

3RP COUNTRY CHAPTER



TURKEY

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
in Response to the Syria Crisis

January 2020





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CURRENT SITUATION

Turkey continues to host the largest refugee population in the world. In 2019, the number of Syrians registered under temporary protection has remained stable at more than 3.57 million, almost half of whom are children.¹ The Law on Foreigners and International Protection², and the Temporary Protection Regulation³, provide a strong legal framework for the legal stay, registration, access to rights and services for Syrians in Turkey. In 2019, a major verification of the registration of Syrians under temporary protection was concluded. The successful verification of the registration data of more than 2.7 million Syrians under temporary protection was followed by an ongoing continuous registration and updating of registration records. In line with the legal framework, the registration of Syrians under temporary protection by the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) will continue. In addition, spontaneous, self-organized returns of Syrians under temporary protection are processed under voluntary return procedures regulated within the legal framework. Their returns continue to be monitored by the Government of Turkey and 3RP partners.

Currently, over 98 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas, with less than 2 per cent residing in the seven remaining Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). The majority live in the southeast of Turkey, as well as metropolitan cities such as Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir and Konya, mostly among members of the host community that often face similar needs and challenges.⁴ Since 2018, 12 of the 19 TACs have been closed following the relocation of Syrians under temporary protection living in the TACs to urban and rural areas or other temporary accommodation centres. Four TACs have seen a significant reduction of residents following voluntary relocation to host communities.

The Government of Turkey has shouldered the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response in Turkey. As the displacement situation remains protracted, Turkey is calling for increased and sustained international responsibility-sharing, in line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind' under the Sustainable Development Goals, to address the continued needs of Syrians under temporary protection as well as the needs of host communities. However, while many 3RP efforts have focused on strengthening and enhancing the capacities of host communities and relevant institutions, resilience related needs have increased and remain largely underfunded.

Turkey continues to provide Syrians under temporary protection with access to services in national systems, such as health, education and social services, as stipulated in the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and the Temporary Protection Regulation. In addition, on the basis of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection, the Directorate General of International Labour Force of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) evaluates work permit applications and provides foreigners with the opportunity to access the labour market. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection has also introduced the concept of harmonization to the legal framework in Turkey, in an effort to strengthen social inclusion, promote self-reliance and allow for host community members and foreigners including persons under temporary protection to live in harmony.

The 3RP partners work in support of the refugee response provided by the Government of Turkey, and complement support provided by development partners such as international financial institutions (IFIs). Since its introduction in 2015 in Turkey, the 3RP has contributed to the mobilization of approximately USD 3.6 billion to date. This support is largely

directed towards public systems and services that have been overstretched as a result of the increase in demand in areas with high concentrations of Syrians under temporary protection.

The Temporary Protection Regulation allows Syrians to access health care, with the Ministry of Health (MoH) overseeing provision of services through state hospitals, Migrant Health Centres and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres. A network of Migrant Health Centres provides primary health services that alleviate the pressures placed on hospitals and increase access to healthcare through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. The health sector works to expand health services for Syrians under temporary protection through the integration of Syrian health personnel working alongside Turkish doctors and nurses in migrant health centres and units.

In the education sector, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continues to promote the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection in the national education system. More than 680,000 Syrian children of school age (5-17 years) are enrolled in formal education and over 33,000 students are attending tertiary education. Socio-economic factors have a marked effect on school enrolment, attendance and retention, particularly for older children. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme, the provision of subsidized school transportation and other complementary services such as the provision of dorms all help to address some of these socio-economic barriers. Around 518,000 children benefited from the CCTE programme (75 per cent of those enrolled), including almost 69,000 children who benefited from child protection outreach services, which aim to promote regular school attendance and provide higher cash amounts for girls and for secondary school students attending formal education⁵. Adolescents and youth will continue receiving support in acquiring relevant technical and vocational skills

¹ Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Temporary Protection Statistics, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

² Law no. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, O.J. no. 28615 (dated 11.04.2013)

³ Temporary Protection Regulation, O.J. no. 29153 (dated 22.10.2014)

⁴ Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Temporary Protection Statistics, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

⁵ As per Ministry of National Education (August 2019), 258,229 girls and 259,648 boys have been reached to date by the CCTE Programme



training. 3RP partners will support and enhance accredited programmes that provide a wider range of relevant pathways to learning. These will enhance access to formal education, vocational training and life skills development, as well as accelerated learning programmes for those who have missed several years of schooling.

People with specific needs, in particular women and children at risk, continue to be a priority for the 3RP. 3RP partners have worked to support systems to provide targeted protection assistance, including in prevention and response to gender-based violence, providing protection responses and psycho-social support to the community with a focus on children and supporting access to legal and other specialized services. The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) has continued to respond to identified needs and has strengthened its capacity to undertake outreach and manage protection cases. This includes offering specialized services for women, youth and children such as safe spaces and shelters. The expansion of safe spaces and the provision of child protection services have been prioritized.

3RP partners continue to support the Government of Turkey in meeting the most pressing needs of Syrians under temporary protection and of vulnerable host community members, and provide cash and in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable. The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) is a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme for the most vulnerable

Syrians under temporary protection to cover essential needs like food, rent and utilities. Since its inception in 2016, over 2 million vulnerable individuals have benefited from the ESSN.⁶ During 2019, a total of 1.9 million Syrians under temporary protection have benefited from ESSN and other complementary cash-based assistance interventions combined. The Government of Turkey has prepared an exit strategy from the ESSN with two objectives, which are to reduce the dependency of Syrians under temporary protection on social assistance schemes and to equip them with skills and competencies to become self-reliant.

Municipalities have provided complementary services to those offered by line ministries and provincial directorates, and have been the first responders to the impact of population increase on local services. The increase in demand continues to strain the infrastructure and services of municipalities. Since 2014, USD 60 million has been mobilized by 3RP partners to support 60 municipalities, hosting 90% of the refugee population. The support provided to municipalities by 3RP partners has increased from USD 2.9 million in 2014, to USD 23.7 million in 2019.⁷

The Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection adopted in 2016, grants Syrians under temporary protection the right to apply for work permits and access to formal employment, with the aim of promoting self-reliance. Since 2016, more than 132,497 work permits have been issued

to Syrian nationals (including those under temporary protection and Syrians who have a residence permit) as of December 31, 2019.⁸ Increasing unemployment, unconditional social benefits and social barriers (language barriers, etc.) experienced by employers and job seekers continue to pose challenges to formal employment. In order to reduce informality; information, and awareness-raising activities are carried out and partners will continue supporting such activities in the coming period. In addition, Syrians under temporary protection can work in seasonal agriculture or animal husbandry within the scope of work permit exemptions. Efforts to increase access to employment for Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey are, however, taking place at a time when Turkey in general is also facing increasing levels of unemployment.

The inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection into relevant national systems is also outlined in Turkey's 11th National Development Plan (NDP), which refers to harmonization for youth and children, awareness raising campaigns and language learning. The 3RP continues its alignment efforts with national development processes, as well as with the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) to support the Government of Turkey in progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and "Leaving no one behind."

⁶ This includes individuals who have graduated as per ESSN records including those who have graduated

⁷ See the Municipal Support Dashboard for more details. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/75?sv=4&geo=113>

⁸ Data as per Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (07.11.2019)

NEEDS

In the ninth year of the Syria crisis, the refugee situation in neighbouring countries remains protracted. With Turkey's public system stepping up to the challenge of delivering services to refugees in line with the national legal framework, Syrians under temporary protection are increasingly integrated into public systems, especially in areas of health and education.

In order to meet the needs resulting from an increased population, and specific vulnerabilities created by displacement, public institutions need additional resources and capacities to provide the required infrastructure and expertise. This support to public institutions is needed in the form of additional human and financial capacities, infrastructure and equipment to expand services, as well as technical support to strengthen the resilience of institutional systems.

Increased demands for services and overstretched service provision are more apparent in provinces where the population of Syrians under temporary protection is higher, such as in southeast Turkey and Istanbul. With more than 98 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection residing among host communities, municipalities are among the primary responders in coping with the population increase. The four provinces most densely populated with refugees in southeast Turkey host over 1.4 million Syrians under temporary protection.⁹ This represents a 20 per cent increase in population which has contributed to an extra consumption of, for instance, 70 billion litres of water and the production of one million ton of solid waste per year. Currently, the 3RP support to municipalities only covers 10 per cent of the additional need for service delivery. A recent study by the Union of

Municipalities of Turkey confirms the important fiscal implications of hosting Syrians under temporary protection for municipalities, which amount to USD 126 per individual per year, or USD 455 million for all Turkish municipalities.¹⁰ A scale up of support to municipalities in terms of services and infrastructure is urgently required.

To improve access to services, Syrians under temporary protection need accurate information on rights and services. According to a survey on information needs and communication channels covering different nationalities including Syrians, the majority of respondents reported feeling uninformed about their rights, obligations and the services available to them in Turkey, with higher numbers of women expressing the same concern.¹¹ These findings are supported by conversations with Syrian women who have expressed that they are insufficiently informed on protection and legal support services – especially concerning sources of assistance for their children or help when facing violence, harassment or ill-treatment in their daily life.¹²

In this regard it is evident that language remains one of the largest barriers to access services and towards social cohesion. This is evident for example in health and education where, even though services continue to be provided free of charge, Syrians under temporary protection face challenges in benefiting from the services due to difficulties in understanding procedures and instructions.

A large number of school-aged children are enrolled in schools across the country, however up to 37 per cent (or around 400,000) are still out-of-school and do not have any access to education opportunities. Enrolment rates are high in primary education (87.8%) but drop in

lower-secondary (72.7%) and dramatically in upper-secondary (34%) education levels. Out-of-school children are not a homogeneous group, have different profiles and are therefore in need of tailored approaches to increase their chances of entering a relevant form of learning.

Due to the protracted nature of the situation, Syrians under temporary protection have mostly exhausted their assets and face high levels of economic insecurity. Rising living costs¹³ such as increased consumer prices, costs for housing, utilities and food have negatively affected vulnerable households and their ability to meet their basic needs.¹⁴ Assessments indicate that 42 per cent of all registered persons under international and temporary protection in Turkey (of which 85 per cent are Syrians) live below the poverty line.¹⁵ Many Syrian households still live in substandard shelters;¹⁶ with single, female headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) severely affected.¹⁷ While rising costs of living have negatively affected vulnerable households in urban areas, persons living in rural areas, both long term and when migrating for seasonal agriculture, struggle to meet their basic needs, including decent housing, hygiene items, utilities and food.

Enhancing self-reliance, and the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities, remains challenging. Although the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection allows for access to formal work, needs remain high, including for support to increase knowledge on the work permit regulation, both on the side of the employers and workers, to enhance mobility of job seekers across provinces, and to scale up of Turkish language skills trainings.

⁹ According to Temporary Protection statistics by the Directorate General of Migration Management, Kilis, Hatay, Gaziantep, and Şanlıurfa host the highest percentage of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey

¹⁰ Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Syrian Refugees and Municipalities in Turkey, a Financial Impact Analysis, March 2019

¹¹ UNHCR Survey on The Information Needs and Communication Channels Used by Refugees and Asylum-Seekers In Turkey

¹² UN Women: Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, June 2018

¹³ Please refer to <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/UstMenu.do?metod=temelist>

¹⁴ Data from the Turkish Statistical Institute indicates that the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for refugees costs 2,031 TL for a household of six, or 339 TL per capita. The latest ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Report shows that when faced with recent high levels of inflation, refugees are increasingly forced to resort to coping strategies in order to meet their basic needs. 2019 Q2 Quarterly Monitoring Report, October 2019

¹⁵ WFP, Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 3, May 2019

¹⁶ Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data, June 2018, shows that 20 per cent of refugee households live in 'substandard' accommodation. PDM was undertaken in 19 Provinces.

¹⁷ UN Women: Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, June 2018

Many legislative and administrative arrangements have been made to increase access to formal employment. For example, in 2018 annual work permit fees were subsidized by 40 per cent for employers of Syrians under temporary protection.¹⁸ There is a need to continue supporting the effective implementation of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection, raise awareness, reduce barriers and increase incentives for employers to hire Syrians.

While Syrians under temporary protection have gradually managed to access work opportunities (i.e. 84 per cent of households report having a working family member), only 3 per cent of working refugees are doing so being formally registered, with the provision of social security, job security and a minimum wage.¹⁹ 71 per cent of households are unable to access skilled or reliable work.²⁰ The employment situation within the host community is also challenging, with the unemployment rate reaching 13.9% and the rate of youth unemployment reaching 27.1%.²¹

3RP partners have contributed directly and indirectly to 27,100 formal jobs. This has been achieved through job creation, job placement efforts, and recruitment of volunteer teachers and the other health and outreach staff in public institutions. However, investments are needed to create new formal jobs in order to support a transition to the formal economy. The Government ESSN Exit Strategy estimates that creating 167,000 jobs for Syrians and an equivalent number for host communities would be necessary to transition the 'least vulnerable' beneficiaries of the ESSN to self-reliance.²²

The impact of the presence of Syrians under temporary protection on service provision and employment opportunities has affected social cohesion, with signs of tensions due to a real or perceived

competition between communities, underlining the need to continue pursuing initiatives aimed at fostering social cohesion.²³ This notwithstanding, regularly conducted surveys demonstrate an improvement of inter-community perceptions over time.²⁴

In conversations with Syrians under temporary protection during the 2018 participatory assessments, the need to support youth in their transition from education to the job market was raised as a priority for the Syrian community in order to increase self-reliance. The assessments underlined the need for youth empowerment, with a strong gender perspective to ensure equal access to services for women, men, girls and boys.

On an individual level, protection concerns continue. Safe shelter opportunities for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are limited regardless of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity. This is despite good coordination and cooperation with the authorities at national and local levels. There are also limited SGBV prevention and response programmes available for men and boys.

Child, early and forced marriage remains a critical concern. Despite ongoing efforts, an expansion of programming in support of the National Strategy Document and Action Plan on Combating Early and Forced Marriages is required. Adverse social norms, coupled with a lack of livelihood opportunities, perpetuate a situation of risk as many families see child marriage as the only way to secure a future for themselves and their children. The lack of livelihood opportunities is also increasing risks of families to engage their children in the labour force. Children are found working in hazardous conditions, including in street-based work and in industrialized areas of large cities like Istanbul. Field observations also reveal that an increasing number of Syrians

including children get engaged in seasonal agricultural work.

Sectoral and inter-sectoral interventions within the 3RP framework are designed to meet needs in a cross-cutting and complementary way. Special attention is duly given to people with specific needs such as the elderly, adults and children with disabilities, as well as children and women at risk. While the 3RP explicitly covers the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities affected by the Syria crisis, Turkey additionally hosts 350,000 conditional refugees and international protection applicants of other nationalities and 3RP partners also serve these populations in a non-discriminatory manner.

Across the sectors, 3RP partners are strengthening the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability considerations in their programmatic interventions with a view to minimizing the negative impact of population increase and humanitarian assistance on natural resources.

¹⁸ For the year of 2019, the annual work permit fee is 761.10 TL for regular foreigners, but for the Syrians under temporary protection, the work permit fee for the employer is charged as 283.20 TL

¹⁹ WFP & Turk Kizilay Report, Refugees in Turkey: Livelihoods Survey Findings, 2019, p.4

²⁰ WFP, Livelihoods Survey, Early Results Presentation, July 2018 and Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise, May 2018

²¹ Turkstat, Labour Force Statistics, July 2019 <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=30687>

²² FRIT Office of the Presidency of Turkey and Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Exit Strategy from the ESSN Program, Dec 2018

²³ International Crisis Group: Turkey's Syrian Refugees: Defusing Metropolitan Tensions - January 2018

²⁴ WFP, Social Cohesion in Turkey, Refugee and host community online surveys, rounds 1-2-3, July 2018



RESPONSE

The response is implemented on the basis of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation. The legal framework in Turkey provides for the right for Syrians under temporary protection to access services. The public systems and national institutions have expanded their services to enable Syrians under temporary protection to access health, education and social services and to pursue self-reliance through formal work opportunities made possible through the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection and an entrepreneur-friendly regulatory framework. The 3RP partners work in support of public institutions to enable the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection without having a negative impact on the quality of service provision, or in the delivery of services to host community populations benefiting from the same systems. In support of the government's harmonization efforts, 3RP partners aim to scale up efforts to raise awareness among host community members, address misinformation related challenges that cause social tensions, support local level efforts to ensure inclusive service provision, and promote sustainable and targeted social cohesion activities.

The 3RP partners recognize the growing role of actors providing support to the Government of Turkey outside the scope of the 3RP appeal and, in line with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, the New Way of Working and the SDGs, the response places strong emphasis on strengthening partnerships to promote complementarity. In an effort to build a coherent and sustainable response, and provide efficient support to the Government of Turkey, the 3RP response aims to achieve complementarity amongst its partners through coordination platforms. In addition, 3RP partners promote engagement in local coordination mechanisms to support complementarity between the government and civil society partners in local service provision.

The strategic objectives of the 3RP for the 2020-2021 period have been revised to reflect the emphasis of the strategic priorities related to inclusion into the national systems, support to self-reliance and promoting social cohesion. The strategic objectives are to:

- **Contribute to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection**
- **Support inclusion into national systems**
- **Promote harmonization, self-reliance & solutions**

The following principles of implementation will continue guiding the 3RP strategic direction:

- **Prioritize support to assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions**
- **Provide temporary direct services where the demand in services exceeds availability and promote a strategy to integrate service provision into host community systems**
- **Undertake outreach activities to raise awareness and connect the people in need to available services**
- **Strengthen referrals between service providers and support the necessary institutional capacity to follow up on referrals**
- **Provide training (for example, language, vocational and skills training) only with a clear pathway and link to self-reliance and harmonization (access to job market, access to higher education, social engagement and participation)**
- **Support provided by 3RP partners will take into account other actors providing support to the refugee response of Turkey to ensure complementarity in the response**

Throughout 2019, 3RP partners and sector working groups continued to advance long-term solutions, sustainable planning and resilience in their response. This priority of the response is best reflected by the rapidly increasing amount invested by 3RP partners in support of public institutions, both in terms of additional

financial, human, and infrastructure resources and to strengthen existing capacities. This support is crucial to ensure that public systems can include Syrians under temporary protection in national and local service delivery, without their capacity to provide to host communities being affected. As 3RP partners continue to support over 15 different ministries and public institutions, the support channelled to public institutions has reached over USD 500 million since 2017.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

A refugee response generally aims to find solutions that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and live in dignity and peace. Globally, these solutions include local integration, resettlement, and voluntary repatriation. The 3RP partners aim at enhancing resilience and self-reliance as a precursor to any durable solution. Enhancing self-reliance is one of the four objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

The legal framework in Turkey provides for social and economic inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection. In defining ‘harmonization’, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection aims to promote community members and foreigners including persons under temporary protection to live in harmony, to reduce dependency on third party support and increase independent activity of foreigners in all areas of social life. The harmonization policy aims to equip foreigners, including Syrians under temporary protection with the knowledge and skills to become self-reliant, more resilient, and able to contribute to society.

Resettlement continues to be an option only for some of the most vulnerable refugees in Turkey. For 2020, advocacy will continue in Turkey towards maintaining resettlement quotas and expanding complementary pathways. This will be in line with global efforts to enlarge the scope of resettlement programmes

worldwide and increase availability of complementary pathways in a more systematic way, as underlined in the GCR.²⁵ While complementary pathways have the potential to bring greater access to durable solutions options, refugees frequently face legal, administrative and practical barriers in accessing these pathways.

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and secondary legislation incorporate provisions regulating voluntary repatriation procedures. The support offered to the DGMM²⁶ by 3RP partners aims to strengthen these procedures, considering that returns take place on a voluntary basis through a free and well-informed choice. In preparation of safe and dignified returns, the Government of Turkey and 3RP partners cooperate in addressing identified obstacles, such as access to civil status documentation and documentation of educational or professional qualification certificates.

In addition, the emergency preparedness of current and planned activities will be reviewed to be applicable to a range of situations, including contingency situations that necessitate a rapid scaling up through close cooperation with relevant platforms such as the Durable Solutions Working Group and the Syria Task-Force at the national level.



²⁵ The Global Compact on Refugees, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, p.24

²⁶ The Directorate General of Migration Management has been established under the Ministry of Interior in order to implement migration policies and strategies, ensure coordination among relevant agencies and organizations, and carry out functions and actions related to the entry into, stay in and exit from of foreigners in Turkey as well as their deportation, international protection, temporary protection and the protection of victims of human trafficking. (Presidential Decree no. 4, OJ no. 30479, dated 15 July 2018, Article 158)

SOCIAL COHESION & HARMONIZATION

The comprehensive legal framework concerning Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey includes social cohesion components, and efforts aimed at harmonization. The inclusive policy framework of the Government of Turkey and the welcoming attitude of host communities has proven crucial not only to reduce the marginalization of Syrians under temporary protection, but also to foster positive relations among refugees and host community members. These efforts need to be scaled up as the situation remains protracted. In February 2018, the Government of Turkey adopted the National Strategy on Harmonization and developed a National Action Plan. In line with the legal framework, and coordinated by the DGMM, the National Strategy on Harmonization promotes harmonization activities at both the national and the provincial level, between host and refugee communities, strengthening social inclusion and promoting the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection.

In line with the efforts of the Government of Turkey, an inter-sectoral framework on social cohesion has been developed under the 3RP, with the aim of supporting the national harmonization efforts. The framework builds on trends and lessons learned to guide and coordinate social cohesion related programming, and provide recommendations based on field and national consultations. In line with

the framework, in 2020, 3RP partners will scale up efforts to raise awareness among host community members, address misinformation related challenges that cause social tensions, support local level mainstreaming of social cohesion in service provision, and promote sustainable and dedicated social cohesion activities, all in line with the do-no-harm principle.

The introduction of harmonization into the legal framework has allowed for the mainstreaming of social cohesion components into national service provision (such as health and education) by different public actors and processes that increase the social and economic inclusion of refugees. Investment in service providers is key to support their absorption capacity, to limit competition between communities, and counter misperceptions about unequal support. Implementation of the do-no-harm principle also calls for inclusion of host community members in assistance that is provided to Syrians under temporary protection.

Promoting self-reliance and resilience of Syrians under temporary protection is a key element of harmonization and 3RP partners continue to support livelihood activities, promoting access to formal education and access to the formal labour market. The language barrier remains a

key obstacle to the development of social cohesion as it undermines the ability of Syrians to communicate and engage with members of the host community. In support to the Government of Turkey, 3RP partners are providing opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection to learn Turkish, and facilitate better working relationships between refugees and host communities.

Municipalities play a key role in the implementation of social cohesion and harmonization programming as they are at the forefront of interactions between the communities. Local services and facilities need further support to alleviate the pressure of increased population numbers and counter negative perceptions among host community members. 3RP partners also continue to support local institutions taking up a leadership role in mediating and supporting dialogue between the communities and further engaging Syrians under temporary protection in municipal structures.

3RP partners are supporting targeted harmonization activities including regularly organized local gatherings that bring the two communities together, workshops that provide technical support, and awareness raising activities. Increasing participation of host and Syrian communities in joint activities, creating opportunities to foster dialogue, awareness raising, dissemination of accurate information, and strengthening the engagement of Syrians under temporary protection in representative structures remain crucial.



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection plays a vital role in achieving greater equality and social cohesion and in supporting human and economic development. Social protection and social security²⁷ are defined as a set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion stemming from poverty or other vulnerabilities throughout one's life cycle. It supports access to basic services and strengthens the capacity of families to care for their children and other vulnerable family members. Social protection policies regularly include nine main areas, which are child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection (medical care), old-age benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits.

The Turkish social protection system has different components related to social insurance, social services and assistance. The social insurance system aims at providing insurance to the society at large, in the form of national health care services, pensions and unemployment insurance. Self-financing is the principal modality of social insurance, except for general health care services and social premiums provided for some vulnerable groups. The social services and assistance systems aim at alleviating poverty and providing social care for people with specific needs.

Considering that formal work opportunities and work permits have only been accessible for a limited number of Syrians under temporary protection, social protection remains one of the key elements of the 3RP response. 3RP partners are primarily engaged in supporting the provision of social services and targeted assistance while also providing support to strengthening the social protection system in general. The Law on Social Assistance and Solidarity allows for foreigners legally residing in

Turkey to access social assistance through existing infrastructure and processes. 3RP partners work closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services to provide cash-based assistance through the locally based Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, as well as access to social and employment services through İŞKUR and the MoFLSS Social Service Centres and other local institutions.

In 2020, 3RP partners will continue to prioritize increased access to formal employment and to enable access to the social insurance system which allows formal social protection coverage. Unemployed persons as well as those working informally - with a focus on women and youth - will be provided with the necessary skills and knowledge to empower them to seek services that can bridge their way into the formal labour market. Further, employers will be supported to hire employees formally and affiliate them with the social insurance system.

3RP partners will work towards empowering people with specific needs to seek social services to address these needs, contributing to an increase in the inclusion of children, adolescents, people living with disabilities and the elderly. 3RP partners will also empower communities to identify people with specific needs and assist them in accessing appropriate services.



²⁷ Social protection systems cover all policy areas through a mix of contributory schemes (social insurance) and non-contributory (tax-financed) benefits, including social assistance

PARTNERSHIP & COORDINATION

3RP partners work under the direction of the Government of Turkey to achieve better outcomes for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities. The 3RP provides a platform for creating and strengthening partnerships to leverage resources by working together in a transparent, respectful and mutually beneficial way.

The 3RP's coordination structure resonates with the multi-stakeholder and partnership approach underlined in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the SDGs. 3RP partners work in close collaboration with national institutions towards supporting the services provided by the Government of Turkey in a complementary way. The 3RP engages Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host communities in the planning processes through multiple platforms, and collaborates with national and local government counterparts, presenting a strong model of inclusivity and ownership.

Under the national legislation, DGMM is the main entity in charge of the implementation of policies and processes for all foreigners in Turkey. It is the sole responsible authority in Turkey

for procedures regarding temporary protection beneficiaries and international protection applicants (including registration, documentation and refugee status determination), stateless persons and other foreigners. DGMM is also tasked to lead coordination among public institutions and agencies, local governments, civil society, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, towards implementation of these policies.²⁸ This coordination function extends to the provincial level, carried out by Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) on behalf of the Governor²⁹. In addition, Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services (PDoFLSS) are increasingly active in leading the protection response at the provincial level coordinating with civil society organizations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Vice Presidency are coordinating bodies for the response. The line ministries, namely the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Youth

and Sports, the Directorate of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Justice all define and coordinate priorities in line with the policies devised and activities planned under the 2020 Programme of the Turkish Presidency. These priorities serve as a basis for 3RP sector plans.

Government leadership in Turkey enables 3RP partners to support and work closely with national and local institutions in responding to the most immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection and supporting their inclusion into national systems. Accordingly, the 3RP aligns itself with national development processes including progress made towards the SDGs and priorities outlined in the 11th National Development Plan that was ratified by the Parliament in July 2019.

The 3RP helps sustain efforts to include refugees into public systems through increased collaboration with other actors supporting the Government of Turkey, including IFIs and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC). In collaborating with these actors, the 3RP will work towards a comprehensive analysis of refugee and host community needs and provide complementary support to the Government of Turkey in meeting them.

UN and NGO partners all bring individual expertise to support the response. The 3RP coordination is conducted through six sectors: Protection, Food Security and Agriculture, Education, Health, Basic Needs, and Livelihoods. Coordination structures are established in Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul and Izmir. These sectors engage in joint needs analysis, strategic planning and coordination of activities developed to address the needs, with an aim towards the efficient use of limited resources, consistency in standards and information sharing. Cross-cutting issues and information sharing takes place in the sector working groups as well as in thematic groups such as the Child Labour Technical Group, the Information Management Working Group and the Communication with Communities Task Force.



²⁸ Article 104, Law no. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, O.J. no. 28615 (dated 11.04.2013)

²⁹ As per the Protocol between DGMM and AFAD dated 20 April 2018

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

As a basis for addressing its key priorities, strengthening partnerships and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Turkey 3RP, all partners have committed to align 3RP efforts with existing national strategies and to work closely with the Turkish and Syrian communities. Accordingly, this plan has been prepared based on observed local needs and through consultation with all stakeholders including affected populations, national and local government authorities, NGO partners and donors.

All 3RP partners are committed to promote engagement of beneficiaries in programme design and implementation of the response. In line with the accountability principles of the IASC and core humanitarian standards, mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations have been established to provide individuals with timely and accessible information for accessing services and communicating feedback. By facilitating a dialogue between organizations and affected populations, the 3RP aims to ensure that communities have real influence and impact on decision-making in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way. As such, beneficiary feedback is systematically used to improve the quality of programming and services that 3RP partners provide, while agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks. The 3RP seeks to enhance participation of refugee and host communities, with specific attention to representation by the most marginalized groups in line with the principle of leaving no one behind. Through the inter-agency coordination structure, partners will in 2020 receive further guidance and training on accountability to affected populations.

Communication with communities continues to be strengthened on the basis of feedback provided by the communities,

with hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and teams of community feedback assistants (e.g. help desks) that have been established around the country. Syrians under temporary protection are informed about existing feedback mechanisms through SMS, leaflets, posters and verbally at points of service delivery. Outreach networks continue to operate and the national counselling line for refugees and asylum-seekers continues to be operational. While the network of community centres provides Syrians under temporary protection with counselling, social and cultural services, the Social Service Centres (SSCs) under management of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services is increasing to provide these services to Syrians under temporary protection, adding up to a large, localized network of service providers.

The Services Advisor application has been developed to improve the understanding of Syrians under temporary protection of available services, where to access them and what can be expected of the provider. Complaint mechanisms have been established through call centres and community centres giving refugees an opportunity to provide feedback and launch complaints and appeals with regards to services provided. The ESSN programme has promoted accountability towards its beneficiaries through the launching of a call centre managed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) as well as associated websites.

A inter-agency guidance note to address prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) has been developed laying out minimum standards to be instituted at agency level. To strengthen PSEA, partners will institute agency-specific codes of conduct, appoint dedicated PSEA focal points, and establish effective and accessible community-based complaint

mechanisms with follow-up. Robust PSEA systems are crucial in protecting the most vulnerable populations, especially refugee women, men, girls and boys from a risk of abuse of power. At various levels, trainings continue to be conducted to establish preventative and accountability measures for humanitarian actors. The overarching objectives will be to establish accessible and effective channels for reporting of incidents and required response mechanisms, and to mitigate risks through increased staff awareness.

3RP coordination mechanisms continue to be operational, covering multiple locations across the country. Dedicated coordinators and information management staff support the six sector working groups and the inter-sector coordination mechanism. The Syria Response Group, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and consisting of relevant heads of UN Agencies, carries the ultimate responsibility for partners' implementation of the plan.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework at outcomes level accompanies this plan and supplements sector result frameworks to ensure accountability and coherence of joint efforts at outcome level across sectors.



PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women and NGO partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), municipalities, Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to effective protection under the Temporary Protection Regulation for Syrians in need of protection Support community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs and improve access to quality SGBV services Improve equitable access of girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$200,129,958	\$196,193,334
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$83,246,763	\$83,090,605
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$283,376,721	\$279,283,939

CURRENT SITUATION

The response and strategic direction of the Protection sector is firmly anchored in sustaining support to the Government of Turkey and its primary role in the provision of protection and assistance to persons seeking international protection. The Temporary Protection Regulation, effective since October 2014, provides Syrians with a legal status pursuant to the relevant provision of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and ensures their access to a wide range of services provided by national systems. Admission and access to Turkey has been strictly managed throughout 2019. Visa requirements, introduced in 2016 for Syrians arriving from third countries by air or sea, remain in place. As a consequence, Syrians continue to resort to irregular means of entry into Turkey, exposing them to a variety of protection risks. In particular cases, Turkey continues to grant admission on humanitarian grounds, including for medical treatment and for family reunification as stipulated in the Temporary Protection Regulation.

The verification of 2.7 million Syrians under temporary protection was successfully completed in February 2019. Through this exercise, the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) updated personal information, identified and referred persons with specific needs, including children involved in child labour and child, early and forced marriage, women at risk, survivors of gender based violence and persons with medical needs, to relevant service providers, collected missing information like occupational

skills or educational background, and verified individuals through biometrics. Now, Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) continue their regular tasks of registering new arrivals, updating registration data and identifying persons with specific needs both for temporary and international protection applicants, as well as mobilizing further resources to reduce registration backlogs.

Turkey continues to host the highest number of refugees in the world, of whom more than 98 per cent live within host communities. This is an increase compared to 2018 as a number of Syrians under temporary protection residing in Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) have been relocated to host communities following the closure of 12 TACs and decongestion of 4 TACs since 2018. Furthermore, the Turkish authorities have implemented stricter controls to enforce the regulatory framework on registration and residence, in Istanbul and 14 other provinces, which entailed the relocation of Syrians under temporary protection to either their province of initial registration or other provinces for registration across Turkey. This ongoing relocation, in combination with the closure and decongestion of a number of TACs, may result in increased need for assistance, particularly for Syrians with specific needs and very vulnerable individuals. DGMM, key line ministries, as well as provincial and local authorities, in particular municipalities, have continued to bear the brunt of providing protection and assistance to Syrians under temporary protection. The capacity of service providers in areas with a high refugee population density continues to be stretched which, at times, leads to social tension. To help address this, a

key area of focus for the sector is support designed to enhance social cohesion, including through effective information dissemination, systems-support to public institutions and through local initiatives such as promoting positive interaction between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.

3RP partners continue to work in close cooperation with public institutions to support existing national systems and expand the quality and coverage of protection assistance, outreach, identification and referrals of Syrians with specific needs under temporary protection. The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and its Social Service Centres, together with municipal authorities continue to play a key role in the provision of protection-oriented services as well as linking individuals to other service providers. In a number of provinces, Provincial Directorates of Migration Management are taking a leading role in coordinating the local response. Furthermore, Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services (PDofLSS) are increasingly active in leading the protection response, coordinating with civil society organizations and other stakeholders, and facilitating referrals between service providers.

Continued sector cooperation with and support to public institutions will build on achievements from previous years. In 2019, protection partners significantly increased their support to public institutions such as DGMM, MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and municipalities with over US\$ 49m of support invested in strengthening public systems (compared to US\$ 37m in 2018).

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population ³⁰	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection ³¹	Men	1,033,386	1,033,386	1,033,386	1,033,386
	Women	823,237	823,237	823,237	823,237
	Boys	897,903	897,903	897,903	897,903
	Girls	821,844	821,844	821,844	821,844
Sub Total		3,576,370	3,576,370	3,576,370	3,576,370
Members of Impacted Communities	Sub Total	8,000,000	118,000	8,000,000	118,000
Grand Total		11,576,370	3,694,370	11,576,370	3,694,370

Similar to previous years and compounded by an increasingly protracted situation, Syrians under temporary protection have continued to face protection risks as well as obstacles in accessing protection services, such as language barriers, insufficient or lack of access to (formal) employment and livelihood opportunities, increased cost of living, lack of information about rights and available services (including legal counselling and legal aid services), and challenges posed by procedures on internal movement. This, in turn, has resulted in negative coping mechanisms that have included, among others, child labour, child, early and forced marriage and informal employment.

Results of the Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise³² show that 191,000 registered Syrian children were working to contribute to their households. The report further shows that the proportion of male

Syrian children working in Turkey has risen from 5% to 28% since their arrival in Turkey. Among the coping strategies of families dealing with lack of resources, the report highlights that some households are forced to withdraw children from school and send them to work (at times for hazardous types of labour). Furthermore, child, early and forced marriages are also resorted to as a negative coping strategy. The UN Women Needs Assessment report³³ confirms that girls are more susceptible to school drop-out compared to their male peers, and drop-out rates rise with age. The report also illustrates the challenge to reach out to women as it shows that only 28% of female respondents leave their houses daily, whereas 40% leave only once a week or less. This, in general, can explain the lack of knowledge of Syrian women about their rights to protection and legal support services available to them. For example, the report highlights that 73%

of female respondents do not know where to seek assistance related to violence or harassment, whereas 74% do not know where to seek assistance for their children.

Notwithstanding Turkey's inclusive policy and legal framework and the welcoming attitude of host communities, tension between communities has grown as the impact of the Syria crisis on Turkey becomes more protracted. Various assessments have shown that the main factors of tension include the perception of cultural differences, competition for jobs, security concerns, a lack of interaction between communities, misperceptions and misinformation concerning the services available, as well as pressure on services and assistance.³⁴

³⁰ Target population only includes direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available

³¹ Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) as of October 2019: <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

³² Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise, Round 3, WFP Turkey Country Office (May 2019)

³³ Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, UN Women Turkey, (June 2018)

³⁴ 3RP Turkey Social Cohesion Framework (2018)

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Protection sector aims to support the institutional needs of service providers and contribute to the response to individual needs of Syrians under temporary protection. The sector will continue to focus on supporting the quality and coverage of national services, facilitating access and contributing to effective protection interventions for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided by national and local systems. Building on existing engagement with provincial and local authorities, and in consideration of identification of solutions on the local level, the sector will continue to support the provincial government's leadership and coordination role and strengthen cooperation between public sector and civil society, taking into account their important complementary roles. 3RP partners will also continue to promote the establishment of structured, protection-sensitive referral mechanisms with and between public institutions, including through provincial coordination platforms led by provincial authorities.

To achieve this, 3RP partners will prioritize the provision of dedicated, multi-layered support to public institutions, including human resources, material, logistics and technical capacity development support. To improve access to quality national protection systems and enhance specialized service delivery, key line ministries and local administrations, including DGMM, MoFLSS, MoNE, municipalities, Provincial Bar Associations, the judiciary and law enforcement institutions, will continue to be supported. 3RP partners will also continue to strengthen the capacities of the MoFLSS, as well as municipal actors, to increase outreach and identification of Syrians under temporary protection with specific needs. By supporting services and service providers that target Syrians under temporary protection and host communities alike, the sector aims to mitigate the risk of social tensions

between communities, and, at the same time, strengthen the resilience of the Syrians under temporary protection. In addition, support will also be provided to DGMM, municipalities and other actors at the local level to carry out interventions to promote and sustain social cohesion in communities.

Provision of specialized services for persons with specific needs remains a priority for the Protection sector. Enhanced awareness-raising on prevention of SGBV and access to quality, multi-sectoral services are aimed at preventing, and mitigating the risks of and responding to SGBV incidents, including those linked to human trafficking. At the same time, 3RP partners will work towards improving the protection environment for boys and girls impacted by the Syria crisis and towards the inclusion of children at risk into the existing protection mechanisms and childcare services. Youth, adolescents, as well as their parents or caregivers will be targeted to address issues such as child, early and forced marriage as well as child labour. Psychosocial support will continue to be prioritized.

Throughout 2020-2021, 3RP partners will advocate for consistent implementation of the Temporary Protection Regulation and access to services. In addition, advocacy for increased international responsibility-sharing through resettlement and other legal pathways and increasing efforts in the area of family tracing and reunification will be pursued. The Protection sector will continue to monitor the voluntariness of spontaneous returns and continue dialogue with Syrians under temporary protection on their intentions relating to voluntary return.

At the community level, age, gender and diversity-sensitive protection interventions will remain of key importance. To that end, 3RP partners will be prioritizing increased community-engagement in local networks and structures. Networks and structures at the community level will facilitate the meaningful and active participation of populations of concern (including but not limited to women, children, adolescents and youth) in designing and implementing protection solutions. Such initiatives will work towards incorporating a longer-term lens in protection interventions, including through exploring linkages with livelihoods opportunities and to social protection mechanisms. Working through these networks and structures, 3RP partners will also promote structured forms of interactions between Syrians and host communities, improving social cohesion at the local level.



To address gaps in information, 3RP partners will emphasize information dissemination on available services by diversifying dissemination methods and pathways, in consultation with communities and in close cooperation with the dedicated Communication with Communities Task Force. Accurate information on available services, including transparency on selection criteria of assistance will contribute to addressing misinformation that may affect social cohesion. To this end, the online information tool, Services Advisor will remain an important resource. Additionally, the various Protection sector coordination platforms at central and field levels will increasingly facilitate dialogue with public institutions, local authorities, municipalities, and host and

Syrian communities. This dialogue will help identify location-specific protection issues and promote social cohesion while supporting community-driven efforts to protect women, men, boys and girls.

The Protection sector will strengthen its work with other sectors to mainstream protection principles, particularly to enhance access to services across sectors for the most vulnerable, to promote safe and dignified service delivery, and adhere to the do-no-harm principle in all interventions. Integrated programming with other sectors to address root causes of protection concerns, such as child labour, will be particularly important, alongside the prevention of and response to violence against women and other vulnerable groups.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The sector objectives reflect an age, gender and diversity lens and will continue facilitating two-way communication between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities in order to identify priorities and needs. This includes safe and meaningful participation of persons of concern, including but not limited to women, children, adolescents and youth. Gaps and needs as well as existing capacities and solutions identified by the impacted communities themselves will contribute towards programming of strategies and interventions. In addition to community needs, the sector strategy and its objectives are designed to contribute significantly towards gender equality across communities.

The monitoring and evaluation framework includes modalities and responsibilities for reporting under each objective and support data collection and analysis. The indicators are set not only to measure progress, but also to serve as a proxy indicator aimed at informing the strategic direction of the response plan. Regular progress reviews will allow for course corrections when and if needed. Monitoring and evaluation will continue to involve communities through consultations with different segments of the population and other feedback mechanisms to increase responsiveness to the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and to enhance accountability within the Protection sector. Furthermore, evidence-based analysis of the impact of support provided, through research and documented results, will remain central to the sector response.

The results framework of the Protection sector will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the sector's planning and implementation are result and evidence-based. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the

3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.

The sector will pay particular attention to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) mechanisms. Efforts in this regard will go beyond community-based complaint mechanisms and ensure that actors engaged in the humanitarian response have minimum safeguards in place to receive and manage allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and that this is mainstreamed across sectors. In this regard, the Protection Sector continues to develop tools around PSEA and accountability to affected populations (AAP) with the aim of mainstreaming them across all sectors.

In implementing the sector objectives, 3RP partners will identify synergies and harmonize national and field level coordination mechanisms, sharing where appropriate good practices emanating from protection activities.

Finally, the Protection sector will ensure wherever possible the complementarity of protection activities and interventions, avoiding duplication and reinforcing positive impacts, while adhering to the do no harm principle throughout 2020-2021. To support this goal, 3RP partners will be engaged in strengthening adherence to core humanitarian standards through regular and specialized protection trainings and capacity building efforts targeting a broad range of humanitarian and governmental actors.



OBJECTIVE 1		Promote access to effective protection under the Temporary Protection Regulation for Syrians in need of protection				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	BASE-LINE:	TARGET 2020:	TARGET 2021:	250,000	5	5	4	3		
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
Output 1.1 - Access to territory and international protection improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced	1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance 1.1.2 # of protection monitoring missions and visits conducted	34,795 2,584	21,945	- \$8,131,939	\$7,587,939	- -	4 4	2 3		
Output 1.2 - Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of individual Syrians under temporary protection registered during the year	300,000	250,000	-	\$37,495,000	-	5	5		
Output 1.3 - Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection submitted for resettlement by UNHCR 1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	15,000 200,000	15,000	-	\$4,983,437	-	4	5	1 1	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$50,610,376	-	\$50,066,376	-			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?	
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021					Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021
Output 1.4 - Access to gender-sensitive legal assistance and remedies improved	1.4.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection/vulnerable host community members provided with individual legal support (legal aid and counsel)	37,590	40,310								
	1.4.2 # of individuals reached through information tools on civil documentation, rights and remedial mechanisms	210,400	210,400	\$20,689,773	-	\$22,175,192	-	5	5	3	4
	1.4.3 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	3,900	13,150					5	5	4	1
Total Budgetary requirements at output level						\$20,689,773	-	\$22,175,192	-		



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
Output 2.4 - National / local institutions and partners supported to promote social cohesion	2.4.1 # of institutions supported to undertake peaceful co-existence interventions	72	73								
	2.4.2 # of individuals participating in events organized for both refugee and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	149,980	156,560	\$26,279,851	-	\$26,538,951	-	5	5	3	5
Output 2.5 - National / local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs.	2.5.1 # of service providers trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	526	600								
	2.5.2 # of individuals trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	285	260	\$32,794,120	-	\$30,724,120	-	5	5	3	5
	2.5.3 # of centres supported (SSC, CC, Multi-Service centers, WGSS, etc.)	233	201								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level						\$59,073,971	-	\$57,263,071	-		

OBJECTIVE 3	Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs and improve access to quality SGBV services.	BASE-LINE:	TARGET 2020:	TARGET 2021:	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?		
			-	-						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of identified GBV survivors who receive effective, survivor-centered and multi-sectoral GBV specific response services	-	-	-	5	5	4	3		
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
Output 3.1 - Refugees and most in need amongst the host community members have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral GBV services and support programmes	3.1.1 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and those at risk assessed	35,810	35,820							
	3.1.2 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors provided with GBV specific response services	12,890	12,895							
	3.1.3 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors referred to multi-sectoral GBV specific response services	3,445	3,445	\$5,605,913	-	\$5,636,783	-	5	5	3
	3.1.4 # service delivery centers/ units providing GBV specific services	22	22							
Output 3.2 - Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached through community-based initiatives with GBV-related information campaigns and activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements and assistance for mitigation and prevention of GBV	93,720	93,720							
	3.2.2 # of individual boys and men reached through community-based initiatives for mitigation and prevention of GBV	7,090	7,090	\$6,264,037	-	\$6,272,460	-	5	5	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$11,869,950	-	\$11,909,243	-			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
Output 3.3 - Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV and PSEA	3.3.1 # of governmental and non-governmental institutions supported with GBV-specific activity programming	76	80							
	3.3.2 # of governmental and non-governmental institutions supported with PSEA-specific activity programming	26	26	\$1,715,500	-	\$1,915,500	-	5	5	3
	3.3.3 # of individuals reached through capacity building initiatives for strengthening GBV and SEA prevention and response (government and humanitarian staff)	630	630							
Total Budgetary requirements at output level						\$1,715,500	-	\$1,915,500	-	



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?	
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021					Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021
Output 4.3 - Capacity of government and non-government child protection actors are strengthened to effectively implement the existing legislation framework	4.3.1 # of individuals (women, men, girls and boys) trained on child protection mechanisms and PSS in emergencies	3,430	3,380								
	4.3.2 # of government and non-government actors supported for child protection specific activity programming	37	57	\$1,767,518	-	\$1,760,192	-	5	5	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$1,767,518	-	\$1,760,193	-				





SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
AAR Japan	\$2,031,200		\$2,031,200	\$2,005,000		\$2,005,000
ASAM	\$977,322	\$5,633	\$982,955	\$825,323	\$28,983	\$854,306
CARE	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$9,400,000		\$9,400,000
Concern	\$989,219	\$537,687	\$1,526,906	\$989,219	\$537,687	\$1,526,906
DRC	\$2,950,000	\$1,390,000	\$4,340,000	\$2,950,000	\$1,490,000	\$4,440,000
GOAL	\$1,774,242	\$265,135	\$2,039,377	\$1,774,242	\$265,135	\$2,039,377
IOM	\$12,250,000	\$5,200,000	\$17,450,000	\$12,450,000	\$5,200,000	\$17,650,000
JCCP	\$108,600	\$6,500	\$115,100	\$119,100	\$9,000	\$128,100
KADAV	\$392,000	\$115,000	\$507,000	\$398,000	\$115,000	\$513,000
MSYDD	\$340,600	\$600	\$341,200	\$340,600	\$600	\$341,200
MWL	\$105,000		\$105,000	\$157,000		\$157,000
SCI	\$313,250	\$2,365,000	\$2,678,250	\$313,250	\$2,367,000	\$2,680,250
STL	\$4,835,670	\$1,090,378	\$5,926,048	\$5,558,845	\$1,295,120	\$6,853,965
TIAFI	\$39,000	\$21,400	\$60,400	\$48,900	\$26,000	\$74,900
UNDP		\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
UNFPA	\$9,802,500	\$3,517,500	\$13,320,000	\$4,242,500	\$1,197,500	\$5,440,000
UNHCR	\$112,417,355	\$57,863,930	\$170,281,285	\$112,417,355	\$57,863,930	\$170,281,285
UNICEF	\$37,940,000	\$2,800,000	\$40,740,000	\$37,940,000	\$2,850,000	\$40,790,000
UNWomen	\$1,750,000	\$1,850,000	\$3,600,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,350,000	\$3,850,000
WALD	\$750,000		\$750,000	\$750,000		\$750,000
WATAN	\$1,614,000	\$18,000	\$1,632,000	\$1,364,000	\$18,000	\$1,382,000
WHH	\$2,100,000	\$200,000	\$2,300,000			
WSA	\$650,000		\$650,000	\$650,000		\$650,000
TOTAL	\$200,129,958	\$83,246,763	\$283,376,721	\$196,193,334	\$83,113,956	\$279,307,290

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$200,129,958		\$196,193,334	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$83,246,763		\$83,113,956	
TOTAL	\$283,376,721		\$279,307,290	

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCY	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and NGO partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Municipalities, Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the food security of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable host communities 2. Strengthen the resilience of Syrians and host community members through self-employment or employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors 3. Improve local and community-level public and private sector and civil society capacities to respond to the food and agriculture needs of impacted communities 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$2,727,000	\$4,375,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$50,360,970	\$58,631,470
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$53,087,970	\$63,006,470

CURRENT SITUATION

For many Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey, agriculture is a suitable entry point into the Turkish economic system because of the sector's flexibility and prominence in areas hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection. Recent studies conducted by national and international organizations show that agricultural labour is the main source of income for many Syrians under temporary protection. FAO and Ankara University Development Studies and Implementation Centre (AKCAM, 2018) estimated that around 300,000 Syrians under temporary protection (or around 16 percent of those Syrians under temporary protection living in the south-eastern provinces of Turkey) are engaged in food-related and agricultural labour. WFP and TRC also found similar percentages (between 13 to 18 percent in various areas).³⁵ This reflects a strong labour demand in the agriculture sector in Turkey, as well as the fact that many Syrians under temporary protection were employed in this sector.³⁶

Turkey has a robust agriculture and food industry that employed almost 20 percent of the country's working population and that accounted for 5.8 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018.³⁷ Hence, agriculture and food industries are among the main sources of income and employment for local Turkish communities which are hosting Syrians under temporary protection, particularly in south-eastern provinces such as Adana, Gaziantep, Kilis and Şanlıurfa. In commercial and industrial urban areas such as Izmir and Mersin, the food processing and transportation sectors

employ both Syrian and Turkish workers.

Syrian women under temporary protection are also widely employed in agriculture. According to FAO and AKCAM (2018), Syrian women under temporary protection produced their own food and did not work as agricultural labourers on other people's farms when they were in Syria, but currently many of them are working as agricultural labourers particularly for sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting and collecting.

Food security amongst Syrians under temporary protection is affected not only by their low cash income levels, but also by the increase in prices of basic food items in the local markets. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), the highest increase of food prices was recorded in May 2019 with an increase of 28.44 percent on a year-over-year basis.³⁸ The analysis by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey cites that the increase in the price of unprocessed foods, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, was a driving factor behind high inflation rates. Compared to the previous year, in August 2019, annual inflation in fresh fruits and vegetables slightly increased, despite annual inflation in unprocessed food going down to 11.89 percent and 22.32 percent in processed food.³⁹

There is a high potential for growth in the food and agriculture sector, and the Government of Turkey aims to strengthen the food and agricultural industry through the Eleventh National Development Plan.⁴⁰ This takes into account, among others, that:

- The sector can provide both employment and entrepreneurship opportunities without large capital investments, for both local communities as well as Syrians under temporary protection.
- Syrians under temporary protection can apply their skills, knowledge and experience in the food and agricultural sectors in Turkey when they return to Syria, particularly for those who had lived in areas with similar ecosystems (climates, soil composition, and biological diversity) and had been involved in agricultural production before the crisis.
- The Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection indicates that Syrians under temporary protection who engage in seasonal agricultural work will be within the scope of work permit exemptions.



³⁵ According to WFP and TRC (2019), 25 percent of the interviewed Syrians under temporary protection were engaged in agriculture or other non-skilled works such as construction

³⁶ FAO and AKCAM (2018), WFP and TRC (2019).

³⁷ The Investment Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey. <https://www.invest.gov.tr/en/sectors/pages/agrofood.aspx>

³⁸ <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>

³⁹ August Price Developments, 4 September 2019. Central Bank of Turkey <https://www.tcmb.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/48e223ac-0d62-4eee-93ab-e746254a680b/August+2019+Price+Developments.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=>

⁴⁰ The main targets of Turkish agriculture for 2023 are: a) agricultural GDP reaching to USD 150 billion; b) agricultural exports over USD 60 billion; c) sustainable agricultural growth; d) achievement of land consolidation on 14 million ha, and e) modern irrigation systems on all irrigable land, including 8.5 million ha of new land

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁴¹	Population In Need ⁴²	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection living in Temporary Accommodation Centres ⁴³	Men	34,163	6,605	27,558	7,806
	Women	28,849	5,386	23,463	12,115
Syrians under temporary protection living with host community ⁴⁴	Men	347,681	13,282	334,399	15,214
	Women	279,089	10,679	268,410	12,234
Sub Total		689,783	35,932	641,836	47,369
Host Communities	Men	347,681	13,282	334,399	15,214
	Women	279,089	10,679	268,410	12,233
Sub Total		626,770	23,962	602,809	27,447
Grand Total		1,316,553	59,89	1,244,645	74,816

Many private food and agriculture enterprises are in need of skilled and semi-skilled labour, though Syrians under temporary protection generally lack adequate skills and experience. While Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own food and agriculture enterprises, mostly on a small-scale basis, they often face a number of challenges such as the lack of productive assets and an insufficient understanding of property rights⁴⁵ and market dynamics.⁴⁶ Therefore, the activities of the Food Security and Agriculture sector will include skills development, job placement services, entrepreneurship support,

support for home production, and promotion of knowledge and practices on food and nutrition including food preparation and processing. These activities are also aimed at contributing to improved productivity of local enterprises in the food and agriculture sectors which are facing a chronic lack of skilled workers.

Supporting job placements and entrepreneurship will also contribute to addressing the negative impacts of the influx of Syrians on the local population, such as competition over employment opportunities and social tensions between Syrians and host communities.

Reduced tensions over employment and sustainable livelihoods are known to be conducive for social cohesion in local communities.

A significant number of Syrians under temporary protection are exposed to social and economic vulnerabilities and struggle to access stable and reliable livelihood opportunities. Both Syrians under temporary protection and host community members who are relying on income from agricultural labour tend to be more vulnerable than those who have skilled jobs in other sectors. The agriculture sector engages more women

⁴¹ This is the total target of 16 partners that submitted their tentative plan and budget to the Food Security and Agriculture sector for 2020/2021. Target estimate 50 per cent Syrians and 50 per cent targeted host communities

⁴² Newly targeted beneficiaries in 2020/2021 and does not include beneficiaries assisted in 2019

⁴³ This represents the population living in TACs as of October 2019. Throughout the planning cycle, FSA sector partners will liaise closely with DGMM on the number of Syrians under temporary protection living in TACs and make adjustments to planning assumptions as needed.

⁴⁴ 42 per cent of all registered Syrians under temporary protection and International Protection in Turkey, of which 85 per cent are Syrians, live below the poverty line Comprehensive Vulnerability Exercise Round 3, May 2019

⁴⁵ Report on the Present Situation of Foreign Migrant Workers in Seasonal Agricultural Production in Turkey, Faculty of Political Science of Ankara: Development Workshop, 2016

⁴⁶ Syrian-Turkish business partnerships, June 2018. No.16

than other sectors. However, women in the sector are more often engaged in seasonal, low paid and low-skilled jobs, often combined with a primary care-giving role in families. Given the traditional cultural context, many women, especially among Syrians under temporary protection, are restricted in the activities they can participate in and do not have access to childcare.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will continue to prioritize the provinces with the highest number of Syrians under temporary protection to support both Syrian and Turkish communities. The activities will prioritize the most vulnerable groups including those who are engaged in informal and-seasonal agricultural work and unemployed but looking for opportunities in working in food and agriculture sector. The activities will be implemented in both urban and rural areas. Syrians under temporary protection who live in Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey, relying on humanitarian support. Therefore in 2020-2021, the Food Security and Agriculture partners will complement this support with initiatives focused on engagement in greenhouse vegetable production to address immediate dietary needs whilst also building their skills in vegetable production.

In addition, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will support Syrians under temporary protection who are setting up their own small-scale food and agriculture enterprises. It is important to support Syrian entrepreneurs in navigating business challenges, negotiating new markets, seeking services in the local market and accessing productive assets, especially in the agriculture sector.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The 2020-21 Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy recognizes that, in the short-term, investments in the agricultural sector are crucial to increase food availability, reduce food prices, and generate income for vulnerable groups, including Syrians under temporary protection. In the long-term, investments in the agricultural sector will contribute to economic growth and socio-economic stability. In 2020-21, the Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will continue providing agriculture support, promoting food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection. The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy for 2020-21 includes five inter-linked components:

- Self-reliant food security, which will focus on preventing Syrians under temporary protection and host communities from resorting to negative food-based coping strategies.
- Agricultural development for economic growth and employment generation in order to contribute to the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable members of the host communities and reduce dependency on aid, in line with national development plans. Activities include agro-business development, support for entrepreneurship, and cooperative farming, support for climate-smart agriculture and the introduction of productivity-enhancing practices, and respect for the natural environment.
- Investment in human capital through strengthening the capacity development of national and sub-national partners in the food and agriculture sectors.
- Restoration and protection of environment and natural resources as well as promotion of green livelihoods to mitigate any potential negative impact on the local ecosystem, including on water and air quality, and mitigate deforestation and misuse of land resources management.

- Engagement with the private sector and development actors in the food and agriculture sectors, in order to enhance access to marketable skills, jobs, and economic opportunities.

Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will deliver a package of support, including:

- (i) agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock);
- (ii) skills training related to agricultural technologies, agri-business development and good food and agricultural practices; and
- (iii) “farm-to-market” value chain support, including agri-business and entrepreneurship support.

Food Security and Agriculture sector partners recognize the strong leadership of the Government of Turkey and will capitalize on the opportunities available to Syrians under temporary protection under the Regulation on Work Permit for Foreigners under Temporary Protection. Accordingly, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will further strengthen linkages with the Directorate General for Migration Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), the Chamber of Agriculture and the GAP Regional Development Administration as well as with municipalities.

In line with national priorities, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will scale up programming (moving beyond household-level interventions, such as micro-gardening) and pursue opportunities for community-based agriculture interventions. Emphasis will be placed on creating and expanding employment and business opportunities in the food and agricultural sectors. Training will also take into account

knowledge and skills which may contribute to rebuilding the agriculture sector in Syria at a future stage, once the situation is conducive to voluntary, safe and dignified return.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector partners aim at enhancing social cohesion among the local and Syrian population by increasing local agricultural production and strengthening employability of both communities in the food and agriculture sector and helping Syrians under temporary protection transition from assistance to more sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will support home food production to reduce market dependency and increase resilience to price increases. Training on vegetable production (modern greenhouse production), food preparation and nutrition is also planned to help improve the nutritional value of food consumed by vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection. These efforts will take the specific needs of pregnant and lactating women into account, and also consider tailored approaches to engage single male-headed households.

The sector recognizes the need to integrate environment and climate change considerations into the 3RP 2020-21 to improve the sustainability and accountability. The Food Security and Agriculture sector will have an important role in strengthening coordination and collaboration on the environment of the 3RP response, through improving the common understanding of the environmental consequences of the refugee crisis. It also identifies information gaps in the current state of the environment and ongoing environmental interventions in Turkey and propose approaches to filling the gaps.

Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will work closely with Livelihoods, Protection, Basic Needs and Health sectors, so that issues affecting

rural populations – such as nutrition aspects, decent working conditions and child labour – are considered as well as general considerations on the transition of Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) beneficiaries into self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods opportunities in the agricultural sector.



ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

To ensure complementarities, avoid duplication, and enhance accountability, Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will continue to strengthen coordination and monitoring and evaluation efforts. The food and agricultural response in Turkey is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. As the sector lead agency of the 3RP, FAO will ensure continued coordination between 3RP partners through a dedicated Food Security and Agriculture working group, which will convene on a monthly basis. To ensure discussions are strongly aligned with national policies and priorities, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will also maintain close coordination with DGMM, TRC and ISKUR at the central and provincial levels.

The sector partners will also maintain constant and dynamic two-way communication and participatory planning with Syrians under temporary protection, in order to promote feedback and timely response, as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Many Food Security and Agriculture sector partners in Turkey have established two-way communication and feedback mechanisms which are tailored to the needs of women, girls, men and boys, and take into account the needs of marginalized people, such as the elderly or people with disabilities. The Food Security and Agriculture sector will both feed into and benefit from inter-agency efforts to further strengthen and streamline communication with communities through the dedicated taskforce which has been established in southeast Turkey. Food Security and Agriculture sector partners stand accountable and ready to adjust its strategy according to beneficiary feedback.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will also continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. To this end, 2020-21 sector indicators have been refined to enable the impact of activities to be better measured at outcome levels and to build a strong evidence base to inform programming and advocacy. All Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will be required to report on their activities on a monthly basis using the Activity Info tool. This data will be used to for monthly and quarterly sector dashboards. The sector will also undertake financial tracking and input to mid-year and end-of-year progress reports.



OBJECTIVE	To improve the food security of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable host communities	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
OBJECTIVE 1	% increase in food secure Syrians under temporary protection households and vulnerable host communities, as measured through: 1.1- % of Syrians under temporary protection and host community population with increased consumption or sale of food product by themselves. 1.2- % of Syrians under temporary protection and host community population which are using negative food-related coping strategies.				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	BASE-LINE: 1.1 4000 TARGET 2020: 11,970 TARGET 2021: 17,480				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
1.1 Nutrition skills and fundamental agriculture knowledge of Syrians under temporary protection and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender-sensitive manner.	1.1.1 # of male and female Syrians under temporary protection and most vulnerable host communities benefiting from training program on good food and nutrition agriculture practices (food consumption, food safety, nutrition, cooking demonstration)	11,970	17,480	\$1,300,000	-	\$2,213,000	1	5	5	1
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good food and nutrition agriculture practices	2,123	2,308	\$762,000	-	\$987,000	1	5	5	1
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens	7,540	8,220	\$665,000	-	\$1,175,000	1	5	5	1
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$2,727,000	-	\$4,375,000	-	-	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
1.2 Household-level dietary diversity improved for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.	1.2.1 Number of Syrians under temporary and host communities members provided with the tools to establish greenhouse, or/and backyard urban and peri-urban agriculture schemes	8,885	13,210	\$4,290,000		\$4,894,000		1	5	5	5
	1.2.2. Number of greenhouse, or/and backyard farming schemes	1,100	1,122	\$1,632,000		\$1,380,000		1	5	5	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$5,922,000		\$6,274,000					

OBJECTIVE 2	To strengthen the resilience of Syrians and host community members through self-employment/employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% increase in the income of targeted communities disaggregated by sex and age	BASE-LINE:	1,600	TARGET 2020:	-	TARGET 2021:	-	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
2.1 Agriculture and forestry based livelihood of Syrians under temporary protection improved in a gender-sensitive manner	2.1.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities benefited from access to income-generating opportunities in food, agriculture and forestry sectors disaggregated by sex and age.	27,420	35,995	\$33,369,500	\$473,400	\$40,064,000	\$319,950	5	5	0
	2.1.2 # of food and agriculture business and entrepreneurship models developed	256	88	\$2,343,490	\$460,098	\$1,063,490	\$306,648	5	5	5

2.2.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection and affected members of host communities benefited from short term employment in agriculture and forestry sectors	3,700	6,200	\$2,925,980
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OBJECTIVE 3	To improve local and community-level public and private sector and civil society capacities to respond to the food and agriculture needs of impacted communities	BASE-LINE:	17 national- and local-level actors	TARGET 2020:	TARGET 2021:	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
				-	-					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	Number of actors benefiting from enhanced access to information and technical assistance									
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
3.1 Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at the national and local levels.	3.1.1 # of actors (individuals) provided with training and other technical support to bolster general or sector-specific capacities	225	325	\$110,000		\$160,000	5	5	0	0
	3.1.2 # of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge in agriculture productivity, environment, food security and nutrition	20	20	\$210,000		\$335,000	5	5	0	0
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$320,000		\$495,000				

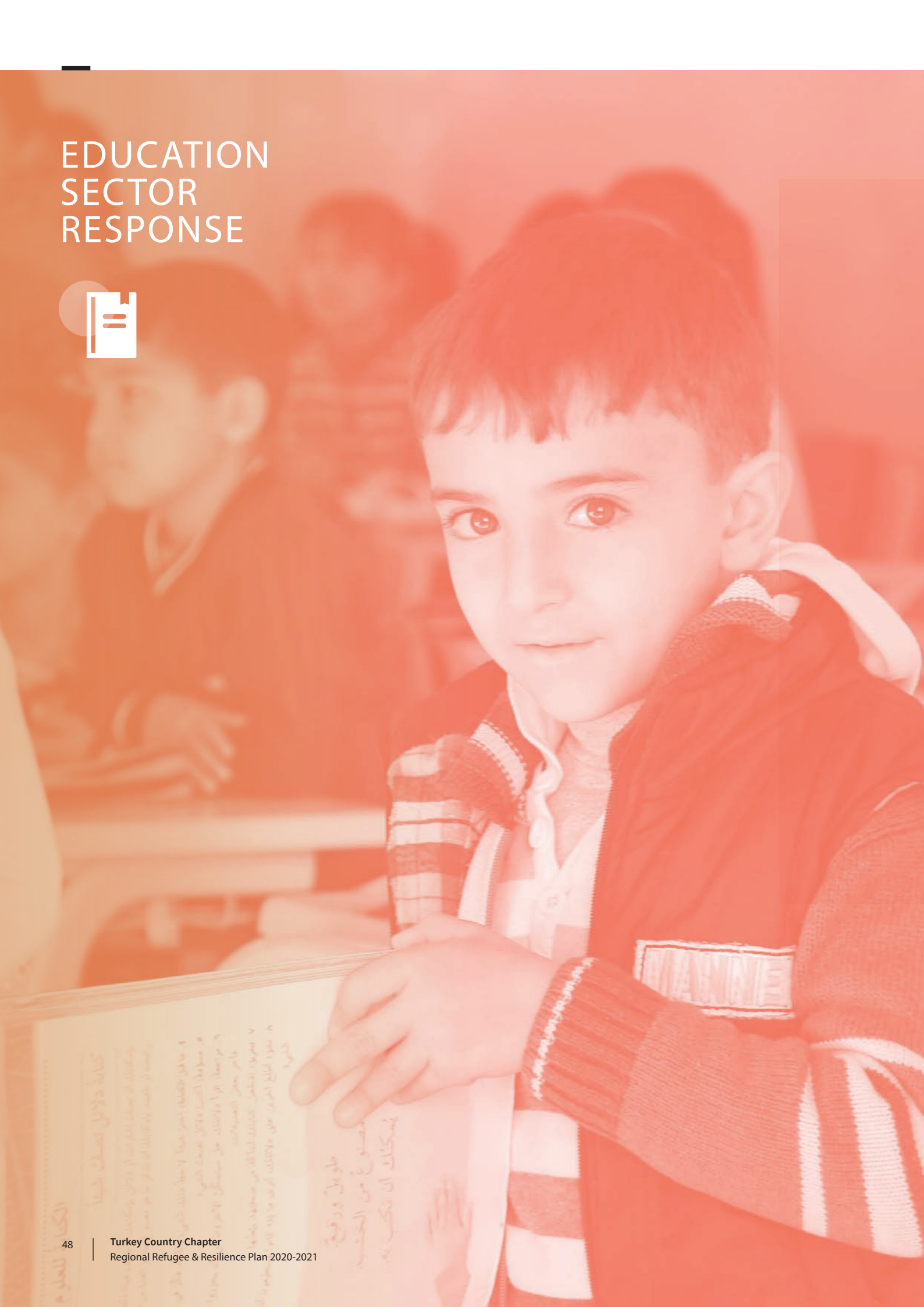
SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
AAR Japan	\$24,000		\$24,000	\$24,000		\$24,000
Al Sham Foundation		\$300,000	\$300,000		\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
ATAA Relief	\$15,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,065,000	\$35,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,135,000
CIPE Organization	\$20,000	\$200,000	\$220,000			
Concern WW		\$100,000	\$100,000		\$150,000	\$150,000
FAO	\$900,000	\$28,625,000	\$29,525,000	\$1,100,000	\$34,375,000	\$35,475,000
IB (Internationaler Bund)	\$8,000	\$789,500	\$797,500	\$16,000	\$1,579,000	\$1,595,000
IOM		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Olive Branch	\$145,000	\$2,252,000	\$2,397,000	\$130,000	\$569,000	\$699,000
Qatar Charity	\$150,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,900,000	\$150,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,900,000
RET International		\$2,760,000	\$2,760,000		\$1,830,000	\$1,830,000
Shafak		\$209,470	\$209,470		\$209,470	\$209,470
STL (Support To Life)		\$720,000	\$720,000		\$1,465,000	\$1,465,000
UN Women	\$5,000	\$35,000	\$40,000			
UNDP		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
Watan	\$1,460,000	\$1,570,000	\$3,030,000	\$2,920,000	\$1,604,000	\$4,524,000
Islamic Relief		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
TOTAL	\$2,727,000	\$50,360,970	\$53,087,970	\$4,375,000	\$58,631,470	\$63,006,470

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$2,727,000		\$4,375,000	\$7,102,000
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$50,360,970	\$952,694	\$58,631,470	\$645,794
TOTAL	\$53,087,970	\$952,694	\$63,006,470	\$7,747,794



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



الكتاب للعلوم
كتابة دلائل لفحصك شيئاً
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LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGO partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS), Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Municipalities and others	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for Syrian children, youth and adults under temporary protection that are inclusive and promote life-long learning 2. Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children and youth under temporary protection in protective learning environments 3. Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to Syrian children and youth under temporary protection and Turkish children and youth 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$103,480,220	\$91,728,894
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$155,250,161	\$155,554,070
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$258,730,381	\$247,282,965

CURRENT SITUATION

The education response in Turkey is led and coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) with the Higher Education Council (YÖK) and the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) playing a key role in facilitating access to higher education. These institutions provide access to education for all children, including Syrians under temporary protection. 3RP partners work in close coordination with these and other public institutions to ensure access to quality inclusive formal and non-formal education opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection.

As of the start of the 2019/20 school year, 684,253 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in Turkish public schools and Temporary Education Centres (TECs).⁴⁷ Overall, the enrolment rate is 27.19% in pre-primary, 89.27% in primary, 70.50% in lower secondary, and 32.88% for learners at upper secondary level. Despite the achievements to date, approximately 400,000 Syrian school-aged children under temporary protection (37% of the total school-aged population) still remain out of school.⁴⁸

Socio-economic factors continue to have a significant effect on school enrolment, attendance, retention and transition, especially at the upper secondary level. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme implemented by UNICEF, TRC and MoFLSS and the provision of subsidized school transportation help address some of the socio-economic barriers. During the 2018/2019 school year, 517,877⁴⁹ Syrian children under temporary protection (80.5% of those enrolled) benefited from the CCTE programme.

At the same time, increased enrolments, overcrowded classrooms and limited

resources in public schools, have strained the national educational system. MoNE reports on the sustained need for additional classrooms to effectively accommodate relevant learning needs across the country. Teachers also require assistance in adapting their teaching styles and methods to address the needs of boys and girls with different languages, academic, physical and intellectual abilities, and for those who need additional psychosocial support.

The number of university enrolments for Syrians under temporary protection in the 2018/19 academic year was 27,034. The GoT supports higher education by covering tuition fees in state universities for Syrian students. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) has expanded its centralized system for international students, to include Syrians under temporary protection. The Higher Education sector has benefitted from a fair, sustainable and scalable scholarship management system, with efficient and secure data management, and a transparent and reliable process for monitoring and reporting. Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis YTB has directly provided 5,386 fully-funded scholarships (Türkiye Scholarship Program). There are 2,530 Syrian students who are currently taking part in the Türkiye Scholarship Program. In addition, YTB provides partial scholarships by paying the tuition fees of Syrian students who study in public universities. As part of the 'Advanced Level Turkish Education' programme, a total of 14,714 Syrian students have been provided with Turkish language training between 2013-2019 in urban centers and Temporary Accommodation Centers.

MoNE continues to support the enrolment of Syrian children under temporary protection in public schools, among others by providing Turkish language classes, homework support programs, preparatory classes, remedial classes and catch-up programmes to facilitate

their effective inclusion in public schools and to ensure that they are at similar levels with their Turkish peers. With more than 42,000 Syrian children enrolled in school, community and home-based Early Childhood Education (ECE) activities, MoNE's strategy is to increase pre-primary enrolment rates by targeting all pre-primary aged children to be enrolled in ECE services by 2021.

MoNE administered education management information systems (e-Okul and YOBIS) have been more effectively used to generate data on children under temporary protection, which in turn provides an important input for informed analysis, policy development, planning and programming. These systems also provide additional evidence on out-of-school children.



⁴⁷ This represents 63% of school-aged Syrian children under temporary protection. Approximately 94% of those enrolled are attending Turkish public schools including 3.6% who are enrolled in open schools. The remaining are attending TECs. However, the number of TECs have decreased to 23 in 4 provinces, with an enrolment rate at 3.9% (25,278 Syrians students), a sharp decline from the 2018/19 school year, where enrolment was at 14.1%.

⁴⁸ According to MoNE, the gender disaggregation overall is 50,82% for boys and 49,18% for girls and it is common to all levels of education.

⁴⁹ As per MoFLSS (July 2019), 258,229 girls and 259,648 boys have been reached to date by the CCTE Programme.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men ⁵⁰	223,426	64,157	223,426	66,187
	Women ⁵⁰	173,331	64,157	173,331	66,187
	Boys ⁵¹	681,598	467,976	681,598	501,438
	Girls ⁵¹	623,805	467,976	623,805	501,438
Sub Total		1,702,160	1,064,265	1,702,160	1,135,249
Members of Impacted Communities	Men ⁵²	22,683	14,767	24,698	16,108
	Women ⁵²	22,683	14,767	24,698	16,108
	Boys ⁵²	31,995	12,916	16,714	6,763
	Girls ⁵²	31,995	12,916	16,714	6,763
Sub Total		109,356	55,366	82,824	45,741
Grand Total		1,811,516	1,119,630	1,784,984	1,180,990

The Education sector response seeks to ensure that all children aged 4-18⁵³ fulfil the right to education and have access to a range of relevant educational opportunities. The presence of a large number of children and youth who are not enrolled in ECE programmes, formal or non-formal education, skills training, higher education or any other available education opportunity, could have negative consequences for the long-term development prospects of rebuilding Syria, and pose risks to sustainable social cohesion in Turkey.

The CTE programme has significantly contributed to enrolment and attendance rates by supporting over 510,000 vulnerable children to date including 2,276 children in the Accelerated Learning Programme. The CTE programme provides higher cash amounts for girls

and for upper secondary school students attending formal education and has taken a unique approach integrating social protection, child protection, education, social cohesion and sustainability elements.

With the changes in the legislation of the Vocational Education Centers (VECs)⁵⁴, there is a growing need and opportunity for the Education sector to focus on enhancing access to quality vocational education opportunities, especially for out-of-school children, and to strengthen the monitoring system. This will promote safer environments for adolescents while addressing the socio-economic barriers to education.

To address the barriers to access for children, one of the priorities of the Education sector remains the promotion

of more comprehensive gender, age, and vulnerability sensitive assessments of needs and barriers to accessing educational opportunities. Such assessments and related data analysis will allow for more specific and prioritized targeting of activities.

In addition to considering the academic performance levels of students, where possible, scholarship selection criteria should incorporate economic and protection-related vulnerabilities such as gender and disabilities.

Where possible and appropriate, support provided to Syrians under temporary protection will also be extended to vulnerable Turkish children and youth in host communities to promote social cohesion and strengthen a more resilient education system while continuing to support the integration of Syrian children in the Turkish national education system to overcome the risks of dropping out.

⁵⁰ Includes adults (18+) requiring access to both Turkish language classes and tertiary education

⁵¹ School aged population is 1,082,172 children between the ages of 5 and 17 as used by MoNE for planning and calculation of enrolment rates in 2019-2020 academic year.

⁵² Includes those who will benefit from ECE support and school materials provided to both Syrian children and host communities

⁵³ MoNE's early childhood education age group includes children between 54 to 69 months old.

⁵⁴ According to a new MoNE legislation on Vocational and Technical Education, certificates from Vocational Education Centers (VEC), which are considered part of formal education since 2016, will allow adolescents to apply for and continue their learning at higher education levels.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Education sector response consists of three pillars: supporting increased access to safe, protective learning opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection of all ages; enhancing the quality of education opportunities; and strengthening a resilient national education system able to provide quality education to Syrians under temporary protection and Turkish children and youth. The strategy contributes to ensuring access to a continuum of educational opportunities and build on the lessons learnt and achievements of previous years.

The 3RP education strategy complements the efforts of the Government of Turkey to provide education services to children under temporary protection through the Turkish national education system. 3RP partners will work in cooperation with and strengthen public institutions to deliver education programmes in line with Government of Turkey priorities. The sector will also continue supporting MoNE with its inclusive education approach in line with their *For a Stronger Tomorrow: Education Vision* for 2023 to enable the inclusion and learning of all children, including those with disabilities and with special needs, in the national education system.

In 2019, education institutions received the highest proportion of financial support provided to public sector institutions in support of expanding access to and enhancing the quality of education opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection.⁵⁵ 3RP partners will continue to complement the Government of Turkey's efforts, including at national and municipal levels, to ensure all children realize their right to education. 3RP partners will work closely with the EU-supported programme PIKTES (Promoting the Integration of Kids into the Turkish Education System) and in collaboration with International Financial Institutions (IFI) that have made significant investments in the education sector at large.

Access to ECE is important to increase the school readiness of children, preventing late school entry, and facilitating the social and linguistic adaptation of young Syrian children under temporary protection in Turkey, therefore reducing the risk of drop out in later years. Supporting MoNE's policy of having all 54-months-old children enrolled in at least one year of ECE by 2021 is of strategic importance.

The current level of demand for enrolment in formal education exceeds the level of supply, especially with more TECs and Temporary Accommodation Centres being closed. Children in and out of school need support from teachers, administrators and the education system as a whole to thrive and learn in both formal and non-formal settings.

Inter-sectoral responses are required to address the factors that limit secondary school participation, particularly by working children, children with disabilities and special needs, as well as those who have been out of school for several years or who have never been to school before. Continued enrolment and regular school attendance will be supported through the CCTE programme, language support programmes, and school transportation.

Obtaining Turkish language proficiency is key to accessing educational opportunities, building resilience, and promoting social cohesion and self-reliance. 3RP Education sector partners will support government efforts to deliver targeted language learning programmes for children, youth and adults, including the procurement of materials, teacher training and strengthening the capacity of schools, TECs, VECs, Public Education Centers (PECs) and other initiatives to meet these needs.

Adolescents and youth will be supported in acquiring relevant technical and

vocational skills training. Accredited programmes that provide a wider range of relevant pathways to learning that support access to and bridge formal education, vocational training and life skills development as well as accelerated learning programmes for those who have missed several years of schooling will be supported and enhanced.

Existing efforts to support the quality of education will be continued and expanded in 2020 and 2021, including training and financial support to Syrian Volunteer Education Personnel (SVEP) who continue to support the integration of Syrian learners into the Turkish national education system. Turkish education personnel in Turkish public schools will continue to receive needs-based training to meet the social and pedagogic needs of Syrian children under temporary protection and to promote social cohesion in and outside of schools.

Supporting access to higher education is key for promoting self-reliance and future access to professional work. This will be accelerated through increased numbers of scholarships, language and academic preparatory courses, and information, counselling and guidance to facilitate access, retention and completion. Targeted short-term employment preparation courses, to facilitate graduates' transition from study to work will also be enhanced.

Effective implementation of the Education sector strategy requires close coordination and collaboration with the Livelihoods, Protection and Basic Needs sectors to address economic barriers to education, promote the identification of the most at-risk out-of-school children and adolescents and to facilitate transition from learning to the labour market. Lastly, 3RP partners are prepared and ready to support the education response in any emergency situation as required.

⁵⁵ See 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey 3RP for more detail

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Education sector response is led by MoNE, with 3RP partners working in close coordination at all levels to ensure that programmes are aligned with MoNE priorities, policies and procedures and strengthen the national education system. Official MoNE data sources and data management systems provide information on students' enrolment, retention and success in formal and non-formal education programmes. A detailed activity-based monitoring and evaluation framework based on the 3RP logframe has been developed to facilitate timely and accurate reporting on service delivery by 3RP actors.

Coordination structures have been established at central and provincial levels to ensure cohesion and synergies at relevant levels between programmes implemented by UN agencies and NGOs. The 3RP education sector lead also participates in inter-agency fora to seek synergies and complementarity with other sectors. A coordination structure has also been established to ensure better harmonization, reporting and complementarity amongst higher education actors.

Outreach activities are integrated into the sector strategy to promote awareness among Syrians under temporary protection of all educational services available and how to access them. Outreach and information dissemination programmes allow for regular and direct engagement with communities and for information gathering on barriers to accessing services and implementation of solutions.

The results framework of the Education sector will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the sector's planning and implementation are results and evidence-based. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.

3RP partners continue to promote the importance of compliance to a Code of Conduct, policies related to the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as well as the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Authority, as well as their establishment and maintenance of complaint mechanisms as part of accountability mechanisms for children, youth and communities at large.

OBJECTIVE 1	Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults in camps and living in communities that are inclusive and promote life-long learning		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of Syrian boys and girls (5-17yrs) enrolled in formal education	63%	65%	67%	-	-
	# of Syrians under temporary protection having access to all kinds of education opportunities	BASE-LINE: 796,527	TARGET 2020: 967,666	TARGET 2021: 1,010,700	-	-

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
1.1 Early childhood education: Syrian children and vulnerable Turkish children have increased access to school, home and community-based early childhood education programmes	1.1.1 # of children enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	60,120	64,140	\$7,733,300	\$7,733,300	\$8,751,500	4	4	1	4
1.2 Formal education: Syrian children and youth have increased access to formal education	1.2.1 # of Syrian children enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	750,000								
	1.2.2 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	695	224							
	1.2.3 # of children receiving case-based support for enrolment in any form of education	63,550	79,050	\$26,745,615	\$26,745,615	\$19,868,565	3	4	3	4
	1.2.4 # of children receiving school supplies	13,000	3,000							
1.3 Accredited non-formal education: Out of school and at risk Syrian children have increased access to accredited non-formal education programmes that facilitate the reintegration or retention into formal education	1.3.1 # of children enrolled in accredited non-formal education	60,680	44,920	\$20,136,000	\$20,136,000	\$15,283,500	4	4	3	3
1.4 Informal Education: Out of school and at risk Syrian and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.4.1 # of children enrolled in informal non-accredited education	55,615	83,865	\$9,733,500	\$9,733,500	\$11,138,000	3	4	3	3

1.5 TVET: Syrian adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	1.5.1 # of adolescents benefiting from non-formal vocational education	18,536	18,950	\$2,351,882	\$2,351,882	\$1,830,000	\$1,830,000	4	4	4	4	3
1.6 Higher Education: Syrian youth have increased access to higher education programmes	1.6.1 # of students enrolled in tertiary education	33,000	43,000									
	1.6.2 # of students participating in higher education preparation programmes	7,484	7,184	\$13,992,578	\$13,992,578	\$13,849,709	\$13,849,709	4	4	4	5	4
	1.6.3 # of students receiving higher education scholarships	1,835	1,855									
1.7 Language courses: Syrian adults (18+) have access to Turkish and other language programmes to promote social cohesion	1.7.1 # of men and women enrolled in Turkish language programmes	75,330	69,690	22,787,346	22,787,346	21,007,821	21,007,821	4	5	4	4	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$103,480,220	\$103,480,220	\$91,728,894	\$91,728,894					

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output rein-force and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?	
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021					
1.8 Addressing socio-economic barriers to education: Economic barriers to school enrolment and regular attendance among refugee children are reduced	1.8.1 # of children supported by cash-transfers	551,936	552,000									
	1.8.2 # of children provided with school transportation	9,450	4,200									
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$72,221,248	\$72,221,248	\$70,811,248	\$70,811,248	4	4	3	3	

OBJECTIVE 2	Enhance the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children and youth under temporary protection in protective learning environments						Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
	Indicator	BASE-LINE:	TARGET 2020:	TARGET 2021:	85%	40%				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	a. Gross enrolment rate in Grades 5	80%	TARGET 2020:	82%	TARGET 2021:	85%	-	-	-	-
	b. Gross enrolment rate in Grade 9	31%	35%	35%	40%	-	-	-	-	-
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
2.1. Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning material support	2.1.1 # of children receiving Turkish language learning textbooks	300,000	300,000							
	2.1.2 # of schools receiving teaching support materials	10,530	0							
	2.1.3 # of children receiving recreational materials	49,895	2,065	\$5,743,957	\$5,743,957	\$5,759,375	4	1	1	4
	2.1.4 # of children receiving supplementary materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings	5,400	7,700							
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$5,743,957	\$5,743,957	\$5,759,375	\$5,759,375			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
2.2. Teacher and personnel recruitment and retention: Ensure a sufficient numbers of Syrian teachers available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.1 # of teachers and education personnel provided with incentives	12,500	12,500	\$63,000,000	\$63,000,000	\$66,000,000	\$66,000,000	4	4	5	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$63,000,000	\$63,000,000	\$66,000,000	\$66,000,000				
2.3: Teacher professional development: Syrian and Turkish teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of Syrian children	2.3.1 # of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	35,427	40,110	\$5,869,956	\$5,869,956	\$5,968,447	\$5,968,447	4	4	5	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$5,869,956	\$5,869,956	\$5,968,447	\$5,968,447				

OBJECTIVE	Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children and youth	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
3					
INDICATOR	# of refugee-related education strategies, policies and programmes endorsed by MoNE	TARGET 2020:	TARGET 2021:	-	-
3		-	-	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
3.1 Planning and evidence-based policy making: Syrian and Turkish teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of Syrian refugee children	3.1.1 # of capacity building workshops conducted to promote evidence-based data utilisation and/or standardised policy implementation	5	-	\$1,545,000	\$1,545,000	\$1,295,000	\$1,295,000	5	4	1	4
	3.1.2 # of evidence-based reports on the educational situation of children published annually	5	-	\$1,545,000	\$1,545,000	\$1,295,000	\$1,295,000	5	4	1	4

3.1.3 # of sector coordination meetings held	35	-		5	4	1	4
3.2 Policy and strategy: Policies that respond to the education needs of Syrian refugee children and youth are strengthened	2	-	\$5,870,000	\$5,870,000	\$5,720,000	\$5,720,000	\$5,720,000
3.3 Technical support to course design: Support to education system for the development of language teaching curricula and materials that will support education inclusion of Syrian refugees into the national system	--	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-	-	\$1,000,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level							
							\$8,415,000
							\$8,415,000
							\$7,015,000
							\$7,015,000

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
Anadolu Kultur	\$40,000	\$44,000	\$84,000	\$51,000	\$60,000	\$111,000
ASAM	\$153,369	-	\$153,369	-	-	-
ATAA	\$800,000	\$44,500	\$844,500	\$622,000	\$57,500	\$679,500
Bonyan	\$1,285,000	\$250,000	\$1,535,000	\$2,550,000	\$500,000	\$3,050,000
Concern Worldwide	\$8,246,617	\$1,151,248	\$9,397,865	\$141,565	\$371,248	\$512,813
Human Appeal	\$170,905	\$250,947	\$421,852	-	-	-
IBC	\$77,000	-	\$77,000	\$101,000	-	\$101,000
Ihsan RD	\$152,000	-	\$152,000	\$40,000	-	\$40,000
IOM	\$4,250,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,250,000	\$4,250,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,250,000
MARAM	\$337,000	-	\$337,000	\$420,000	-	\$420,000
Maya Foundation	-	\$501,456	\$501,456	-	\$478,447	\$478,447
MWL	\$515,000	\$300,000	\$815,000	\$677,000	\$400,000	\$1,077,000
Qatar Charity	\$3,365,000	\$115,000	\$3,480,000	-	-	-
Save the Children	\$58,800	\$750,000	\$808,800	\$36,800	-	\$36,800
SPARK	\$2,470,376	-	\$2,470,376	\$2,470,376	-	\$2,470,376
UNHCR	\$37,819,153	\$7,945,000	\$45,764,153	\$37,819,153	\$7,945,000	\$45,764,153
UNICEF	\$43,740,000	\$140,898,010	\$184,638,010	\$42,550,000	\$142,741,875	\$185,291,875
TOTAL	\$103,480,220	\$155,250,161	\$258,730,381	\$91,728,894	\$155,554,070	\$247,282,965

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$103,480,220	\$103,480,220	\$91,728,894	\$91,728,894
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$155,250,161	\$155,250,161	\$155,554,070	\$155,554,070
TOTAL	\$258,730,381	\$258,730,381	\$247,282,965	\$247,282,965



HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCY	World Health Organization (WHO)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and NGO partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases 2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of GBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth) 3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including immunization) and strengthen all-hazard emergency response 4. Increase access to services for non-communicable diseases (NCD) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$12,661,000	\$11,396,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$9,561,000	\$8,896,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$22,222,000	\$20,292,000

CURRENT SITUATION

The overall health response and the provision of health care to Syrians under temporary protection is led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Turkey. The Temporary Protection Regulation allows Syrians to access health care, with the MoH overseeing provision through local hospitals, Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres. The MoH also provides Syrians under temporary protection in the remaining seven Temporary Accommodation Centres with free on-site health services. Syrians who are not registered with the Government of Turkey have limited access to primary or referral health care but are provided with emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and then referred for registration.

Syrians under temporary protection face a wide-range of negative effects of displacement that impact their health, wellbeing and access to health services. Language, cultural norms and socio-economic status continue to create barriers for Syrians under temporary protection seeking health care, especially for preventative services, access to medication, medical devices and specialized services (including sexual and reproductive healthcare, maternal and child healthcare and rehabilitation health care). Increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of Syrians under temporary protection exceed existing support and treatment capacities. Syrians under temporary protection in rural areas face high transportation costs to access available services, limiting access.

In response to these needs, the MoH, supported by sector health partners, established Migrant Health Centres (MHC), where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrians under temporary protection, with support from Turkish

health personnel. The network of MHC provides primary health care services that alleviate pressures placed on public hospitals and increases access to healthcare through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. The MHC operate as part of the national health system.

With support from the 3RP, the MoH has developed procedures to train and certify Syrian doctors and nurses to work in the new MHC system, providing family medicine services focused on migrant health. While much progress has been recorded, needs remain, and the MoH plans to increase the number of Syrian personnel trained and hired in 2020. To date all of the 179 planned MHC have been opened in 30 provinces across Turkey. Of these centres, 42 are extended MHC which provide specialized services that are not available in primary health care settings. Each MHC has at least one migrant health unit consisting of a Syrian doctor and one Syrian nurse. As of September 2019, a total of 674 migrant health units were operational, while approximately 790 migrant health units are planned to be established. In addition, the MoH established 10 community mental health centres. Free, quality medical interpretation remains limited, especially in secondary care facilities. To address this need, language trainings are conducted to increase knowledge and availability of health care interpreters. By the end of September 2019, a total of 1,069 patient guides were trained by 3RP partners in medical terminology and hired to assist individuals seeking medical assistance in health centres/ hospitals where services are not provided by Arabic-speaking personnel.

In addition, the MoH initiated mental health and psychosocial programs and self-care services for caregivers reporting symptoms of burn-out and mental health disorders. Another avenue of preventive care focuses on prevention and early

detection of diseases, acute and chronic stress, and combating tobacco and drug abuse, as well as depression. Special attention is paid to Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors, elderly, and children within the Syrian community as well as vulnerable Turkish nationals. In addition, as of September 2019, the MoH took over the 29 Women's Health Counselling Units (Women and Girls' Safe Spaces) previously supported by 3RP partners. The spaces continue to provide complementary sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as well as GBV prevention and response services, including psychosocial support to Syrian women under temporary protection.

Many of the past initiatives have led to an increase in access to quality and affordable services. In general, the use of services, measured as the number of consultations, has increased considerably. For some of the initiatives that are being transitioned to the MoH, it is important that health sector partners continue to work closely with the MoH providing support and advice as required, so that the achievements are sustained in the future.

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	947,452	401,500	947,452	401,500
	Women	782,066	495,000	782,066	495,000
	Boys	795,882	650,000	795,882	650,000
	Girls	726,597	690,000	726,597	690,000
Sub Total		3,251,997	2,236,500	3,251,997	2,236,500
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	2,000,000	450,000	2,000,000	450,000
	Women	2,400,000	540,000	2,400,000	540,000
	Boys	1,800,000	405,000	1,800,000	405,000
	Girls	1,800,000	405,000	1,800,000	405,000
Sub Total		8,000,000	1,800,000	8,000,000	1,800,000
Grand Total		11,251,997	4,036,500	11,251,997	4,036,500

Dignified and equitable access to quality and affordable health services can significantly reduce risks to health in Syrian and host communities. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, as well as variable access to free-of-charge expensive medications, advance prosthesis, tissue transplantations, remain major challenges. The gap between the limited availability of interpretation services, especially for secondary and tertiary health care services, and the large demand for these services remains. Syrians who are not registered with the Government of Turkey continue to face barriers in accessing curative care and specialized health care as well as treatment. In addition, registered Syrians under temporary protection living away from city centres face additional transportation costs when seeking services.

Vaccine preventable diseases have been observed amongst Syrian children in 2019. The MoH has made significant efforts to

ensure the effective implementation of the expanded immunization program amongst Syrians under temporary protection and it also uploaded all the records of Syrian children into the National Health Information System (NHIS), including those from complementary vaccination campaigns carried out in 2017. However, certain gaps remain and further strengthening of follow up and monitoring systems for children's vaccination status is needed.

Women of reproductive age, who constitute more than 25 per cent of the Syrian population (four per cent are pregnant or childbearing), face economic, social and cultural deterrents in seeking services from official clinics (e.g. lack of female medical providers). Health knowledge and specific health needs of adolescents and youth also continue to require targeted attention.

The psychosocial effects of war and prolonged displacement continue to

persist. Long-term impacts (such as major depression) are challenging to address, and require specialized care and family expenditures. Continuity of care for emergency and specialized cases, including rehabilitation, is insufficient and needs to be addressed systematically. Transition of Women's Counselling Units to the MoH and their scale-up need to be supported.

Investing in the health care of Syrians under temporary protection through support to the national health care system and the integration of Syrian health providers into the national system, reduce the pressure on services for host communities while increasing overall resilience. The positive impact of health information campaigns, public health measures, increased institutional and local capacity and the added-value to current strategies by partner agencies will benefit both Syrian and host communities.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Health sector partners will continue to support the MoH, its institutions and departments, in addition to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), to respond to the immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection as well as vulnerable host community members, while supporting the further development of system-level mechanisms to ensure the long-term sustainability of interventions and availability of resources. As the funding for 3RP Health sector activities is reduced, more advocacy efforts will be focused on reaching out to the international community to continue support for health activities in Turkey. An important part of the service provision by the MoH is funded outside the scope of the 3RP, through the SIHHAT project for primary health care, or directly through public hospitals for secondary health care. The SIHHAT project will continue to support the network of Refugee Health Centers as well as strengthen elements of specialty services in selected provinces.

Under the leadership of the MoH, the 3RP Health sector partners will focus on building health system resilience through skills, information, and standards-sharing while supporting and augmenting primary and referral health care capacities. The entry point for these interventions is the MoH MHC system and targeted specialized services. Health services will be designed to assure continuity of care so that Syrians under temporary protection are able to access appropriate curative services and secondary and tertiary prevention. The bulk of the services are provided by the MoH, while 3RP partners provide targeted support to selected centres and services.

Preventative measures against health risks will address issues through health education, health promotion and health literacy in Arabic, to enhance knowledge on health rights, how to access health services, and on non-communicable

and communicable disease prevention. Systematic efforts will be made to support disease surveillance, detection and response through the National Health Information System (NIS), early-warning systems and by providing intensified immunization to the Syrian population. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to increase immunization coverage for Syrian children under temporary protection.

Preparedness actions will be taken to maintain a high level of readiness and responsiveness in the Health sector to improve health risk management, including any significant changes in the overall humanitarian context in Turkey. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care through the integration of Syrian medical providers into the Turkish health system, increasing the availability of knowledgeable medical translators to help guide Arabic speaking patients through the health care system. Breaking down language and cultural barriers ultimately facilitates participation of Syrians under temporary protection in their own health decision making. Upon completion of the first phase in the adaptation training and employment in to the MHC, Syrian health professionals need to participate in more advanced trainings on primary health care level programmes, such as on maternal and child healthcare, early childhood development, nutrition and the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI).

Targeted interventions will address the needs of particularly vulnerable and underserved Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host community (including women, girls, adolescents and youth, persons with disabilities and elderly) with regards to sexual and reproductive health, including interventions on sexual violence and exploitation, the provision of targeted

child and youth health services. Maternal and new born health risks will be addressed through improved antenatal care, safe delivery, neonatal care and family planning. Community-based support to persons living with disabilities, the elderly as well as Syrians under temporary protection living in rural areas will be provided by multidisciplinary mobile teams.

The Syrians under temporary protection also face a high burden of non-communicable and chronic diseases and other health problems requiring necessary treatment. Specific programming to increase knowledge on prevention, along with improved curative and rehabilitative service availability will reduce the acuteness of disease and lessen the burden on referral care services. The 3RP partners will continue to support mental health and psychosocial health services, expanding to meet needs at all levels of the health care system. The community level referral systems will be further strengthened to promote referrals to government health services. A greater focus will be placed on local level engagement between Syrians under temporary protection and service providers in order to better target the needs of communities, including health literacy, tackling substance abuse, mental health issues, and promote patient satisfaction and monitoring and evaluation of service provision.

Possible avenues to explore include adapting the legal requirements and procedures to allow Syrian dentists and pharmacists to undergo adaptation training and employment, as is the case with practicing doctors and nurses. As half of the Syrian doctors that completed the adaptation training are specialist doctors, their efficiency may be increased by better positioning them to serve in compliance with their specialty training and experience. The 3RP partners will continue to monitor and study the impact of the heavy workload on the health professionals and propose system level interventions where needed.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Health sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration with sector partners, MoH and MoFLSS. They will be used as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting of sector results. Other tools will be used to identify and map health care service delivery and potential gaps, as well as to strengthen communication with beneficiaries. Health status information for Syrians under temporary protection will be collected and reported via routine mechanisms like complaints and suggestions collected at the facility level, and where possible, focus groups and feedback from outreach services will be used to inform decision making and improve service provision.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age and sex, where available. The overall service delivery, health demographics, status and disease control data is collected and managed by the MoH. The sector works in close collaboration with the MoH to share timely information on service delivery, population status and needs. Health related information management efforts are coordinated by the MoH with support from sector partners. Efforts will be made to evaluate the perception of those utilizing Health sector supported services through appropriate means in the various settings.

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be published based on analysis of data collected and reported by all the health sector partners on services provided to Syrians under temporary protection. The reports will inform decision making and be used to monitor the progress and evaluate impact of the intervention by health sector partners. Regular sector and donor meetings will take place to identify and respond to gaps in health service provision for the Syrians under temporary protection.

The results framework of the Health sector will regularly be reviewed to ensure that the plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the sector's planning and implementation are results and evidence-based. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.



OBJECTIVE 1	Continuation and strengthening the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of Syrians refugees reporting access and satisfaction with health services in targeted provinces	BASE-LINE:	-	TARGET 2020:	100%	TARGET 2021:	100%	5	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
1.1 Maintain targeted refugee (primary and referral) health care service delivery and access levels	1.1.1 # of consultations received by male and female refugees and impacted host community residents in primary health	1,016,950	991,950							
	1.1.2 # of individuals provided with transportation to health facilities (women, men, girls and boys)	-	-	\$11,429,000	\$264,000	\$10,164,000		5	4	4
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF produced and delivered	6	6							
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$11,429,000	\$ 264,000	\$ 10,164,000				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
1.2 Increased availability of medical commodities at health care facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.2.1 # of Health care facilities providing services to refugee supported	26	14	\$2,330,000	\$99,000	\$2,000,000	-	5	4	4
1.3 Increased availability of skilled and knowledgeable, gender balanced, human resources at health care facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.3.1 # of male and female Syrian health care providers trained	2,300	1,700							
	1.3.2 # of male and female Turkish health care providers trained	234	30	\$1,525,000	\$33,000	\$1,415,000	-	5	5	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$ 3,855,000	\$ 132,000	\$ 3,415,000	-			

OBJECTIVE 2	Increased access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of SGBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of Syrian Refugees and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% (#) of migrant health centers supported with sexual and reproductive health services	BASE-LINE: 25% (65 of 260)	TARGET 2020: 75%	TARGET 2021: -	5	5	4	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
2.1 SRH services (including maternal health and clinical management of SGBV cases) are available for particularly vulnerable groups and integrated to refugee health care structure	2.1.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection and members of impacted communities who receive SRH services (women, men, girls and boys)	23,000	23,000				5	5	4	4
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	10	10	\$544,500	\$544,500	-				

2.2 Increased access of refugee adolescents and youth to health information and services	2.2.1 # of male and female adolescents and youth receiving health information services	3,000	3,000	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	5	5	4	4
	2.2.2 # of male and female adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	1,500	1,500								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$ 732,000	\$ 187,500	\$ 732,000	\$187,500				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?	
				Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021					
2.3. Strengthened capacity of health authorities and partners in provision of SRH and SGBV services	2.3.1 # of service providers trained on SRH and clinical management of SGBV	300	300	\$180,000	\$180,000	-	4	4	4	5	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$180,000	\$180,000	-					

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
IOM	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	\$1,612,000	\$818,000	\$2,430,000	\$732,000	\$378,000	\$1,110,000
UNICEF	\$700,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000
WHO	\$10,349,000	\$7,443,000	\$17,792,000	\$9,964,000	\$7,218,000	\$17,182,000
TOTAL	\$12,661,000	\$9,561,000	\$22,222,000	\$11,396,000	\$8,896,000	\$20,292,000

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$12,661,000	-	\$11,396,000	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$9,561,000	-	\$8,896,000	-
TOTAL	\$22,222,000	-	\$20,292,000	-





BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCIES	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Food Programme (WFP)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and National/International NGO partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC- Turk Kizilay), Municipalities, and other NGO partners	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection in temporary accommodation centres, urban and rural areas and members of the host communities 2. Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for public services 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$212,238,974	\$54,429,842
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$98,916,182	\$63,050,750
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$311,155,156	\$117,480,592

CURRENT SITUATION

The Government of Turkey continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to providing continued temporary protection and assistance to more than 3.5 million Syrians under temporary protection currently living in the country. The majority live among the host community with only around 59,000 Syrians under temporary protection still living in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs).⁵⁶

The municipal capacities for service delivery such as waste collection as well as waste and wastewater management in municipalities with high population density have been overstretched in responding to the increased needs. For this reason, 3RP partners continue to advocate for increased support to these municipalities through infrastructure development, technical support (including planning, participatory decision making and budgeting) and support to enhance recreational spaces as well as facilities for interaction between refugees and host communities.⁵⁷

Helping vulnerable Syrian households meet their basic needs remains a key concern for 3RP partners. Syrians under temporary protection have exhausted their assets and savings due to the protracted nature of the crisis while having limited job opportunities.⁵⁸ Moreover, higher consumer prices⁵⁹ and rising living costs have made it increasingly difficult for families to meet their basic needs requirements, which has increased the need for basic needs assistance.

Currently 1.9 million Syrians under temporary protection are receiving

unconditional cash transfers, allowing them to cover costs such as rent, utilities and food.⁶⁰ Despite the scale and coverage of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN),⁶¹ gaps remain, as the Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise showed in terms of large numbers of Syrian households living in houses that do not meet minimum standards.⁶² Furthermore, Post-Distribution Monitoring⁶³ shows that while beneficiaries had experienced improved food consumption levels and reduced use of negative livelihood coping strategies, including less debt, until the last quarter of 2018, slight decreases in food consumption levels have been reported for the first quarter of 2019. 3RP partners are supporting the strengthening of available systems by liaising with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and working with 3RP partners to meet regular and seasonal socio-economic needs through both the ESSN and other modalities of support to address needs not covered under the ESSN Programme. These include monthly and one-off multi-purpose and unconditional cash support to vulnerable groups such as seasonal support, relocation grants in the Alternative to Camps processes, shelter and WASH rehabilitation and gender appropriate hygiene and dignity kits for vulnerable individuals, specifically for women and girls.

In coordination with the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), 3RP partners continue to provide assistance to Syrians under temporary protection residing in TACs. The residents receive support for accommodation, utilities and other services as well as restricted e-vouchers to meet their food needs. As a result, 99 per cent of households in TACs now have an acceptable food consumption score, versus only 1 per cent with an

unacceptable (poor and borderline) food consumption score.⁶⁴

The Government of Turkey, with the support of 3RP partners, continues to implement the Work Permit Regulation for Foreigners under Temporary Protection. However, most persons of concern remain engaged in the informal sector. In close collaboration with the Livelihoods sector, 3RP partners are working to reduce reliance of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection on basic needs cash assistance and support their transition into formal employment. Basic Needs and Livelihood sectors partners continue to jointly address challenges in reducing reliance on cash assistance and creating livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable groups.



⁵⁶ Please refer to DGMM official website (16 October 2019)

⁵⁷ 3RP Support to Municipal Resilience Report Turkey 2018; and 3RP support to Public Institutions in Turkey 2018

⁵⁸ WFP – TRC: Refugees in Turkey / Livelihoods Survey Findings 25 July 2019

⁵⁹ Turkstat Bulletin 30687 - Unemployment Rates (24 October 2019)

⁶⁰ Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (18 October 2019)

⁶¹ This includes the ESSN program and other cash-based one-off and monthly interventions. Please see Q3/2019 sector dashboard.

⁶² The EU-funded ESSN, is implemented by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) Turk Kizilay, and the World Food Programme (WFP)

⁶³ WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 3, May 2019

⁶⁴ Post Distribution Monitoring Report Round 7, April 2019

⁶⁵ WFP/TRC Q1 Camp Report (PDM, PMM, OSM), out in April 2019

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group	2020		2021		
	Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population	
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	752,162 ⁶⁵	752,162	696,590	696,590
	Women	593,681	593,681	549,904	549,904
	Boys	562,117	562,117	520,702	520,702
	Girls	517,230	517,230	479,144	479,144
Sub Total	2,425,190⁶⁶	2,425,190	2,246,340⁶⁷	2,246,340	
Members of Impacted Communities	Men	1,984,780		1,984,780	
	Women	2,015,220		2,015,220	
	Boys	2,053,225		2,053,225	
	Girls	1,946,775		1,946,775	
Sub Total	8,000,000⁶⁸		8,000,000		
Grand Total	10,425,190		10,246,340		

Syrians under temporary protection face high levels of economic insecurity. Assessments indicate that 42 per cent of all registered persons under temporary and international protection in Turkey, of which 85 per cent are Syrians, live below the poverty line.⁶⁹ Increasing inflation has led to rising costs for housing, utilities and food, which have negatively affected vulnerable Syrian households and their ability to meet their basic needs.⁷⁰ The impact of rising costs is particularly relevant to persons of concern who live in metropolitan cities where costs are generally higher⁷¹, especially for those who live in areas where winter conditions

are more severe.

3RP partners aim to address these needs through monthly multi-purpose cash assistance, including the ESSN Programme, which uses a set of demographic targeting criteria.⁷² 3RP partners also seek to identify and support vulnerable households of Syrians under temporary protection who fall outside the ESSN targeting criteria⁷³ providing cash and food assistance as well as hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls.⁷⁴

This monthly cash assistance enables Syrians under temporary protection

to meet their immediate needs but does not allow sufficient savings to absorb economic shocks, including the additional costs of heating⁷⁵, insulation, shelter maintenance, winter clothing, rising rents and other unexpected costs. Despite the support, 66 per cent of the households live in housing that does not meet minimum humanitarian standards.⁷⁶ Post distribution monitoring revealed that many Syrian households still live in overcrowded or substandard shelters with inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities.⁷⁷ Women and girls in particular face higher protection risks due to substandard housing and limited access to

⁶⁵ The Age-Gender breakdown of the Population in Need is calculated in line with DGMM temporary protection statistics as of 21 November 2019 DGMM Website

⁶⁶ This figure is the sum of the targets for indicators in the refugee component of the sector partners

⁶⁷ ESSN target for the 2020 is used in the calculation of the 2021 Population in Need, considering that ESSN program continues in 2021

⁶⁸ Impacted communities include people under protection and host community who will benefit from basic needs assistance. This figure is an approximate 10 per cent of the total population of the host community

⁶⁹ Comprehensive Vulnerability Exercise Round 3, May 2019

⁷⁰ Turkish Statistical Institute indicates refugees Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) costs 2,031 TL for a household of six, which corresponds to 339 TL per capita. ESSN PDM Report shows that when faced with high levels of inflation (15.72 per cent in June 2019 but 20.35 per cent in January 2019), refugees are forced to resort to coping strategies to meet their basic needs. While results are better than the pre-assistance baseline (2017), the decline is a concerning trend. 2019 Q2 Quarterly Monitoring Report

⁷¹ ESSN Market Bulletin Q2, April-June 2019

⁷² Including family composition, like female-headed households, elderly headed households, disability, etc.

⁷³ This covers 1) individuals who are not eligible for ESSN support but vulnerable, 2) individuals who were not able to apply 3) individuals who are eligible for ESSN support but in need of additional support

⁷⁴ Syrian women and girls face disadvantages in accessing hygiene materials. 56 per cent of the Syrian women are either unable to access hygiene materials (31 per cent) or do not have any idea about the related services (25 per cent), UNWOMEN, op.cit. chart 32

⁷⁵ Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels price change, reference Consumer Price Index (2003=100) - 045. (25 June 2019)

⁷⁶ WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 3, May 2019

⁷⁷ Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data, June 2018, shows that 20 per cent of refugee households live in 'substandard' accommodation. PDM was undertaken in 19 Provinces.

shelter.⁷⁸ To improve shelter conditions, 3RP partners will continue to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection with shelter assistance, including rental subsidies, WASH rehabilitation at household level to improve hygiene and sanitary conditions, and emergency shelter support.

3RP partners plan to provide food assistance to approximately 80,000 Syrians under temporary protection⁷⁹ in the remaining TACs, who are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey.

The continued presence of Syrians under temporary protection has impacted the provision of municipal services. These often have to cope with the increased demand including the increased operational cost of waste collection, waste water management and public transportation. It has also resulted in waste management facilities such as landfills reaching their full intended capacity earlier than planned.⁸⁰ For instance, the waste generated resulting from these unplanned increased populations in Southeast Anatolia region has added more than 1 million tons per year. Municipalities do not receive additional revenues to cater for this increased population. Fully expanding services in proportion to the population increase would necessitate a 20 per cent budget increase for municipalities in the southeast. A recent study by the Union of Municipalities of Turkey confirms the important fiscal implications of hosting this additional population for the municipalities, as it amounts to USD 126 per individual per year, an additional 455 million USD for all Turkish municipalities.⁸¹ Pressure on municipal services may cause environmental risks and social tensions between host community members and Syrians under temporary protection. 3RP partners will therefore target the most affected municipalities with infrastructure and technical support to address the increased demands and further strengthen municipal resilience. Increasing awareness-raising activities to persons of concern can also decrease demand level on basic services.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

3RP partners remain committed to address the complex vulnerabilities of the Syrian population facing protracted displacement. The Basic Needs response strategy includes measures to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable while planning on the medium and the long-term strategies to support self-reliance; increase the infrastructure resilience and enhance service delivery to support systems and contribute to social cohesion between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.

Through its partners, the Basic Needs sector will continue to support the Government of Turkey in addressing the most pressing needs of Syrians under temporary protection through a combination of multi-purpose cash, food assistance vouchers⁸², distribution of core relief items including dignity and gender-appropriate hygiene kits, as well as shelter and WASH assistance. The support planned by 3RP partners under the Basic Needs sector has been prioritized taking into account the support provided to the Government of Turkey at national and local levels by actors, which are not part of the 3RP. This includes the monthly cash assistance through the ESSN Programme, which will be handed over by the World Food Programme (WFP) to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as of April 2020. It also includes infrastructure support for solid waste and waste water, employment creation and basic needs support by International Financial Institutions. Regular coordination and consultations will allow for regular exchange of information, efficiency and complementary of efforts.

The ESSN will continue to support over 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection through monthly multi-purpose cash transfers aligned with national social welfare systems. Complementary, targeted cash assistance programmes will identify and assist vulnerable households that are not eligible for the ESSN. This assistance should address the needs of the most vulnerable such as those who face specific seasonal challenges from straining winter conditions or seasonal agricultural labour or who have relocated from TACs to live within host communities. The overall assistance provided under the Basic Needs sector will reach approximately 2.4 million individuals. The Basic Needs sector will pursue coordination with other sectors which will continue providing cash-based assistance, including the Conditional Cash Transfers for Education.

Due to the high number of cash beneficiaries, including ESSN beneficiaries, significant and persistent inter-sector efforts are required to reduce reliance on cash assistance and helping households become more self-reliant. 3RP partners are committed to promote self-reliance of persons of concern and reduce aid dependency through formalising referral systems with the Livelihoods sector. This will be done by promoting livelihoods opportunities, language and skills trainings for Basic Needs sector beneficiaries and maintaining the alignment of Basic Needs sector support with the existing social security support provided to Turkish nationals. Furthermore, the 3RP partners will also establish collaboration mechanisms with relevant actors outside the 3RP including international financial institutions, especially with those who will implement

⁷⁸ Poverty significantly increases Syrian women's vulnerable conditions in meeting the minimum standard of housing, access to services, and minimum income levels. Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under temporary protection.

⁷⁹ Total population of supported TACs is approximately 59000 according to DGMM official website (16 Oct. 2019). Target number accounts for possible further needs.

⁸⁰ The estimations for capacity utilization rates of the landfill sites assume that one person generates 1 kg of waste per day – based upon estimates of the Ministry of Environment

⁸¹ Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Syrian Refugees and Municipalities in Turkey, a Financial Impact Analysis, March 2019

⁸² Multi-purpose cash-based interventions (including ESSN) will be coordinated within the Basic Needs sector to ensure synergy and avoid duplication, while conditional cash (such as education assistance) or protection-specific cash-based interventions will remain coordinated by the relevant sectors



complementary activities targeting most vulnerable groups of Syrians under temporary protection.

To support resilient national systems, 3RP partners will continue to enhance national and local mechanisms to respond to the immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection. This will include material and human resources support to MoFLSS and technical support to Turkish Red Crescent (Turk Kizilay) in their implementation of cash-based interventions. 3RP partners remain committed to support DGMM in the event of refugee emergencies with the provision of cash-based assistance and, as appropriate, core relief items for new arrivals and support in implementing decisions regarding the decongestion or phase-out of TACs.

Similarly, 3RP partners have identified the need for further support to the technical and operational capacity of municipalities to promote continued, efficient municipal service delivery and support infrastructure development. While such support will

continue to be provided by 3RP partners, 3RP partners require additional resources to address remaining needs. 3RP partners will also promote decreasing demand on basic services through awareness-raising efforts with persons of concern in zero waste, recycling and water conservation. Indeed, despite a constant increase of the size of the support provided by 3RP partners to municipalities, which reached USD 24 million in 2019, 3RP partners were only able to cover a small fraction of the needs outlined above⁸³. While significant new funding to support municipalities is expected by actors outside the 3RP, this support will not be sufficient to enable municipalities to sustainably expand services to cover the increased population, and will be focused on a limited number of municipal competencies. Therefore, the 3RP Basic Needs Strategy continues to include a strong focus on contributing to supporting municipal services to further capitalize on the expertise developed in previous years, notably related to solid waste management, public and recreational areas, and overall strategic planning capacity of municipalities.

The Basic Needs response strategy aims to strengthen the overall protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, covering boys, girls, men, women, the elderly, gender non-confirming and persons with disabilities. Shelter and sanitation activities will support the Government of Turkey in ensuring continued gender-sensitive accessibility to suitable levels of shelter, sanitation and hygiene facilities in TACs and municipalities hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection. Improving access to, and enhancing the quality of, municipal services will benefit large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection and host community members. It is expected that the increased availability of basic and other municipal services will decrease the pressure on these services, thereby reducing social tensions.

⁸³ Municipal support dashboard as well as the 3RP 2018 Outcome Monitoring Report which shows that 3RP partners are covering about 11% of the needs of municipalities to extend services to the refugee population

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Measures to assist Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable members of the host community will be closely coordinated with the Directorate General of Migration Management, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Interior, municipalities and other local authorities, with UN Agencies and NGOs. 3RP partners will work towards managing pressure on host communities, strengthening the overall protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, and supporting capacities of social welfare and municipal service providers.

Participatory assessments will involve the affected population in decision-making and programme design, ensuring gender-balanced participation. Effective outreach and monitoring will continue to promote efficient use of resources and ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection are identified and assisted. A combination of household visits⁸⁴, information gathered by and from service providers, and the findings of the DGMM-led verification exercise inform targeting criteria and decisions regarding modalities of delivery.

3RP partners will continue transparent communication with affected communities, sharing information on selection criteria and beneficiary entitlements. Effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms and call centre operations will be maintained to ensure continual improvements in programme quality and response.

This two-way communication, coupled with a commitment to generating regular analysis of the results of the sector assistance through post-distribution monitoring and in-depth reporting on tracking the institutional support to municipalities, will allow 3RP partners to monitor the implementation of the strategic direction and to course-correct response if needed.

The Basic Needs sector partners will work closely with Protection sector partners to ensure that the most vulnerable households are identified and can access basic services. Similarly, the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors will work closely together to support the transition from basic needs assistance to livelihood opportunities and formal employment; thereby building self-reliance of beneficiaries. The sectors will achieve this by ensuring thorough information dissemination on referral pathways and promoting access to employment opportunities.

The results framework of the Basic Needs sector will regularly be reviewed to ensure that the plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the sector's planning and implementation are results and evidence-based. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.

⁸⁴ 1,038 household visits and 44 focus group discussions were conducted by WFP field teams in the second quarter of 2019, Quarterly Monitoring Report, Q2/2019, October 2019



OBJECTIVE 1	Improved living conditions of the most vulnerable refugees living in temporary accommodation centres, urban and rural areas; and members of impacted communities				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% decrease in the mean livelihoods Coping Strategy Index, as it relates to most vulnerable Syrians	BASE-LINE: 3,871 (non-ESSN beneficiaries) 3,221 (ESSN beneficiaries)	TARGET 2020: 15%	TARGET 2021: 15%	3	4	4	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021				
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from access to adequate shelter solutions	33,600	24,500	\$6,166,406	\$308,859	\$5,094,200	\$392,280	2	3	2
	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	42,400	15,400							
Output 1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (Food, Non-food and CRIs) and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions	2,021,100	115,600							
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items	90,040	90,040	\$204,415,068	\$589,335	\$48,178,042	\$591,267	4	5	4
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving food assistance	121,500	138,500							
	1.3.1 # of individuals benefitting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	111,800	111,800							

Output 1.3 Refugees have access to adequate gender appropriate WASH, hygiene and dignity items; and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	27,560	27,575	1,657,500	217,575	1,157,600	217,575	3	3	3	3
1.3.2 # of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions	27,560	27,575								
1.3.3 # of individuals receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation	3,500	-								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level			\$212,238,974	\$1,115,769	\$54,429,842	\$1,201,122				

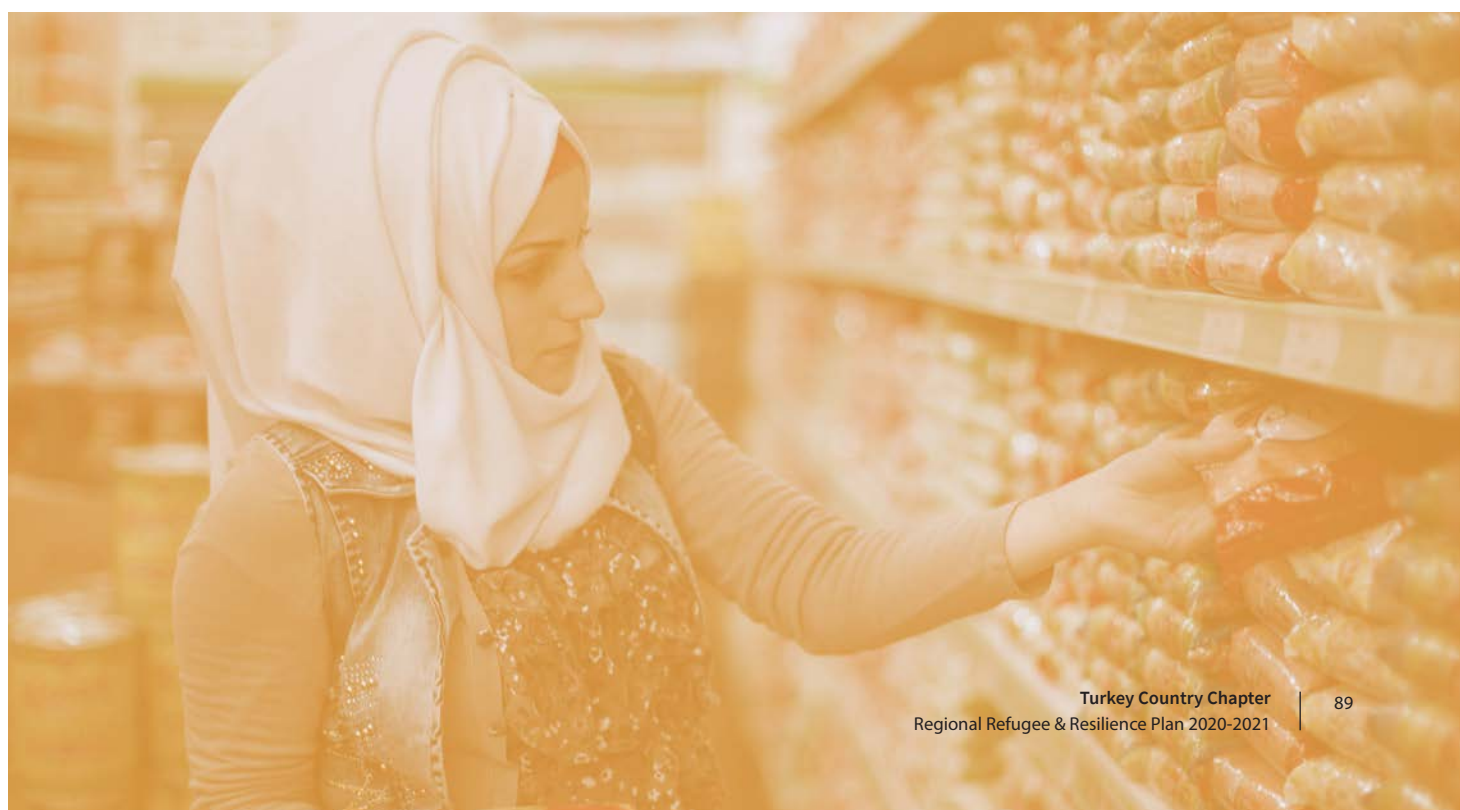
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output rein-force and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
Output 1.4 Basic Needs Sector supports continued contingency planning, in line with Government with contingency stock preparedness		4	4	\$1,200,000	\$360,000	\$1,200,000	\$360,000	4	4	3	5
1.4.1 # of provinces with access to adequate contingency stock		4	4								
Output 1.5 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.5.1 Referral mechanism to access livelihoods is operational	Y	-	\$350,750	\$175,263	\$350,750	\$175,263	3	3	5	5
1.5.2 # of persons participating in referral mechanism awareness raising sessions		650	650								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$1,550,750	\$535,263	\$1,550,750	\$535,263				

OBJECTIVE 2	To strengthen local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for public services					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability? Score 1-5 based on guiding questions for scoring	
	# of refugees and host community members benefitting from improved access to municipal services	BASE-LINE: 0	TARGET 2020: 25,075	TARGET 2021: 25,075	25,075					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
Output 2.1 Local authorities have increased technical and infrastructure capacity to deliver basic as well as municipal and other services in response to the increase in demand	2.1.1 # of municipalities with strengthened and capacities for basic needs service delivery	36	31	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021			
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established to expand capacity for service delivery	50	24	\$97,365,432	\$109,630	\$61,500,000	\$150,000	5	5	4
Output 2.2 Strengthened emergency social safety net structures to assist vulnerable refugees	2.2.1 # of personnel in welfare agencies trained on the delivery of social welfare services (SASF, TRC, others)	-	-							
	2.2.2 % of surveyed ESSN beneficiaries who are informed about key aspects of the programme (awareness of their entitlement and/or how to contact the programme)	-	-					0	0	0
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$97,365,432	\$109,630	\$61,500,000	\$150,000			

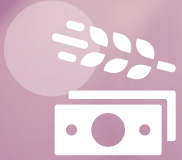
SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
CARE	\$730,864	\$1,565,432	\$2,296,296	\$1,000,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,700,000
IOM	\$16,500,000	\$6,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$16,000,000		\$16,000,000
MWL	\$234,600	\$750	\$235,350	\$234,600	\$750	\$235,350
OB	\$1,025,000	\$350,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,025,000	\$350,000	\$1,375,000
QC	\$2,950,000		\$2,950,000	\$2,950,000		\$2,950,000
TIAFI	\$37,000		\$37,000	\$44,380		\$44,380
UNDP		\$90,000,000	\$90,000,000		\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000
UNFPA	\$50,000		\$50,000	\$50,000		\$50,000
UNHCR	\$33,130,287		\$33,130,287	\$14,220,287		\$14,220,287
UNICEF	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
WFP	\$154,700,479		\$154,700,479	\$16,905,575		\$16,905,575
WHH	\$880,744		\$880,744			
TOTAL	\$212,238,974	\$98,916,182	\$311,155,156	\$54,429,842	\$63,050,750	\$117,480,592

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$212,238,974	\$1,115,769	\$54,429,842	\$1,201,122
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$98,916,182	\$644,892	\$63,050,750	\$685,263
TOTAL	\$311,155,156	\$1,760,661	\$117,480,592	\$1,886,385



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN Women and NGO Partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Interior-Directorate General of Migration Management (MoI-DGMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Industry, Municipalities, other partners to be identified during implementation	
OBJECTIVES	Improve livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work conditions as well as job creation for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2020	2021
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$23,660,230	\$24,224,380
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	\$222,555,720	\$264,910,845
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2020-2021	\$246,215,951	\$289,135,225

CURRENT SITUATION

Since the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection on 15 January 2016, the number of work permits granted to Syrians is 132,497, including the work permits granted to Syrians with residence permits.⁸⁵ So far, Livelihoods Sector partners have supported Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host communities through the provision of Technical and Vocational Training and Education (TVET), skills and language training to increase access to employment opportunities, facilitation of formal job creation as well as transition to formality and have strengthened capacities of relevant national and local government institutions as well as existing businesses. In 2019, 3RP partners provided support to a total of 48,315 Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities (27,972 women, 20,343 men)⁸⁶. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 22,210 received language training, 20,528 received skills trainings and 5,577 have accessed income generating and self-employment activities.

However, the number of Syrians of working age is high and access to employment continues to be challenged by various factors, including challenges related to the lack of awareness on the implementation of the work permits regulation, and the increasing levels of unemployment. Across Turkey, in July 2019 the unemployment rate was 13.9 per cent and 27.1 per cent for youth.⁸⁷

In addition, many Syrians under temporary protection are working informally, which exposes them to risks and multiple types of vulnerabilities and a general inability to become self-reliant. These risks have in some cases led to the adoption of negative coping strategies such as child labour:

31 per cent of boys under 18 (191,000 boys) are currently working to contribute to household finances.⁸⁸

Legal barriers for Syrians under temporary protection to access the formal labour market have been reduced with the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection and simplification of work permit application processes. Work permit fees for Syrians under temporary protection are covered by employers and were reduced from 615.20 TRY to 228.90 TRY as of the beginning of 2018.⁸⁹ Moreover, Syrians can work in seasonal agricultural or animal husbandry under the work permit exemption.

Recent initiatives such as the simplification of the administrative processes and the increase in coordination between Ministry of Family Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), have made administrative processes to access employment opportunities outside provinces where Syrians under temporary protection are registered easier and the process of relocation to other cities takes a shorter time.

However, additional support remains urgent to expand the implementation of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection as well as to improve access to employment services by Syrians under temporary protection. Recent surveys show that while 84 per cent of refugee households had at least one person who is working, only 3 per cent of the refugees were working with a work permit, indicating that the vast majority were working informally with limited job security.⁹⁰ Language barriers, unconditional cash assistance, and lack of information on the side of workers and employers continue to pose challenges to formal employment.

However, as a result of increasing awareness-raising activities, incentives

for formal employment and the work against informality, the number of Syrians obtaining work permits and participation in formal employment continues to increase.



⁸⁵ MoFLSS- DGILF data as of 31 December 2019

⁸⁶ Total assisted from January to October 2019

⁸⁷ <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>

⁸⁸ TRC-WFP, Refugees in Turkey, Livelihoods Survey Findings, 2019

⁸⁹ Current work permit fee for 2019 is 283.20 TRY

⁹⁰ TRC-WFP, Refugees in Turkey, Livelihoods Survey Findings, 2019

NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2020		2021	
		Population In Need	Target Population ⁹¹	Population In Need ⁹²	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	455,553	80,298	375,255	86,899
	Women	455,553	80,298	375,255	86,899
Sub Total		911,106	160,596	750,510	173,798
Host Communities	Men	455,553	80,297	375,256	86,899
	Women	455,553	80,298	375,255	86,899
Sub Total		911,106	160,596	750,511	173,798
Grand Total		1,822,212	321,191	1,501,021	347,596

3RP partners have estimated that 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities need one or more basic services, including access to food, education, health services or support to access formal employment⁹³. Out of this total an estimated 911,106⁹⁴ Syrians under temporary protection are of working age and in need of more resilient and sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities. 3RP partners will support the reduction of gender disparity related to access to employment and to working conditions, by promoting equal opportunities to both men and women.

In addition to activities directly benefitting Syrians under temporary protection and host communities, 3RP partners will continue to strengthen institutional capacities of partners, raise awareness, and support knowledge management and coordination including Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the private sector. Livelihoods partners will continue to provide support to public institutions

including ISKUR, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), and Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT) to facilitate access to work permits. Livelihoods partners will also continue to work with the private sector to boost job creation, to formalize existing jobs and increase employability to facilitate access to available job opportunities.

General unemployment and informality remain key factors challenging access to employment. The situation of Turkey's economy has largely stalled job creation, currently eliminating as many jobs as it creates.⁹⁵ Turkey's economy is struggling to create enough jobs to meet the demand for foreign labor including Syrians under temporary protection. The private sector, particularly small businesses in less developed areas, remain in need of support to create or preserve sustainable employment opportunities, which are resilient to shocks and stresses. More labour market assessments, including local economic development and value chain analyses, are needed to identify

the potential for growth and job creation. SME development is often hampered by a lack of adequate skills and staff turnover. Accessing new technologies and production techniques to increase productivity and sustainability also remain important challenges for smaller businesses. In addition, Syrian-owned businesses face difficulties, such as accessing financial means and the banking system.⁹⁶

At the same time, issues pertaining to employability of vulnerable groups remain an additional obstacle to their placement into jobs. It remains difficult for employers to find the right technical skills among job seekers, as a significant number of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection have limited formal education levels, with 82 per cent of heads of households educated below high school level.⁹⁷ Furthermore, the language barrier continues to limit Syrians under temporary protection to access information about work opportunities or the legal framework, including their

⁹¹ The cumulative target of 21 partners that submitted their tentative plan and budget to the Livelihoods Sector for 2020/2021. The target estimates include 50 per cent Syrians and 50 per cent members of the host communities among newly targeted beneficiaries in 2020/2021 and do not include beneficiaries assisted in 2019.

⁹² Population in-need in 2020 minus target population

⁹³ 3RP partners estimated 1.8 million people in-need for 3RP 2019/2020 planning purposes.

⁹⁴ ESSN Exit Strategy, <https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr/media/3725/essn-exit-strategy-1.pdf>

⁹⁵ World Bank, Presentation at the ESSN future outlook workshop, July 2018

⁹⁶ EBRD-TEPAV, Syrian Entrepreneurship and Refugee Start-ups in Turkey: Leveraging the Turkish Experience, 2018

⁹⁷ WFP, Refugees in Turkey: Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (Round2), May 2018; the analysis of the Syria Barometer livelihoods data found 78 per cent of adults educated below high school.

social rights, protection as well as their obligations. Recent livelihoods survey findings shows that Turkish language proficiency is associated with higher rates of employment,⁹⁸ while the language barrier is also indicated as a key factor for the private sector's reluctance to hire Syrians under temporary protection.⁹⁹ Livelihoods partners will continue to scale up the delivery of language skills training for Syrians under temporary protection to increase employability.

In addition to this, the identification of qualifications, skills and competencies of Syrians under temporary protection also remains a challenge. Given the lack of assessments of skills and of recognition of education, it remains important to perform profiling studies to identify existing knowledge, skills and competencies. This is further complicated by the fact many Syrians under temporary protection were not able to bring their diplomas, certificates and other documents with them. It is therefore necessary to carry out assessments and evaluations to determine their knowledge, skills and competences: 167 national occupational standards and 179 national qualifications were translated into Arabic by the Vocational Qualifications Authority in order to identify the knowledge, skills and competencies of individual Syrians and facilitate assessment and evaluation. The evaluation of knowledge, skills and competencies through the authorized certification bodies and obtaining the relevant Vocational Qualification Certificate is an important means to facilitate access to the labor market. There is a need to support vocational qualification certification in cases of successful assessment and evaluation of knowledge, skills and competencies remains. In this context, field studies for certification activities are ongoing.

Livelihoods sector partners acknowledge that some of the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities may be covered by

actors who are not appealing under the 3RP, including international financial institutions and other development partners. Collaboration between 3RP and other actors¹⁰⁰ will be enhanced, which should lead to joint assessments, information sharing, coordination and sharing of technical expertise. Considering both the current scale of needs and the large number of actors involved across the range of livelihoods programming, such close coordination will be required for 3RP Livelihoods partners to effectively address gaps and specific areas not covered by larger programmes, and for other partners to build on the results already achieved under the 3RP.

The 3RP Livelihoods sector complements other job creation efforts as it works in collaboration with a wide range of institutions such as donors, public institutions, chambers, UN Agencies, NGOs as well as Syrian and Turkish businesses. This enables partners to engage with all relevant national and local partners throughout the country as well as with Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable Turkish citizens. Together, the 3RP Livelihoods sector partners are uniquely positioned to support individuals' access to job opportunities as well as the required institutional and policy level support.¹⁰¹

⁹⁸ TRC Livelihoods survey, op.cit. Kayaoglu and Erdogan, Labour Market Activities of Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series, No. 1290, February 2019.

⁹⁹ ILO, Outlook of Employers and Workers in Sanliurfa to the Employment of Syrians

¹⁰⁰ 3RP Support to Public Institutions by 3RP Partners and IFIs, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/67931>

¹⁰¹ Turkey: 3RP Outcome Monitoring Report 2018, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70022>



STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Livelihoods support has become increasingly important under the 3RP to promote the self-reliance of Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities. In a challenging macro-economic context, livelihoods and job creation efforts need to be scaled up significantly to address growing needs for self-reliance. The Government of Turkey has continued to show strong leadership in fostering socio-economic inclusion of refugees and vulnerable host communities and has provided clear strategies and resources to guide the support by 3RP Livelihoods partners. This notably includes the ESSN Exit Strategy which sets up a target of 167,000 jobs to be created in the next few years for the most employable beneficiaries of cash transfer programmes, and an equivalent number for the host community.¹⁰² This transition from cash assistance to more sustainable and resilient livelihoods should be achieved through a combination of active labour market policies, support to the private sector, and specific harmonisation measures to prevent frustration surrounding employment, which has the potential to fuel social tensions.¹⁰³ The sector will continue to work closely with line ministries and relevant institutions to help them to strengthen, update and adjust the existing policy framework to the evolving needs of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.

The sector will support the implementation of strategies by focusing on both supply and demand sides of the labor market and support job creation. 3RP partners will support both Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities, especially women and youth, through training and job placements, the creation of new small business opportunities and provide support to existing businesses.

The sector plans to achieve these results through an increased focus on work-based training (on-the-job trainings and apprenticeships) to respond to the needs of employers and enhance long-term job placements. Language courses targeting Syrian women will also be expanded in centers providing services especially to women with flexible programmes.

Vocational and skills training will be provided to enable access to employment opportunities, including self-employment through the start-up or expansion of small businesses, including cooperatives. Supporting cooperatives in terms of quality standards, legal support or marketing and processing strategies can be an important means to enhance job creation within value chains, especially for more vulnerable groups such as women. 3RP partners acknowledge that skills training does not ensure access to the labour market and that additional support is required in terms of job placements. The trainings should be designed according to the needs of local labour markets considering social dynamics and value chains assessments, and outreach as well as selection of beneficiaries will be improved.

The increasing need for additional employment opportunities requires strategic engagement with both the public and private sectors. Syrian businesses have rapidly grown in the wholesale and retail, manufacturing, and food and beverages sectors, and are already employing close to 10 persons per business.¹⁰⁴ They are also demonstrating an important potential to export a large portion of their products, which will be key for Turkey to access new markets. In light of these findings, it is apparent that Syrian businesses have potential, but they also need support from relevant stakeholders

including governmental institutions, UN Agencies and NGOs working on livelihoods, and financial institutions specialized in growth of SMEs.

3RP partners will expand their partnerships and collaboration with private sector actors to provide incentives and raise awareness about possibilities to formally employ Syrians under temporary protection formally and facilitate connections between job seekers and employment opportunities in the private sector. This will allow the identification of sectors with growth and job creation potential through value chain analyses and local economic development assessments (labour market assessments). 3RP partners will also support private sector partners with access to financial services (i.e. loans from banks or other lending institutions), registration of businesses, formalization of the workforce. They will further increase the employability of target population through the provision of support to receive VQA Vocational Qualification Certificates and information on access to Chambers' or ISKUR services, and establish business networks. Partners will look into expanding partnerships with public and private partners for employment and business opportunities.

The link between the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors will address potential disincentives to formal employment created by the provision of basic needs services and continue to work closely to support the transition process outlined in the ESSN Exit Strategy¹⁰⁵ jointly with relevant public institutions as well as other sectors such as Protection and, Food Security and Agriculture.

The work of the Livelihoods sector partners contributes to improve social cohesion, both through specific activities that encourage Syrians under temporary protection and members of host

¹⁰² While no time-frame is specified in the strategy to reach this target, it is understood to take several years, at least until 2023 in line with the socio-economic support of the second tranche of the EU Facility

¹⁰³ 3RP 2019-2020 Turkey Chapter

¹⁰⁴ UNDP Mapping of Syrian Owned Enterprises Report, 2019, https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/library/syria_programme/mapping-of-syrian-owned-enterprises.html

¹⁰⁵ ESSN Exit Strategy, <https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr/media/3725/essn-exit-strategy-1.pdf>

communities to interact and establish social links, and by mainstreaming social cohesion principles in programming and strengthening public institutions.

The support planned by 3RP partners under the Livelihoods sector has been prioritized taking into account support provided by other actors to the Government of Turkey not part of the 3RP, including language skills training, system support to ISKUR, job creation and support to SMEs. This includes in particular the support currently provided, or planned for 2020 and beyond, by amongst others International Financial Institutions. Regular coordination and consultations will be ensured to allow for a regular exchange of information, efficiency and complementarity of efforts.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Livelihoods sector will continue to coordinate closely with key institutions. These include the MoFLSS, DGMM, MoIT, MoNE, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), as well as with ISKUR, municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and umbrella organizations representing the private sector (such as the Union of Chamber and Commodity Exchange of Turkey - TOBB) which are all active members of the sector working group. This ensures that the sector strategy is well aligned with the priorities of state institutions and organizations. New partners from Government and business networks will be approached and invited to the sector.

The results framework of the Livelihoods sector will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the sector's planning and implementation are results and evidence-based. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.



Output 1.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among Syrians, host communities and other local groups	1.2.1 # of community-based livelihoods activities, targeting social cohesion and conflict prevention implemented.	277	231	\$16,820,540	\$8,223,579	\$16,684,690	\$8,279,829	3	3	4	3
	1.2.2 # of persons participating in common events organized for both Syrians and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	13,320	11,200								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				\$23,660,230	\$9,785,907	\$24,224,380	\$9,932,157				



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2020	Indicator Target 2021	Budgetary Requirement (USD)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
				Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021				
Output 1.3: Syrian and/or impacted host communities gained better access to economic opportunities and gender sensitive active labour market	1.3.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection or host community members completed trainings (e.g. technical vocational, language, skills, and all types of livelihoods skills trainings)	93,795	111,039								
	1.3.2 # of Syrian men and women or host community members employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement such as cash for work programmes	24,468	24,400	\$127,994,625	\$16,230,662	\$154,777,526	\$22,771,475	3	3	4	3
	1.3.3 # of Syrians under temporary protection or host community members increased income through job placement, self-employment and income opportunities	34,214	35,494								
	1.3.4 # of Syrians under temporary protection completed Turkish language trainings	67,210	61,030								
	1.4.1 # of advocacy interventions and awareness raising campaigns on labour regulations aimed at duty-bearers (policy makers), and partners/ service providers as part of capacity building	467	626								

1.4.2 # of male and female impacted community members assisted with individual counselling, job business mentoring/coaching.	30,965	32,570	\$4,745,786	\$38,161,420	\$5,040,729	4	4	3	4
1.4.3 # of pilot initiatives launched or alliances formed to increase public/private sector engagement aimed at creating livelihoods opportunities for impacted communities.	34	41							
1.4.4 # of Syrian men and women or host community members benefitting from strengthened capacities of public institutions to access employment opportunities	58,000	73,200							
Output 1.4: Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods related support services such as design and implementation of active labour market policy measures, labour inspection, work permit acquisition and certification/ accreditation of skills			\$30,680,517						
Output 1.5: Knowledge base expanded to identify and share job opportunities, income generation, business opportunities or other related interventions with focus on the gap between labour demand and supply for male and female workforce	7	10	\$1,146,144	\$6,069,690	\$1,122,329	5	5	3	3
Output 1.6: Technical and financial support provided to SMEs and start-ups to enable job creation	6,290	9,048	\$4,400,237	\$65,321,859	\$4,959,888	4	5	4	4
	10,478	13,390	\$58,322,074						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level			\$222,555,721	\$264,330,495	\$26,522,828				\$33,894,421

SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020			Budgetary Requirements 2021		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021
ASAM	\$258,650	\$3,357,711	\$3,616,361			
Bonyan	\$150,000	\$385,000	\$535,000	\$300,000	\$800,000	\$1,100,000
CARE International	\$25,000	\$1,537,637	\$1,562,637	\$25,000	\$3,025,000	\$3,050,000
CIPE	\$7,200	\$52,800	\$60,000			
Concern Worldwide		\$4,894,798	\$4,894,798		\$4,894,798	\$4,894,798
DRC Turkey	\$350,000	\$4,495,000	\$4,845,000	\$350,000	\$4,495,000	\$4,845,000
FAO		\$18,500,000	\$18,500,000		\$27,500,000	\$27,500,000
ICMPD		\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000		\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
Ihsan RD	\$200,000	\$875,000	\$1,075,000	\$200,000	\$875,000	\$1,075,000
IOM		\$18,600,000	\$18,600,000		\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
ILO		\$8,676,020	\$8,676,020		\$7,925,500	\$7,925,500
MWL	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$350,000	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$700,000
Save the Children		\$461,063	\$461,063		\$503,307	\$503,307
Support to Life	\$260,000	\$600,000	\$860,000	\$290,000	\$810,000	\$1,100,000
UNDP	\$10,000,000	\$98,500,000	\$108,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$141,750,000	\$151,750,000
UNHCR	\$9,759,380	\$39,037,520	\$48,796,901	\$9,759,380	\$39,037,520	\$48,796,901
UNIDO		\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
UN Women		\$750,000	\$750,000		\$500,000	\$500,000
United Work		\$4,883,172	\$4,883,172		\$5,564,370	\$5,564,370
WFP	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000
Welthungerhilfe	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,750,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,750,000
TOTAL	\$23,660,230	\$222,555,721	\$246,215,951	\$24,224,380	\$264,330,495	\$288,554,876

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	\$23,660,230	\$9,785,907	\$24,224,380	\$9,932,157
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	\$222,555,721	\$26,522,828	\$264,330,495	\$33,894,421
TOTAL	\$246,215,951	\$36,308,736	\$288,554,876	\$43,826,578



**COUNTRY
REQUIREMENTS
SUMMARY**

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2020 (US\$)			Budgetary Requirements 2021 (US\$)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2021
AAR JAPAN	\$2,055,200		\$2,055,200	\$2,029,000		\$2,029,000
ALSHAM		\$300,000	\$300,000		\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
ANADOLU KULTUR	\$32,500	\$51,500	\$84,000	\$42,000	\$69,000	\$111,000
ASAM	\$1,389,341	\$3,363,343	\$4,752,685	\$825,323	\$28,983	\$854,306
ATAA RELIEF	\$815,000	\$1,094,500	\$1,909,500	\$657,000	\$2,157,500	\$2,814,500
BONYAN	\$1,435,000	\$635,000	\$2,070,000	\$2,850,000	\$1,300,000	\$4,150,000
CARE	\$6,755,864	\$3,103,069	\$9,858,933	\$10,425,000	\$4,725,000	\$15,150,000
CIPE	\$27,200	\$252,800	\$280,000			
CONCERN	\$9,235,836	\$6,683,733	\$15,919,569	\$1,130,784	\$5,953,733	\$7,084,517
DRC	\$3,300,000	\$5,885,000	\$9,185,000	\$3,300,000	\$5,985,000	\$9,285,000
FAO	\$900,000	\$47,125,000	\$48,025,000	\$1,100,000	\$61,875,000	\$62,975,000
GOAL	\$1,774,242	\$265,135	\$2,039,377	\$1,774,242	\$265,135	\$2,039,377
HUMAN APPEAL	\$170,905	\$250,947	\$421,852			
IB	\$8,000	\$789,500	\$797,500	\$16,000	\$1,579,000	\$1,595,000
IBC	\$77,000		\$77,000	\$101,000		\$101,000
ICMPD		\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000		\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
IHSAN RD	\$352,000	\$875,000	\$1,227,000	\$240,000	\$875,000	\$1,115,000
ILO		\$8,676,020	\$8,676,020		\$7,925,500	\$7,925,500
IOM	\$33,000,000	\$36,800,000	\$69,800,000	\$32,700,000	\$20,200,000	\$52,900,000
ISLAMIC RELIEF		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
JCCP	\$108,600	\$6,500	\$115,100	\$119,100	\$9,000	\$128,100
KADAV	\$392,000	\$115,000	\$507,000	\$398,000	\$115,000	\$513,000
MARAM	\$337,000		\$337,000	\$420,000		\$420,000
MAYA FOUNDATION		\$501,456	\$501,456		\$478,447	\$478,447
MSYDD	\$340,600	\$600	\$341,200	\$340,600	\$600	\$341,200
MWL	\$1,004,600	\$500,750	\$1,505,350	\$1,368,600	\$800,750	\$2,169,350
OLIVE BRANCH	\$1,170,000	\$2,602,000	\$3,772,000	\$1,155,000	\$919,000	\$2,074,000
QATAR CHARITY	\$6,465,000	\$1,865,000	\$8,330,000	\$3,100,000	\$1,750,000	\$4,850,000
RET INTERNATIONAL		\$2,760,000	\$2,760,000		\$1,830,000	\$1,830,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	\$372,050	\$3,576,063	\$3,948,113	\$350,050	\$2,870,307	\$3,220,357
SHAFAK		\$209,470	\$209,470		\$209,470	\$209,470
SPARK	\$2,470,376		\$2,470,376	\$2,470,376		\$2,470,376
SUPPORT TO LIFE	\$5,095,670	\$2,410,378	\$7,506,048	\$5,848,845	\$3,570,120	\$9,418,965
TIAFI	\$76,000	\$21,400	\$97,400	\$93,280	\$26,000	\$119,280
UNDP	\$10,000,000	\$199,500,000	\$209,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$216,750,000	\$226,750,000
UNFPA	\$11,464,500	\$4,335,500	\$15,800,000	\$5,024,500	\$1,575,500	\$6,600,000
UNHCR	\$193,126,176	\$104,846,451	\$297,972,627	\$174,216,176	\$104,846,451	\$279,062,627
UNICEF	\$84,380,000	\$144,998,010	\$229,378,010	\$83,190,000	\$146,891,875	\$230,081,875
UNIDO		\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
UNITED WORK		\$4,883,172	\$4,883,172		\$5,564,370	\$5,564,370
UNWOMEN	\$1,755,000	\$2,635,000	\$4,390,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,850,000	\$4,350,000
WALD	\$750,000		\$750,000	\$750,000		\$750,000
WATAN	\$3,074,000	\$1,588,000	\$4,662,000	\$4,284,000	\$1,622,000	\$5,906,000
WFP	\$155,700,479	\$1,000,000	\$156,700,479	\$18,405,575	\$1,500,000	\$19,905,575
WHH	\$4,480,744	\$1,450,000	\$5,930,744	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,750,000
WHO	\$10,349,000	\$7,443,000	\$17,792,000	\$9,964,000	\$7,218,000	\$17,182,000
WSA	\$650,000		\$650,000	\$650,000		\$650,000
TOTAL	\$554,889,883	\$619,898,297	\$1,174,788,179	\$382,338,451	\$633,585,741	\$1,015,924,192



LIST OF 3RP PARTNERS

Alsham Foundation
Anadolu Ku Alsham Foundation
Anadolu Kultur
Association for Aid and Relief (AAR Japan)
Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)
ATAA Relief
Bonyan
CARE International
Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)
Chamber of Commerce
Chamber of Industry
Concern Worldwide
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
GOAL
Human Appeal
Ihsan Relief and Development (Ihsan RD)
International Blue Crescent (IBC)
International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Internationaler Bund (IB)
Islamic Relief Worldwide
JCCP
Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı (KADAV)
Maram Foundation
Maya Foundation
Mercy Without Limits (MWL)
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)
Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)
Ministry of Interior (MoI)
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
Ministry of National Education (MoNE)
Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)
Mülteciler ve Sığınmacılar Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği (MSYDD)
Olive Branch
Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)
Qatar Charity
RET International
Save the Children
SHAFAK
SPARK
Support to Life (STL)
Team International Assistance for Integration (TIAFI)
Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR)
Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)
Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA)
Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWomen)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Work
Watan Foundation
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Woman Support Association (WSA)
World Academy for Local Government and Democracy (WALD)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)

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REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
In Response to the Syria Crisis



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3RP COUNTRY CHAPTER



TURKEY

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
in Response to the Syria Crisis

January 2020

