have received specific training to provide PPS for children and meet UN standards. Our organization, UOSSM, has been involved in many projects over the last 3 years in MHPSS inside Syria, in Turkey and Lebanon.
- 4- In Lebanon, AND center has been providing psychosocial support for children for the last 2 and ½ years, and they are supervised by an experienced qualified psychotherapist.
- 5- Beity project will have experienced practitioners for implementation and supervision be more senior psychotherapist and an experienced specialist psychiatrist, all will have a long experience in implementation of projects for Syrian refugees.
- 6- The target criteria for the project are:
 - Providing service for target beneficiaries, as agreed with the donor.
 - Providing training and supervision for the staff to achieve agreed competencies in delivering the service.
 - Families and guardians of the children are fully involved in the implementation.
 - Making a difference to the children who are subject to the project according to the assessment outlined above.

Sustainability :

- The service will increase awareness locally among staff and community
- The service will establish referral pathway, which will be easier to maintain.
- All data, results, and challenges, will be shared with all NGOs and SYRIAN NGOs to increase awareness and attract attention.

Part.3

Logical Framework
Overall project objective
Assessing properly and addressing psychosocial needs of Syrian children, improving their resilience, protection and equipping them with better coping strategies.
Outcome 1
Providing collection of educational and psychological support tools, hardware and software to bring first repose psychological trauma management to the Syrian refugees children in Turkey and Syria.
Output 1
Implementation the project in two field pilot sites for developmental phase.
Activity 1.1
Sending the audio and media player display to the two Syrian refugee centers in Turkey and Syria for children and psychotherapists to test.
Activity 1.2
Writing an explanation of how to synch the audio and visuals into an Arabic content player.
Activity 1.3
Cooperation with an engineer at Rozana to create new synched Arabic content.
Activity 1.4
Collecting feedback throughout the developmental phase to track the progress of the kids.
Activity 1.5
Getting feedback from psychotherapists on how much the kids like the audio, if they are using the tracks as intended, and whether or not measurable improvement in their mental health is observed.
Activity 1.6
Making curriculum changes as necessary, as advised by psychotherapists/parents/teachers/kids.
Activity 1.7
Building 5 Beity devices and send these to the field trial sites in Turkey and Syria to replace the I-pad usage.
Activity 1.8
Gathering user feedback about the content, user experience, accessibility, and overall effectiveness of managing anxiety and panic symptoms of trauma-exposure.
Activity 1.9
Modifying weaknesses and then mass produce the device to be distributed to several NGOs and nonprofits organizations involved in psychosocial health outreach for the Syrian displaced and refugee populations.
Output 2

Understanding the rationale of the project, its objectives, instruments, procedures and implementation plan by project team.
Activity 2.1
Conduct a training to project team with 30 training hours over 5 days (6 hours every day).
Activity 2.2
Subjecting all team members to the standards checks and balances for working with children.
Output 3
Introduce the project and inviting children to benefit from the project.
Activity 3.1
Visiting schools, orphanages, and children psychosocial services in Reyhanli, Turkey and in Sarmada, Syria.

Part.5

Additional Targets :
Monitoring and Reporting Plan :
<p>During implementation phase, the team will: Review the materials available, instruments, way of implementation, and appropriateness for different age groups, the level of assistance needed for implementation, the optimal duration for implementation, beneficial outcome, usability, and acceptability. The team will put together suggestions for further development and Put plans for wider implementations.</p>

Other Information
Accountability to Affected populations
<p>UOSSM strongly feels about its accountability, which is one of the organization's core values. We directly communicate with the beneficiaries to survey the beneficiaries' satisfaction survey on a monthly basis. Moreover, we will provide beneficiaries with detailed explanation of the services provided according to type, quantity, and time. UOSSM has implemented a transparent and direct complaints policy, which allows complainants to get in touch with monitoring officers immediately without any communication of facility managers (complaints@uossm.org).</p>

Part.6

Country specific information
Safety and Security
Reyhanli area in Turkey is completely safe, and Sarmada in Idlib considered relatively safe for the implementation of the project.
Access
UOSSM has full access to operate in Idlib providence.

Part.7

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
The Educational and Mental Health Needs of Syrian Refugee Children	Secondary Need Assessment