



Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Türkiye

## 3RP National Protection Working Group

### Mid-Year Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting Outcome

3RP National Protection Working Group meeting was organized on August 15, 2024, with participation from UN agencies and I/NGOs. The meeting focused on the sector's mid-year review, particularly its progress against the sector's monitoring and evaluation framework. During the meeting, the Information Management team presented findings on inconsistent and underreporting for the 3RP Protection Sector and Accountability to Affected Populations/Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse indicators. The presentation highlighted the progress made in the first six months of 2024, including target achievements and geographical coverage ([English](#) and [Turkish](#) presentation links). Additionally, an analysis was provided comparing the first half of this year with the previous year. During discussions, the 3RP National Protection Working Group Coordinator gathered feedback from partners on the reasons behind the underreporting of various indicators. Based on this feedback, outputs were compiled across different indicator themes. These outputs will be shared with donors and incorporated into the 3RP Monitoring & Evaluation report. Below is a summary of key outcomes from the discussions regarding the reasons for under-reporting against targets.

**Protection sector partners are encouraged to reach out to the 3RP National Protection Working Group with any additional questions after reviewing the Indicator Guidance Note, available in both [English](#) and [Turkish](#).**

### Information Dissemination

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.2.1 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance (11% progress)
  - 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 (25% progress)
  - 4.2.4 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection (54% progress)
- Previously, individuals generally participated actively in information dissemination sessions. However, due to differences in the implementation of practices (versus provisions in national legislation) on certain issues, such as rental law, individuals hesitate to engage because they find the information provided in the sessions to be less relevant or appropriate.
- Partners noted that reaching the target was challenging because only newly reached individuals are reported. As a solution, it was discussed that setting targets within the context would be beneficial in the coming years. Additionally, partners were reminded that individuals could be counted more than once if they require information or participate in an information dissemination activity in a different thematic area (for more detailed information, see pages 31–32 of the Indicator Guidance Note).



## Social Cohesion

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.5.1 # of refugee and host community members participating in one-off events specific to social cohesion (11% progress)
  - 2.5.2 # of refugee and host community members participating in structured and sustained programmes specific to social cohesion (218% progress)
  - 2.5.3 # of institutions engaged with to promote peaceful co- existence and social cohesion (4% progress)
  - 2.5.4 # of individuals reached with capacity development initiatives to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion (12% progress)
- It was indicated that the recent reluctance of public institutions to engage in social cohesion activities has impacted the implementation of planned initiatives in this area.
- Lack of funding for non-governmental organizations in this field and austerity measures that are being implemented caused difficulties in carrying out social cohesion activities. It was emphasized that organizations are now able to reach fewer people, as transportation support is no longer provided for these activities.
- As a result of the discussions regarding the validity of **2.5.1 # of refugee and host community members participating in one-off events specific to social cohesion** indicator for the next planning period, several suggestions were proposed:
  - Partners informed that individuals have responded positively to the activities under this indicator. These activities were beneficial because they motivate people to go out and they bring together different groups (e.g. women). Therefore, even if it is not labeled as social cohesion, the importance of maintaining this indicator was emphasized.
  - It was highlighted that refugee participation is higher in activities under this indicator. Different groups are more likely to engage in various social cohesion activities organized by partners in this field, as they face language barriers that prevent themselves in expressing in activities provided by municipalities.
  - A suggestion was conveyed regarding increasing neighborhood-focused initiatives and creating meeting spaces within neighborhoods which would help develop more permanent solutions. Additionally, it was noted that neighborhood-focused initiatives would be more efficient, as reaching more distant locations causes challenges.
  - For example, it has been highlighted that the host community also benefits from activities carried out in more socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Considering the benefits, participants suggested that as a first step, it would be more efficient to bring together communities that have not previously had the perception of needing to engage in one-off social cohesion activities. Following this, shifting towards more structured activities would be more beneficial.



- It was suggested that incorporating activities such as conflict-free communication and anonymous meetings, which are typically used in more structured settings, could be beneficial for one-off activities as well.
- Participants recommended increasing interaction with various public institutions, such as municipalities, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the Presidency of Religious Affairs, which would be beneficial for social cohesion activities. Additionally, utilizing already existing gatherings, such as Quran courses, to provide information or conduct short activities related to social cohesion could also be effective.
- For example, it was indicated that Afghan groups have hesitations about participating in social cohesion activities due to their perception of not being permanent residents. Consequently, participants suggested designing various programs to help different refugee groups express themselves more easily, which would be more beneficial.
- It was highlighted that some women are unable to leave their houses due to caregiver roles and household responsibilities. As a result, they could be supported through online programs.
- A suggestion was made regarding the need to consider context when identifying a target under this indicator. Additionally, it would be beneficial to research which types of programs contribute to positive and concrete outcomes under this indicator.

### Community Mobilization

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.3.1 # of individuals engaged in sustained and structured mobilization efforts and empowerment programmes (32% progress)
- It was noted that decreasing the target compared to the previous year was more appropriate for the context. Additionally, progress was considered generally good, considering that the activities under this indicator required significant human resources and involved long-term programs.
- Compiling success stories or good practices related to this indicator were suggested which could provide methodological guidance for different organizations in the future.
- Organizing a meeting to compile good practices was also discussed. Organizing workshops throughout the year was proposed, where guidance and examples from different organizations could be brought together. This would enhance the effectiveness and help disseminate information in this thematic area.
- The 3RP National Protection Coordination Team will contact organizations to request the guidelines they developed in this field. Additionally, community mobilization could be included in next year's 3RP National Protection Working Group Work Plan, similar to social cohesion efforts.

### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:



- 2.1.5 # of individuals receiving psycho-social support (43% progress)
- 4.2.2 # of children participating in structured and sustained psycho-social support programmes (individuals and in groups) (44% progress)
- No additional comments were made regarding this indicator, as the target was set appropriately at the beginning of the year and progress is proportionally accurate.

## Legal Assistance and Counseling

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 1.4.1 # of refugees/vulnerable host community members provided with individual legal support (legal aid and counsel) (94% progress)
  - 1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders) (148% progress)
- Significant progress has been observed for the indicators for individual legal assistance and counseling. However, Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment findings from Round 8 indicates that needs remain high (25%) and 33% of individuals are unable to receive support.
- It was noted that there may be problems with targeting in the trainings provided (1.4.2). For this reason, the 3RP National Protection Coordinator will reach out to relevant colleagues, as UNHCR reports extensively on this indicator. It was emphasized that more accurate targeting should be implemented in future efforts related to this indicator.
- It was stated that the policy change and increased need for legal assistance, the recent rise in demand for legal support related to deportation concerns and hesitation to approach public institutions and instead asking for assistance from NGOs due to fear of deportation may have contributed to the higher reporting under the indicator.
- Participants informed that legal issues have become more complex lately. Additionally, the long duration of case follow-up also affects reporting due to differences between the information conveyed to individuals and the actual duration of the implementation process. Consequently, as legal issues have become more complex, both the demand for support in the field and the number of people requiring legal assistance have increased, which necessitated a need for additional funding.
- Partners also stated that refugees face challenges with address registration in the EQ-affected region. It was suggested that conducting a comprehensive needs analysis on this issue could help in better understanding their legal assistance requirements.

## Cash for Protection

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.1.4 # of individuals receiving cash/in-kind assistance to meet their protection needs (23% progress)



- It was highlighted that activities in this area are proceeding more cautiously due to budget constraints. Partners indicated that they find solutions such as prioritizing urgent cases and allocating the remaining budget to less urgent cases at the end of the year.
- Additionally, it was conveyed that it is crucial to demonstrate to donors that cash-based assistance leads to concrete protection outcomes. It was emphasized that if cash assistance is provided as part of a case management process, it is beneficial to share the outputs.
- Given the importance of cash-based support for protection, it was stated that dialogues with donors are still ongoing regarding increasing funds for this area.
- It was emphasized that organizations working in this field should participate in the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group. Partners can access the [Mapping of Cash and Voucher Assistance Programmes in Türkiye in 2023 Dashboard](#) through the link. Additionally, the summary note prepared based on the data collected during the mapping process/study can be accessed via this [link](#). For any questions, the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group can be contacted using the information provided [here](#).

### Persons with Specific Needs

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from protection activities (76% progress)
  - 2.1.2 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs (34% progress)
  - 2.1.3 # referrals (of individuals with protection needs) to specialized/multisectoral services (36% progress)
- It was conveyed that there is an inconsistency in targets and reporting between indicators of 2.1.2 and 2.1.3. Partners were reminded that the number of referrals should be at least equal to the number of assessments.
- Accordingly, the target for indicator 2.1.2 should reflect the total number of persons with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs. Target for 2.1.3 should reflect the total number of referrals intended (should not just reflect the number of persons referred) for persons reported under 2.1.2 target. Therefore, reporting under indicator 2.1.3 is expected to be higher than under 2.1.2, as persons with specific needs may require multiple referrals. Additionally, reporting partners should include both internal and external referrals under indicator 2.1.3. Protection sector partners are encouraged to review pages 22–26 of the Indicator Guidance Note (available in [English](#) and [Turkish](#)) for detailed information and to contact the 3RP National Protection Working Group with any further questions.

### Trainings/Technical Capacity Development

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance (45% progress)



- 1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders) (148% progress)
- 2.6.1 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings etc) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs (14% progress)
- 3.3.1 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development (including trainings) initiatives on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response (35% progress)
- 4.3.1 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings) on child rights and protection (47% progress)
- Partners are reminded to review their reporting for 2.6.1 indicator. Partners should report the number of individuals (from both public institutions and non-governmental organizations) reached through technical capacity-development initiatives which aimed identifying, referring, and protecting persons with special needs. This includes in-house trainings, inter-agency trainings, and trainings with public institutions and municipalities. Protection sector partners are encouraged to contact the 3RP National Protection Working Group with any additional questions after reviewing pages 44 and 45 of the Indicator Guidance Note (available in [English](#) and [Turkish](#)).

### Institutional Support

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 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 (4% progress)
  - 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 (14% progress)
- Considering trends from previous years, activities in this area typically start at the beginning of the year. However, this year, progress has been quite low in both indicators.
- 3RP National Protection Sector Coordinator will also contact organizations that have reported low in this indicator.

### Feedback, Complaints and Response Mechanisms and Accountability

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 2.4.1 # of feedback, complaints and response mechanisms established and/or maintained (67% progress)
  - 2.4.2 # of feedback and complaints received and followed-up (73% progress)
  - Number of individuals reached with information on sexual exploitation and abuse protection and response (140% progress)



- Within the scope of 2.4.1 # of feedback, complaints and response mechanisms established and/or maintained indicator, partners should report data for the provinces where they have established these mechanisms.

### Protection Monitoring Mechanisms

- The indicators reviewed under the thematic area, along with their percentage progress for the first six months of 2024 are listed below:
  - 1.1.2 # of protection monitoring mechanisms established/maintained (8% progress)
- It was highlighted that despite the target for this indicator being nearly the same as last year, the reporting was lower.
- Activities, tools and/or mechanisms for protection monitoring can include informal or semi-structured interviews with affected individuals; key informant interviews; focus group discussions; spot checks; needs assessments; meetings with humanitarian actors, local actors and/or public institutions (etc.); and review and analysis of reports and documentation by other parties including situation reports, protection reports, amongst others. While the scope of the indicator is related to the number of mechanisms through which an understanding of the protection situation can be established, reporting should also take place in consideration of any products that may be developed to support a protection monitoring system, which may include analysis and products (situation reports, needs assessments, advocacy papers, focus group discussion reports etc.), monitoring visits and missions.
- Based on the information provided above, it was reflected that organizations should re-examine the scope of the indicator within the protection monitoring mechanism. Partners were also reminded that future targets should be set to be more contextually appropriate. Protection sector partners can contact the 3RP National Protection Working Group with any additional questions after reviewing pages 9 and 10 of the Indicator Guidance Note (available in [English](#) and [Turkish](#)).