



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

National Protection Working Group

Joint 3RP Protection Sector Workshop

2-3 August 2023

Background/Rationale

The 3RP Protection Sector including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-sectors organized a two-day “Joint 3RP Protection Workshop” to take stock on the non-EQ-related protection needs of communities and service providers as well as to share updates from the EQ region. The workshop primarily allowed 3RP National Protection Coordinators to identify priorities and develop a roadmap for national 3RP protection coordination platforms for the remainder of 2023 and to reflect discussion outcomes in the 3RP 2024-25 Türkiye chapter. For further information, please refer to the [Concept Note](#) of the Workshop. Approximately 100 participants from the 3RP protection sector, UN agencies, I/NGO partners, donors, and public institutions (MoFSS, MoNE, PMM, and UTBA) joined the workshop.

Overview of Programme Flow

After opening remarks by the 3RP National Protection Sector Coordinator, Sector IM presented the analysis of the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment (IAPNA) Round 7. During round seven, 23 Protection Sector Partners conducted interviews with 3,803 households (approximately 21k individuals) of Syrian, Turkish and other nationalities. The interviews were conducted across 44 provinces, covering all regions in Türkiye. Differing from previous Rounds of the IAPNA, Round 7 aimed to identify the impact of the EQ both in the four most affected provinces in the region, as well as those outside the region hosting the highest numbers of EQ survivors. To this end, a stratified sampling method was adopted.

Following the IAPNA Round 7 review, a presentation on the Monitoring and Evaluation progress of the Protection Sector was delivered by IM. According to reporting referring to the first half of 2023, there are 36 reporting partners which reached out to 822,969 persons from different nationalities (Syrian, Turkish, other nationalities, Afghan and Ukrainian, respectively). Of the persons reached, 57% are female, 42% are male and 1% preferred not to mention their gender. Many people have been reached through protection activities in provinces such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Bursa. These are among the provinces that host the highest number of relocated EQ survivors. A summary of the progress of indicators related to Centrality of Protection, Protection Mainstreaming and AAP, Access to International Protection, Registration and Documentation, Access to Legal Assistance/Aid, Protection of Children, Adolescents, and Youth, GBV, and Social Cohesion were also shared in preparation for the ensuing thematic discussions.

Field updates of Southeast, Marmara, Eastern and Central Anatolia & Black Sea, and Aegean regions were shared by respective coordinators. Each field provided updates on challenges/gaps, achievements of protection coordination platforms in 2023, and way forward, including prioritized activities in 2023. After the presentations, thematic discussion sessions were held in the format of World Cafe, where each table was structured around a certain thematic subject. Based on the discussions held during the workshop, priorities for the National PWG, National CPsWG, and National GBVsWG were identified based on a survey conducted with participants during the workshop. The Turkish and English presentations and survey results can be accessed via this [link](#).



Outcomes of Thematic Discussions

Centrality of Protection, Protection Mainstreaming and AAP

1. Challenges

- Limited mainstreaming of AAP in programming and operations within non-protection sectors.
- Limited referral of individuals in need of protection services from non-protection sectors to protection partners.
- Limited engagement with public institutions and local authorities on the centrality of protection, protection mainstreaming and AAP.
- Minimal mainstreaming of AAP in recruitment processes as a measure to prevent and mitigate risks.
- Sector M&E frameworks limited to measure progress through quantitative means rather than qualitative, with limited focus on assessing impact (including vis-a-vis feedback, complaints and response mechanisms).
- Limited engagement with donors at the 3RP level in relation to centrality of protection, protection mainstreaming and AAP commitments.

2. Examples of Good Practices

- Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment exercise provides a solid ground to promote centrality of protection and AAP for non-protection sectors, need to better promote analysis/outcomes in other sectors.
- Majority of 3RP protection sector partners have diversified feedback, complaints and response mechanisms as well as other structured initiatives to ensure the participation of refugees in decision-making processes.
- Safe identification and referral trainings provided to non-protection actors supporting EQ response, opportunity to replicate initiative under the 3RP as well.
- Some protection sector partners conducting protection mainstreaming trainings internally (including to non-protection units/staff) and externally.
- PMM looking into the establishment of a technical AAP task force and structuring feedback, complaints and responses at the institutional level.
- **UNFPA:** Complaint & feedback mechanism within the scope of accountability and its standardization on Zoho online database.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Continuous advocacy for mainstreaming of AAP and PSEA at the intersectoral level.
- Identification of minimum criteria and standards for protection, child protection and GBV programs for 3RP appeals.
- Identification of protection focal points from non-protection partners that appeal under the 3RP and training these focal points on basic humanitarian/protection principles, safe identification and referrals and other issues.
- Developing contracts for 3RP appealing partners including commitments related to protection principles, AAP, protection mainstreaming, and PSEA.
- Identification of common principles and elements to be reflected in protocols where 3RP partners sub-contract projects with non-appealing organizations.
- Promoting the use of IAPNA results in non-protection sectors and advocating for the reflection of identified recommendations within 3RP appeals.



- Strengthening reporting against AAP indicators and shifting monitoring and evaluation framework towards an increasingly qualitative rather than quantitative monitoring of progress/impact of sector activities.
- Awareness raising trainings to public institutions (possible collaboration with MoFSS) on how to manage cases in emergencies; basic protection training to current and newly employed civil servants (e.g. İŞKUR, law enforcement and other public institutions); trainings in specific areas (e.g., CP and GBV) conducted by UN agencies, sector partners and public institutions.
- Developing tools and trainings for field workers on safe referrals and identification.
- Mainstreaming protection principles and accountability in cash-based interventions.
- Increasing cooperation among UN agencies to strengthen protection mainstreaming across responses.
- Developing a question bank to evaluate candidates' attitudes and perceptions towards refugees and refugee protection in recruitment processes.
- Promoting and diversifying impact monitoring modalities (including but not limited to third-party monitoring).
- Enhancing coordination/communication with CIMER, including for strengthened linkages on feedback and complaints mechanisms.
- Establishing a structured umbrella mechanism to better analyze trends vis a vis feedback, complaints and response mechanisms.

Access to International Protection, Registration and Documentation

1. Challenges

- Differences in the implementation of procedures among PDMMs
- Challenges encountered in registration and application processes (e.g. long procedures, not receiving applications, referrals to other provinces, late appointments) resulting from the limited capacity of public institutions. Vulnerable groups, such as LGBTI+ and single Afghan males, often encounter more significant challenges in this regard.
- Increase in workload compared to staff capacity in PDMMs.
- Differences in the implementation of procedures for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) across provinces.
- Challenges in accessing services due to inactive IDs (particularly for the EQ region)
- Challenges in accessing health and education services, particularly for children whose families are in the process of appealing IP rejections, due to a lack of valid/active documentation.
- Challenges in accessing protection services, especially for vulnerable groups (KRG, GBV survivors, persons who live with HIV, suicidal persons, etc.).
- Challenges in accessing protection desks (especially for transgender individuals after the EQ)

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **PMM:** PMM involvement in coordination meetings to enhance collaboration between PDMMs and NGOs; dissemination of legislative and/or procedural updates through PMM's calls and announcements.
- **STL:** Engagement with refugee community leaders and local communities to disseminate accurate information.
- Regular coordination meetings held at both the provincial and hub levels.



- Case-based communication.
- Hotlines (public institutions, UN agencies, I/NGOS): YIMER 157, UNHCR Counselling Line, Refugee Hotline (Key Refugee Groups project).
- Use of brochures, posters, and online information resources to provide guidance.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Strengthening existing relations between NGOs and PDMMs at the local level and with PMM at central level through regular communication.
- Developing systematic solutions to prevent different application procedures across provinces and initiate systematic solutions for travel permits.
- Maintaining effective internal coordination within NGOs.
- Providing capacity-development support to NGOs.
- Enhancing coordination efforts on individual cases.
- Providing regular briefings to the implementing actors in the field.
- Focusing on smaller provinces including through field visits, providing language support, enhancing relations with public institutions, engaging active presence of Bar Associations and NGOs and meeting with community leaders.
- Improving coordination between MoFSS and PMM (e.g., determination of minimum standards for procedures of UASC).
- Providing self-care and supervision trainings/follow-up trainings targeting PMM/PDMMs.
- Engaging in continuous rights-based advocacy with PMM and PDMMs to address challenges.
- Information dissemination to correct misconceptions and misinformation about deportation procedures.
- Strengthening cooperation with community volunteers to improve information dissemination and support services.
- Frequently reminding local actors of procedures and practices to ensure consistency and accuracy in implementation.

Access to Legal Assistance/Aid

1. Challenges

- Limited information of personnel of Bar Associations & lawyers, and legal aid personnel on the processes and implementation of legal processes.
- Challenges refugees encounter due to lack of information about legal procedures, such as where to apply, how to access legal services, understanding appeal processes, and language barriers.
- Long prosecution processes of courts.
- Refugees' fear of accessing courts/Bar Associations.
- Restrictions related to the statutes of international NGOs operating in Türkiye.
- Financial challenges in accessing legal assistance/aid and legal aid & insufficient fees for lawyers of CMK.
- Challenges in accessing legal assistance for persons under administrative detention including failure to notify decisions in line with envisaged procedures, accessing phones, inconsistency in records of the names of individuals between lawyers and PDMMs/RCs, access restrictions after 17:00, isolation of LGBTI+ and specifically transgender individuals, and limited information on how to access legal aid and asylum applications.



- Challenges in accessing legal aid due to language barrier.
- Problems arising from the appointment of lawyers and follow-up procedures by lawyers.
- Limited structured cooperation between Bar Associations and civil society
- Legal issues between tenants and landlords (relevant for both EQ and non-EQ regions).
- Barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing legal aid (especially physical access), following up processes and legal documents (i.e. in understanding/interpreting, even if access is possible).

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **UNHCR – UTBA Partnership (Joint Legal Aid Project):** Activities of the project include support to 45 bar associations providing legal aid services, training of lawyers, legal clinics, legal assistance, information dissemination, and interpretation support line.
- **UNICEF – UTBA Partnership (ÇABA Project & LEAP Project):** Activities of the projects include training of trainers & trainings for lawyers, supporting access to justice for EQ survivor children, and providing legal outreach support by mobile legal assistance units (especially for reaching rural areas).
- **UN Women – UTBA Partnership:** Aims to enhance access to justice for EQ survivor women through field visits, and national and international workshops.
- **UNDP – UTBA Partnership:** Focuses on nationwide efforts to strengthen women's access to justice.
- **MHD (Refugee Rights Turkey):** Providing Arabic, Farsi, and English language support (translator support in other languages), case follow-up and case management, referrals to legal aid, legal support to persons under administrative detention, mobile support line, legal information support on IP/TP applications and appeals to administrative decisions, and capacity development for lawyers and NGOs.
- **Mülteci – Der:** Offering psychosocial support (PSS), training Bar Associations, and providing legal aid support.
- **MoFSS:** Providing legal guidance on shelter solutions for women staying at women's shelters.
- **PMM:** Providing guidance on legal matters and translation support in 7 languages.
- **TAA (Justice Academy of Türkiye):** Conducting specialized trainings provided by judges/trainings to be organized for judges & prosecutors and hosting round table meetings on thematic issues.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Establishment of a national-level legal aid & assistance coordination platform to strengthen cooperation between Bar Associations and civil society.
- Organizing ToTs and trainings for lawyers to strengthen refugees' access to justice.
- Information dissemination and awareness-raising activities for refugees, refugee children and their caregivers.
- Preparation of an Inter-Agency guidance note on legal processes & aid, referrals and rights for persons with addictions.

Gender-Based Violence

1. Challenges



- Challenges in accessing justice and legal aid for GBV survivors.
- Barriers in accessing services for women pending registration and documentation with PDMMs or those residing outside their province of registration.
- Higher risks of GBV for women (e.g., considering marriage as a safety net, especially for refugee & single women and mothers displaced after the EQ)
- Placement challenges in women's shelters due to language barriers, absence of registration/documentation (particularly for Afghan women) and arbitrary practices.
- Difficulties refugees face in accessing services due to loss of IDs after the EQ.
- Observed increase in child, early and forced marriage; challenges in safe and dignified access to WASH facilities; need for PSEA safeguards across EQ response; GBV risks associated with residing in collective settlements; difficulties in access to health services/service providers (particularly for persons with disabilities); limited access to safe and dignified shelter/accommodation solutions particularly for transgender individuals, as related to the EQ impact vis a vis GBV.
- Lack of NGO presence and GBV threats/risks for LGBTI who are referred to smaller provinces for registration.
- Underreporting of GBV due to fear of deportation.
- Negative attitude of law enforcement in complaints processes.
- Increase in GBV caused by conflicts related to rental contracts (especially for key refugee groups).
- Limited opportunities, particularly for women, in joining the job market due to the language barrier.
- Challenges in facilitating livelihoods-related empowerment activities, especially in rural areas.
- The tendency within refugee communities to hide instances of child marriages, resulting in difficulties with outreach/identification of such cases.
- Care duties for women.

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **PMM:** Conducting internal information-sharing meetings among personnel in Gaziantep; facilitating information-sharing meetings targeting refugee women, including on GBV and KADES application.
- **MoFSS:** Providing PSS support in the EQ region; enhancing the conditions of women's shelters; providing language support in areas with high refugee populations; and research to be carried out on violence against women by the Directorate General on the Status of Women.
- **Dünya Doktorları:** Establishment of safe spaces for women in EQ region.
- **STL:** Providing caregiver support programmes (e.g. trainings on child development).
- **İHH:** Conducting PSEA trainings for their personnel and personnel from other institutions.
- **MSYD:** Initiating awareness-raising activities and PSS support for men in the EQ region.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Ensuring safe access to services for disadvantaged groups in the EQ region, especially through the employment of female workers, eliminating security risks in the region for the employment of female workers and cooperation with relevant public institutions.
- Enhancing knowledge of public institutions on gender with the support of MoFSS (especially public institutions that have activities targeting the protection of women).



- Collaborating with MoFSS on working with men and boys in GBV risk mitigation activities to implement a comprehensive campaign by the end of 2023.
- Establishment/tailoring of information systems for persons with intellectual disabilities.
- Equal targeting of protective and preventive services to all segments of society and effective implementation of Law No. 6284 (working closely with law enforcement).
- Initiating capacity development and collaboration activities for law enforcement and ŞÖNİMs (Violence Prevention Centers) specifically for refugee women.
- Continuing cooperation with Bar Associations especially for lawyer appointments in sensitive cases.
- Increasing collaboration with MoJ, MoFSS and MoI.
- Initiating advocacy activities to access data gathered by public institutions in support of improved evidence-based programming of NGOs.
- Tackling housing problems by providing accommodation support services to asylum seekers and refugees through PDMs and collaborating with municipalities to protect women from GBV.
- Including diverse vulnerable groups in GBV capacity development efforts, especially children exposed to domestic sexual violence.
- Enhancing access of LGBTIs, men and boys to shelters.
- Initiating effective and urgent measures against child, early and forced marriages (especially for Afghan and Syrian refugees).

Protection of Children, Adolescents and Youth

1. Challenges

- Provincial differences in the implementation of registration and service delivery.
- Challenges in access to health services (access to medicine, malnutrition in camps etc.) & MHPSS (limited availability of psychosocial and psychiatric support).
- Observed increase in child labor, particularly among refugee and migrant children.
- Worsening economic situation and the inability of families to meet their basic needs.
- Children involved in criminal activities such as theft, robbery, rubble searching, exploitation, and harassment, often driven by the necessity to support their families.
- Challenges children with disabilities face, including limited access to special education and services, especially after the EQ. Other challenges include fees for refugee children with disabilities in accessing education services, lack of engagement in decision-making and policy implementation, and limited availability of targeted programming, especially in the earthquake-affected (EQ) region.
- Significant vulnerabilities of LGBTQI+ children/adolescents and their caregivers including children caught in commercial sexual exploitation, very few targeted programs or services available to address their needs, and the presence of substantial social stigma.
- Child marriages.
- Increased protection concerns/risks associated with out-of-school children. The reasons for being out of school include geographical inaccessibility of schools, financial difficulties, difficulties with registration, girls carrying out caregiver roles and boys having to find a job, peer bullying and violence at schools and caregivers' reluctance to send their children to school.
- Substance use/addiction.
- Protection challenges persist in Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) and container cities. These challenges include limited psychosocial support, language



barriers, limited access to services, bullying, and anger targeting children and adolescents, as well as a lack of security.

- Children/families pending registration/documentation face barriers to access to services. This is caused by limited capacity and lack of service-seeking due to fear of deportation.
- Challenges in identifying and reaching unaccompanied children persist due to a lack of data and a full understanding of their situation and needs.
- Administrative detention of children.
- Challenges in age determination practices.
- Access to rights and services for children caught in migration flows/law enforcement/justice system.
- Increased social tensions/challenges in social cohesion.
- New forms of child exploitation reported through social media.

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **PMM:** Recruitment/deployment of social workers to all the provincial protection desks across the country to support case management and referrals.
- **MoFSS:** Establishing a national hotline to facilitate family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and missing children, conducting DNA tests for identification, expanding outreach and service delivery through mobile trucks in container cities, and collaborating with NGO partners to provide services such as MHPSS and counseling to enhance service delivery capacity.
- Establishment of child and family support hubs/safe spaces.
- Strengthened awareness-raising and preventive action programmes across partners & sharing of resources, guidance, and tools to meet the different needs.
- Expansion of programming related to outreach education catch-up programmes and technical & vocational education and training (TVET), particularly for refugee children living in rural/agricultural areas and from nomadic backgrounds.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Further engagement between public institutions and NGO/Civil Society organizations to support filling service gaps and complementarity in service delivery (e.g., MHPSS, identification, assessment, referrals, support to case management) and inter-agency coordination to support this process.
- Undertaking joint advocacy with the Protection Sector to document barriers to access to social services for EQ-relocated children and families (particularly refugee and migrant).
- Strengthening inter-agency coordination and cooperation, particularly with Education, Health sectors and MHPSS sub-Sector, focusing on areas such as peer bullying, PSS, MHPSS services in schools through structured/formalized partnerships and skills development via vocational training/TVET).
- Increasing capacity development efforts targeting substance addiction and use.
- Good practice/experience sharing around successful models of youth mobilization/engagement for protection outcomes.
- Conducting further data collection and analysis on child protection needs and risks resulting from the EQ.
- Continuous information update on Services Advisor/other relevant platforms.
- Development of guidelines/experience sharing on social service delivery through mobile units.



- Strengthening and expansion of caregivers/parenting support programmes through community-based child protection platforms.
- Enhancing the capacity of partners and increasing awareness of children and caregivers on the risks and use of safe digital environments.

Social Cohesion

1. Challenges

- Challenges arising due to the evolving political environment and the discourse around “hospitality”.
- Difficulties faced in engaging persons pending registration and documentation in social cohesion activities due to their lack of access to services and information.
- Language barriers (especially higher in Western Türkiye). Refugees that live in western provinces usually live in the periphery due to higher rents which causes a lack of interaction and social cohesion between two communities.
- Tackling negative attitudes/prejudice towards persons with disabilities and barriers they face in accessing information.
- Challenges for persons with disabilities who live in rural areas, especially after the EQ.
- Problems in accessing specialized education for children with disabilities.
- Peer bullying especially towards refugee children.
- Problems related to out-of-school children, which is often linked to the necessity of financially supporting their families or taking on caregiver responsibilities.
- Challenges caused by informal employment and receiving insufficient salaries compared to host community members.
- Repetition of harmonization activities targeting the same groups.
- Use of negative language and political discourse in the media, especially on social media platforms.
- Limited capacity of NGOs including as related to HR, qualifications, and organization.
- Resistance to participate in social cohesion activities among refugee groups (including discrimination among refugees towards other refugee groups participating in social cohesion activities)
- Lack of funding regarding social cohesion activities.

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **MoFSS:** Providing ESN & C-ESN assistance to promote social cohesion and other assistance provided to prevent refugees from begging and child labor, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations; interventions to strengthen referral mechanisms, ensuring a unified application of protective and preventive measures for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) regardless of nationality, conducting research on the social cohesion of children with disabilities in institutional care, preparing advocacy documents and a strategic action plan for children's rights for 2023-28, organizing PSS activities, delivering educational courses in the mother tongue for boys aged 13-18 (usually Afghan), implementing programme for Ukrainian children.
- **TRC:** Engaging volunteers from both the host community and refugees, Mutfak Atölyesi initiative.
- **STL:** Collaborating with MoFSS in the EQ region, providing translator support in the EQ region, conducting multiculturalism activities in Istanbul with 4 factories, preparation of hate pyramid brochures, establishing committees in Şanlıurfa.



- **UNICEF:** FGDs are held every month with EQ survivors targeting both communities.
- **Mavi Kalem:** “Kadınlar Güzel Hikayeler Yazıyor (Women Write Beautiful Stories) Project”.
- **Spina Association:** Board game with the theme of disability rights, training children and women without disabilities on how to communicate with children with disabilities.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Developing sustainable, measurable, long-term and participatory cohesion projects/activities within the framework of a rights-based approach and incorporating age, gender, and diversity approach while addressing local needs.
- Developing strategic guidance/road maps such as local action plans for PDMs.
- Conducting research on the traumatic effect of relocation due to EQ for refugees.
- Preparing guidance for economic empowerment (in collaboration with the Economic Empowerment sector) targeting both communities.
- Compiling and highlighting good practices and disseminating them in public spaces such as waiting areas in hospitals through common messages.
- Developing a risk map in coordination with public institutions and civil society at the Inter-Agency level.
- Further developing areas of coordination and cooperation with local authorities such as municipalities (including vocational training & language training).
- Establishing committees and facilitating interactive workshops where two communities meet to share good practices.
- Strengthening referral mechanisms and self-sufficiency for individuals under TP/IP to enhance their access to rights and services more effectively.
- Supporting adaptation of persons under IP/TP who relocated after the EQ.
- Organizing social cohesion activities for children residing in TACs.
- Promoting inter-agency coordination and cooperation to address misconceptions and misinformation.
- Increasing funding sources for harmonization activities by strengthening communication with umbrella organizations.
- Expanding tailor-made programmes and focusing on localization of activities.

Persons with Disabilities

1. Challenges

- Language barrier poses difficulties for refugees with disabilities in accessing public and private sector services designed for persons with disabilities. Additionally, communicative and cultural difficulties in application for these services exist.
- Challenges refugees with disabilities encounter include limited access to services, fees they are required to pay for these services, specialized education services primarily accessible to Turkish children, limited access to rehabilitation services, and social cohesion issues.
- Institutional and attitudinal barriers for service providers and caregivers.
- Limited coordination among disability-focused NGOs.
- Insufficient availability of rights-based activities.
- Refusal of families and caregivers to access services (e.g. disability-focused services).
- Financial difficulties when accessing medical services, limited employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, and limited access to financial support.



- Insufficient access to refugees with disabilities residing in rural areas and smaller provinces.
- Inadequate targeting within information dissemination and awareness activities.
- Vulnerabilities children with disabilities face such as neglect and abuse.
- Limited involvement of persons with disabilities in decision-making mechanisms and processes, limited consideration of different types of disabilities and insufficient scope of projects.
- Lack of inclusiveness of protection, CP and GBV programmes for persons with disabilities.
- Insufficient understanding of accessibility and mainstreaming of accessibility in programmes. Problems arise from understanding accessibility being limited to physical accessibility only.
- Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) being distant from the UN and international organizations.
- Lack of information on the 3RP mechanism & use of Inter-Agency Referral Form among OPDs.
- Lack of disability disaggregated and up-to-date data on persons with disabilities.
- Limited inclusiveness of emergency and earthquake response plans (e.g., reconstructions after the EQ are not disability friendly).

2. Examples of Good Practices

- **MoFSS:** Expanding coverage of services for persons with disabilities as part of its 2030 targets and laying the groundwork for coordination with civil society.
- **PİKTES:** Preparation of information materials promoting back to school campaign on an annual basis (UNICEF and other institutions benefit), arrangement of professional and technical scholarships.
- **Engelliler Konfederasyonu:** Promoting rights-based advocacy in 54 provinces, raising awareness among persons with disabilities about their rights, and conducting advocacy efforts focused on women, children, and older persons with disabilities.
- **MSYD:** Managing data storage on persons with disabilities, using Washington Group questions during interviews, provision of physical therapy, rehabilitation and MHPSS services, assisting in providing medical equipment, and involvement of caregivers in AAP mechanisms.
- **STL:** Enhancing physical conditions; implementing movement-based activities, providing Psychosocial Support (PSS), and establishing alternative feedback mechanisms for persons with disabilities (directly reaching the Ethics Council).
- **WHO:** Providing technical support to projects, carrying out research on access of persons with disabilities to community-based services.
- **IOM:** Managing a project focusing on support to children with minor intellectual disabilities, enabling them to reach Ministry of National Education (MoNE) standards within a year.
- Providing free transportation for persons with disabilities.
- Preparation of shadow report by NGOs.
- Engaging with municipalities.
- Mainstreaming daycare services for persons with disabilities.

3. Suggested Activities to Prioritize at Inter-Agency Coordination Level

- Consulting persons with disabilities and organizations throughout all stages of the program cycle. This can be achieved through outreach to umbrella organizations to



initiate consultation sessions; seeking support from local authorities and mukhtars; ensuring that persons with disabilities are included in the program cycle to facilitate inclusion in processes.

- Identifying and mainstreaming good practices and rights-based approaches at the inter-agency level.
- Conducting awareness-raising activities for students and caregivers in cooperation with the MoNE.
- Strengthening capacity development support to OPDs operating in Türkiye.
- Bringing together NGOs targeting refugees with disabilities through programming and OPDs, creating opportunities for cooperation and mutual joint work.
- Increasing number of projects and promoting advocacy on inclusive education and access to education for refugee children with disabilities.
- Undertaking awareness raising initiatives for caregivers and teachers on how to approach persons with disabilities and refugees.
- Facilitating awareness raising on GBV and increasing the inclusiveness of GBV programmes.
- Inclusion of persons with disabilities, including children, in PSEA risk mitigation, prevention and response efforts.
- Strengthening disability considerations in Services Advisor.
- Organizing training on effective advocacy for persons with disabilities (e.g., preparation of shadow reports and involvement in decision mechanisms).
- Undertaking advocacy with service providers to promote disability-inclusive budgeting.
- Enabling cooperation with local OPDs and delivering trainings on project cycle management.
- Close cooperation with local authorities and public institutions at the provincial level to establish trust with OPDs.
- Prioritizing specialized child protection projects for children with disabilities.
- Mainstreaming inclusive case management trainings for caseworkers.
- Facilitating social cohesion activities to ensure accurate information dissemination.
- Undertaking capacity development efforts targeting public institutions to strengthen disability inclusiveness.

Way Forward

At the end of the workshop, the National PWG, National CPsWG and National GBVsWG activities were prioritized based on the survey conducted during the workshop. Results of the prioritization exercise can be accessed via this [link](#). Coordinators of working groups will present and endorse the results via their respective coordination platforms. Outcomes will then be integrated within the 2023 work plans and may also carry over to 2024 work plans. Additionally, the outcomes of the workshop and discussions will feed the 3RP 2024 planning period and the sector strategy.