

Türkiye Country Chapter 2023-2025



3RP
REGIONAL REFUGEE
& RESILIENCE PLAN



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Introduction & Context



Since 2014, Türkiye has been managing the world's largest population of persons under temporary and international protection. As of 2 February 2023, the number of Syrians under temporary protection was more than 3.5 million, almost half of whom are children and around 46 per cent of whom are women and girls.¹ In addition, Türkiye hosts approximately 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders from other countries.²

Türkiye's geography and proud history of welcoming refugees³ contribute to it receiving newly displaced people in need of safety and assistance, as well as migrants moving to and through Türkiye in search of better opportunities. International protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye include various nationalities, with the largest populations coming from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran. In 2021, Türkiye was impacted by the Taliban's sudden assumption of power in Afghanistan which brought additional focus to the ongoing arrival of Afghans travelling via Iran and the large number of unregistered Afghans already living in İstanbul and other parts of the country. Since February 2022, Türkiye has reported the arrival of over 400,000 Ukrainians fleeing the war in Ukraine and seeking safety in the region. There were many Ukrainians with residence permits in Türkiye in 2022, adding to the large number of people in need of international protection being hosted by Türkiye.⁴

Türkiye's 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), and the Temporary Protection Regulation, provide an inclusive legal framework for the lawful stay, registration, documentation and access to rights and services for foreigners in Türkiye. Despite the increased burden of responding to COVID-19, Türkiye has continued to provide Syrians under temporary protection, international protection

applicants and status holders with access to services in national systems, such as health, education, and social services, as stipulated in the LFIP, and the Temporary Protection Regulation. Türkiye's strong legal and policy framework for temporary and international protection forms the basis of the inclusive approach pursued through the response and benefitting different nationalities of refugees, including 3RP supported activities. The framework also provides for protection procedures such as registration and, with it, access to rights and services at national, provincial, and local levels in health, education, and social services. In addition, based on the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection, and the Regulation on the Work of International Protection Applicants and International Protection Status Holders, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) provides foreigners seeking asylum in Türkiye with access to formal employment opportunities through work permits.⁵

Türkiye's legal framework pre-dates the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) but is nevertheless helping to implement the GCR and its vision for better international burden- and responsibility-sharing to ease the pressure on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance and expand access to third country solutions. By providing persons under temporary and international protection with rights regarding access to public services and formal employment, Türkiye's approach to refugee assistance has been recognised in international fora such as the Global Refugee Forum⁶ as a global model, promoting inclusion of persons under temporary and international protection and contributing to sustainable development, and the international community has maintained its strong commitment to supporting Türkiye's inclusive approach, including through the 3RP.

¹ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (02/02/2023), Temporary Protection, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

² UNHCR, Mid-Year Trends 2022, <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/635a578f4/mid-year-trends-2022>

³ For the purpose of the 3RP Türkiye Chapter, references to the term "refugee" should be read to include Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in accordance with Türkiye's legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation.

⁴ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (02/02/2023), Residence Permits, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/ikamet-izinleri>

⁵ According to the MoLSS data, the number of work permits given to foreigners in 2021 was 168,103, with 91,500 being provided to Syrians. (This number includes all permits given to residents and Syrians under temporary protection). ; Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Work Permits of Foreigners – 2021, <https://www.csqb.gov.tr/media/90062/yabanciizin2021.pdf>

⁶ Türkiye played an important role in the first Global Refugee Forum held in December 2019 in Geneva both as co-convenor of the Forum and by sharing some 50 good practices from the country's comprehensive refugee response.

Currently, close to 99 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas across Türkiye's 81 provinces, with around one per cent residing in the seven remaining Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs).⁷ The majority reside in the southeast provinces of Türkiye, as well as metropolitan cities such as İstanbul, Bursa, İzmir and Konya, living among host communities that often face similar needs and challenges, including related to the rising costs of living.

Since the start of the Syria crisis, the Government of Türkiye has stated its willingness to host Syrians under temporary protection, shouldering the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response. However, as the displacement situation becomes more protracted with limited opportunities for durable solutions, Türkiye requires sustained international responsibility sharing. The social and economic burden of hosting such a high refugee population has been exacerbated by COVID-19 while global economic challenges are impacting populations and governments everywhere, particularly in countries hosting large refugee populations. The international community must maintain its strong support to countries like Türkiye in line with the objectives of the GCR and the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind' under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to maximise the positive contributions of refugees towards Türkiye's development while addressing the needs of refugees and hosting communities.

The Government of Türkiye responded rapidly and decisively to COVID-19 when it first struck in 2020 and as the pandemic evolved in 2021/22, but like many countries the health and economic impacts have been profound, and the longer-term consequences continue to impact the most vulnerable members of society. Persons under international and temporary protection were granted access to free healthcare related to COVID-19, including early inclusion in the Government's impressive vaccine roll-out. However, while the Government adopted a comprehensive range of measures to mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 and respond to the economic shock on businesses, communities and households, many Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders fell outside the support provided due to their informal employment prior to the pandemic. The sudden loss of income, compounded by a lack of savings, affected

up to 76 per cent of households under temporary and international protection, compared with an estimated 38 per cent of Turkish citizens.⁸

The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable households in Türkiye including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders dramatically increased the need for social protection support, further stretching public institutions and 3RP partners providing assistance. The unpaid care work of women in Türkiye throughout 2020 and 2021 also needs to be acknowledged as those responsibilities increased during the COVID-19, putting women and girls at heightened risk of becoming infected.

The Turkish social protection system has different components related to social insurance, social services, and assistance. The social insurance system aims at providing coverage 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 are important as they aim at alleviating poverty and providing social care for people with specific needs.

The Turkish Law on Social Assistance and Solidarity allows for foreigners lawfully residing in Türkiye to access social assistance through existing infrastructure and processes. While the European Union funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and the Complementary ESSN⁹ (C-ESSN) provide essential cash support to around 1.9 million of the most vulnerable persons under temporary and international protection unable to access livelihoods, 3RP partners work closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) to provide complementary cash-based assistance modalities through the locally based Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, as well as to help access to social and employment services through the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), the MoFSS-run Social Service Centres and other local institutions. At the same time, 3RP partners work closely with the Social Security Institution (SGK), an organisation under the MoLSS, to support transition to the formal labour and the social security system by covering social security premiums for a period of six months.

⁷ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (02/02/2023), Temporary Protection, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

⁸ UNHCR & World Bank, (10/10/2022), COVID-19 in Türkiye and livelihoods of vulnerable people and refugees: a synthesis report, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96357>

⁹ C-ESSN is a regular cash assistance programme aiming to meet the basic needs of the "most vulnerable" who cannot be directed to livelihoods and covering foreigners who have ID numbers starting with 99, who are disadvantaged to be directed to livelihoods, and have temporary protection status / international protection status / international protection status application and humanitarian residence permit. As of November 2022, around 380,000 individuals received C-ESSN assistance and approximately 1.6 million individuals received ESSN assistance. <https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/t-suy.html>, <https://go.ifrc.org/countries/174#additional>

As public-health related restrictions reduced in 2021 and early 2022 the Turkish economy started to rebound, but external factors contributed to the depreciation of the Turkish currency and accelerated inflation, pushing up the cost of fuel, food, and other basic commodities. As a result, recovery from the economic shock of the pandemic in Türkiye has been uneven, with an estimated 1.5 million people falling into poverty since the start of the pandemic and the poorest households struggling to cope with the rising prices.¹⁰ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye were amongst those worst affected by the loss of employment and income resulting from the pandemic, and they were consequently the least able to cope with the rapid rise in the cost of living.

Like public institutions, 3RP partners in Türkiye adapted their programmes and service delivery to respond to new and emerging needs since the start of the pandemic, informed by regular Inter-agency Protection Needs Assessments and coordinated using virtual coordination platforms. It is a testament to the relevance of the 3RP as a strategic, coordination and fundraising tool that it could adapt to the unforeseen changes brought about by the pandemic. Such adaptability and support would not have been possible without the Government's leadership and the inclusive policies that underpin the response in Türkiye.

As the health situation in Türkiye improved, service providers have increasingly adopted a hybrid approach to delivery involving in-person and remote services, improving refugee access after the heavy restrictions necessitated by the pandemic. Following the supplementary COVID-19 appeal in April 2020 and updated 3RP appeal issued in June 2020, the 3RP response for 2021/22 effectively mainstreamed COVID-19 within the multi-sector response, taking full account of the impacts of the pandemic on vulnerabilities and developing projects designed to address protection needs and re-build resilience. The 3RP plan for 2023-25 builds on this progress, and 3RP sector strategies aim at supporting Türkiye's efforts to mitigate the impacts of displacement, COVID-19 and cost of living challenges on the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host community.

As the economic impacts of the pandemic and cost of living challenges have affected Turkish citizens, Türkiye like other countries in the region and elsewhere has seen signs of increasing tensions between refugee and host communities, as well as

growing anti-refugee sentiments being expressed on social media as the elections approach. While there were signs before COVID-19 that the social distance between persons under temporary and international protection and host communities was increasing due to the pressure placed on resources by the increased population, the added stress placed on individuals, families and communities by the pandemic risks undoing the progress achieved so far to promote social cohesion. The loss of livelihoods and growing competition over jobs, misinformation, and language barriers at a time when many households are struggling with rising prices have further strained community relations, requiring sustained and coordinated support. Ongoing investment in public service providers, especially first and direct responders such as municipalities, is key to support their response and absorption capacity, to limit competition between refugee and host communities, and counter misperceptions and misinformation about unequal support.

The LFIP introduced the concept of "harmonisation" to the legal framework in Türkiye, to strengthen social inclusion, promote self-reliance and allow for host community members and foreigners including persons under temporary and international protection to live in harmony. Türkiye's inclusive policy framework has proven crucial not only to reduce the marginalisation of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, but also to foster positive relations with the host community. Türkiye also adopted a National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan (2018-23) to implement the concept of harmonisation, under the coordination of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), with the aim of facilitating respect and peaceful coexistence between foreigners, persons under temporary and international protection and the society, as well as equipping foreigners with the knowledge and skills to be independently active in all areas of social life without the assistance of others. Public institutions and officials in Türkiye continue to demonstrate their commitment to supporting persons under temporary and international protection in line with the national legal framework including a strong focus at the local level. While local authorities and municipalities continue to address the needs of persons under temporary and international protection, the support provided to them has become less visible, in part because of the pressure on local officials to prioritise the host community.

As the majority of Syrians under temporary protection

¹⁰ UNHCR & World Bank, (10/10/2022), *COVID-19 in Türkiye and livelihoods of vulnerable people and refugees: a synthesis report*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96357>

are not willing to return back to their country,¹¹ where the context is not conducive for returns, targeted support is needed in 2023 and beyond to sustain the principle and application of harmonisation across the response in Türkiye to promote social cohesion, including more visible support for communities hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.

The challenging socio-economic context and public concerns about the burden placed on Türkiye by such a large refugee population have resulted in the Government of Türkiye adopting a stricter approach in 2022 towards persons under international and temporary protection. Policies have been introduced to suspend the registration of new international and temporary protection applicants in nearly 1,200 “closed” neighbourhoods¹² due to the high density of foreigners compared with the host population, while requiring new registrations of Syrians under temporary protection to take place in TACs. In addition, an address verification exercise initiated in 2021 to confirm the accuracy of address information and for tighter monitoring of the residence of Syrians under temporary protection resulted in the deactivation of status of around 600,000 Syrians under temporary protection in 2022. While more than 160,000 have subsequently had their status reactivated, a large number have had to relocate to their original province of registration or risk remaining where they are without the legal status enabling them to access public services and formal work. Combined with official statements on plans to support the voluntary return of up to one million Syrians, the changes to the implementation of Türkiye’s asylum policy in 2022 have increased the anxiety amongst Syrians, in particular, many of whom feel unable to return to Syria until the situation there is more stable.¹³ As a result, persons under temporary and international protection may consider trying to move onwards to Europe in search of greater stability. Such movements would add to the ongoing attempts by refugees and migrants to move irregularly from Türkiye to the European Union despite the obvious dangers of irregular land and sea crossings.

At the same time, there are reports that access by persons to international protection in Türkiye is becoming more difficult.¹⁴ Impacting individuals and particularly single males fleeing from countries like Afghanistan and Iran, the difficulty in accessing international protection puts them at risk of deportation and prevents them from being entitled to healthcare and other basic services. Those unable to access international protection are also unable to work formally, compelling many to move irregularly and putting them at risk of further exploitation.

Sustained international support for Türkiye’s refugee response is needed now more than ever to demonstrate responsibility and burden sharing for the world’s largest refugee hosting country so Türkiye continues to grant protection and assistance to those in need of international protection, while supporting public institutions in adhering to national and international refugee law.

3RP partners continue to work in support of the Government of Türkiye’s refugee response, and complement the significant support provided by stakeholders such as international financial institutions (IFIs) and other development partners through coordinated and targeted programmes. Since its introduction in Türkiye in 2015, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) has contributed to the mobilisation of approximately USD 5.56 billion to date.¹⁵ This support has been directed largely towards public systems and services that have been stretched as a result of the increase in demand in areas with high concentrations of Syrians under temporary protection.

As first responders to the impact of population increase on services, local authorities including municipalities and provincial administrations play a vital role in hosting Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, complementing the essential services provided by line ministries and provincial directorates. Local public/private actors also help identify and tackle social barriers through inclusive policies and service provision, even though Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders are not currently included in Türkiye’s

¹¹ *Syrians Barometer 2021: A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Türkiye – Executive Summary*, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2022/12/SB-2021-English-01122022.pdf>

¹² *In May 2022, PMM announced the closure of 781 neighbourhoods in this regard, and later on this number has increased to 1,169 as of June 2022.* ; Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (16/05/2022), *Re. Neighbourhood Closure Announcement*, [https://www.goc.gov.tr/mahalle-kapatma-duyurusu-hk&\(30/06/2022\)](https://www.goc.gov.tr/mahalle-kapatma-duyurusu-hk&(30/06/2022)), <https://www.goc.gov.tr/mahalle-kapatma-duyurusu-hk2>

¹³ *According to the findings of Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6 (IAPNA 6), 52 per cent of the respondents reported experiencing increasing stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty they feel about their own future in Türkiye.* IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

¹⁴ IAPNA 5, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797> ; IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

¹⁵ *As of the last quarter of 2022.*

Municipal Law No. 5393¹⁶ or budgeted for in local development initiatives like the five-year municipal strategic plans. For this reason, 3RP partners have continued to provide complementary support to municipalities and other local responders to help them meet the needs of persons under international and temporary protection. Since 2014, USD 82.8 million has been mobilized by 3RP partners to support 133 municipalities,¹⁷ hosting nearly 97 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection in Türkiye.¹⁸

As the Global Compact on Refugees states: “There is also increasing recognition of the development challenges posed by large refugee situations and the advantages of shared and inclusive economic growth in refugee hosting areas from which all can benefit, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” The UN’s Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2021-25) outlines the UN’s development plan for Türkiye in line with the strategic framework set forth in the National Development Plan, and structured around the following development priorities that will support Türkiye’s progress towards the 2030 Agenda: i) Inclusive and fair social development; ii) Competitive production, productivity and decent work for all; iii) Climate change, sustainable environment and liveable cities; and iv) Good governance and quality judicial services. Development outcomes around social cohesion and effective migration and international protection management are included in this framework, drawing on the UN’s resilience-orientated programmes that are also included in the 3RP.

The inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in relevant national systems is also outlined in Türkiye’s Eleventh Development Plan (2019-23), which refers to harmonization for youth and children, awareness raising campaigns and support with adapting to social life in Türkiye. The refugee response is reflected through the integration of persons under temporary and international protection into national systems and service delivery, promotion of social cohesion and effective migration management.

Both the 3RP and UNSDCF contribute to Türkiye’s Eleventh Development Plan and its five strategic priorities, namely: i) stable and strong economy; ii) competitive production and productivity; iii)

qualified human and strong society; iv) liveable cities and sustainable environment, and v) rule of law, democratisation, and good governance. Together, these pillars aim at achieving the ultimate vision of “a stronger and more prosperous Türkiye that produces more value and shares more fairly.”

The 3RP continues to strengthen the linkages between humanitarian and development priorities and approaches including through alignment efforts with national development processes and the UNSDCF to promote the inclusion of refugees in Türkiye’s progress towards the SDGs, and specific goal to “leave no one behind,” including in relation to climate action. To help measure the contribution of 3RP partners and projects to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Türkiye, sector objectives are linked to relevant SDGs as part of the 3RP monitoring framework, as summarized in the sectoral logical frameworks in the Annex chapter.

Throughout 2022, 3RP partners and sector working groups have continued to advance sustainability and build resilience through the response. However, the persistent impacts of COVID-19 combined with challenges related to the rising cost-of-living in Türkiye have meant that protection risks and basic needs continued to outpace levels of assistance. The resilience component of the 3RP was also severely underfunded in 2021/22, and while significant international support continues to be provided to the refugee response outside the 3RP, most households under temporary and international protection are struggling to regain their pre-COVID level of self-reliance while many more became increasingly vulnerable and reliant on humanitarian assistance.

¹⁶ Municipal Law No. 5393, <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuatmetin/1.5.5393.pdf>

¹⁷ Inter-agency Coordination Türkiye, Mapping of Municipal Support by Partners, <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiMThkZmUxZGYtN2U2Mi00YmE5LWEzOGMtMTExOTBmZGJkYmlyIiwidCl6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtdEzNC04YTBJLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjh9&pageName=ReportSection95193c187a9178d0ce92>

¹⁸ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (02/02/2023), Temporary Protection, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

Population Table



Population Group ¹⁹		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	1,055,440	1,055,440
	Women	860,855	860,855
	Boys	864,342	864,342
	Girls	804,810	804,810
Sub Total		3,585,447	3,585,447
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	78,357	78,357
	Women	92,728	92,728
	Boys	72,369	72,369
	Girls	75,449	75,449
Sub Total		318,903	318,903
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	1,310,414	279,303
	Women	1,328,490	283,156
	Boys	497,144	105,962
	Girls	471,572	100,512
Sub Total		3,607,620	768,933
Grand Total		7,511,970	4,673,283

¹⁹ Target figures for Syrians under temporary protection (both in need and targeted through sector interventions) are based on official PMM statistics. Target figures for refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities are derived through UNHCR statistics. For members of impacted host communities, the population in need figures were calculated using the number of host community members residing in the neighbourhoods which are closed for TP registration, IP registration, residence permit, and city change procedures for foreigners under IP, TP, and residence permit holders. Also, for the Education Sector, the children in need from the host community are calculated using the sector partners' national skills development programme. In addition, in the context of the Livelihoods sub-sector of the Economic Empowerment sector, the population in need figures for members of impacted host communities were calculated with the assumption that 50 per cent of all host community members are impacted by the refugee crisis. The target population figures for host communities are based on the number of Turkish nationals reached in previous years and with the assumption that systems-strengthening efforts and multi-layered capacity development support to public institutions will also benefit host communities (the latter, however, is very difficult to quantify).

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



The 3RP plan for 2023-2025 is based on the needs identified by sector partners through ongoing programmes and assessments, including the inter-agency protection needs assessment. In addition, the needs of persons under temporary and international protection as well as hosting communities were extensively discussed during planning consultations at national and sub-national level with stakeholders including affected populations, national and local government authorities (e.g. provincial directorates, municipalities), civil society partners, the private sector, donors and international financial institutions.

In the twelfth year of the Syria conflict, Türkiye's public institutions continued providing services to persons under temporary and international protection, status holders and affected host community in line with the national legal and policy framework and supported by 3RP partners.

Despite the progressive nature of Türkiye's asylum policies and the important level of international funding in support of the refugee response, Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders are facing high levels of protection risks as well as economic insecurity, leaving them vulnerable and forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms just to get by.

The dramatic increase in the cost of living in 2022, combined with the economic impacts of the pandemic, has forced almost all refugee households to adopt at least one negative coping mechanism, most commonly reduced food expenditure and increased borrowing.²⁰

The impacts of poverty are not equally felt across population groups; with female-headed households facing higher protection risks due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty. 3RP partners have identified increasing needs for elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, seasonal agricultural workers, and rural

populations as well as growing psychosocial needs across groups and particularly for the youth. In addition, female headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) are among those severely affected and facing the greatest challenge to cope with their precarious situation. Ongoing issues related to limited access to disaggregated data on vulnerable groups such as refugees with disabilities contribute to the challenge of delivering effective and targeted assistance.

Due to the increased vulnerabilities because of the impacts of the pandemic, cash-based assistance will have to be sustained and strengthened in 2023 and beyond to support the most vulnerable persons to cope during the period of recovery. 3RP partners will continue working towards empowering people with specific needs to seek social services for targeted assistance, contributing to an increase in the inclusion of women, children, adolescents, people living with disabilities and elderly individuals, to protect and promote the rights and safety of informal workers and encourage their inclusion in the formal workforce. 3RP partners will also empower persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities by identifying people with specific needs and assisting them in accessing appropriate services. Moreover, 3RP partners will ensure close collaboration, coordination and complementarity with partners beyond the 3RP such as IFIs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)/ Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and the private sector involved in social protection and livelihoods.

Considering that formal work opportunities and work permits are only accessible for a limited number of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, social protection²¹ has remained one of the key elements of the 3RP response and will increase in 2023-2025. It aims at achieving greater equality and social cohesion as well as supporting human

²⁰ "90 per cent of households mention that they cannot fully cover their monthly expenses, with 89 per cent indicating that they adopt a survival strategy to cope with their deteriorating socio-economic circumstances." Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²¹ Social protection is defined as a set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion stemming from shocks and personal conditions (e.g. loss of livelihood, illness, disability, old age) throughout one's life cycle. As a result, while social protection helps diminish people's exposure to risks, it also helps enhance their capacity to manage economic and social risks. Social protection supports access to basic services and strengthens the capacity of families to care for their children and other vulnerable family members. Social protection policies typically cover nine main areas, namely: 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.

and economic development in relation to labour market interventions that focus on job creation. 3RP partners will continue to support the provision of social services and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and families under temporary and international protection as well as host communities while also providing targeted assistance to strengthen the social protection system in general.

Enhancing self-reliance, and the resilience of persons under temporary and international protection and host communities remain a challenge, and most refugee households continue to depend on social protection and humanitarian assistance to cover their basic needs. In fact, the labour force participation rate of Syrians under temporary protection stands at 44 per cent (81 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women) while around 10 per cent of the estimated one million economically active refugees are currently employed formally.²²

In 2023-25, 3RP partners in close collaboration with public institutions and the private sector will continue to prioritise increased access to formal employment including through job creation, and to enable access to the social insurance system to allow formal social protection coverage. Unemployed persons as well as those working informally - with a particular focus on the specific barriers faced by women and youth - will be provided with the necessary skills, knowledge, and support to empower them to seek services that can help them transition into the formal labour market. Furthermore, employers will be supported to hire employees formally and affiliate them with the social insurance system.

The suspension of education and other essential services due to COVID-19 placed enormous pressure on refugee households and refugee women and girls in particular, with assessments conducted throughout 2021 and 2022 indicating significant increases in the levels of anxiety and stress, conflict within households and exposure to domestic violence and other forms of violence.²³ The pandemic also resulted in a worsening of inequalities, with refugee women most impacted by the loss of employment and having to take on additional domestic responsibilities and caring for family dependents in the home.

Children have also been hit hard by the pandemic, made more challenging through the suspension of face-to-face education and despite impressive efforts by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Youth and Sports and other related institutions to support distance learning, refugee children were more likely to miss out due to the lack of the required equipment or connectivity in more than 50 per cent of households under temporary and international protection. The socio-economic shock of the pandemic on refugee households also resulted in an increase in child labour and child marriage, adding to the already significant number of refugee children not attending school despite the improvements in school attendance following the pandemic.²⁴

While Syrians remain by far the largest population in need of international protection in Türkiye, requiring sustained international support, there are also significant numbers of Afghans, Iranians and Iraqis facing serious protection challenges and often additional barriers to assistance compared with Syrians. Due to the reduced attention given to these populations and the lack of disaggregated data on their location and needs, the response to international protection applicants and status holders requires more concerted focus in 2023 to ensure the same level of access to international protection and basic assistance granted to Syrians in accordance with national and international protection standards.

Language is still a major obstacle that affects access to services, employment, and social cohesion with only an estimated 15 per cent of persons under international and temporary protection able to speak Turkish fluently. Adult refugee women are far less likely than men to speak Turkish or to have received any formal education.²⁵

The overall vulnerability and resulting protection risks for most persons under temporary and international protection continues to deteriorate as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current socio-economic context in Türkiye, with Afghans and Iranians amongst the most impacted population groups.²⁶ Most persons under international and temporary protection need to adopt survival strategies leading to increased protection risks that can have medium or even long-term impacts on individuals

²² UNDP & UNHCR (2021), *A Desk Review, Recommendations for Improved Access to Livelihoods in Preparation for Durable Solutions*, <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-11/Livelihood%20Preparedness%20for%20Syrian%20Refugee%20Returns%2030.3.22.pdf>

²³ IAPNA 4, (June 2021), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/89775>; IAPNA 5, (January 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>; IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²⁴ IAPNA 5, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>; IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²⁵ IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²⁶ IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

and families. Additionally, refugees are experiencing increased anxiety and stress, in particular related to their sense of uncertainty about a future in Türkiye, heightening the need for comprehensive support including psychological programmes.

Considering that most persons under temporary and international protection live in urban areas, the capacities of service providers are stretched in dealing with rising needs and new arrivals, most recently from Ukraine, Russia and Afghanistan. Difficulties around equal access to services also risk increasing social tensions amongst refugee and host community members. Changes in registration policies, such as the decision to close neighbourhoods where the population of persons under temporary and international protection exceeds 20 per cent,²⁷ could exacerbate the risks for vulnerable persons and create new at-risk groups without close monitoring of the impacts of policy changes and mechanisms to mitigate negative impacts. Also, while exceptions have been made to enable certain persons to register for temporary and international protection and provide access to essential services even in closed neighbourhoods, additional challenges will occur for service providers in the provinces receiving people relocated by the new policies.

As a result, people with specific needs, particularly women and children at risk, youth, persons with disabilities, and elderly individuals, continue to require targeted support from public institutions and complementary assistance from 3RP partners. In 2023-25, Protection partners will continue supporting systems that provide prevention and response assistance to specific groups while addressing discrimination against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, including through timely access to registration in line with the LFIP. In addition, partners plan to deliver community-based protection responses as well as psycho-social support with a focus on children and adolescents, and supporting access to health, legal and other specialised services. To achieve this, 3RP partners will work closely with the MoFSS that runs protection services including Social Service Centres to provide specialized services for women, youth and children such as safe spaces, shelters and guesthouses affiliated with the PMM. 3RP partners also work with

the Ministry of Youth and Sports, which contributes to youth centres and sports facilities for achieving social cohesion through sports, providing higher education dormitories and protection services for psychosocial support. The Ministry of Youth and Sports will also cooperate with other institutions and organizations in strengthening child and youth protection services by using sports as a tool in social cohesion.

In Türkiye, ongoing efforts to combat child, early and forced marriage amongst persons under temporary and international protection require sustained support as well as an expansion of programming. Adverse cultural/social norms, coupled with a lack of livelihood opportunities made worse during the pandemic, led many families to consider child marriage as the only way to secure a future for themselves and their children. Various activities, in addition to the ESSN and CTE assistance, are carried out to reduce this risk and support families so children can continue their formal education. However, the lack of household livelihood opportunities is increasing the risk of families forcing their children to work. Children under temporary and international protection are often found working in hazardous conditions, including in street-based work like waste collection and in industrialised areas of large cities like İstanbul but also in seasonal agricultural work.²⁸

Accessing basic needs support remains a top priority for persons under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable members of the host community. The current macro-economic context has made it incredibly difficult for vulnerable households to cover their basic needs²⁹ creating huge demands on service providers to increase support for multi-purpose cash to cover the rising costs.

Poverty and the increasing cost of living have also led to rising levels of food insecurity and malnutrition with households reducing food consumption and borrowing food to survive.³⁰ Such negative coping strategies bring medium and long-term consequences such as increasing the risk of chronic disease, undernutrition, low school attendance as well as increasing child labour.

In addition to Syrians under temporary protection, other nationalities such as Afghans and Iranians

²⁷ Anadolu Agency (AA), (11/06/2022), Minister Soylu: As of July 1, the rate of foreigners who can reside in neighbourhoods will be reduced to 20 per cent, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bakan-soylu-1-temmuz-itibariyla-mahallelerde-ikamet-edebilecek-yabanci-orani-yuzde-20ye-dusurulecek/2611142#:~:text=Bakan%20Soylu%2C%20781%20mahallenin%20yabanc%C4%B1lara,iznine%20kapat%C4%B1m%C4%B1%C5%9F%20oldu.%22%20dedi>.

²⁸ IAPNA 5, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>

²⁹ Inter-agency assessments indicate that since the start of the pandemic, the vast majority (around 90 per cent – IAPNA Round 6) of refugee households struggle to meet the costs of basic needs such as food, rent, hygiene and other daily expenses. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

³⁰ TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

are facing high levels of basic needs and protection risks. Seasonal agricultural workers, particularly women, youth, and children, are at heightened risk of exploitation. Intensive mobility, informality, and remoteness prevent seasonal agricultural workers from being reached by social protection programmes such as the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) making them highly vulnerable and at risk. Syrians under temporary protection residing in TACs are also considered amongst the most vulnerable population groups.

Through the ESSN, Complementary ESSN (C-ESSN) and complementary cash assistance by sector partners, approximately two million persons under temporary and international protection received unconditional cash transfers in 2021 and 2022, helping vulnerable households to meet their basic needs despite the rising costs of rent, utilities and food. In 2023-25, 3RP partners will continue to support the Government of Türkiye in meeting the most pressing basic needs by providing cash and in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable individuals. However, the gap between the level of cash support and the minimum expenditures of households is widening, resulting in households increasing their borrowing and level of debt. The shelter situation of vulnerable households has worsened dramatically in the context of increasing rents and unavailability of affordable housing, while many families face the risk of eviction and enduring substandard living conditions, which will have serious and medium-term protection implications if not addressed quickly. In this regard, 3RP partners will aim to provide support in 2023-25 to improve access to adequate shelter in a climate-resistant way in line with Türkiye's Eleventh National Development Plan.

Municipalities are among the primary responders in coping with population growth in urban centres. Four provinces in the southeast region of Türkiye host over 1.4 million Syrians under temporary protection, representing a 20 per cent increase in total population. This has contributed to a dramatic increase in the demand for services, the operational cost of waste and water management coupled with energy consumption.³¹ In responding to the increased population and heightened vulnerabilities created by displacement, the capacities of public institutions and particularly local administrations have been stretched to breaking point without sufficient additional

resources to cope.

Infrastructure support to municipalities is still identified as a major need, however international financial support to 3RP projects to develop municipal infrastructure has decreased in recent years. At the same time, IFIs continue to support municipal infrastructures, so 3RP partner engagement with municipalities will ensure complementary support to communities facing the greatest challenges. Increasing strategic partnerships and resilience building with and between municipalities to share capacity, identify needs and find solutions as well as increasing community engagement will be key in 2023-2025.

Regarding **health** issues, Türkiye's legal framework allows Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and other status holders to access health care. The Ministry of Health (MoH) oversees provision of services through state hospitals, Migrant Health Centres and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres.

Individuals who are not registered with the Government of Türkiye have limited access but are still provided with emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and then referred for registration. However, the difficulties in accessing registration and, for international protection applicants and status holders, the one-year limit for health insurance coverage³² combined with the requirement that public services are only available in the province of registration mean that in practice many vulnerable individuals struggle to access public healthcare services. In addition, the cost of private healthcare services is out of reach for most persons under temporary and international protection.

Limited access to health care is also a challenge for people living in rural areas due to transportation costs and for the most vulnerable such as children, elderly individuals and persons living with disabilities. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, combined with a lack of resources continue to create difficulties for those seeking health care services, particularly in relation to preventative health services, medical care devices and specialised services. Family planning, ante-natal care and low

³¹ *İlbank, FRIT Needs Assessment*

³² *Additional difficulties have emerged with recent changes to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, limiting insurance coverage for international protection applicants and status holders to a one-year period, with increased administrative challenge on renewals.*

health literacy, particularly among younger persons are important needs to be addressed together with continuity of care for emergency and specialised cases, including rehabilitation.

In 2023-25, Health sector partners will provide targeted intervention, information dissemination, complementary support to the MoH and other service providers to mitigate the strain on health services as well as the barriers to affordable health care mentioned above. At the same time, the increasing mental health and psychosocial support needs of persons under temporary and international protection continue to exceed current support and treatment capacities.

In the **Education sector**, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continues to promote the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and other status holders in the national education system. The Board of Education provides information about the equivalence procedures to all foreign students who want to resume their education in Türkiye.

As of January 2023, while 972,792 foreign children in Türkiye were enrolled in education, more than 400,000 remained out of school. Out-of-school children are one of the most vulnerable groups in Türkiye, and face multiple child protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour, early and forced marriage and other forms of exploitation and abuse. The distribution and profile of out of school children are not homogeneous and vary significantly by level and gender. Boys are more at risk of dropping out due to child labour, while girls may drop out due to early marriage or domestic responsibilities imposed on them.³³

While significant progress has been made since the start of the Syria crisis to ensure education is provided to Syrian children in Türkiye, the rate of out of school children has remained relatively constant. In terms of potential solutions, opportunities to support catch-up, accelerated learning programmes as well as Turkish language courses and vocational education opportunities would contribute substantially to the access and retention of refugee children in the education system.³⁴ The Conditional

Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme,³⁵ 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.

For older students, university enrolments of Syrians under temporary protection increased in the 2021-2022 academic year, bringing the enrolment rate for Syrian students to 10 per cent of the overall enrolment in Türkiye. Education sector partners will continue advocating for the promotion of refugees' access to higher education to ensure the progress made so far would not be lost due to the cancellation of the university fee waiver for the refugees.

Economic empowerment of persons under temporary and international protection remains a top priority for the 3RP despite the challenging context. The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and complex economic climate affected many Turkish economic sectors that used to employ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.

Although Türkiye's legal framework permits access to formal work for persons under temporary and international protection, specific regulations such as quotas for the number of refugees an employer can hire, the employer-driven work permit application process, restricted rights for people moving to work outside the province of registration, Syrians under temporary protection hesitant to work formally in order to retain their ESN assistance, etc., as well as the wage gap between men and women have been identified as obstacles inhibiting the transition from social assistance to employment, requiring policy adjustments to foster greater self-reliance.

Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own small-scale businesses in the food and agriculture sector, for instance. However, they face several important barriers such as access to credit, lack of productive assets and limited understanding of property rights and market dynamics. Appropriate activities through a combination of technical, financial support and networking for Business-to-Business opportunities along with stronger strategic and operational partnership with the private sector will be

³³ IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

³⁴ For example, the Vocational Training Program (MEK) supported by UNICEF and run by the Directorate General of Vocational and Technical Education of MoNE, aims to provide trainings to children between the ages of 14-17 who could not continue their education for different reasons after completing their basic education in the designated Vocational Training Centres (MEMs).

³⁵ A key aim of the CCTE programme is to increase the number of refugee children in schools by promoting regular school attendance, reducing dropout rates and promoting enrollment and monitoring performance. The program, which has been continuing since 2017 and financed by the EU, is in its fourth phase, which started in October 2022. In 2023, the programme will be implemented by the Ministry of Family and Social Services in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent.

crucial to support job creation into the formal labour market while also supporting the host community.

Additional support is needed to maintain the current level of employment, create new jobs, increase access to formal employment, minimise exploitative labour practices and health risks at work as well as preventing long-term unemployment, particularly amongst vulnerable groups including women and youth. Meanwhile, businesses need targeted assistance to sustain their operations and adapt to digital marketing and new opportunities, where feasible.

In the current labour market conditions, considering the unemployment rates of the host community, it seems difficult to accommodate both the host community and individuals under temporary and international protection in the labour market. A massive effort is needed in the long-term to continue building refugee and host community resilience by supporting both the demand and supply sides of employment, including increasing new jobs. This will entail working with public institutions, the private sector and communities to build skills and support businesses (including cooperatives) while reducing informality through information, and awareness raising.

In such a difficult and unpredictable economic context, with households facing rising costs and increasing levels of anxiety and competition over jobs, it is unsurprising that social distance between refugee and host communities is reportedly on the increase. Access to regular and decent work is a key factor in mitigating social tension, along with other issues outlined in the Government's Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. As a result, livelihoods support that reduces competition for jobs and brings communities together will be essential in strengthening social cohesion in 2023 and beyond.

The importance of **mainstreaming environmental sustainability** in Türkiye's refugee response to mitigate the negative impacts of such a large population increase on natural resources has been highlighted by 3RP partners. This approach is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation for all, as well as the Eleventh National Development Plan's priorities for environmental protection. Opportunities to contribute to environmental sustainability and enhancing the resilience of local public and private actors, such as greater investment in renewable energy and job creation linked to the "green economy" need to be reinforced in 2023-2025.



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Strategic Direction & Response Plan



The 3RP response, based on Türkiye's LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation, remains a global example of the kind of State-led, inclusive approach that implements the principles of the GCR. The legal and policy framework in Türkiye provides Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with the right to access national services. While practical barriers to rights and services linked for example to legal status and language remain despite Türkiye's progressive model, these provide an important focus for the 3RP's complementary approach. The 3RP partners play a vital role connecting persons under temporary and international protection to public institutions and providing additional support when services are overstretched.

Since the start of the Syria crisis, public systems, and national institutions in Türkiye have steadily expanded their services to enable Syrians and other persons in need of international 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 and an entrepreneur-friendly regulatory framework. The 3RP partners work in support of public systems and services to enable the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and mitigating any negative impacts on the quality of service provision or the delivery of services to the host community benefiting from the same systems.

These systems and services have been put under immense pressure in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and, more recently, responding to increasing needs caused by the cost-of-living crisis faced by refugees and host community households. For this reason, 3RP partners will continue to provide targeted support to public systems and institutions to meet the growing needs while providing complementary services, when required.

The 3RP in Türkiye recognises the important role of other stakeholders providing support to the Government outside the scope of the 3RP appeal and, in line with the principles of the GCR, the New Way of Working and the Sustainable Development Goals, the response places strong emphasis on strengthening partnerships to promote complementarity through a "whole of society" approach. To build a coherent and sustainable response, and provide efficient support to the Government, the 3RP response aims to achieve complementarity amongst its partners through inclusive coordination platforms and information tools as well as multi-stakeholder discussions on priority themes. In addition, 3RP partners promote engagement in local coordination mechanisms, such as the valuable role played by Provincial Migration Boards, to support complementarity between the Government and civil society partners in local service provision. Consultations with local government and civil society partners as part of the planning process for 2023-25 highlighted the importance of supporting local responses and community engagement, including the meaningful participation of different age groups and women-led organisations.

At the national level, there is growing discourse among 3RP partners on localisation as a key commitment of the Grand Bargain³⁶ and its realisation in the context of Türkiye's refugee response. In 2022, 3RP partners have been working closely with civil society networks in Türkiye such as the Localization Advocacy Group (LAG) and the Turkish Refugee Council (TMK) to facilitate a broader discussion on localisation, recognising both the capacities of local actors and current impediments to their full participation, with the aim of identifying concrete steps to operationalise localisation in Türkiye in 2023 that donors, the UN and the Government of Türkiye can agree to and support.

³⁶ <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain>

The strategic objectives of the 3RP for the 2023-2025 period reflect the agreed overarching priorities of 3RP activities and programmes, related in particular to refugee protection, inclusion into national systems, support to self-reliance and durable solutions. The three strategic objectives are to:

1. Contribute to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders;
2. Support inclusion and access to services, including health, education, social services as well as municipal services and local solutions; and
3. Promote harmonisation, self-reliance, and solutions.

In working towards the achievement of these strategic objectives, 3RP co-leads, sector coordinators and partners will apply the following **principles of implementation** to guide 3RP activities in 2023-25:

- Prioritise system support for assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions.
- Promote a comprehensive response including humanitarian and development linkages through a resilience lens aimed at building the capacities of households, communities, and institutions to cope with future shocks.
- Provide targeted, complementary, and temporary assistance where the demand in services exceeds availability and promote a long-term strategy to integrate into national services, including outreach activities to raise awareness and connect the people in need to available services.
- Strengthen referrals between service providers and supporting institutional capacity to follow up on referrals.
- Contribute to a collective, three-year strategy with annual funding needs. Partners will undertake a light review each year to validate the assumptions and plan for the coming years.
- Apply an inclusive approach, with a regional 3RP focus on the Syria response and a country plan that includes other nationalities in need of international protection and assistance in Türkiye including Afghans, Ukrainians, and persons from other nationalities in need of international protection. 3RP activities should target and prioritise the most vulnerable individuals and households, as identified through vulnerability and needs assessments.
- Mainstream protection, age and gender, disability, the environment as well as the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) issues in all sectors along with Accountability to Affected People (AAP).
- Address with targeted actions the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls across all sectors, including women and girls with disabilities.
- Mainstream COVID-19 related impacts and responses in all sectors, recognising the lasting vulnerabilities and heightened inequalities caused by the pandemic.
- Promote a multi-stakeholder approach, supporting coordination and governance with common objectives, through engaging with the private sector, national and local actors (municipalities, CSOs/NGOs, refugee-led organisations, communities).
- Provide training (e.g. language, vocational and skills training) with a clear objective to increase prospects for self-reliance, employment, harmonisation and solutions.
- 3RP sector strategies and projects will take into account other actors (IFIs, TRC/IFRC, bilateral development partners) providing coordinated support to the refugee response in Türkiye focusing on priority unmet needs and avoiding duplications.
- Promote evidence-based programming and, where required, advocacy with relevant stakeholders (e.g. government, donors, private sector, NGOs) to prioritise needs and measure impact, including support for government-led data analysis such as the Demographic and Health Survey planned for 2023.

Throughout 2022, 3RP partners and sector working groups have continued to advance sustainability and build resilience through the response. However, the persistent impacts of COVID-19 combined with challenges related to the rising cost-of-living in Türkiye have meant that protection risks and basic needs continued to outpace levels of assistance. The resilience component of the 3RP was also severely underfunded in 2021/22. To help address this growing disparity in 2023-25, the 3RP in Türkiye will continue to invest in public institutions, both in terms of additional financial, human, and infrastructure resources, and to strengthen existing capacities. This support is crucial so that public systems can include all Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in national and local services in full implementation of Türkiye's legal framework while contributing to the country's sustainable development, without their capacity to assist host communities being affected.

To help mitigate the increasing social distance between refugee and host communities in Türkiye, 3RP partners are working closely with national and local authorities to implement the National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan under the leadership of the Presidency of Migration Management. A 3RP inter-sectoral framework on social cohesion has been developed and updated to align it with the National Harmonisation Strategy

and Action Plan. The framework builds on trends and lessons learned to guide and coordinate social cohesion related programming, and provides recommendations based on field and national level consultations. In 2023-25, 3RP partners will raise awareness among host community members, address misinformation related challenges that cause social tensions and support locally led responses involving the host community and opinion leaders. Social cohesion initiatives will be monitored and evaluated and mainstreamed in service provision aligned with the do-no-harm principle. The "do-no-harm" principle requires that 3RP partners will be context sensitive to avoid exacerbating social tensions by supporting the most vulnerable persons from both refugee and host communities when designing and implementing their programs.

With the support of donor funding, 3RP partners will continue to foster dialogue and co-existence through meetings between community leaders as well as social and cultural interactions and engagement, in addition to awareness raising and information dissemination activities. Community engagement can also be strengthened by including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in local initiatives that can help proactively identify and resolve potential areas of community tension.



Photo © UNICEF / Ayşegül Karacan

Durable Solutions Strategy



The 3RP response aims to support the Government in promoting solutions that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and live in dignity and peace in line with the GCR. While globally, durable solutions include voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement, the timeframe for achieving durable solutions remains highly context-specific and dependent on political, economic, and social factors, in addition to the availability of resources. All 3RP sectors in Türkiye contribute to medium-term efforts to identify and promote solution opportunities where possible, including related to social inclusion and self-reliance as a pre-cursor to durable solutions.

Türkiye continues to reaffirm its commitment to the principles of voluntary return in safety and dignity, while stressing the importance of creating conditions inside Syria that will enable Syrians under temporary protection to return voluntarily in larger numbers and successfully reintegrate. Türkiye's LFIP and secondary legislation incorporate provisions regulating voluntary repatriation procedures. The support offered to the PMM by 3RP partners aims to strengthen these procedures, ensuring 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 Türkiye and 3RP partners will continue to cooperate in addressing identified obstacles and mitigating protection risks for those choosing to return while investing in medium-term preparedness activities that can assist Syrians contemplating voluntary return. Such activities could include, for example, strengthening access to civil status documentation, proof of educational or professional qualification certificates as well as livelihood, language, and life-skills training to contribute to the sustainability of return and reintegration, particularly for Syrian women, children and youth.

While 2021 saw a significant drop in refugee return numbers, due largely to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of Syrians returning voluntarily from Türkiye increased in 2022. The Government estimates that around 530,000³⁷ Syrians have returned voluntarily from Türkiye to Syria since the crisis began. When asked about their future intentions, most Syrians living under temporary protection in Türkiye have indicated a growing reluctance to return, although the latest survey suggests that interest in voluntary return may be increasing slightly.³⁸ The security and humanitarian situation inside Syria remain precarious, creating significant challenges for the sustainability of large-scale returns in the foreseeable future.

Resettlement is a vital protection mechanism for individuals with urgent protection risks and a demonstration of international responsibility sharing in line with the commitment of States in the Global Compact on Refugees to expand access to third country solutions and increase the availability of complementary pathways. However, while resettlement countries continue to support resettlement out of Türkiye and increased their commitments in 2022 enabling UNHCR to increase submissions again (20,000³⁹ individuals) for resettlement, the highest number of submissions worldwide, this durable solution remains an option only for some of the most vulnerable refugees in Türkiye due to the large population and limited quotas. Similarly, while complementary pathways have the potential to bring greater access to durable solutions options, for example through work and family reunification opportunities, refugees frequently face legal, administrative, and practical barriers in accessing these pathways, requiring targeted attention and collaboration.

³⁷ Anadolu Agency (AA), (28/10/2022), 530,000 people voluntarily returned to safe zones in Syria: Turkish president, 28 October 2022, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkiye/530-000-people-voluntarily-returned-to-safe-zones-in-syria-turkish-president/2723531>

³⁸ "Regarding "return to Syria", the top response in the Syrian Barometer (SB)2021 was "I don't plan to return to Syria under any circumstances", as it was in SB-2019 and SB-2020. However, while the rate of this answer was 16,7 per cent in SB-2017, it dramatically increased to 51,8 per cent in SB-2019 and further increased once again to 77,8 per cent in SB-2020. However, this figure strikingly dropped to 60,8 per cent in SB-2021, by decreasing 17 per cent compared to 2020. This 17-point drop was directed towards the second option, "I would return if the war in Syria ends and if an administration we want is formed."; Syrians Barometer 2021: A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Türkiye – Executive Summary, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2022/12/SB-2021-English-01122022.pdf>

³⁹ UNHCR, Reporting: Türkiye, 2022, <https://reporting.unhcr.org/turkey>

Given the scale of resettlement needs in Türkiye and the importance for states to demonstrate their responsibility sharing commitments, advocacy will continue at country level and globally towards increasing resettlement quotas and expanding complementary pathways for persons under temporary and international protection in Türkiye.

While opportunities for local integration in Türkiye are currently limited, more than 200,000 Syrians have previously been granted Turkish citizenship⁴⁰ and persons under temporary and international protection continue to benefit from policies that facilitate socio-economic inclusion. 3RP partners aim through their interventions at enhancing resilience and self-reliance for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to promote their socio-economic inclusion. Enhancing self-reliance is one of the four objectives of the GCR. The legal framework in Türkiye provides for social and economic inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection as well as harmonisation, which is further elaborated in the National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan and the Eleventh National Development Plan. The harmonisation 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, which various studies show also assists refugees to achieve more durable solutions.

The 3RP acknowledges the specific barriers and discrimination that many refugee women face and, through activities in 2023-25 aimed at supporting durable solutions, partners will promote the contribution that women and girls' leadership, equal participation and agency bring to the delivery of more effective durable solutions.



Photo © UNHCR / ASAM

⁴⁰ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, (18/12/2022), Our Minister Mr. Süleyman Soylu Answered Questions on the Current Agenda on CNN Türk Live Broadcast, <https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/bakanimiz-sn-suleyman-soylu-cnn-turk-canli-yayininda-gundeme-iliskin-sorulari-yanitladi>

Partnership & Coordination



The 3RP partners work under the supervision and leadership of the Government of Türkiye to achieve positive outcomes for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host communities in need. 3RP partners work in close collaboration with national and local institutions as well as civil society actors towards supporting the policies and services provided by the Government, through a model of inclusivity and ownership.

Türkiye's leadership of the refugee response entails close coordination and collaboration with a number of government entities to help sustain efforts towards strengthened access of persons under temporary and international protection to national systems. Key government institutions contributing to the response include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Vice-Presidency, the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, line ministries such as the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Services, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as the Directorate of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Justice who, collectively, define and coordinate priorities in accordance with the policies and activities devised under the guidance of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. These priorities serve as the basis for the 3RP plan.

Under the national legislation, the PMM, as part of the Ministry of Interior, is the main entity in charge of the implementation of policies and processes for all foreigners in Türkiye. It is the sole responsible authority

in Türkiye for procedures regarding temporary and international protection (including registration, documentation, and refugee status determination), stateless persons and other foreigners. PMM is also tasked to lead coordination among public institutions and agencies, local governments, civil society, international organisations, and other relevant stakeholders, towards implementation of these policies. This coordination function extends to the provincial level, often through the work of a Provincial Migration Board led by the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) on behalf of the Governor. In addition, Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services (PDofSS) lead the protection response at the provincial level in coordination with 3RP partners and other civil society organizations.

3RP partners have also established a technical cooperation with the Justice Academy of Türkiye to provide capacity development trainings for judges, prosecutors, as well as prospective judges and prosecutors who serve at administrative, civil and criminal law branches and deal frequently with legal issues related to international protection applicants, status holders and temporary protection beneficiaries. Another important government partner of 3RP partners is the Ombudsman Institution of Türkiye, which provides a remedy against administrative acts and decisions that violate rights guaranteed under national legislation or international documents that Türkiye is a party to.

The 3RP's coordination structure reflects the multistakeholder and partnership approach outlined in the GCR, and the SDGs tailored to the specific context in Türkiye. While recognising the significant



Photo © UNDP Türkiye

support provided to the refugee response outside the 3RP appeal and consequently the limits of 3RP interventions, 3RP coordination continues to provide an inclusive platform for creating and strengthening partnerships across funding streams and stakeholders. In addition, 3RP partners continue to collaborate with other important stakeholders such as IFIs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and civil society organisations as well as the private sector. In this way 3RP partners aim to leverage resources in support of priority needs by working together in a transparent, respectful, complementary, and mutually beneficial way.

Technical coordination amongst 3RP partners is structured around five sectors, namely: Protection; Economic Empowerment; Education; Health, and Basic Needs. Inter-sector coordination structures have been established in Ankara, Gaziantep, İstanbul and İzmir. All 3RP sectors engage in joint needs assessment and analysis, strategic planning, and coordination of activities with national and local public and private stakeholders in order to share timely information, use limited resources efficiently and promote the consistent use of standards.

In 2023-25, cross-cutting issues and information sharing will continue at sector level, supported by thematic coordination groups such as the Child Labour Technical Working Group, GBV Working

Group, the Information Management Working Group, the Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group, the Task Team on Transition from Social Protection to Livelihoods, Disability Inclusion Task Force, and the Accountability to Affected Populations Task Force. 3RP partners will also continue their engagement in conducting joint disaster risk analysis and coordinating 3RP preparedness and risk mitigation activities with relevant Government institutions, particularly AFAD in the case of natural disaster-related emergencies and PMM in relation to displacement-related contingencies.

The 3RP partners engage regularly with Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders together with members of the host communities through multiple local platforms and a variety of communication channels. Despite these efforts, there remain important gaps in the data and analysis relating to particular population groups, for instance relating to the needs of Ukrainians and Russians recently arrived in Türkiye, while certain profiles like women and youth along with persons with disability and elderly individuals are less visible in the refugee response. 3RP partners will be working in 2023-25 on increasing the coordination, representation, and participation of different population groups to better understand their capacities and needs and develop targeted programming to assist them.



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Accountability Framework



To achieve the 3RP's objectives and priorities for 2023-25, accountability to supported institutions and people in need is paramount.

All 3RP partners are committed to aligning 3RP efforts with existing national strategies and policies. Working collaboratively with host communities and persons under temporary and international protection is essential to ensure that accountability mechanisms take account of and can be held to account by the people that 3RP partners seek to assist. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, community engagement throughout the response with specific attention to the representation of women, different age groups and the most disadvantaged groups will be pursued.

Guided by the accountability principles of the Inter-agency Standing Committee and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), 3RP partners have established countrywide mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations, considering gender, age, and diversity such as disability status to provide individuals with timely and accessible information for accessing services and communicating feedback. Mechanisms such as hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and help desks are systematically used to improve the quality of programming and services that 3RP partners provide, while agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilised through community networks. Outreach networks and national counselling will be used in 2023-25 along with partner-run community centres and Social Service Centres (SSCs). The Services Advisor application will continue functioning to improve the understanding of persons under temporary and international protection on available services, where to access them and what can be expected from service providers.

The inter-agency Accountability to Affected Population Task Force will continue providing guidance and training support to 3RP activities and partners. Robust prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) systems are crucial in protecting the most vulnerable populations from risks of abuse of power. Accordingly, to strengthen PSEA in Türkiye, 3RP partners are required to institute an agency-specific

code of conduct, appoint dedicated PSEA focal points, establish effective and accessible community-based complaint mechanisms with follow-up, and report monthly on number of persons reached with such mechanisms. The ESSN and CCTE programmes also have an accountability mechanism towards its beneficiaries through a call centre managed by the TRC as well as associated websites.

3RP coordination mechanisms will continue to be operational across the country. Dedicated coordinators and information management staff support the 3RP sector working groups and the inter-sector coordination mechanism co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP. Regular information sharing meetings are organised at sub-national and national levels that comprise more than one hundred members representing various stakeholders. The UNCT (United Nations Country Team), chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and composed of the heads of UN Agencies, carries the ultimate responsibility for partner implementation of the plan.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework at outcome level accompanies this three-year plan. It supplements sector results frameworks to ensure accountability and coherence of joint efforts at outcome level across sectors. Sex, disability status and age disaggregated data will be collected and used systematically to better inform planning and programming, with regular monitoring of the response in discussion with implementing partners. Monitoring and evaluation indicators will incorporate sex, disability status, regional differences, and age-based considerations. Information products related to implementation of 3RP activities and needs assessments will be shared publicly via the Data Portal, along with increased coordination with response-actors around information collection and dissemination.



SECTOR

Protection

FOCAL POINTS:

[LARA ÖZÜGERGİN \(UNHCR\)](#): PROTECTION SECTOR COORDINATOR

[DERYA KÖKSAL \(UNHCR\)](#) & [ANNALISA CAPARELLO \(UNICEF\)](#): CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS

[DERYA KÖKSAL \(UNHCR\)](#) & [EDA ÖZYURT KILINÇ \(UNFPA\)](#): GBV SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS



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LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organisation 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), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and NGO partners.
OTHER PARTNERS	Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA), and municipalities.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to effective protection under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection for individuals 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 gender-based violence (GBV) against women, girls, men, and boys and those with specific needs under international and temporary protection in Türkiye and improve their access to quality GBV services. Improve equitable access of children under international and temporary protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.
GENDER MARKER⁴¹	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 591,747,629
3RP FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 376,009,191
3RP FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 106,820,435
3RP FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 108,918,003

⁴¹ <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/gender-equality-marker-guidance-note>

Current Situation



The Protection sector continues to support public institutions in Türkiye and their primary role in the provision of protection services to persons seeking international protection. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and its secondary legislation set out the protection framework for persons seeking international protection in Türkiye and establishes the basis for their access to a range of rights and services through national systems. Sector partners play a complementary and supportive role to that of public institutions, including by enhancing the capacity and quality of services towards inclusion, particularly of persons with specific needs,⁴² and facilitating meaningful engagement with communities.

While the majority of persons under international protection live in 62 provinces designated by the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), approximately 99 per cent of persons under temporary protection live across Türkiye's 81 provinces. Around one per cent of individuals are hosted in seven Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) managed by PMM, with the latter figure foreseen to increase in the coming years following the changes in registration of Syrians under temporary protection being implemented by PMM⁴³ which requires Syrians applying for temporary protection to be referred to TACs. Considering most of the population reside in urban areas which have seen an increase in arrivals in 2021/22 from Afghanistan, Ukraine and Russia, and where local authorities are still dealing with the impacts of COVID-19 and the difficult socio-economic situation, the capacities of public service providers are stretched compared with the growing protection needs and risks, as well as the increasing social tension between communities.

Türkiye is not only a refugee hosting country but is also receiving mixed flows of refugees and migrants from Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Among those intercepted, apprehended and pushed-back in their attempts to move through and onward from Türkiye, there are people who may need to seek international protection in addition to immediate assistance in Türkiye, including victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied children and other vulnerable individuals.

The protection situation of individuals is increasingly being shaped by their access (or lack thereof) to basic needs and services, as well as to sustained livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, recent changes in national registration policies, the implementation of a cap on the proportion of foreigners residing in a given province/neighbourhood and the address verification exercise, while aiming to mitigate tensions between refugee and host communities and relieve the pressure on service delivery in highly concentrated areas in Türkiye, are creating new at-risk groups and exacerbating risks for persons with existing needs. Protection needs are relatively higher for persons impacted by these policies, especially considering the resulting disruption to established community support networks, delays in accessing essential services such as education due to registration and documentation delays, and the increasing cost of living (such as rent) compared with the reduced ability of affected individuals to meet these challenges. Service providers in the provinces receiving individuals impacted by the changes in registration policies also face additional challenges due to the increase of vulnerable individuals in their provinces/districts requiring targeted support.

⁴² While risks and vulnerabilities vary across different groups, sector partners agree that persons with specific needs overall include children at risk (including out of school children and adolescents; undocumented children; unaccompanied and separated children; those exposed to or at risk of child marriage, sexual exploitation, child labour, child trafficking, etc.), women at risk (single women at risk, those at risk/survivors of GBV), older persons, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, individuals with chronic and/or serious medical conditions, single parents, individuals with specific legal and physical protection needs, individuals at risk of and/or exposed to human trafficking, amongst others.

⁴³ A new policy regarding registration of Syrians under temporary protection was put into effect across the country as of 6 June 2022 for which the legal basis remains the Temporary Protection Regulation (Art. 17, 23, 24 and 33). In summary, with exceptions put forward by PMM (related to individuals with specific needs and those with family ties in provinces), newly arriving Syrians or those who are pending registration and documentation will be referred to TACs and Temporary Protection Identity Document Cards (TPIDs) will be issued for those whose security check is completed positively. For those who are issued TPIDs, stay in TACs will be compulsory.

Collaboration with traditional protection service providers will continue both at central and local levels. However, in consideration of funding trends in Türkiye, partners will seek out increased structured engagement with non-traditional entities such as development actors and private sector partners.

Through this approach, the sector will aim to support the achievement of protection outcomes through non-3RP and non-protection programming⁴⁴ (including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework) and build on existing promising practices.

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	1,055,440	1,055,440
	Women	860,855	860,855
	Boys	864,342	864,342
	Girls	804,810	804,810
	Sub Total	3,585,447	3,585,447
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	78,357	78,357
	Women	92,728	92,728
	Boys	72,369	72,369
	Girls	75,449	75,449
	Sub Total	318,903	318,903
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	84,364	47,153
	Women	85,527	47,803
	Boys	32,006	17,889
	Girls	30,359	16,969
	Sub Total	232,256	129,814
Total		4,136,606	4,034,164

⁴⁴ Protection programming in support of persons in need of international protection outside of the 3RP is also related predominantly to national system strengthening, promoting inclusion in and access to social services, social cohesion interventions, information provision and protection assistance. As such, key interventions and intended outcomes of protection programmes are assessed to be generally well aligned with sector priorities and direction. However, in addition to these aligned protection programmes, Protection sector partners also note the need to increase engagement with non-protection programming outside of the 3RP to mainstream protection consideration in their interventions.

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



The overall protection situation in Türkiye continues to be challenging as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-economic context.⁴⁵ Intensifying acute needs and vulnerabilities, including those related to access to livelihoods, basic needs (including menstrual hygiene materials)⁴⁶ and assistance,⁴⁷ have resulted in most households adopting survival strategies.⁴⁸ This is leading to increased protection risks for communities.

A recently finalized Protection sector needs assessment highlighted the increase in various protection concerns reported at community level.⁴⁹ In particular, 58 per cent of respondents report peer bullying between refugee and host community children and youth,⁵⁰ 53 per cent mention conflict with the host community,⁵¹ 41 per cent indicate domestic violence,⁵² and 34 per cent report early and forced marriages.⁵³ Additionally, 76 per cent mention they are experiencing increased stress, mostly related to uncertainty about their future in Türkiye.

Against these increasing needs, approximately 40 per cent report difficulties in accessing essential services and information.^{54,55} An additional 33 per cent mention needing to access legal assistance, whereas 26 per cent did not receive any support.⁵⁶ While the difficulties in access differ based on individuals' legal status, residential location, age, disability, sex and nationality among other markers, sector partners observe that certain groups are facing additional protection risks exacerbated by related barriers in accessing certain services. These groups include but are not limited to: persons facing procedural issues related to registration, birth registration (including due to challenges in receiving birth certificates by hospitals and limited awareness around birth registration), access to health services and education including due to legal status; persons pending registration and documentation; persons with disabilities (specifically children with disabilities and their caregivers); older persons; unaccompanied and separated children; mobile/nomadic and rural populations; seasonal

⁴⁵ *The Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment (IAPNA) Round 6 (August 2022) was conducted through representative sampling with 1,168 individuals (majority being Syrian nationals) across Türkiye. All anonymized data can be access through this [PowerBI Dashboard](#). According to the findings from Round 6, at least 50 per cent of individuals mention losing their jobs in the last year, with Afghans and Iranians amongst the most impacted population groups. This is particularly important as employment (both formal and informal) was identified as the primary source of income for most households despite many experiencing loss of jobs throughout COVID-19 and since. Furthermore, across all groups, 80 per cent confirm that their households' financial circumstances have deteriorated in the past year (highest for Iranians and Iraqis).*

⁴⁶ *Based on the analysis of research by UNFPA on Menstrual Hygiene Management among refugee communities in August 2022, period poverty has become prominent amongst refugee communities: 62 per cent of women indicated that they could not reach menstrual hygiene materials as they are very expensive. Additionally, more than half of women indicate that they have concerns in accessing such materials not just due to period poverty but also because of social norms within their communities affecting bodily autonomy, risking the lives of women and girls.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid (IAPNA R6). Across groups, only 10 per cent mention they can fully meet their basic needs. Inability to cover monthly expenses and basic needs at all was identified to be higher for rural populations (50 per cent) compared to those in the urban (40 per cent), as well as Iranians (60 per cent). Across groups, the top costs/expenditures that households are struggling to cover are rent/housing, food and utilities.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid (IAPNA R6). 94 per cent confirm that their households are adopting a survival strategy to cope with increasing costs and expenditures (98 per cent for women headed households compared to 93 per cent for men headed households). Reducing food expenditure and consumption are among the top mentioned survival strategies.*

⁴⁹ *The mentioned Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment exercise is carried out by Protection Sector partners since June 2020 and aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the protection situation and needs of refugees in Türkiye with regards to access to information, rights and services, basic needs, assistance, livelihoods, and protection/community level concerns, in addition to others. The assessment is conducted via phone interviews with refugees for which random sampling is utilized. For further information on methodology please refer to the Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6 report.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid (IAPNA R6). Observations of increased peer bullying are significantly higher in urban areas (62 per cent) compared to rural (47 per cent). Syrian respondents reported the highest level of peer bullying (66 per cent). In Round 5, 51 per cent of respondents had observed increased peer bullying.*

⁵¹ *Ibid (IAPNA R6). Observations of increase in social tension and conflict with host community members is higher in urban areas (58 per cent) compared to rural (41 per cent). Iranians report significantly higher tension (73 per cent) than other groups. In Round 5, 32 per cent of respondents had confirmed increased tension between communities.*

⁵² *Ibid (IAPNA R6). Observations of increase in domestic violence is higher in urban areas (45 per cent) compared to rural (29 per cent). Women respondents mentioned domestic violence more compared to men (44 per cent versus 38 per cent). Iranians reported highest levels across all population groups (54 per cent). In Round 5, 29 per cent of respondents had confirmed increased observations in domestic violence within their communities.*

workers; women headed households; children and families in mixed/onward movements; out of school children (due to increased socio-economic vulnerabilities leading to increased risk of child labour or due to peer bullying at schools, both leading to increased drop-outs from school); girls, women and other vulnerable individual survivors or those at risk of violence; children at risk of child, early and forced marriages; pregnant girls/adolescent mothers (due to socio-economic conditions or due to social norms); specific population groups (i.e. Afghans, Iranians, Africans and Ukrainians) and minority groups.

Protection risks and vulnerabilities that are clearly shaped by increasing poverty and reduced access to livelihoods and basic needs indicate an increasing need for cross-sectoral responses to individuals with protection needs. These cross-sectoral responses could include expansion of cash for protection interventions as well as strengthened cooperation between protection and livelihood sectors, amongst others.

⁵³ Ibid (IAPNA R6). Observations of increase in child marriages is higher in urban (38 per cent) compared to rural (23 per cent). Child marriages were reported at a slightly higher rate by women headed households (39 per cent) compared to men headed households (32 per cent). Syrian respondents reported the highest levels of child marriages (40 per cent). In Round 5, 13 per cent of respondents had confirmed increased child marriages in their communities.

⁵⁴ Ibid (IAPNA R6). In Round 5, while 95 per cent of respondents attempted to access services, 24 per cent indicated they were not able to access due to various reasons. This suggests that access related barriers have become more significant compared to Round 5.

⁵⁵ Ibid (IAPNA R6). 53 per cent and 46 per cent of male and female headed households respectively cannot access to essential services. For male versus female respondents, the rate of not being able to access essential services was 53 per cent and 50 per cent respectively.

⁵⁶ Ibid (IAPNA R6). 32 per cent and 27 per cent of male and female headed households respectively could not access legal assistance/aid. While 39 per cent of female headed households needed access, 23 per cent could not access. For male versus female respondents respectively, 34 per cent of men needed access, 28 per cent could not access, and 33 per cent of women needed access, 24 per cent could not access.



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Strategic Direction & Response Plan



In 2023-25 Protection sector partners will continue to provide multi-layered support to public institutions and local authorities. This support will aim to contribute to the quality of services as well as the protection-sensitive inclusion of individuals into these services. To this end, partners will continue to collaborate closely with PMM, the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Health (MoH), municipalities, bar associations, the judiciary, and law enforcement institutions.

The establishment of dedicated departments to support cooperation between local coordination mechanisms and facilitate collaboration with civil society under MoFSS in 2021 (which will implement MoFSS's Civil Society Vision Paper and Action Plan)⁵⁷, as well as dedicated coordination mechanisms established by PMM in 2022 provide an important opportunity for structured engagement between partners and institutions on how to further strengthen coordination and complementarity across protection interventions. Furthermore, local coordination mechanisms led by authorities including governorates (i.e. Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services (PDoFSSs), Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) and municipalities) will continue to support the operationalisation of cooperation between service providers and, in particular, the identification of local needs and appropriate solutions.

Sector partners will continue to contribute to effective protection interventions for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided by national and local public institutions. In this regard, facilitating access to legal assistance and counselling will be a key activity for the sector. Provision of specialised services for persons with specific needs remains a priority for the sector, especially considering the increasing risks and vulnerabilities related to mental health and psychosocial well-being of individuals, growing child protection-related needs and the heightened risks of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability.

Protection responses will be tailored to the needs of and risks faced (including newly arising risks from increased digitalisation, such as digital violence) by different age, gender and diversity groups and will be designed and implemented through the contributions and participation of affected communities, including through expanded partnerships with refugee-led (including refugee women-led) organisations and community structures. Blended in-person, remote and online service delivery approaches will be supported to meet emerging needs with a focus on adaptability and eliminating risk factors, guided by the work of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Task Force and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network.

Sector partners are facing difficulties in the identification of and outreach to persons with specific needs, particularly due to the requirement of additional permissions to conduct house visits and outreach activities. To be able to continue identifying persons in need of protection assistance, partners will support the establishment of community connections and the empowerment of individuals, including with a focus on children and youth towards strengthening their self-protection capacities, including in relation to accessing information and services. Digital tools and channels will also be used for information dissemination among communities, including through child-friendly approaches, based on the lessons learnt from initiatives taken during the pandemic. Partners will continue investing in new outreach approaches including through enhanced collaboration with the authorities (e.g. PDoFSS, PDMMs, municipalities) and local associations (including women's associations, organisations working with persons with disability, the elderly, etc.) and enhanced referral pathways across geographical areas and sectors. Avenues to increase refugee representation and participation in decision-making processes will continue to be explored in 2023 and beyond, including in collaboration with authorities. Partners will also promote social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and meaningful engagement between refugee and host communities and local authorities through various networks and structured programmes, including through joint sector advocacy.

⁵⁷ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), (11/03/2022), Civil Society Vision Paper and Action Plan (2022-2023), <https://www.aile.gov.tr/media/100877/aile-ve-sosyal-hizmetler-bakanligi-sivil-toplum-vizyon-belgesi-ve-eylem-plani-2022-2023.pdf>

Another focus of Protection partners will be advocacy relating to consistent implementation of the national legislation and access to rights and services. In addition, advocacy for increased international responsibility-sharing through resettlement and complementary pathways including private sponsorship, education scholarships and labour mobility schemes will be pursued. The Protection sector will continue to monitor the voluntariness of spontaneous returns of Syrians under temporary protection to confirm intentions relating to voluntary return, and in this context will continue to provide legal assistance to those in need.

In aiming to achieve collective protection outcomes and as underpinned by the Global Compact on Refugees, the Protection sector will engage with non-protection and non-traditional actors in efforts such as disaggregated data collection and analysis to promote evidence-based programming, protection mainstreaming (including mainstreaming of child safeguarding and violence prevention and response) across interventions, and expansion of protection-sensitive referral mechanisms. The Protection sector will also be contributing to advocacy efforts with the donor community on continued and sustained funding support based on increasing protection and basic needs.

Accountability Framework



The dedicated AAP Task Force supported by the Protection sector will continue to promote standards and technical capacity sharing across 3RP sectors in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee AAP Commitments.⁵⁸ The sector will also engage with the UN's Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network in Türkiye and other relevant coordination platforms to strengthen implementation of PSEA standards and prevention and response mechanisms, as well as child safeguarding measures across sectors.

Building on previous years' achievements and as prioritized by the Global Compact on Refugees, the sector will continue to pursue evidence-based needs identification and responses. The harmonised inter-agency protection sector needs assessment will help to improve protection analysis capacity with age, gender, nationality and other diversity reflections, and respective engagement with at-risk groups. Thematic and localised data collection and analysis exercises, including related to child welfare and child protection, as well as violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, and less visible persons with vulnerabilities (i.e. persons with disabilities and older persons) will be supported at the inter-agency and organisation levels, including within the sector and vis-à-vis leveraging of national data collection exercises conducted by the authorities.

Empowerment and community mobilisation efforts remain a priority, especially considering the difficulties faced by partners in the identification of and outreach to persons with specific needs. The sector will seek the safe and meaningful participation of diverse community groups, including increasingly of youth, in decision-making processes. Gaps, needs, existing capacities and solutions identified by impacted communities themselves will contribute to programme management cycles. Furthermore, partners will continue to invest in and diversify available feedback, complaints and response mechanisms tailored to the needs of different communities to facilitate equal and efficient access, which will inform analysis of interventions and programming.

The sector's monitoring and evaluation framework is developed to facilitate an age, gender, disability, nationality and diversity-appropriate reporting via the ActivityInfo platform, and to support data collection and analysis. The indicators are set to measure progress and inform the strategic direction of the sector. Regular progress reviews via the sector working groups allow for course corrections when and if needed. Monitoring and evaluation will continue to involve communities through consultations to increase responsiveness to the needs of communities and to enhance accountability within the sector.

⁵⁸ *Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), (01/11/2017), IASC Revised Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, 2017 (including Guidance Note and Resource List), <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-revised-aap-commitments-2017-including-guidance-note-and-resource-list>*

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
AAR Japan	\$700,000
ASAM	\$2,618,931
CARE International	\$2,366,847
Concern Worldwide	\$3,207,000
DDD	\$412,488
DRC	\$3,773,370
Eksi 25	\$75,750
EL-BIR	\$525,000
Genc Hayat	\$721,500
GOAL International	\$827,199
Hand in Hand	\$324,605
IBC	\$1,512,000
IDA	\$99,320
IGAM	\$435,240
IHH	\$3,768,750
IHR	\$450,000
IOM	\$32,175,000
JCCP	\$227,682
KADAV	\$284,200
LEAP NGO	\$330,660
LWA	\$1,325,000
Maya Foundation	\$955,783
MUDEM	\$1,672,758
Multeciler Dernegi	\$745,800
Qatar Charity	\$50,000
Relief International	\$1,215,733
RET International	\$1,133,116
SAMS	\$1,556,000
Save the Children	\$1,052,000
SENED Organization	\$236,575
SEVKAR	\$502,000
SRP	\$357,000
UMHD	\$147,860
UNDP	\$8,001,000
UNFPA	\$6,886,826
UNHCR	\$253,836,777
UNICEF	\$37,350,000
UNWomen	\$87,600
WHH	\$3,999,020
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği	\$62,800
	\$376,009,191



SECTOR

Basic Needs

FOCAL POINTS:

[AHMET ÜNVER \(UNHCR\)](#): BASIC NEEDS SECTOR COORDINATOR



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logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organisation 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), and national/international NGO partners.
OTHER PARTNERS	Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), municipalities, and other I/NGO partners.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable members of the host community. 2. Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic needs and public services.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 329,877,332
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 132,036,089
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 97,723,618
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 100,117,625

Current Situation



The current macroeconomic context shaped by accelerating inflation and currency depreciation,⁵⁹ higher consumer prices,⁶⁰ rising living costs and limited job opportunities⁶¹ has made it increasingly difficult for refugee and vulnerable host community households to cover their basic needs. As confirmed through relevant needs assessments, vulnerable households face increasing challenges in meeting the costs of rent, utilities, and food.⁶² These difficulties affect groups whose vulnerability is deepened by gender, age, and disability more severely; while women, children and individuals with severe disabilities are observed to have more difficulties in meeting their basic needs. In turn, service providers face a heightened demand for multi-purpose cash assistance to cover these costs.

In coordination with the Government of Türkiye, 3RP partners have responded to the increasing needs of the most vulnerable households in the urban and rural context by providing one-off emergency cash assistance, top-ups in monthly assistance schemes when needs arose, including to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; and complemented these interventions with in-kind assistance where feasible. Through the EU-funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), Complementary ESSN (C-ESSN) and complementary cash assistance by other sector partners, approximately two million⁶³ Syrians under temporary protection and individuals under international protection received multi-purpose, unconditional cash transfers in 2022.



Photo © UNFPA Türkiye

⁵⁹ World Bank (WB), (10/10/2022), Türkiye Overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview>

⁶⁰ Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), (03/10/2022), Consumer Price Index, September 2022, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2022-45798> ; TURKSTAT, (03/10/2022), Domestic Producer Price Index, September 2022, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Domestic-Producer-Price-Index-September-2022-45858>

⁶¹ According to TURKSTAT data, seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate was 53 per cent (71.2 per cent and 35.1 per cent for men and women respectively) as of August 2022 with 1.8 percentage point increase compared to August 2021. Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), (10/10/2022), Labour Statistics, August 2022, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Isgucu-Istatistikleri-Agustos-2022-45654> ; TURKSTAT, (11/10/2021), Labour Statistics, August 2021, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-August-2021-37490&dil=2>

⁶² Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis - Round 6 (January 2023); TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

⁶³ This includes the ESSN programme and other cash-based one-off and monthly interventions in 2022. Please see Q2/2022 sector dashboard.

Uninterrupted provision of monthly cash support, and adjustment of its transfer amount help reduce the reliance by vulnerable households on negative coping mechanisms; however, the gap between cash support and minimum expenditures has been growing,⁶⁴ causing the level of borrowing by vulnerable households to increase.⁶⁵ In the face of increasing needs of refugees, 3RP partners are challenged to meet these with decreasing humanitarian funding in Türkiye.

Syrians under temporary protection residing in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) are still considered amongst the most vulnerable groups. In coordination with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), 3RP partners continue to provide e-vouchers to TAC residents to meet their food needs, in addition to other types of assistance including hygiene and sanitary items.⁶⁶

Assessments by partners and support mapping of the sector continue to verify that local service providers, and more specifically municipalities, remain as the key responders with the highest needs including capacity sharing and financial support.⁶⁷ The sector remains engaged with other actors including IFIs that undertake similar support programmes to ensure inclusive coordination with 3RP partners and identify critical gaps in assistance to local service providers.



Photo © UNFPA Türkiye

⁶⁴ In ESSN PDM 13 (Sept. - Nov. 2021), the proportion of households with expenditure above Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) were 77 per cent and 83 per cent for ESSN recipients and non-recipients respectively, showing an increase compared to the respective rates of 71 per cent and 78 per cent reported in the PDM 11 (Nov. 2020 - Jan. 2021). TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), *Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

⁶⁵ According to the findings of ESSN PDM 13 (Sept. - Nov. 2021), 86 per cent and 77 per cent of ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households had to incur debt to meet their basic needs, implying increasing indebtedness compared to previous periods. TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), *Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>; TRC & IFRC, (16/12/2021), *The Stress of Debt: Effects on the Lives of People Living in Türkiye under Temporary and International Protection - Focus Group Discussion Analysis Report - December 2021*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/90104>

⁶⁶ WFP, (16/08/2022), *In-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring Report Quarter 1—2022*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94024>; WFP, (23/08/2022), *Q2 2022 In-Camp Electronic Voucher Programme in Türkiye Market Price Monitoring (PMM), On-Site Monitoring (OSM) and Protection Report*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96321>

⁶⁷ Resilience in Local Governance (RESLOG), (2020), *Syrian Migration and Municipal Experiences in Türkiye: Living Together and Social Cohesion*, http://www.reslogproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/reslog_KIT_birlikte_yasam_TR_ONLINE.pdf

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	408,248	184,187
	Women	578,049	260,795
	Boys	595,088	268,483
	Girls	563,948	254,433
Sub Total		2,145,333	967,898
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	29,956	29,956
	Women	26,608	26,608
	Boys	28,358	28,358
	Girls	25,023	25,023
Sub Total		109,945	109,945
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	1,055,399	14,267
	Women	782,765	10,581
	Boys	782,120	10,573
	Girls	676,777	9,149
Sub Total		3,297,061	44,570
Total		5,552,339	1,122,413

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders residing in urban areas where living costs are higher face significant economic insecurity. The rising cost of housing, utilities and food has negatively affected vulnerable Syrian households and particularly impacted individuals living in metropolitan cities.⁶⁸ At the same time, vulnerable households in rural areas encounter different challenges in accessing services and assistance in addition to lower opportunities for livelihoods and increasing costs.⁶⁹

Sector partners have observed heightened risks for households resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as deprioritising food purchases. In line with the increasing food prices in Türkiye as in the global context,⁷⁰ food expenditures are cited among the top reasons for incurring debt by vulnerable households, along with rent and utilities.⁷¹ In line with this, the most widespread coping mechanism adopted was the reduction of essential food expenditure due to the drop in household purchasing power.⁷²

Cash assistance supports vulnerable households in meeting only some of their immediate needs. In addition to rent, utilities and food, households are challenged to cover the costs of winter clothing, school fees, medical costs, and other unexpected

expenditures. Resulting from high economic insecurity and challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities in the short-term, a majority of households will not be able to generate savings to absorb existing and future economic shocks such as the increasing cost of food⁷³ or the additional cost of heating.⁷⁴ The ESSN and C-ESSN are helping to bridge the gap between household income and the Minimum Expenditure Basket for approximately half the population under temporary and international protection; however, ESSN assistance is not enough to cover the entire needs.⁷⁵

The impact of economic challenges is not equal on individuals from a gender perspective; with female-headed households facing higher protection risks due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty.⁷⁶ 3RP partners have also identified increasing needs of elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, seasonal agricultural workers, and rural populations. At the same time, 3RP partners have observed limited access of international protection applicants to some of the basic needs assistance schemes due to those interventions exclusively targeting Syrians. In addition, persons who are unable to register for international protection application or whose claims are rejected also fall outside of existing social safety

⁶⁸ TRC & IFRC, (16/12/2021), *The Stress of Debt: Effects on the Lives of People Living in Türkiye under Temporary and International Protection - Focus Group Discussion Analysis Report - December 2021*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/90104>; TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), *Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

⁶⁹ European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), *Asylum Information Database (AIDA)*, (July 2022), *Country Report: Türkiye - 2021 Update*, https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/AIDA-TR_2021update.pdf

⁷⁰ "The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 136.3 points in September 2022" and despite its decline in the recent months, "the FFPI remained 7.2 points (5.5 per cent) above its value in the corresponding month last year." Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), (07/10/2022), *World Food Situation: FAO Food Price Index*, <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/> & Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), (03/10/2022), *Consumer Price Index, September 2022*, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Tuketici-Fiyat-Endeksi-Eylul-2022-45798>

⁷¹ TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), *Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

⁷² IAPNA 6, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

⁷³ WFP, (06/07/2022), *Market Bulletin - Quarter 1/2022*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94071>

⁷⁴ Consumer price index for 'housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels' is continuing to increase in 2022, according to the 2003 Based Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) by Expenditure Groups data of TURKSTAT. Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), (03/10/2022), *Consumer Price Index, September 2022*, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2022-45798>

⁷⁵ TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), *Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye*, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

⁷⁶ While multi-dimensional poverty has generally declined among refugees, this does not hold true for female headed households among whom multi-dimensional poverty has remained above 60 per cent and is currently almost twice as high compared to male headed households. WFP, (20/01/2020), *Türkiye - Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise - Round 4*, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/turkey-comprehensive-vulnerability-monitoring-exercise>

nets, putting them at even greater vulnerability to the rising costs of basic needs.

The shelter situation of vulnerable households has worsened in the context of increasing rents and the limited availability of affordable housing. Persons under temporary and international protection struggle to pay rents on time, face the risk of eviction,⁷⁷ and endure substandard living conditions such as poor physical quality and overcrowding, according to partners' field observations.⁷⁸ Women and girls, in particular, face higher protection risks due to overcrowding based on limited access to adequate housing.⁷⁹ The shelter situation has deteriorated further following the closure of some neighbourhoods in metropolitan cities to new registration and refugees not being aware of or able to practice their tenant rights that would prevent them from illegal increases in rent and forced eviction.

More than half of households among persons under temporary and international protection face challenges in accessing basic hygiene items.⁸⁰ Challenges in accessing these items affect women and girls in particular; with half of refugee women facing menstrual poverty as they cannot access menstrual hygiene items due to limited purchasing power and social stigma.⁸¹

Municipalities hosting a large population of persons under temporary and international protection and status holders have had to cope with the increased demand for services but without sufficient additional resources, including the higher operational cost of municipal services including social assistance, infrastructure, and public transportation. A recent mapping of municipal support by 3RP partners highlighted the decreasing donor support for infrastructure development under the 3RP in recent years. At the same time, sector partners recognise the support given to municipalities by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and stress the importance of continuous engagement with IFIs as well as increasing strategic partnerships with municipalities to share capacity, identify needs and find solutions.



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⁷⁷ Inter-agency Coordination Türkiye, Basic Needs Working Group, (20/07/2022), Türkiye: Basic Needs Working Group Shelter Note: Refugees' Access to Shelter in Türkiye, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94325>

⁷⁸ According to WFP, (20/01/2020), Türkiye - Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise – Round 4, Partner assessment indicates that 70 per cent of refugee households live in housing that does not meet minimum humanitarian standards.

⁷⁹ Poverty significantly increases Syrian women's vulnerable conditions in meeting the minimum standards of housing, access to services, and minimum income levels. UN WOMEN, (2018), Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under temporary protection, <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eca/attachments/publications/country/turkey/the%20needs%20assessmentengwebcompressed.pdf?la=en&vs=3139&la=en&vs=3139>

⁸⁰ 53 per cent of refugees had difficulties meeting their basic hygiene needs. (ASAM, 2020); 54 per cent of interviewees cannot afford to purchase COVID-19 related hygiene items. (IA, 2020)

⁸¹ UNFPA, (October 2022), Menstrual Hygiene Management Among Refugee Women and Girls in Türkiye Research Report, <https://turkiye.unfpa.org/en/menstrual-hygiene-management-research-report>

Strategic Direction & Response Plan



3RP partners remain committed to addressing the complex vulnerabilities of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and other vulnerable groups. The Basic Needs response strategy includes measures to respond to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in an inclusive and complementary manner, reaching out to individuals across gender, age, and disabilities to provide targeted assistance. The sector will continue to conduct its evidence-based advocacy with donor organisations to provide adequate need-based funding and seek engagement with the private sector to provide 3RP partners with new funding opportunities. Parallel to providing basic needs assistance, the sector will continue to contribute to medium and long-term strategies to support the self-reliance of individuals and decrease their aid-dependency. Partners with special expertise continue to provide capacity sharing to provide basic needs assistance, and directly implement infrastructure improvements in support of increased resilience.

To address the most pressing needs, the sector will support the Government through the provision of one-off and monthly multi-purpose cash assistance. The Basic Needs strategy and response take into consideration the support provided by actors that do not appeal through the 3RP, including the monthly cash assistance provided through the ESSN and C-ESSN national programmes. Complementary cash assistance, including Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (SASF) discretionary allowance with its increased quota, will identify and assist vulnerable households that are not eligible for the ESSN.

To complement the sectoral cash-based interventions, partners will extend in-kind modalities including core relief items. 3RP partners will continue to provide gender appropriate hygiene and dignity kits to vulnerable women, girls, and other groups with specific needs. Although the pandemic has entered a stage of relative stability and steady improvement, 3RP partners will continue to address specific needs related to infection prevention and control in the context of COVID-19. 3RP partners will continue to provide food assistance to Syrians under temporary protection in the remaining TACs, who are considered to be among the most at-risk people under temporary protection in Türkiye; and extend food assistance to vulnerable households in the urban context.

3RP partners will continue to enhance national and

local mechanisms to respond to the immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and, when relevant, host communities. This will include material and human resources support to the PMM, the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), municipalities and other authorities to address the immediate needs in contingency situations. Subject to funding, Basic Needs sector partners will respond to future calls for support through the provision of core relief items, CBIs and in-kind transportation support for decongestion or closure of TACs. In addition to material and human resources support, 3RP partners will continue providing technical support to municipalities for strengthened capacity on strategic planning/budgeting and service delivery.

3RP partners with specific expertise will continue to improve the physical conditions of housing and common spaces to ensure continued gender-sensitive accessibility to suitable levels of shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, also taking into consideration the national frameworks such as the National Development Plan by supporting access to climate-resistant housing.⁸² Partners will aim to address challenges in accessing adequate shelter through existing complementary CBIs, noting the evident gap in cash-for-rent schemes across the board.

The sector will remain committed to inter-sectoral efforts to address the complex needs of refugees and retain strong linkages with other 3RP sectors that provide material and cash support. Partners will continue to seek long-term solutions to decrease reliance on cash assistance and contribute to the transition by enhancing its information dissemination and referral capacity to self-reliance solutions provided by other sectors. These will be accomplished with respect to the needs and priorities of different age and gender groups, and sector support will maintain its alignment with the existing social security support provided to Turkish nationals.

Supporting social cohesion will remain important to the sector as partners will include host community members in their assistance schemes wherever feasible. 3RP Partners will mainstream social cohesion into their programming in line with the Government's leadership and implementation of the Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan.

⁸² Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, (18/07/2019), Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023), https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf

Accountability Framework



The sector will continue to coordinate with key stakeholders including line ministries, municipalities and local authorities, UN Agencies, and civil society organisations. Partners will remain accountable to all stakeholders and implement sector programmes in full compliance with humanitarian best practices, work transparently, and share information in a timely manner.

To promote protection mainstreaming, Basic Needs sector partners will proactively facilitate referrals to protection service providers, promote protection-sensitive basic needs interventions, and enhance community-based approaches. Partners will mainstream gender, age and disability when responding to the most pressing needs by enhancing engagement with all segments of the community, involving them in decision-making, project design, and monitoring.

The sector will maintain transparent communication with affected communities and partners that provide services to these groups by sharing information on basic needs assistance programs (i.e. selection criteria, transfer amounts and frequencies) in a timely manner. Sector partners will maintain effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms and, where feasible, call centre operations to ensure accountability to affected populations.

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the Basic Needs sector is designed to facilitate an age, gender, disability status and diversity appropriate reporting under each objective, ensuring monitoring of achievements per target; and providing sex and age disaggregated data for evidence and results-based analysis of the sector's planning and implementation. The sector will combine digital and in-person methodologies of data collection in the design and monitoring phases; with a commitment to the protection of personal data and confidentiality, and in compliance with the do-no-harm principle.



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Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
AHCSA	\$ 100,000
ASAM	\$2,820,262
CARE International	\$940,000
Eksi 25	\$36,000
EL-BIR	\$300,000
Genc Hayat	\$60,000
Hasene	\$6,000,000
IHH	\$6,550,000
IOM	\$37,125,000
IRW	\$1,840,000
Qatar Charity	\$3,000,000
SALAR - RESLOG	\$1,327,104
Samsun Engelliler Federasyonu	\$17,500
SEVKAR	\$300,000
Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı	\$2,350,000
UNDP	\$31,500,000
UNFPA	\$300,000
UNHCR	\$32,695,598
UNICEF	\$3,350,000
WHH	\$789,000
World Vision	\$635,625
	\$132,036,089

SECTOR

Education

FOCAL POINTS:

[MAIS EL REEM ZUHAİKA \(UNICEF\)](#): EDUCATION SECTOR COORDINATOR

[ELİF GÖĞÜŞ \(UNHCR\)](#) & [NİHAN TÜZEL \(UNHCR\)](#): HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS



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LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organisation 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), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Higher Education Council (YÖK), Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), municipalities and other partners to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults that are inclusive and promote life-long learning. 2. Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for refugee children and youth in protective learning environments. 3. Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children and youth.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 349,619,924
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 142,831,060
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 100,521,756
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 106,267,108

Current Situation



Türkiye's education response and the provision of formal and accredited non-formal education is coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) of the Government of Türkiye, supported by various other ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and humanitarian organisations. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) and the Higher Education Council (YÖK) also play a key role in facilitating access to higher education. 3RP partners continue to work closely with the Government of Türkiye and other public institutions to ensure access to quality and inclusive formal, non-formal and informal education and learning opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and other vulnerable children across Türkiye.

As of January 2023, while 972,792⁸³ foreign children were enrolled in education in Türkiye, 475,846 (32.85 per cent) out of 1,448,638 foreign school age children remained out of school.⁸⁴ The profile of out of school children varied significantly by level and gender. 45.27 per cent of pre-primary age children under temporary and international protection attend pre-primary school, 79 per cent attend primary school, 80.26 per cent attend lower secondary school, and 41.47 per cent attend upper secondary school.⁸⁵ While the Government of Türkiye and public sector partners have achieved significant progress in decreasing the number and proportion of out of school Syrian children under temporary protection since the start of the crisis, the out of school children rate has remained relatively constant, indicating that various systemic barriers may be keeping children and families from accessing formal education opportunities.⁸⁶

University enrolments of Syrians under temporary protection increased to 53,097 in the 2021-2022 academic year,⁸⁷ bringing the enrolment rate for Syrian students to 10 per cent of the overall enrolment in Türkiye,⁸⁸ which is quite high compared to the 5 per cent world average for refugee enrolment in higher education. Out of 53,097 Syrian students in Turkish

universities, 60 per cent are male and 40 per cent are female. Access to higher education programmes provides the refugee community with access to higher level skills that will ultimately facilitate entry into the labour market as professionals and skilled workers, building the human and economic capital of both individual refugees and their communities, promoting self-reliance, and helping refugees live with dignity.

Although the Government of Türkiye adapted quickly to the COVID-19 pandemic context through the implementation of an educational TV channel, Education Information Network (EBA TV), an online learning platform, and EBA support centres, issues with access to and the quality of education during distance and hybrid learning created significant challenges for children under temporary and international protection. In fact, in the 2021 Back to School campaign parents survey conducted by the Education sector working group (ESWG) members, 41 per cent of respondents answered that they have either no information about or have been unable to access EBA.⁸⁹ Lack of access was reported due to lack of or insufficient devices, internet connection issues, insufficient Turkish language skills, and lack of space at home.⁹⁰ Access to the internet was unequally distributed, with rural and disadvantaged populations suffering the most.⁹¹

To ensure that the most vulnerable children under temporary and international protection realize their right to quality education and learning, Education sector partners will continue to provide complementary services to meet these needs. Considering the overall shift of funding, with nearly 70 per cent of overall support dedicated to access and systems strengthening outside of the scope of the 3RP,⁹² the sector will dedicate additional efforts to ensure synergy with non-3RP actors, which is crucial for improving the reach, scope, and effectiveness of education programmes in Türkiye in their aims to reach the most vulnerable children.

⁸³⁻⁸⁵ MoNE, 2022

⁸⁶ UNICEF monitoring data, 2019-2020

⁸⁷ YÖK data, 2022 <https://istatistik.yok.gov.tr/>

⁸⁸ If the accepted university enrolment age is 18-24 and 9 per cent if the accepted university enrolment age is up to 26.

⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰ IBID

⁹¹ UNICEF. (2022, Jul.). Documentation of Education Response in Türkiye during the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Effect on Children's Access to and Retention in Education.

⁹² To carry out their efforts, public institutions in Türkiye have received significant financial support (\$10.3 billion, as of August 2022) from various sources. Roughly 42 per cent of this comes from International Financial Institutions (IFIs), while 3RP partners contribute about 28 per cent, and bilateral actors account for around 17 per cent. Of the over \$4 million allocated by IFIs and bilateral actors, 23.1 per cent is allocated to education programming.

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	91,942	37,361
	Women	73,598	29,906
	Boys	864,343	633,729
	Girls	804,810	631,822
Sub Total		1,834,693	1,332,818
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	47	30
	Women	47	30
	Boys	115,725	75,323
	Girls	108,410	70,561
Sub Total		224,229	145,944
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	1,663,631	136,486
	Women	2,902,709	238,140
	Boys	898,272	73,695
	Girls	1,225,577	100,547
Sub Total		6,690,189	548,868
Total		8,749,111	2,027,630

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



3RP partners are committed to ensuring the provision of quality and inclusive education for Türkiye's most vulnerable learners. Currently, a significant number of refugee children (more than 400,000) remain out of school.⁹³ Several publications carried out by ESWG members indicate that barriers keeping children from attending school are often interrelated and linked. In the 2021 Back to School Campaign parents survey, respondents highlighted financial difficulties, registration issues, and child labour as the top three reasons for Syrian refugee children to be out of school.⁹⁴

Multiple groups of children are at particular risk of being out of school that require specialised programming and joint efforts. Children under temporary and international protection, children of age to be enrolled in Early Childhood Education (ECE), adolescents, children with disabilities, and children living in poverty are among Türkiye's most vulnerable groups when it comes to accessing the right to quality education. Age, gender, legal status, and poverty in particular increase the risk of child labour for mostly boys and child, early and forced marriage (CEFM)

for mainly girls, two other populations of children of concern who are unlikely to be in school.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated many existing vulnerabilities related to education. According to a recent UNICEF report, students living in poverty, children with disabilities, children living in crowded homes, children living in lower quality home environments, and children in rural areas were especially disadvantaged.⁹⁵ Language barriers made learning during the pandemic even more difficult. Financial hardship intensified during the pandemic, increasing the risks of child labour and CEFM. Additionally, among all children, but especially the most vulnerable, mental and psycho-social health became and remains a significant concern. In fact, one study found that 40 per cent of refugee children experience symptoms of anxiety and depression.⁹⁶ Notable learning losses also stemmed from the pandemic, with a 5.6 per cent lower than expected math PISA score, 3.9 per cent lower reading score, and 4.2 per cent lower science score found in one study, with urbanicity, family environment, and language influencing the magnitude of loss.⁹⁷



Photo © CARE International / Tarek Satea

⁹³ MoNE, 2021

⁹⁴ Education Sector Working Group. (2021, Dec.). *Back to School Campaign Parents Survey / Preliminary findings.*

⁹⁵ IBID

⁹⁶ ASAM. (2021). *Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Children under International and Temporary Protection in Türkiye.* Ankara Türkiye

⁹⁷ UNICEF. (2022, Jul.). *Documentation of Education Response in Türkiye during the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Effect on Children's Access to and Retention in Education.*

Strategic Direction & Response Plan



The education sector response will continue to focus on three main pillars, namely; ensuring increased access to safe, protective and inclusive learning opportunities; contributing to enhancing the quality of education opportunities; and strengthening a resilient national education system able to provide quality education to all vulnerable children and youth. The 3RP strategy for education complements the efforts of the Government of Türkiye to increase access to and provision of education services to all vulnerable children of all ages in Türkiye, regardless of nationality. MoNE's National Education Vision 2023 outlines an ambitious agenda to increase educational opportunities for children in Türkiye through addressing priorities spanning all levels of education (ECE through to upper secondary), vocational education, school finance, data collection, evaluation, and special education, among others.⁹⁸ 3RP partners and various stakeholders, with the financial support of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other bilateral agencies, seek to assist the Government of Türkiye in making this vision a reality, especially for the most vulnerable children.

Increasing enrolment and participation in education is critical, especially in early childhood education and upper secondary education, where enrolment is low and dropouts are high, respectively. Refugee children, especially those who are out of school, face particular challenges, and as such, will require integrated and comprehensive programming to ensure their needs are met and rights are fulfilled. Education sector partners will continue to collaborate with other sectors, especially social policy, health, livelihoods, and child protection to cultivate resilience and effectiveness in the education system. Moreover, sector partners will continue to advocate and work closely to enhance cross-sectoral/ministerial systems strengthening and coordination, particularly with MoNE, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) and Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) to ensure effective solutions are supported to address refugee children's challenges and barriers to access education.

To ensure further education access and access to all forms of learning opportunities, Education sector members will have a particular focus on accredited and non-accredited non-formal and in-formal education, considering that the majority of Education sector support towards access to formal education is outside the scope of the 3RP. The opportunity to support, through 3RP partners, catch-up, accelerated learning programmes and Turkish language courses and vocational education opportunities especially, will contribute substantially to access and retention of children under temporary and international protection in the education system.

The capacity of schools must be increased across quality and workforce dimensions of education support. In schools, programming must be relevant and responsive to the needs of students. For example, considerations for children with special needs or language difficulties will be prioritised through the support of sector partners, while relevant staff and programming will be supported to provide these students with the support they need. Capacity development will also be prioritised to ensure inclusive education which is responsive to the needs of children from different backgrounds, socio-economic statuses and genders. Sector partners will contribute to teacher capacity to render them more responsive to the various needs of students, especially children under temporary and international protection. Schools and education institutions will be supported with digital and psychosocial support to teachers and education personnel as needed.

Social cohesion is a key lever for fostering success and resilience among refugees and Turkish nationals, including children. Discrimination or peer bullying may decrease opportunities for collaboration, mutual learning and growth. Integration of children under temporary and international protection into local populations is an important priority in line with Türkiye's national harmonisation strategy requiring a holistic and coordinated response, ensuring school, community, and national buy-in to promote solutions. Additionally, ensuring social cohesion and addressing issues such as bullying and life skills development and education are important for fostering safe and

⁹⁸ Government of Türkiye. Türkiye's Education Vision 2023.

inclusive learning environments where all children can learn and thrive.

The need and demand for higher education programmes remain high, as many high school graduates need support in accessing higher education. The support includes university preparation programmes, higher education scholarships and cash grant programmes in addition to guidance and counselling needs. Education sector partners will continue advocating for the promotion of refugees' access to higher education to ensure the progress made so far would not be lost. The sector will continue working closely with YÖK and YTB to mitigate the challenges raised due to the cancellation of the fee waiver.

Accountability Framework



The Education sector response is led by MoNE, with sector partners working in close collaboration at national and provincial levels to ensure that programmes are aligned with Government priorities, policies and procedures. Official MoNE, YÖK and YTB data sources and data management systems provide information on student enrolment, retention and success in formal, non-formal and informal education programmes and university education.⁹⁹ A detailed activity-based monitoring and evaluation framework based on the 3RP logical frameworks has been developed to facilitate timely and accurate reporting on ActivityInfo on service delivery by 3RP partners.

Coordination structures in İstanbul, İzmir and southeastern Türkiye have been established in order to ensure cohesion and synergies at all levels between education programmes implemented by UN agencies and international and local NGOs, as well as enhancing local level advocacy and discussion with provincial stakeholders. The sector lead also participates in inter-agency fora to promote synergies and complementarity with other sectors, particularly with the Protection sector. A coordination structure has also been established to ensure better coherence, reporting and complementarity amongst higher education actors.

New outreach modalities are integrated into the

sector strategy ensuring that Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders are aware of all educational services available and how to access them. Outreach, information dissemination programmes and case management allow for regular and direct engagement with communities and for information gathering on barriers to accessing services and implementation of responsive solutions. Effective feedback mechanisms will be established and maintained to ensure that Accountability for Affected Populations is an integral part of the sector response.

3RP partners will continue advocating with MoNE to generate and share disaggregated data on participation and quality indicators of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders, especially in relation to new and emerging needs to improve data management systems to follow school attendance in distance learning, grade level completion, and learning outcomes.

⁹⁹ Specific support will be dedicated to enhance data management for all refugees enrolled in formal education.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
ASAM	\$9,607,838
Concern Worldwide	\$253,500
EL-BIR	\$632,500
IBC	\$130,000
IHH	\$612,000
IOM	\$20,750,000
IRW	\$100,000
Kirkayak	\$10,000
LWA	\$175,000
Multeciler Derneği	\$132,400
Qatar Charity	\$4,620,000
Save the Children	\$970,000
SENED Organization	\$197,000
SEVKAR	\$245,000
Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı	\$1,830,000
UMHD	\$49,037
UNHCR	\$38,750,575
UNICEF	\$62,498,360
WHH	\$4,800
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği	\$1,263,050
	\$142,831,060

SECTOR

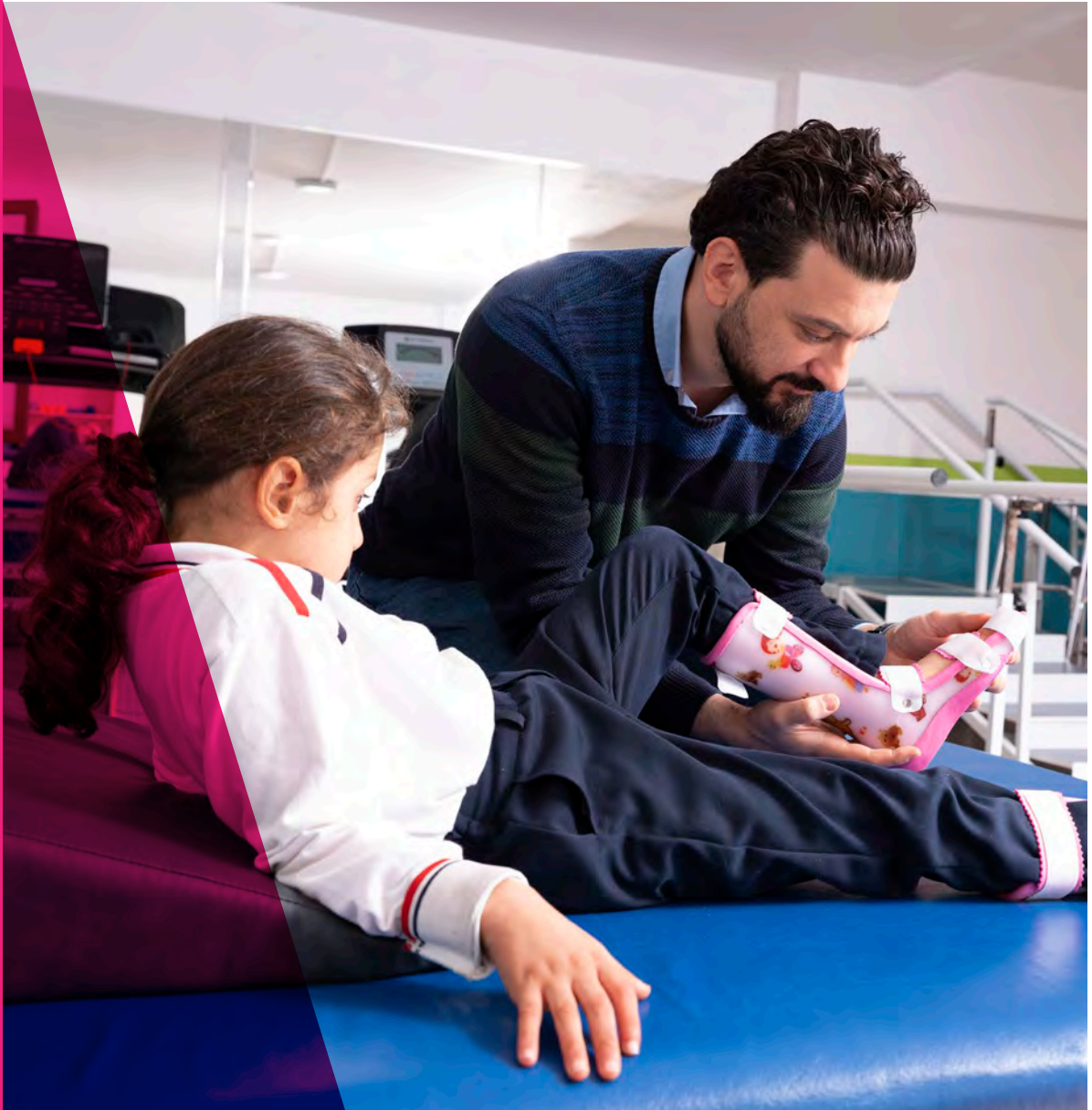
Health

FOCAL POINTS:

[ALTIN MALAJ \(WHO\)](#): HEALTH SECTOR COORDINATOR



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logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCY	World Health Organization (WHO)
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and NGO partners.
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).
SECTORAL 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 (including COVID-19 and other epidemics). 2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and gender-based violence (GBV) cases for particularly vulnerable groups (women, girls, adolescents, and youths). 3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including childhood immunisation) and strengthen all-hazard emergency response, with an overall focus on COVID-19 measures. 4. Increase access to information and services for non-communicable diseases (NCD), MHPSS and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 37,772,117
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 23,210,572
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 8,147,486
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 6,414,059

Current Situation



The overall health response and the provision of health care to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders is led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Türkiye. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection regulates the access of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders (jointly referred to as foreigners) to health care on the same basis as Turkish nationals, with the MoH overseeing provision through local hospitals, Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres.

Foreigners who are not registered with the Government of Türkiye 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. Foreigners in rural areas face high transportation costs to utilise available services, limiting access. They face a wide range of negative effects of displacement that impact their health, well-being, and access to health services. Language, cultural norms, and socio-economic status continue to create barriers for those seeking health care, especially for preventative services, access to medication, medical devices, and specialised services (including sexual and reproductive health care, maternal and child health care and rehabilitation health care). Increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of refugees exceed existing support and treatment capacities.

In response to these needs, the MoH, supported by Health sector partners, established Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) in 32 provinces, where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with support from Turkish health personnel. The network of MHCs provides primary health care services that alleviate some of the pressures placed on public hospitals and increases access to health care through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. The MHCs operate as part of the national health system. Recent changes to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection have limited the health insurance coverage for international protection applicants and status holders to a one year period and increased the administrative burden on renewals. While some exceptions allow for the continuation of free medical insurance for some people under temporary protection, for example

people with specific needs and those with urgent needs can be provided with free healthcare, in most cases this policy change means that persons under international protection have to pay for their own health insurance or else pay for private medical treatment when needed, making access to health care prohibitively expensive for many vulnerable individuals. Nevertheless, protection desks and social workers in the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMs) play an important facilitation role, referring individuals to relevant health service providers within the scope of the 3RP.

An avenue of preventive care supported by Health sector partners 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 also given to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, elderly, and children under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable Turkish nationals. 3RP partners support the MoH in the provision of specialised services for women and girls in Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and Youth Centres that provide complementary sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as well as MHPSS, GBV prevention and response services, including psychosocial support to women, girls and young people under temporary and international protection.



Photo © Relief International / Idris Esen

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	1,055,440	129,603
	Women	860,855	245,392
	Boys	864,342	70,652
	Girls	804,810	100,065
	Sub Total	3,585,447	545,712
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	78,357	149
	Women	92,728	864
	Boys	72,369	41
	Girls	75,449	63
	Sub Total	318,903	1,117
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	173,301	318
	Women	339,148	622
	Boys	932	2
	Girls	932	2
	Sub Total	514,313	944
Total		4,418,663	547,773

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



Dignified and equitable access to quality and affordable health services can significantly reduce risks to health in refugee and host communities. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, as well as inconsistent access to free-of-charge medications and services which can be prohibitively expensive for many 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 remain.

MoH has made significant efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the expanded immunisation programme amongst refugees. However, certain gaps remain, including related to health data collection concerning persons under international protection, and further strengthening of follow up and monitoring systems for children's vaccination status is needed for the Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis, measles and tuberculosis. This needs to be complemented with adequate information flow to bust myths and misconceptions including disinformation regarding childhood vaccination and combating vaccine hesitancy.

Women and girls under temporary and international protection of reproductive age face economic, social, and cultural deterrents in seeking services from official clinics (e.g., a lack of female medical providers). The relatively low level of health knowledge and the needs of adolescents and youth also require targeted attention. At the same time, Health sector partners have also observed unmet needs in family planning, ante-natal care and low health literacy, especially among the younger population.

The psychosocial effects of war and prolonged displacement remain a persistent challenge for many persons under temporary and international protection as the conflict and displacement continue. The long-term impacts (such as major depression) are difficult to address and require specialised care and family expenditure. Continuity of care for emergency and specialised cases, including rehabilitation, is insufficient and needs to be addressed systematically.

Strategic Direction & Response Plan



Health sector partners will continue to support the relevant ministries to respond to the immediate needs of persons under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable host community members. Through the leadership of MoH, and in complement to other ongoing programmes in support of health service delivery in Türkiye, the sector will focus on contributing to 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 MHC system and targeted specialised services. Health services need be designed to assure continuity of care so that vulnerable individuals can access appropriate curative services as well as secondary and tertiary prevention.

Preventative measures against health risks will address issues through health education, health promotion and health literacy, to enhance knowledge

on health rights, how to access health services, and on non-communicable and communicable disease prevention. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to increase immunisation coverage for all vulnerable children. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care through the integration of refugee and migrant medical providers into the Turkish health system.

Targeted interventions will address the needs of particularly vulnerable and underserved populations (including women, girls, adolescents and youth, persons with disabilities, elderly individuals, and seasonal agricultural workers) with regards to sexual and reproductive health, including interventions on sexual violence and exploitation, 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 with disabilities, elderly individuals as well as persons under temporary and international protection living in rural areas will be provided.

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 and its partners will continue to support mental health and psychosocial

health services, expanding to meet the needs at all levels of the health care system, including health literacy, substance abuse, mental health, patient satisfaction, monitoring, and evaluation of service provision etc.

Accountability Framework



The Health sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration with sector partners. They will be utilised as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting of sector results. Health status information for vulnerable groups will be collected and reported via routine mechanisms like complaints/suggestions collected at the facility level, and where possible, focus groups and feedback from outreach services will be used to inform decision making to better focus on service provision.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age, sex, disability status, and regional differences where available. The overall service delivery, health demographics, status and disease control data are collected and managed by the MoH. The Health 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 utilising 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 through ActivityInfo by all Health sector partners on services provided to refugees. 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 identified in relation to Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders, where possible.

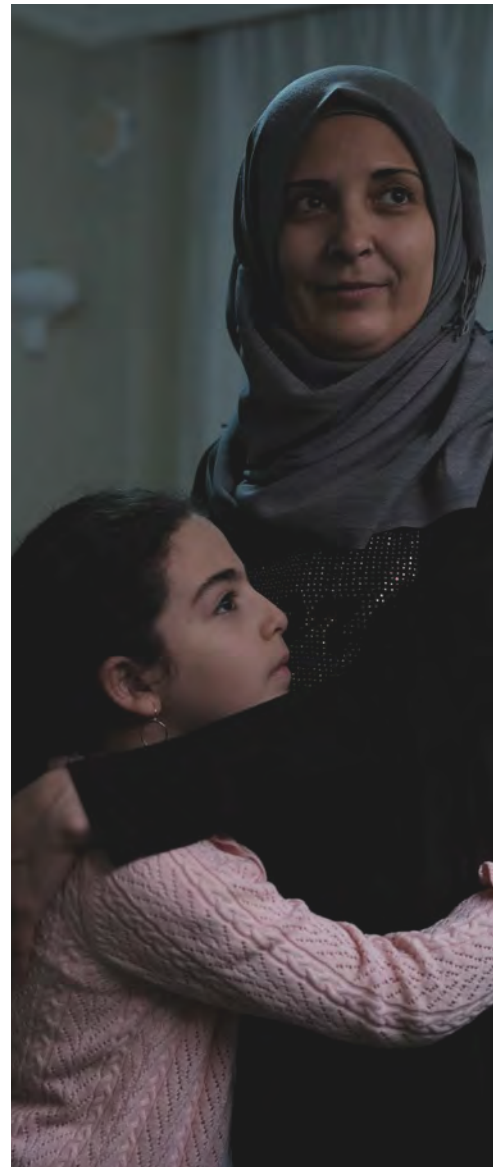


Photo © WHO / Ali Saltan

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
DDD	\$425,905
EL-BIR	\$160,000
IDA	\$769,656
IOM	\$1,500,000
IRW	\$700,000
LWA	\$108,000
Maya Foundation	\$536,673
MUDEM	\$4,443
Multeciler Dernegi	\$55,000
Relief International	\$1,910,445
SAMS	\$336,000
UNFPA	\$1,389,450
UNICEF	\$1,300,000
WHO	\$13,500,000
YYD	\$515,000
	\$23,210,572



SECTOR

Economic Empowerment

FOCAL POINTS:

[MIKI TAKAHASHI \(UNDP\)](#): LIVELIHOODS SUB-SECTOR COORDINATOR

[ERTAN AKTAN \(FAO\)](#): FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR COORDINATOR



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In the period of 2023-25, the merger process of the Livelihoods and Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sectors of the 3RP Türkiye Country chapter will be underway to better focus on their common focus areas of concern and design more effective and comprehensive strategic plans. UNDP and FAO, the

respective leads of Livelihoods and FSA sectors, will co-lead together the new Economic Empowerment sector starting from 2023 and Livelihoods and FSA will be sub-chapters under the more comprehensive framework provided by the Economic Empowerment sector.

Sub-Sector Responses

Livelihoods Sub-Sector Response

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWomen), World Food Programme (WFP), and 22 international organisations and I/NGO Partners
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Interior-Presidency of Migration Management (MoI-PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), chambers of commerce, chambers of industry, municipalities, other partners to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	Improve livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work¹⁰⁰ conditions as well as job creation for persons under temporary protection and international protection and host communities.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 520,502,239
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 197,478,731
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 169,502,196
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 153,521,312

¹⁰⁰ Better and decent work: According to ILO, decent work is productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity for women and men. <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang-en/index.htm>

Current Situation



Since the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection in 2016,¹⁰¹ the total number of work permits granted to Syrians is 286,483, including the work permits granted to Syrians with residence permits. In 2021, over 91,500 permits were issued to Syrians¹⁰² – meaning around 10 per cent of the estimated one million economically active refugees were employed formally.¹⁰³ This leaves most refugees working in the informal economy,¹⁰⁴ leaving them in a situation of high economic vulnerability.¹⁰⁵

The Turkish economy is expected to grow at 4.7 per cent in 2022 and 2.7 per cent in 2023,¹⁰⁶ due to the impact of the Ukraine crisis which increased commodity prices, coupled with inflation and the depreciation of the Turkish lira. The poverty rate is expected to remain above pre-2019 levels due to persistently high inflation which affects both vulnerable refugee and host community households' purchasing of daily needs.

This overall macro-economic context is directly impacting both the demand and supply side of the labour markets and is disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable groups such as single headed households and persons with disabilities.

Around 90 per cent of respondents to the inter-agency protection needs assessment reported not being able to fully cover their monthly expenses.¹⁰⁷ Negative coping mechanisms prevail such as reducing essential food expenditure, borrowing money/remittances, buying food on credit/debt, and an increase in dependence on child labour. The assessment also shows that households where women are working have fewer children involved in child labour.

In spite of the overall enabling policy environment, the labour force participation rate of Syrians under temporary protection stands at 44 per cent (81 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women). On the supply side, specific barriers continue to hamper the access of vulnerable groups to employment – for example, women identified language and job-related skills along with childcare facilities as major obstacles to accessing jobs.¹⁰⁸ A majority of Syrian women in Türkiye are not actively seeking employment because of their childcare responsibilities, not getting approval to work from their husbands or extended family, taking care of the elderly, and housework. Gender is also a significant factor in determining the employment status of a young person. In 2021, the employment rate of people aged 18-29 was 40.52 per cent¹⁰⁹ for Syrian refugees and 48.3 per cent¹¹⁰ for the host community. Gender-based differences are also a significant factor in determining the employment status of a young person. Not in employment, education or training (NEET) rates indicate that Syrian refugee women in particular are facing major challenges.¹¹¹ The reasons for the limited labour force participation of Syrians under temporary protection include the large number of informal workers; formal employment in certain professions being only accessible to Turkish citizens; limited access to capital and financial services; limited language skills hindering access to quality education, training and jobs as well as the challenging process to validate diplomas and certificates.¹¹² The complex livelihoods situation of both refugees and host community members could contribute to further deterioration in social cohesion. Indeed, perception surveys indicate that stress levels have increased in the community

¹⁰¹ [3.5.20168375.pdf \(mevzuat.gov.tr\)](https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/3.5.20168375.pdf)

¹⁰² According to MoLSS data, the number of work permits issued to foreigners in 2021 is 168,103, and the number of work permits issued to Syrians is 91,500. (This number includes all permits given to residents and Syrians under temporary protection). Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Work Permits for Foreigners 2021, <https://www.csgeb.gov.tr/media/90062/yabanciizin2021.pdf>

¹⁰³ UNDP & UNHCR (2021), A Desk Review, Recommendations for Improved Access to Livelihoods in Preparation for Durable Solutions, <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-11/Livelihood%20Preparedness%20for%20Syrian%20Refugee%20Returns%2030.3.22.pdf>

¹⁰⁴ According to the Inter-Agency Protection sector needs assessment analysis, primary source of income for approximately half is work/employment, followed by humanitarian assistance <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, (p. 5).

¹⁰⁵ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, (p.5)

¹⁰⁶ Türkiye Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

¹⁰⁷ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, p5

¹⁰⁸ [women_empowerment-report_final_1.pdf \(iom.int\)](https://www.iom.int/women_empowerment-report_final_1.pdf), p 20

¹⁰⁹ Gender breakdown for refugees as follow: men 65.07 per cent and women 12.85 per cent

¹¹⁰ Gender breakdown for host community: men 63.6 per cent and women 32.62 per cent

¹¹¹ For those aged 15-24 are: 34.51 per cent for Syrian refugees (men 18.17 per cent, women 53.93 per cent); compared with 21.01 per cent for the host community (for men 14.66 per cent and for women 27.63 per cent)

¹¹² UNDP & UNHCR (2021), A Desk Review, Recommendations for Improved Access to Livelihoods in Preparation for Durable Solutions, <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-11/Livelihood%20Preparedness%20for%20Syrian%20Refugee%20Returns%2030.3.22.pdf>

due to economic issues and job competition between host and refugee communities.¹¹³

On the demand side, businesses are still recovering from the impacts of COVID-19 while still facing additional challenges which are undermining their ability to create jobs at scale. Small businesses continue to face language issues as well as challenges in accessing market information, finance, incentives and public support schemes, in addition to business opportunities. These challenges also disproportionately affect Syrian and other refugee-owned businesses who are even less connected to other businesses and available local or national support schemes. 3RP partners' consultations with the private sector highlighted several overarching obstacles that businesses face in employing refugees and other vulnerable groups. The most important of these obstacles include points related to finding

the required skilled labourers, specific policy requirements and administrative procedures to hire refugees, as well as competition with informal businesses.¹¹⁴

On the policy side, the sector also recognises practical obstacles related to employment, such as existing regulations/policies specific to refugees (quotas, work permit application process, provinces of registration), wage gaps between men and women, and the issue of transition from social assistance to employment. Despite the existence of permitted exceptions, recent changes to the registration policy and the closure of new registration in certain areas have created additional challenges for refugees who may want to access work immediately and/or have moved location to access better employment opportunities, making it more likely that they will decide to work informally.

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	383,291	28,049
	Women	269,864	28,168
	Boys	53,355	4,566
	Girls	44,493	4,765
	Sub Total	751,003	65,548
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	38,276	730
	Women	30,572	584
	Boys	3,711	81
	Girls	3,533	65
	Sub Total	76,092	1,460
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	383,291	28,652
	Women	269,864	28,815
	Boys	53,355	4,650
	Girls	44,493	4,891
	Sub Total	751,003	67,008
Total		1,578,098	134,016

¹¹³ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, p 44-46

¹¹⁴ Brussels 6 Conference Side Event, Investing in People: promoting innovative and digital solutions to foster improved self-reliance, youth empowerment, economic inclusion and well-being, 27 April 2022.

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



More than two million of the 3.5 million Syrians under temporary protection and the 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders are of working age.¹¹⁵ The majority of refugees are employed in the informal economy because both workers and employers' lack of willingness and ability to pay for work permits and social security registration, as well as refugees' reluctance to lose social assistance benefits. It is also related to refugees' urgent need to meet basic expenditures, especially since the cost of living has been increasing dramatically in Türkiye. This has particularly impacted the most vulnerable, such as female headed households and people with disabilities, as they tend to earn less and/or find it harder to access jobs because of family care duties and a lack of language skills.¹¹⁶

Additional surveys such as vulnerability analyses and field surveys on employment status and data sharing on refugee skills, profile and analysis among the sector partners will be needed to better comprehend refugees' (including persons under temporary and international protection) access to employment given the evolving socio-economic situation and impacted host communities. Such analysis will enable partners to update the targeting of their programmes.

In the meantime, the overall approach of Livelihoods partners will continue to target/support individuals (persons under temporary and international protection as well as from the host community) of working age, particularly vulnerable persons, as livelihoods support for such individuals is key to

mitigating their challenges and not pushing them further into poverty. To this end, the sub-sector will deliver skills development in collaboration with the Vocational Qualification Authority taking into consideration the specific situation of individuals and labour market needs (including language training, on-the-job and off-the-job training, mentorship) and increasing access to formal work by subsidizing work permits, social security payments, wages, and easing the job seeking process.

On the demand side, the sub-sector will support entrepreneurship programmes and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as they also suffer from the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. As SMEs face risks of closure, the sub-sector will target them with technical and financial support while building partnerships and coordination mechanisms with larger enterprises.

As increasing competition over the labour market may contribute to a rise in social tensions, the Livelihoods sub-sector will also target an equivalent number of impacted members of the host community. This strategy will also include specifically targeting women to ease their access to the labour market through gender responsive interventions, as well as supporting access to employment for persons with disabilities. Additionally, the sub-sector will pay particular attention to NEET youth (those not in education, employment, or training) who are dropping out of school to enter the labour market, risking a further growth of informality in the medium-term.

Strategic Direction & Response Plan



The Livelihoods sub-sector is driving efforts to achieve the 3RP strategic objective to promote self-reliance and improve the living conditions of refugees and host communities. The strategic aim is to increase job creation and improve decent work conditions both for refugees and host communities while supporting its partners to promote harmonisation, social cohesion, and durable solutions.

3RP mapping¹¹⁷ confirms the critical importance of continuing to scale-up 3RP livelihoods activities as the expected results falls far short of current needs. Given the current context where vulnerable populations are at risk of falling into poverty additional and sustained support for livelihoods interventions are critical.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁵ ILO (2020), *Syrians in the Turkish Labour Market, Türkiye*.

¹¹⁶ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, p 36

¹¹⁷ 3RP 2021 Progress Report & 3RP Mapping of IFIs Interventions

¹¹⁸ Cumulative 3RP and non 3RP intervention results (refugee and host community) indicates that by the end of 2024 and since 2017, a total of 66,000 new jobs would have been created, 9,600 enterprises would have been supported and 316,000 individuals would have received skills trainings and other employability support.

Within the three-year period covered by the 3RP, the sub-sector aims to assist the transition of vulnerable groups towards self-reliance through a comprehensive approach that supports the supply and demand sides of the labour market while contributing to establishing an enabling environment for formal work. To do so, the Livelihoods sector will support demand, supply, and governance aspects as they are all inter-connected.

On the supply side, at the operational level, in order to increase employability, the Livelihoods sub-sector aims to engage further with the private sector to match with the market needs by providing tailored, targeted, flexible and occupation-specific online and blended learning opportunities (covering language and vocational skills) for better and more sustainable job placements¹¹⁹ in priority sectors such as textile manufacturing, agri-food logistics, and tourism. Vulnerable groups and host community youth in Türkiye will be targeted to facilitate access to the digital economy as well as to access more sustainable jobs. Financial and technical support for the creation of new small businesses and to existing businesses on digitalisation, labour law and e-commerce will also be undertaken.

On the demand side, investments in diversifying job opportunities in the post-COVID-19 era will also be a priority. The sub-sector will continue its cooperation with key national institutions and local actors such as municipalities, chambers of commerce and industry to support SMEs to foster employment opportunities. Partners will collaborate on developing and strengthening the Business-to-Business relations between the Syrian and Turkish private sector, to create business dialogues and employment opportunities. In this way, increasing the support for enterprises owned by Syrians and other vulnerable groups will further contribute to social cohesion efforts. Sub-sector partners will also continue to provide support to connect businesses to international markets, working with the private sector/non-3RP partners. The sector will ensure alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees and follow up on the recommendations from the new Türkiye Compact Feasibility Study¹²⁰ related to international trade agreements to scale up job creation while contributing to Türkiye's economy.

Cooperatives will also be supported to improve quality standards, as well as with legal support or marketing and processing strategies to enhance decent job creation especially for more vulnerable groups such as women.¹²¹

In addition, the sub-sector will support the strengthening of labour market governance systems, promote fundamental principles and rights at work and access to social protection, occupational health and safety, as well as the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment in the labour market.

3RP livelihoods interventions will also be designed to support the Government of Türkiye's priorities in close collaboration and coordination with line ministries, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), donors and other relevant institutions and entities (including local institutions and the private sector).

3RP partners remain committed to tackling the challenges mentioned above related to access to employment, as the Livelihoods sub-sector has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to deliver results despite significant funding shortfalls. Indeed, under the 2021-2022 3RP plan, the Livelihoods sector reached a total of 91,597 individuals (of those 51 per cent were female); and managed to place nearly 20,000 individuals into employment through job placement and job creation activities, while supporting 7,600 refugees to access work permits, and supporting 6,880 businesses, new start-ups and cooperatives.¹²² In addition, in 2021-2022, a total of 7,620 Syrians passed theoretical and performance exams and obtained a Vocational Qualification Certificate from the VQA.

The merging of the Livelihoods sector with the Food Security and Agriculture sector will strengthen the 3RP's ability to facilitate access to livelihoods opportunities in agriculture and agri-industry. Focusing on the green economy and waste/water management sectors can also help foster new partnership opportunities with the private sector, local public institutions and municipalities while creating new employment opportunities and sustainable green jobs.

¹¹⁹ İŞKUR (2019) Türkiye Labour Market Research Report

¹²⁰ <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/publications/feasibility-study-turkiye-compact#>

¹²¹ https://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS_856406/lang-en/index.htm

¹²² 3RP Livelihoods Sector Dashboard 2021 and 2022: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/36?sv=4&geo=113>

Accountability Framework



The sub-sector will work within the overall 3RP accountability framework ranging from alignment with the national framework to the engagement of persons under temporary and international protection and host communities in programme design and implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of the response. The sub-sector will ensure that targeted populations will have mechanisms for feedback and communities will have real influence and impact on decision-making in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way.

The Livelihoods sub-sector will continue to coordinate closely with key national and local public institutions.¹²³ This commitment to partnership with public institutions will ensure that the Livelihoods sub-sector strategy is aligned with government priorities and considers the views of other key stakeholders including the private sector and civil society partners. Sub-sector partners will also continue to work in complementarity with the IFIs and bilateral development partners that are engaged in livelihoods activities. Regarding private sector engagement, the sector works with the Business for Goals (B4G) platform and business confederations which aim to strengthen the transformation of the business world in line with the Sustainable Development Goals by bringing together multiple stakeholders to guide the policies of both the private and public sectors. The sector will engage with multiple partners ranging from the Government, business networks to civil society through 3RP planning and coordination meetings.

The sub-sector works closely with the 3RP Task Team on Transition and Referrals to Livelihoods opportunities co-chaired by the Turkish Red Crescent and UNDP, convening key actors of the Livelihoods, Protection and Basic Needs sectors and representatives of key donors to operationalise the Task Team recommendations in 2023.

Sub-sector partners will ensure personal data protection and the protection of potential beneficiaries' rights and privacy when implementing digital livelihoods initiatives on the transition and referral to livelihoods opportunities. Conflict and context sensitivity approaches will continue to be mainstreamed through all programming to help mitigate social tension and promote social cohesion.



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¹²³ Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), as well as the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (TBB), chambers of commerce and industry and umbrella organisations representing the private sector (such as the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye – TOBB).

Sub-Sector Financial Requirements by Agency: Livelihoods

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
ACTED	\$65,000
ASAM	\$2,590
Building Markets	\$1,000,000
CARE International	\$539,500
Concern Worldwide	\$276,900
DRC	\$7,110,717
Eksi 25	\$40,000
EL-BIR	\$100,000
GOAL International	\$273,593
I4D	\$88,365
ICMPD	\$2,810,000
IHR	\$450,000
Ihsan RD	\$230,000
ILO	\$10,000,000
IOM	\$27,000,000
IRW	\$950,000
MUDEM	\$750,500
Qatar Charity	\$2,670,000
Re:Coded	\$2,424,300
RET International	\$246,190
Save the Children	\$1,529,000
SEVKAR	\$205,000
SRP	\$1,570,000
STL	\$55,500
UNDP	\$98,775,000
UNHCR	\$22,717,050
UNIDO	\$3,000,000
UNWomen	\$25,000
WFP	\$10,489,256
WHH	\$279,910
World Vision	\$1,805,360
	\$197,478,731

Food Security & Agriculture Sub-Sector Response

LEAD AGENCY	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
APPEALING PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and NGO partners.
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), chambers of agriculture, chambers of commerce, chambers of industry, municipalities, and other partners to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the food security of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities and prevent them from resorting to food-related negative coping strategies. 2. To strengthen the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities by increasing self-reliance through employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors. 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
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS in 2023-25	USD 72,183,759
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2023	USD 25,037,543
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2024	USD 22,180,813
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2025	USD 24,965,403

Current Situation



The food security and agriculture sector is one of the important entry points for persons under temporary and international protection into the Turkish economy due to the sector's ability to provide a wide range of employment and income generation opportunities and to absorb a large workforce. According to several studies, some 8 to 12 per cent of working Syrians under temporary protection are employed in the agriculture sector.¹²⁴ However, the actual level of employment in agriculture is expected to be higher since all of these studies rely on household surveys that exclude mobile seasonal agriculture workers.¹²⁵ Nonetheless, according to FAO's recent assessment on vulnerable agricultural populations including seasonal workers, the incomes of Syrian workers are unstable and unpredictable, as low-skill jobs tend to be irregular and seasonal, particularly in agricultural employment.¹²⁶ Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own small-scale businesses in the food and agriculture sector. However, they face several barriers such as access to credit, lack of productive assets and a limited understanding of property rights and market dynamics.

Food security amongst persons under temporary and international protection is affected not only by their low levels of income and limited employability due to their low skillsets, but also due to the increased price of basic food items in local markets.¹²⁷ The 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey results revealed that 17.4 per cent of refugee children under five are stunted and 12.3 per cent show signs of malnutrition (ie. wasting and obesity). These figures may well have worsened over time since recent studies show that a significant number of households have been adopting negative coping strategies including reducing food consumption, relying on less expensive food and borrowing food.¹²⁸

Despite the challenges, there is a high potential for growth in the food and agriculture sector, and the Government of Türkiye aims to strengthen the food and agricultural industry through the Eleventh National Development Plan as one of the priority development areas.¹²⁹



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¹²⁴ L.P. Caro (2020), *Syrian Refugees in the Turkish Labour Market*, https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/WCMS_738602/lang--en/index.htm; Own calculations using 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey micro data produced by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies.

¹²⁵ FAO and AKCAM (2018) estimated that around 300,000 Syrians under temporary protection living in the southeastern provinces of Türkiye are engaged in food and agricultural related labour. (FAO & AKCAM (2018), *Agricultural Livelihood And Labor Markets For Syrian Refugees And Vulnerable Host Communities In Six Provinces Of Türkiye*)

¹²⁶ FAO (2020), *An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Türkiye*, Ankara

¹²⁷ The annual inflation rate as of September 2022 was 93.05 per cent in food and non-alcoholic beverages according to Turkstat (October 2022) Consumer Price Index

¹²⁸ IFRC and TRC (2022), *Findings From The Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) In Türkiye*

¹²⁹ PSB (2019), *Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023)*, https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf

Population Table

Population Group		2023	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	16,295	8,713
	Women	21,370	11,427
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
	Sub Total	37,665	20,140
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Men	844	-
	Women	1,106	-
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
	Sub Total	1,950	-
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	3,128	748
	Women	16,967	4,058
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
	Sub Total	20,095	4,806
Total		59,710	24,946



Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting



According to WFP's Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) conducted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, household food security was fragile among many households. One quarter of households were allocating more than 65 per cent of their total expenditure to food, implying some degree of strain in their access to food. Nearly half (48 per cent) of them borrowed money specifically to buy food; and up to 94 per cent had adopted at least one consumption-related coping strategy to cope with the lack of food or money to buy food, especially resorting to consumption of less preferred, less expensive food (92 per cent) and a reduction in the number of meals eaten per day (44 per cent). Female headed households were found to be more likely to resort to such coping strategies.¹³⁰

The onset of COVID-19 and the resulting increase in unemployment have severely affected the household purchasing power of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, leading to an increase in the use of negative coping strategies due to rising stress, including higher household debt and restricted food consumption. A considerable number of Syrians in Türkiye are engaged in informal work through local mediators such as seasonal agricultural work or establishing their own micro-scale agri-food enterprises. Limited skills, experience and access to information make them highly dependent on informal employment opportunities, which is characterised by unpredictability and low wages.

Due to low and irregular income, insufficient social protection coupled with the loss of income during the COVID-19 crisis, households have been forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing the quality of food consumption and reducing expenditure on health and education. Some of the consequences of such negative coping strategies are becoming apparent through increasing chronic diseases, undernutrition, and low school attendance as well as increased child labour, threatening their human security. The agriculture sector engages more women than other sectors; however, women in the sector are more often engaged in seasonal, low paid and low-skilled jobs, often combined with primary caring responsibilities. Given the traditional cultural context, many women, especially among Syrians

under temporary protection, are restricted in the activities they can participate in, and they do not have access to childcare assistance.

Due to characteristic features such as intensive mobility, informality, and remoteness, seasonal agricultural workers cannot be reached by social protection programmes including the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and other national programmes, thus making them even more vulnerable and at risk in comparison to other workers.

The private sector in Türkiye relies on skilled and semi-skilled labour especially in the agri-food sector, while with the right skillset Syrians under temporary protection and others can meet the labour market demand of the sector. Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own, small-scale agri-food businesses together with Turkish people, but they often face a number of challenges related to business establishment, understanding the relevant business legislation and market dynamics.

It is important to support small-scale agri-food enterprises in navigating especially the post-COVID-19 related business challenges, using innovation and new technologies such as digital platforms, e-commerce, and e-marketing modalities, seeking new opportunities in the local and international markets, and accessing land and other productive assets. Supporting job placements and entrepreneurship during this crucial period will not only contribute to addressing the negative impacts of the pandemic on household food security and nutrition status but will also help to ensure social cohesion and resilience of communities by reducing tensions due to competition over employment opportunities.

¹³⁰ WFP (2020), *Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 4, January 2020, and COVID-19 Pandemic Analysis of Vulnerabilities and Potential Impact Among Refugees*

Strategic Direction & Response Plan



In the short-term, the sector strategy recognises that further investments and innovation in the food and agricultural sector are crucial to increase food availability, reduce food prices, enhance agricultural production, and generate income for vulnerable groups including Syrians under temporary protection as well as international protection applicants and status holders. In the medium-term, further investments in the food and agricultural sector will contribute to economic growth and socio-economic stability, social cohesion, and food security of many vulnerable communities in Türkiye's rural areas while increasing labour market capacities.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy for 2023-25 includes the following six inter-linked components:

- **Promoting skills and knowledge for food and nutrition security.** Enhancing the right skillsets can help increase income and economic access to food. These efforts, however, must be pursued in conjunction with improved knowledge and skills for ensuring food and nutrition security.
- **Supporting employability and entrepreneurship for self-reliance through sustainable livelihoods in the food and agriculture sectors.** The sector strategy will provide skills development training and entrepreneurship support to vulnerable individuals including host community members for increased employment and income generation in the agri-food sector, while ensuring access to social protection.
- **Sustainability through investment in human capital and support systems.** This will be achieved through strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national partners and institutions in the sector, including through collaboration with non-3RP partners.
- **Investing in sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources in agriculture for environmental protection.** The main focus will be on the environmental impacts of response activities, with increased awareness of key environmental knowledge, resources and tools to mainstream environmental sustainability into sector programming.
- **Knowledge management in the food and agriculture sector.** Thematic assessments, gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation of projects, and sex and age-disaggregated data collection with partners, will inform evidence-based activity planning, coordination between agencies for increased efficiency in the use of resources and the proliferation of good practices.
- **Promoting social cohesion and inclusion through increased engagement of the private sector in the food and agriculture sector.** The sector will work on creating awareness about labour laws among the most vulnerable agricultural workers and host community members, while boosting social cohesion and harmonisation, including a plan of action for engagement with the private sector jointly with other sectors with a special focus on women's empowerment and employability.

The sector will continue to prioritise the provinces with the highest number of refugees offering potential opportunities in the agri-food sector and labour market demand. Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the sector strategy for the equal right of women and men to good nutrition and healthy diets as well as for equal access to decent employment opportunities in the agri-food sector.

Accountability Framework



To ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and enhance accountability, Food Security and Agriculture sub-sector partners will continue to strengthen coordination and monitoring and evaluation efforts. As the sub-sector lead, FAO will continue supporting the coordination between the 3RP partners through the Food Security and Agriculture working group, which continues to meet on a monthly basis. To ensure discussions are strongly aligned with national policies and priorities, the sector will continue maintaining close coordination with Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) at the national and provincial levels.

The sub-sector partners will maintain constant and dynamic two-way communication and participatory planning with Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, to promote feedback and timely response, as well as for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP). The Food Security and Agriculture sub-sector partners stand accountable through adopting an “accountability to affected population” framework and commitment to adjusting its strategy and programmes according to the feedback received from the community.

The sub-sector will continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. Priority will be given to gathering disaggregated evidence for well-informed programming through relevant assessments and studies in food security and agriculture sector. All Food Security and Agriculture sub-sector partners will continue to report their activities monthly using the Activity Info tool. Where possible, sex and age-disaggregated data will be used for monthly and quarterly sector dashboards.



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Sub-Sector Financial Requirements by Agency: Food Security and Agriculture

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2023
CARE International	\$98,000
EL-BIR	\$125,000
FAO	\$7,484,813
IHR	\$500,000
IOM	\$8,550,000
IRW	\$1,000,000
LEAP NGO	\$128,500
Qatar Charity	\$350,000
RET International	\$54,480
SRP	\$1,394,000
UNDP	\$4,500,000
WHH	\$797,750
World Vision	\$55,000
	\$25,037,543



Annex



PROTECTION SECTOR

Click for more data

Objective 1:

Promote access to effective protection under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection for individuals in need of protection.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.1 Access to international protection improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced	1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance	43,776	\$19,039,184
	1.1.2 # of protection monitoring mechanisms established/maintained	72	\$5,035,460
Output 1.2 Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of data update interviews with foreigners within the scope of Temporary Protection and International Protection	2,750,250	\$50,402,238
Output 1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of individuals submitted for resettlement by UNHCR	30,055	\$7,963,440
	1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	35,000	\$7,713,440
Output 1.4 Access to gender-sensitive legal assistance and remedies improved	1.4.1 # of refugees/vulnerable host community members provided with individual legal support (legal aid and counsel)	119,648	\$18,662,667
	1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	8,665	\$2,635,291

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 2:

Support community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 2.1 Mechanisms for the identification of persons with specific needs are enhanced for response and/or referral to appropriate interventions/services	2.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from protection activities	872,013	\$30,339,406
	2.1.2 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs	517,508	\$26,277,078
	2.1.3 # referrals (of individuals with protection needs) to specialized/multisectoral services	408,735	\$8,669,728
	2.1.4 # of individuals receiving cash/in-kind assistance to meet their protection needs	238,045	\$38,510,629
	2.1.5 # of individuals receiving psycho-social support	78,852	\$11,714,968
Output 2.2 Information dissemination and awareness-raising mechanisms are strengthened	2.2.1 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance	2,613,104	\$20,258,561
Output 2.3 Individuals have increased capacity to exercise their rights and potential fully for self-protection	2.3.1 # of individuals engaged in sustained and structured mobilization efforts and empowerment programmes	43,778	\$19,025,395
Output 2.4 Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms established and/or maintained	2.4.1 # of feedback, complaints and response mechanisms established and/or maintained	216	\$814,650
	2.4.2 # of feedback and complaints received and followed-up	38,526	\$1,121,193
Output 2.5 National/local institutions and partners supported to promote social cohesion	2.5.1 # of refugee and host community members participating in one-off events specific to social cohesion	104,790	\$11,643,773
	2.5.2 # of refugee and host community members participating in structured and sustained programmes specific to social cohesion	249,252	\$14,381,846
	2.5.3 # of institutions engaged with to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion	172	\$4,360,062
	2.5.4 # of individuals reached with capacity sharing initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion	2,910	\$3,447,562
Output 2.6 National/local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs	2.6.1 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings etc) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	4,894	\$1,489,776
	2.6.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	27	\$8,266,825
	2.6.3 # of institutions supported to strengthen human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	23	\$8,324,574

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 3:

Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) against women, girls, men, and boys and those with specific needs under international and temporary protection in Türkiye and improve their access to quality GBV services.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
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	55,106	\$3,448,969
	3.1.2 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and/or those at risk provided with GBV-specific response services	20,745	\$3,107,991
	3.1.3 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and/or those at risk referred to multi-sectoral GBV-specific response services	8,351	\$556,791
Output 3.2 Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached through GBV-related information campaigns and activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements and assistance for prevention, mitigation and response to GBV	541,848	\$6,339,293
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 individuals reached with technical capacity development (including trainings) initiatives on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	4,859	\$3,916,395
	3.3.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	4	\$959,844
	3.3.3 # of institutions supported to strengthen human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	95	\$4,017,594

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG	SDG Target
<p>SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
<p>SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
<p>SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
<p>SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 4:

Improve equitable access of children under international and temporary protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 4.1 Specialized services for children under temporary and international protection are available	4.1.1 # of children assessed for protection risks	146,216	\$10,650,738
	4.1.2 # of children identified to be at risk	89,645	\$2,836,034
	4.1.3 # of children referred to specialised/multi-sectoral services	86,800	\$4,025,887
Output 4.2 Community based child protection and PSS interventions are available for children under temporary and international protection in targeted locations	4.2.1 # of children participating in structured and sustained community based child protection programmes	31,089	\$3,827,364
	4.2.2 # of children participating in structured and sustained psycho-social support programmes (individuals and in groups)	38,199	\$852,519
	4.2.3 # of individuals reached with positive parenting programmes	29,176	\$1,908,935
	4.2.4 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection	203,933	\$2,983,746
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 reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings) on child rights and protection	5,970	\$1,264,886
	4.3.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on child rights and protection	1	\$2,737,109
	4.3.3 # of institutions supported to strengthen human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on child rights and protection	14	\$2,477,348

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

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Objective 1:

Improve living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable members of the host community.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	1.1.1 # of individuals receiving assistance for shelter upgrades or WASH rehabilitation	19,040	\$4,722,000
	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	60	\$15,000
Output 1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (Food, Non-food, CRIs, hygiene and dignity items) and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions	971,175	\$40,522,406
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items	96,274	\$13,166,150
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving in-kind or cash food assistance	410,964	\$17,494,428
	1.2.4 # of persons benefitting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	377,374	\$8,262,876
	1.2.5 # of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions	8,550	\$41,000
Output 1.3 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.3.1 # of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities	35,865	\$758,125

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Objective 2:

Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic needs and public services

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
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 benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management, and preparedness capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery.	86	\$7,106,604
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established, rehabilitated or equipped to expand capacity for service delivery	68	\$35,947,500
	2.1.3 # of public institutions benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery.	20	\$4,000,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all infrastructure, including regional and transborder
SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning



EDUCATION SECTOR

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Objective 1:

Support sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults that are inclusive and promote life-long learning.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.1 Refugee children and vulnerable Turkish children have increased access to school, home and community-based early childhood education programmes	1.1.1 # of children (3-5 year, girls/boys) enrolled in ECE or pre-primary education	42,548	\$3,758,860
Output 1.2 Refugee children and youth have increased access to formal education	1.2.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	-	-
	1.2.2 # of children supported with distance learning	43,120	\$4,920,000
Output 1.3 Out of school and at risk refugee children have increased access to accredited non-formal education programmes that facilitate the reintegration or retention into formal education	1.3.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	5,900	\$6,297,238
Output 1.4 Out of school and at risk refugee and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.4.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) enrolled in informal non-accredited education	21,629	\$4,058,277
Output 1.5 Refugee adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	1.5.1 # of youth (14-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal TVET	20,000	\$750,000
	1.5.2 # of youth (14-24 year, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal TVET	4,600	\$1,589,518
Output 1.6 Refugee youth have increased access to higher education programmes	1.6.1 # of students (>18 years, female/male) enrolled in tertiary education	30,150	\$729,676
	1.6.2 # of students (>18 years, female/male) receiving higher education scholarships and cash grants	2,526	\$5,206,610
	1.6.3 # of institutions supported with e-learning infrastructure and equipment	13,295	\$6,671,539

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.7 BTL campaigns conducted that aimed at mobilizing governments, communities, donors and partner organizations to get children back to learning.	1.7.1 # of individuals reached through BTL/BTS campaigns	1,025,250	\$5,242,875
	1.7.2 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) receiving case based support for enrolment to all forms of education	33,008	\$327,375
Output 1.8 Refugee children benefit from improved education facilities.	1.8.1 # of schools implementing safe school protocol	-	-
	1.8.2 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	15,055	\$25,531,712
	1.8.3 # of children (3-17 years, girls/ boys) benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	10,012	\$1,070,000
	1.8.4 # of schools or learning spaces benefitting from gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	-	-
Output 1.9 Refugee children have access to education supplies.	1.9.1 # of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving school supplies	66,710	482,200
	1.9.2 # of teachers/ facilitators (female/ male) receiving teaching materials	100,550	39,200
Output 1.10 Refugee children have access to social protection.	1.10.1 # of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) provided with school transportation support	113,060	\$9,305,300
	1.10.2 # of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) supported by cash-transfers for education	105,950	\$2,008,260

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
<p>SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p> <p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p> <p>4.b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>
<p>SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>

Objective 2:

Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for refugee children and youth in protective learning environments.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 2.1 Refugee and Turkish teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of refugee children	2.1.1 # of education personnel including universities (female/male) trained including on remote learning	106,250	\$3,498,372
Output 2.2 Ensure a sufficient numbers of refugee teachers available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.1 # teachers and education personnel (female/male) provided with financial support	5,100	\$40,004,200
	2.2.2 # of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides (female/ male)	389,680	\$915,000
Output 2.3 Refugee and Turkish children and youth provided with life skills and citizenship education.	2.3.1 # of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal settings	22,100	\$866,000
	2.3.2 # of children (5-24 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal and informal settings	280,140	\$10,977,085
	2.3.3 # of teachers, educational personnel and parents/caregivers receiving training on life skills and/or citizenship education	240,000	\$2,500,000
Output 2.4 Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning material support	2.4.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) receiving textbooks	150,200	\$1,515,000
	2.4.2 # of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) receiving supplementary learning materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings	190,100	\$1,700,000
	2.4.3: # of children (3-17 years, girls/ boys) benefitting from recreational materials	150,150	\$1,525,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Objective 3:

Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children and youth.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 3.1 Policies and strategies that respond to the education needs of refugee children and youth are strengthened	3.1.1 # of refugee-sensitive policies and strategies developed and endorsed	10	\$50,000
	3.2.2 # of materials developed	-	-
Output 3.2 Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data collection	3.2.1. # of programmes implemented to improve education data system collection	2	-
	3.2.2. # of evidence-based reports on the educational situation of children published annually	-	-
Output 3.3 Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data to support evidence-based policy making”	3.3.1 # of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination or INEE MS	15	\$1,091,762
	3.3.2 # of sector coordination meetings held	40	\$200,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

**HEALTH SECTOR**

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Objective 1:

Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases (including COVID-19 and other epidemics).

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 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	766,881	\$4,392,525
	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities	1,190	\$357,821
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF delivered	1,006	\$390,898
Output 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 refugees (including RHCs) supported	14	\$4,500,000
Output 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 Syrian health care providers trained	2,124	\$3,179,316
	1.3.2 # of Turkish health care providers trained	623	\$2,751,842

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Objective 2:

Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and gender-based violence (GBV) cases for particularly vulnerable groups (women, girls, adolescents, and youths).

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 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 individuals who receive SRH services	43,650	\$123,629
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	18	\$426,650
Output 2.2 Increased access of refugee adolescents and youth to health information and services	2.2.1 # of refugee adolescents and youth receiving health information services	58,156	\$592,475
	2.2.2 # of adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	7,050	\$482,906
Output 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 GBV	600	\$325,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Objective 3:

Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including childhood immunisation) and strengthen all-hazard emergency response, with an overall focus on COVID-19 measures.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 3.1 Increased access to preventive measures of communicable diseases and immunization services	3.1.1 # of children under 1 year received routine vaccination (DPT3/Penta3)	62,100	\$220,000
	3.1.2 # of pregnant women receiving tetanus shots	140	\$25,000
	3.1.3. # of pregnant women receiving ANC services	270	\$43,000
Output 3.2 Refugees and host community have increased awareness on the prevention of communicable disease	3.2.1 # of refugees who attend awareness raising activities on STIs, including HIV	3,793	\$231,083
	3.2.2 # of refugees and host communities who are informed about risks and prevention measures for COVID-19	102,250	\$606,796

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Objective 4:

Increase access to information and services for non-communicable diseases (NCD), MHPSS and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 4.1 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have enhanced MHPSS services (mhGAP and essential PSS); with strong integration at the referral and community levels	4.1.1 # of MHPSS consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics	8,024	\$683,375
	4.1.2 # of migrant health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on MHPSS services including screening and referral (mhGAP)	45	\$1,021,767
	4.1.3 # reached by health promotion activities on MHPSS through psycho-education done in partnership between PHCs and refugee communities	22,385	\$678,022
Output 4.2 Level of knowledge, skills and standardization in the provision of MHPSS is increased at the primary health care and referral levels, with strong integration at the community level	4.2.1 # translators from the secondary and tertiary level of care trained on basic mental health and PSS patient interaction skills	350	\$621,767
	4.2.2 # of health service providers trained on self-care	350	\$625,767
Output 4.3 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have enhanced non-communicable disease (NCD) interventions through increased level of knowledge, skills and standardization (PEN) with strong integration at the referral and community levels	4.3.1 # of NCD consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics	-	-
	4.3.2 # of refugee health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on NCD services (PEN)	5	\$316
	4.3.3 # of people with disabilities receiving self-care training along with the provision of an appropriate assistive devices for each individual	6,070	\$930,617

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR**

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Economic Empowerment**Livelihoods Sub-Sector Response****Objective 1:**

Improve livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work conditions as well as job creation for persons under temporary protection and international protection and host communities.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.1 Improved information on economic opportunities for specific refugee groups such as youth and most vulnerable (GBV survivors and victims of child labor) and host communities.	1.1.1 # of individuals identified at risk for receiving information on employment	5,955	\$1,902,650
Output 1.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities	1.2.1 # of social cohesion initiatives as part of livelihoods programmes	1,666	\$5,004,000
	1.2.2 # of individuals participating in social cohesion initiatives as part of livelihoods programmes	11,690	\$4,744,160
	1.2.3 # of livelihoods institutions and businesses involved in social cohesion initiatives	339	\$1,100,000
Output 1.3 Individuals increased employability through gender sensitive active labour market interventions	1.3.1 # of individuals completed livelihoods trainings (technical and vocational trainings which can also include soft/language skills)	35,846	\$30,208,985
	1.3.2 # of refugees completed Turkish language trainings (stand-alone training)	30,067	\$10,798,200
	1.3.3 # of individuals enrolled in cash for work programmes	13,040	\$10,200,000
	1.3.4 # of individuals supported with subsidies for employment retention/formalization	21,770	\$25,466,700

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.4 Technical and financial support provided to SMEs and start-ups to enable job creation	1.4.1 # of start-ups/new businesses started/developed	5,295	\$28,994,735
	1.4.2 # of existing businesses supported to scale-up (including BDS, grants, financial and non-financial services, as well as support for formalization)	3,868	\$22,267,980
	1.4.3 # of cooperatives and/or other social entrepreneurship started/developed	114	\$7,178,910
	1.4.4 # of existing cooperatives and/or social entrepreneurship supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer	511	\$9,237,547
Output 1.5 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 (ISKUR, MoFSS, KOSGEB, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other relevant institutions).	1.5.1 # of individuals provided support with individual counselling, job counselling from strengthened public institutions	42,680	\$4,388,000
	1.5.2 # of individuals benefitting from livelihoods support (job matching/placement, referral, vocational and entrepreneurship trainings) from strengthened public institutions	22,786	\$18,315,815
	1.5.3 Local/national branches of public institutions receiving technical capacity support to strengthen labour regulations and employment services (Y/N)	Y	\$3,093,410
	1.5.4 Local/national branches of public institutions receiving material support to strengthen employment services (Y/N)	Y	\$1,546,705
	1.5.5 # of public institutions staff trained under the capacity support and awareness raising campaigns	1,555	\$8,493,410
	1.5.6 Public-private pilot initiatives supported that aim at livelihoods for refugees and host communities (Y/N)	Y	\$3,233,525
	1.5.7 Private sector umbrella organizations engaged and supported to increase livelihoods opportunities (Y/N)	Y	\$500,000
Output 1.6 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	1.6.1 Gender sensitive assessments on labour market demand and private sector needs in areas with high concentration of refugees (Y/N)	Y	\$57,000
	1.6.2 Good practices, lessons learned, impact assessments, result of pilot initiatives on jobs barriers and livelihood issues are collected and shared (Y/N)	Y	\$747,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Economic Empowerment



Food Security and Agriculture Sub-Sector Response

Objective 1:

To improve the food security of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities and prevent them from resorting to food-related negative coping strategies.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 1.1 Nutrition skills and fundamental agriculture knowledge of refugees and vulnerable communities are improved in a gender-sensitive manner	1.1.1 # of individuals benefitted from training programs on good food and nutrition agriculture practices (food consumption, food safety, nutrition, cooking demonstration)	6,693	\$529,000
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good food and nutrition agriculture practices	1,597	\$216,750
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens	-	-
	1.1.4 # of individuals provided with learning programmes on good food practices and healthy dietary habits	700	\$5,000
Output 1.2 Household-level dietary diversity improved for refugees and vulnerable communities	1.2.1 # of individuals provided with the tools to establish greenhouse, or/and backyard urban and peri-urban agriculture schemes	1,338	\$1,871,813
	1.2.2 # of greenhouse, or/and backyard farming schemes established	17	\$2,540,000
	1.2.3 # of individuals benefitted from greenhouse or/ and backyard farming schemes	2,328	\$1,135,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Objective 2:

To strengthen the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities by increasing self-reliance through employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 2.1 Agriculture and forestry based livelihood of refugees and vulnerable communities improved through use of modern/innovative approaches in a gender-sensitive manner.	2.1.1 # of individuals benefitted from access to income-generating opportunities in food, agriculture and forestry sectors	8,630	\$8,957,480
	2.1.2 # of business established and entrepreneurship models developed through use of modern/innovative approaches	697	\$3,933,000
	2.1.3 # individuals benefitted from business established and entrepreneurship models developed through use of modern/innovative approaches	460	\$981,500
	2.1.4 # of individuals benefitted from agricultural, vocational and livelihoods trainings including language skills through learning programmes	1,565	\$1,000,000
	2.1.5 # of individuals benefitted from cash-based assistance support programmes including on-job training programmes	700	\$150,000
Output 2.2 Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development	2.2.1 # of individuals benefitted from short term employment in agriculture and forestry sectors	1,160	\$2,400,000
	2.2.2 # of individuals participated in modern agriculture farming technologies	1,172	\$625,000
	2.2.3 # of modern agriculture farming technologies developed	-	-
	2.2.4 # of individuals benefitted from modern agriculture farming technologies	900	-
	2.2.5 # of home-based agri-food businesses and income generating programmes especially for women to support the rural poor in agriculture sector	620	\$438,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2023	Budgetary Requirement for 2023 (USD)
Output 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	-	-
	3.1.2 # of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge in agriculture productivity, environment, food security and nutrition	5	\$255,000
	3.1.3 # of initiatives taken in policy reforms to strengthen the national systems and supply chains	3,000	-

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries



Photo
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2023 Appeal Analysis

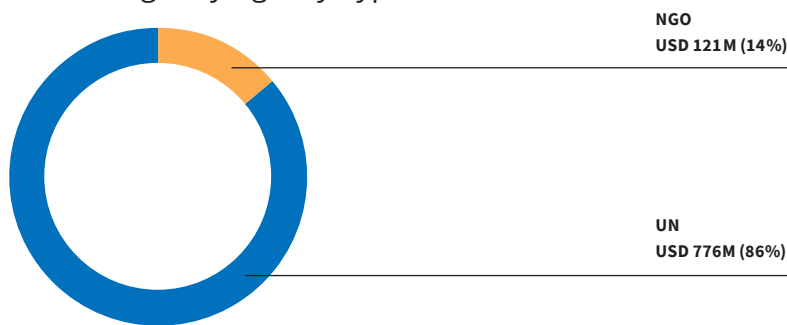
USD 896.60 M

2023 Total Appeal Budget

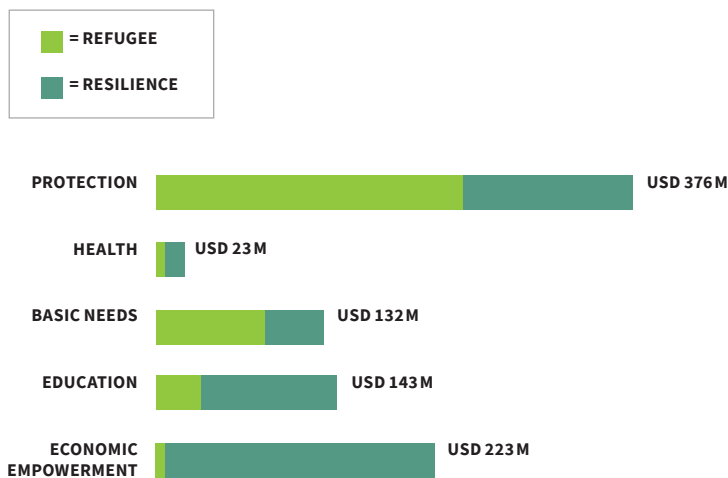
2023 Budget by Component



2023 Budget by Agency Type



2023 Budget by Sector and Component



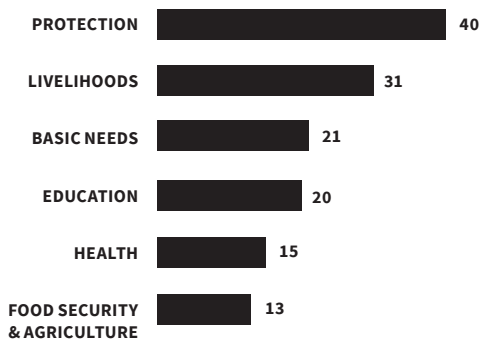
61

Total Agencies Appealed

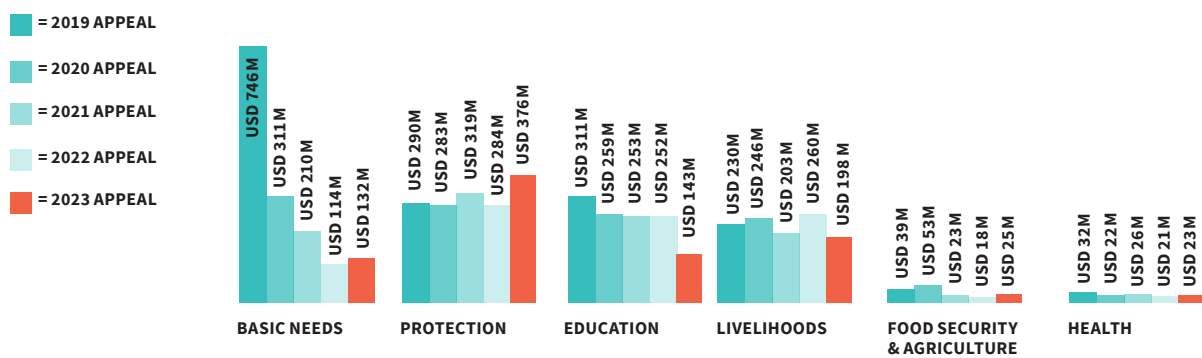
Breakdown by Agency



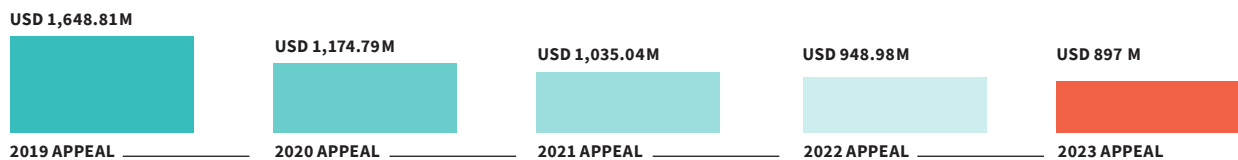
Agency Breakdown by Sector



Appeal Breakdown by Sectors



Budget by Yearly Appeal



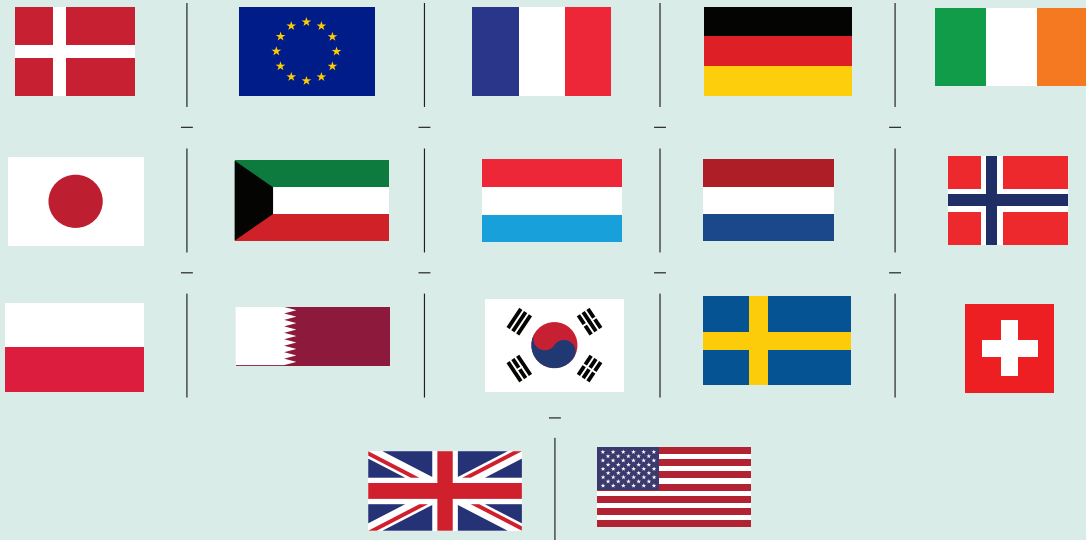
Host Country

3RP Partners are grateful to Türkiye for its leadership, contribution and support in the refugee response.



Donors

We thank our donors for their generous support for 3RP activities in Türkiye.



The work of 3RP partners would not have been possible without the extremely generous support of donors.

As well as member states, 3RP Partners are grateful to private donors, humanitarian funds, foundations, charities, and other organizations for their contributions. The member state donors above are gratefully acknowledged for their contributions.

2023-2025 Partner List

AAR Japan	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
ACTED	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS)
AHCSA	Ministry of National Education (MoNE)
ASAM	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)
Building Markets	MUDEM
CARE International	Multeciler Derneği
Chambers of Agriculture	Municipalities
Chambers of Commerce	Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)
Chambers of Industry	Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)
Concern Worldwide	Qatar Charity
DDD	Re:Coded
DRC	Relief International
Eksi 25	RET International
EL-BIR	SALAR - RESLOG
FAO	SAMS
Genc Hayat	Samsun Engelliler Federasyonu
GOAL International	Save the Children
Hand in Hand	SENEC Organization
Hasene	SEVKAR
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IDA	Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)
IGAM	Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı
IHH	UMHD
IHR	UNDP
Ihsan RD	UNFPA
ILO	UNHCR
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	UNICEF
IOM	UNIDO
IRW	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye
JCCP	Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA)
KADAV	UN Women
Kirkayak	Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK)
LEAP NGO	WFP
LWA	WHH
Maya Foundation	WHO
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)	World Vision
Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS)	Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği
Ministry of Health (MoH)	YYD
Ministry of Interior (MoI)	





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