

**Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye**

TEMEL İHTİYAÇLAR ÇALIŞMA GRUBU

ANKARA
13 MART 2025



Gündem

Gündem Maddeleri	Saat	Sorumlu	Detaylar
1. Giriş & Tanıtımlar	10:00 – 10:05	Tüm Ortaklar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Koordinasyon ekibi ve ortakların genel tanıtımı
2. Eylem Noktaları & Duyurular	10:05 – 10:10	UNHCR IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eylem noktaları ve duyuruların gözden geçirilmesi
3. Sektör Güncellemeleri	10:10 – 11:00	UNHCR IA Tüm Ortaklar Türk Kızılay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Genel durum güncellemeleri, 5 dk3RP Gönüllü Geri Dönüş fon çağrısı sektörel özeti ve geribildirim, 10 dkOrtakların genel program güncellemeleri, 15 dkSUY program & MEB güncellemeleri, izleme & Değerlendirme sunumu Türk Kızılay, 20 dk
4. WASH & Barınma Durumuna Yönelik Güncellemeler	11:00 – 11:30	WASH & Barınma sektörleri	<ul style="list-style-type: none">WASH ve SHELTER/NFI sektörlerine yönelik güncellemeler
6. Diğer Konular	11:30 – 11:45	Tüm Ortaklar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diğer konular ve katkılar



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Giriş & Tanıtımlar



- ACTED
- Buca Belediyesi
- EL-BİR
- GIZ
- IFRC
- IOM
- SARD
- SGDD-ASAM
- STL
- Türk Kızılay
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- WFP



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Eylem Noktaları

Eylem Noktaları	İlerleme
3RP gönüllü geri dönüşlere yönelik ek fon çağrısına ilişkin sektörel özet	Bu toplantı
WASH ve barınma sektörlerine ilişkin güncellemelerin paylaşılması	Bu toplantı
Ortakların gelecek toplantılar için öneri gündem maddelerini paylaşması	Devam ediyor



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Sektör Güncellemeleri

Genel Durum Değerlendirmesi

- A. Geri Dönüş Eğilimleri
- B. Suriye'de Güncel Yaşam Koşulları
 - I. Barınma ve Altyapı
 - II. Sağlık Hizmetlerine Erişim
 - III. Ekonomik Durum ve İş Olanakları
 - IV. Güvenlik Durumu ve Riskler
- C. UNHCR Durum Değerlendirmesi

“Buraya döndüm; elektrik yok, su yok, binalar hasarlı... internet yok, iş imkânı yok. Hiçbir şey olmazsa, nasıl yeniden inşa edeceğiz?”

Suriye vatandaşı Issa'nın ifadelerinden alıntı



A family of Syrian refugees returns to northern Syria from Türkiye via the Bab al-Hawa border crossing.
© UNHCR/Hameed Marouf



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3RP Gönüllü Geri dönüş Ek Fon Çağrısı



Temel İhtiyaçlar Sektörü

Sektörün Güncellenmiş 2025 Toplam Fon Çağrısı (ABD Doları): 160.673.251,26 \$

Sektörün Önceki 2025 Toplam Fon Çağrısı (ABD Doları): 103.483.808,67 \$

Sektörün Önceki 2025 Fon Çağrısına Katılan Ortaklar: ACTED, ARSA, ASAM, CARE International, DDD, Goal International, IOM, IRW, SALAR-RESLOG, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, ELAF, Save the Children, STL, Yedi Başak, Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği

Revizyon Sonrası Toplam Sektör Fon Çağrısındaki Fark (ABD Doları): + 34.784.423,65 \$

Ek Fon Çağrısı Kapsamında 2025 Girdilerini Revize Eden Ortaklar: ASAM, CARE International, *Genç Hayat Vakfı*, IOM, Islamic Relief Worldwide, *Qatar Charity*, SEVKAR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF



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3RP Gönüllü Geri dönüş Ek Fon Çağrısı



Temel İhtiyaçlar Sektörü

Voluntary Return Revision – Basic Needs			
Activity	Target	Budget	Organisation
Food	102500	\$ 2.364.436	ASAM, Genç Hayat, IOM, WFP
Transportation	268500	\$ 68.058.427	ASAM, IOM, UNHCR
Hygiene Kit	140300	\$ 1.863.951	ASAM, Genç Hayat, UNFPA, UNICEF
CRI	18300	\$ 1.790.000	Genç Hayat, IOM
Wash / Shelter	20000	\$ 200.000	UNICEF
PI Support	10	\$ 2.000.000	IOM
MPCA*	0	\$ -	
Total	549.600 indiv. 10 public institutions	\$ 76.276.814	
<i>Not included in Voluntary Return Revision</i>			
MPCA	21165	\$ 1.255.000	SEVKAR, IRW, CARE

3RP General Appeal (Late Submission)			
Activity	Target	Budget	Organisation
Food	50000	\$ 900.000	Qatar Charity
CRI	4000	\$ 4.000	Qatar Charity
MPCA	21205	\$ 2.121.022	WFP
Total	75.205 ind	\$ 3.025.022	



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Sektör Güncellemeleri

- Ortakların genel program güncellemeleri, 15 dk
- SUY program & MEB güncellemeleri, İzleme & Değerlendirme sunumu Türk Kızılay, 20 dk
- WASH ve SHELTER/NFI sektörlerine yönelik güncellemeler, 15 dk, 15 dk



KIZILAYKART

Nakit Sistemleri Güncellemeleri

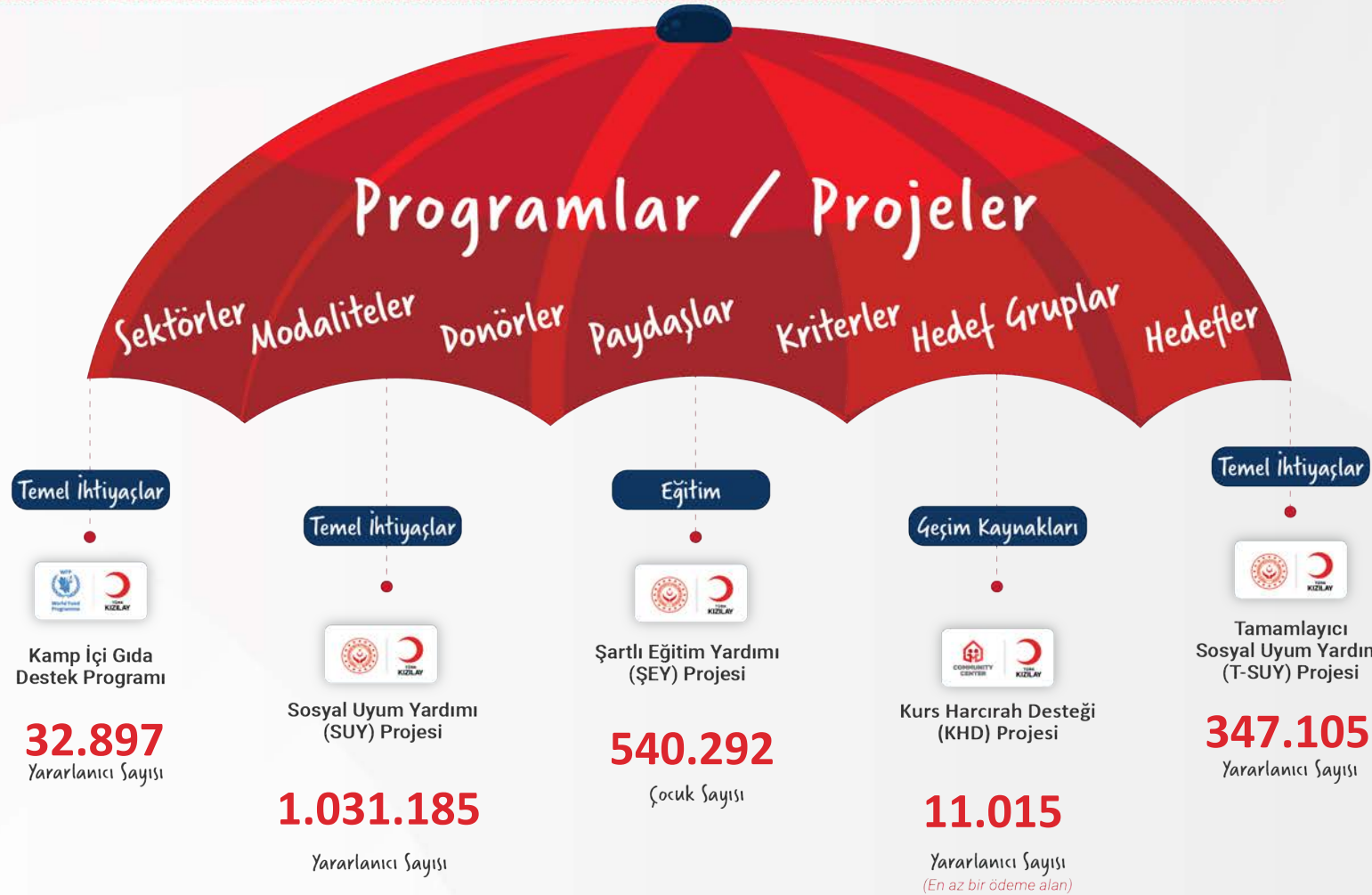
#iyilikYüklüKart

12.03.2025

platform.kizilaykart.org



KIZILAYKART Nakit Sistemleri



This project is funded by the European Union.
Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.
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Sosyal Uyum Yardımı (SUY IV) Projesi



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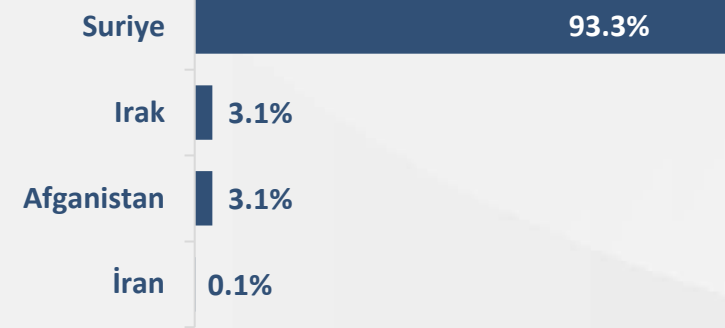


1.062.861 Kişi
229.122 Hane

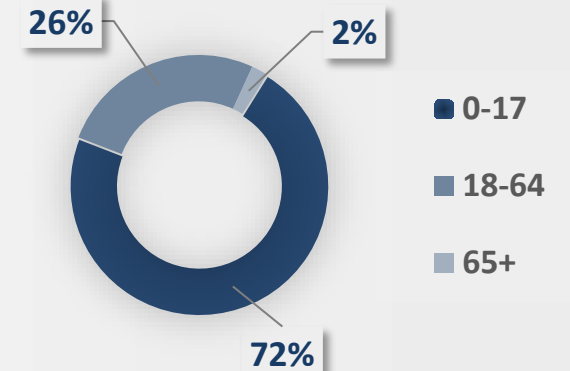
531 Milyon ₺
Aylık Ödeme Tutarı

30.9 Milyar ₺
Toplam Ödeme Tutarı

Uyruk Dağılımı (İlk 4 uyruk)



Yaş Dağılımı



% 2,7 (29.065 kişi)
SYDV Takdir Hakkı

% 63 Kadın
% 37 Erkek

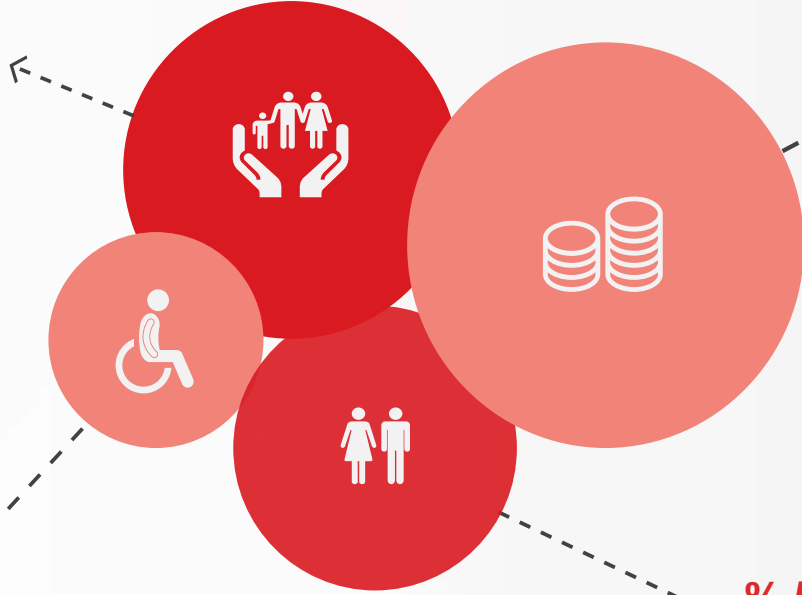
Tamamlayıcı Sosyal Uyum Yardımı (T-SUY II) Projesi



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347.105 Kişi
75.780 Hane



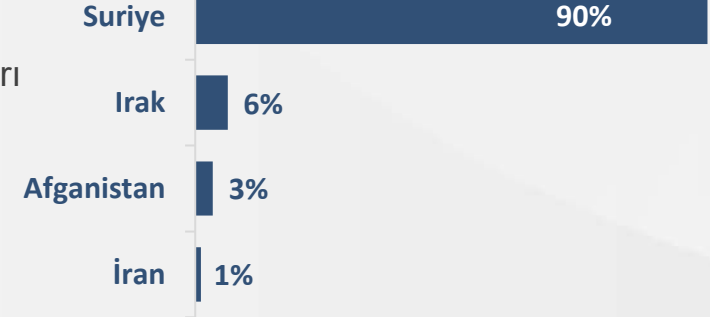
280 Milyon ₺
Aylık Ödeme Tutarı

8.9 Milyar ₺
Toplam Ödeme Tutarı

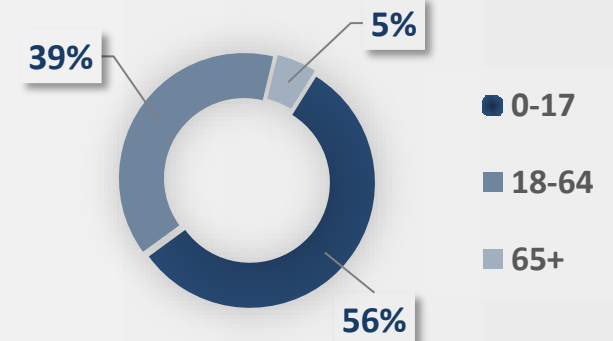
% 4,5 (15.685)
Ağır Engelli Yararlanıcı Sayısı

% 54 Kadın
% 46 Erkek

Uyruk Dağılımı (İlk 4 uyruk)



Yaş Dağılımı



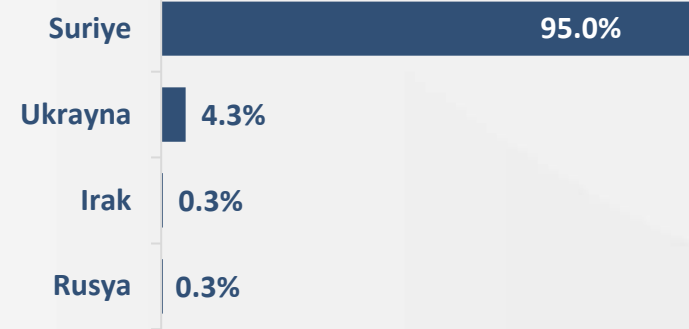
Kamp İçi Gıda Destek Programı



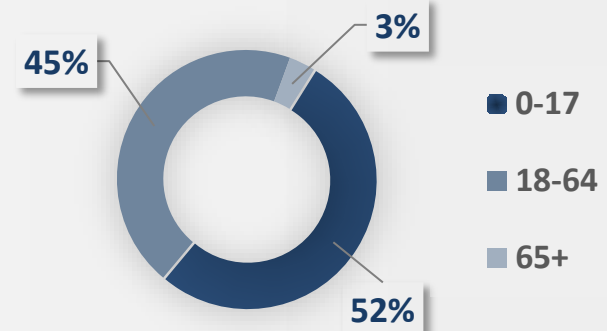
This project is funded by the European Union.
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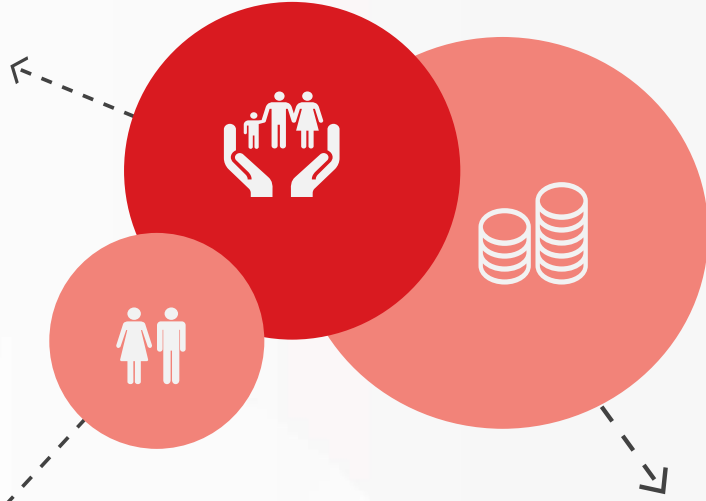
Uyruk Dağılımı (İlk 4 uyruk)



Yaş Dağılımı



32,897 Kişi
7,596 Hane

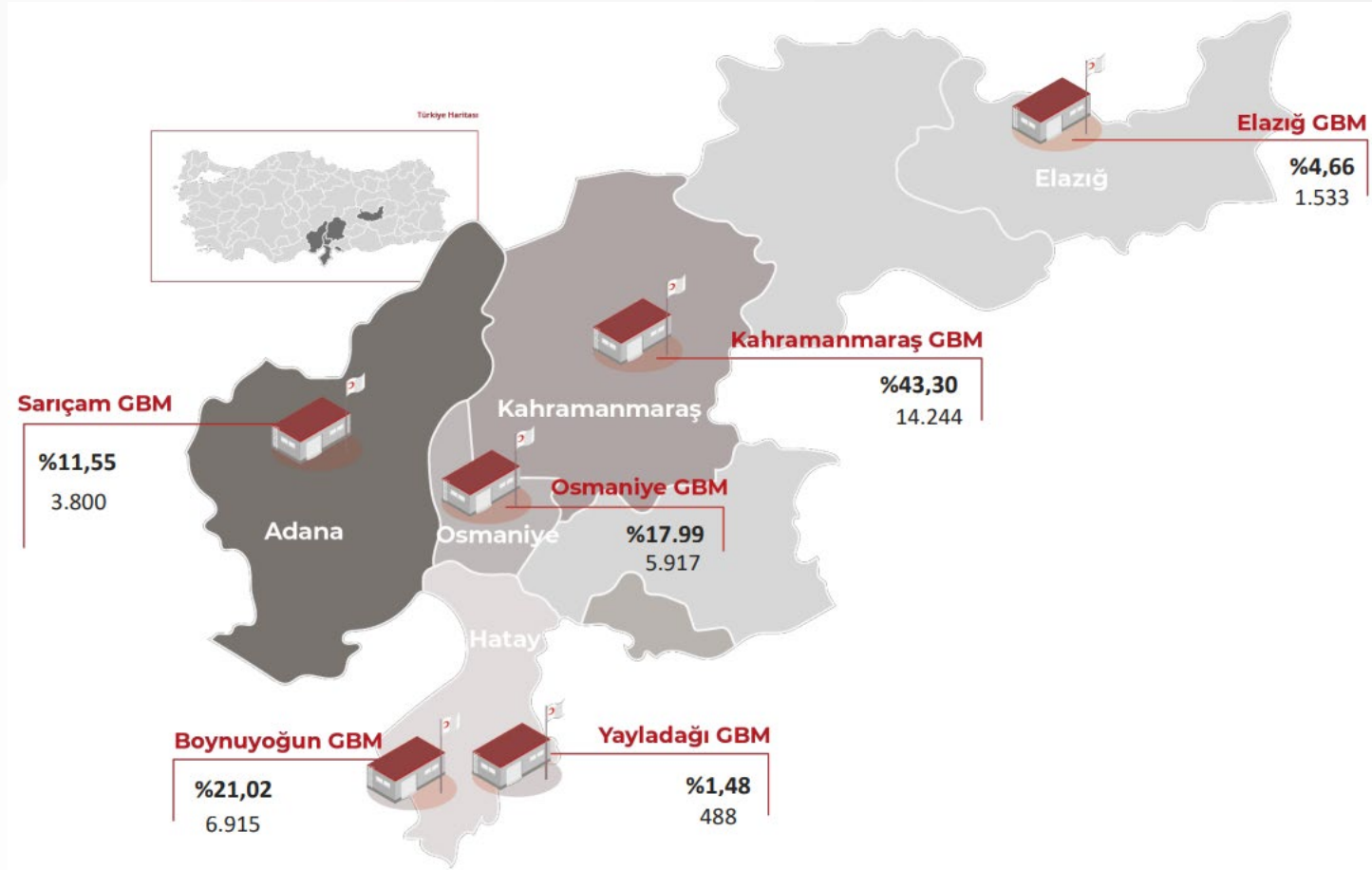


% 51 Kadın
% 49 Erkek

13.9 Milyon ₺
Aylık Ödeme Tutarı

1.2 Milyar₺
Toplam Ödeme Tutarı

Kamp İçi Gıda Destek Programı



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Diğer Güncellemeler



**Yaş aralığı
Düzenlemesi**
çalışabilir/yetişkin"
yaş aralığı **18-64 yaş**
65 yaş ve üzeri ise
"yaşlı"



**T-SUY projesine
etkisi**
Güncellenen kriterler
nedeniyle **16,116 kişi**
programdan
çıkarılmıştır.



**SUY projesine
etkisi**
Bu değişiklikler
sonucunda **18,987**
kişi programdan
çıkarılmıştır.



**SUY Programından
Faydalanma şartları**
Hanede **18-64 yaş aralığında**
yetişkin bir erkek birey varsa,
bağımlılık oranının ≥ 1.5 olması
gerekir. **yetişkin erkek birey**
yoksa, yetişkin kadın sayısı
en fazla 2 olmalı ve toplam
hane birey sayısı 6'yı
geçmemelidir



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KIZILAYKART
Nakit Temelli Destek
Programları



Tesekkürler...

Kare Kodu
Okutunuz



Resmi

Dijital Medya Kanalları

<https://linktr.ee/kizilaykart>



THE SSN PROGRAMME

The First Post-Distribution Monitoring Findings

[#CardLoadedWithKindness](https://platform.kizilaykart.org)

platform.kizilaykart.org

FEBRUARY 2025

SURVEY METHOD



- **Cross-Sectional Survey Design**
- **Unit of Analysis:** Households
- **95 per cent confidence level, 5 per cent margin of error**
- **Data Collection:** Phone Survey between May - October 2024
- **Area of the Study:** Aegean, Anatolia, İstanbul, Mediterranean and Southeast regions



5.775
Households

Socio-Economic Indicators



Income



Debt



Expenditure



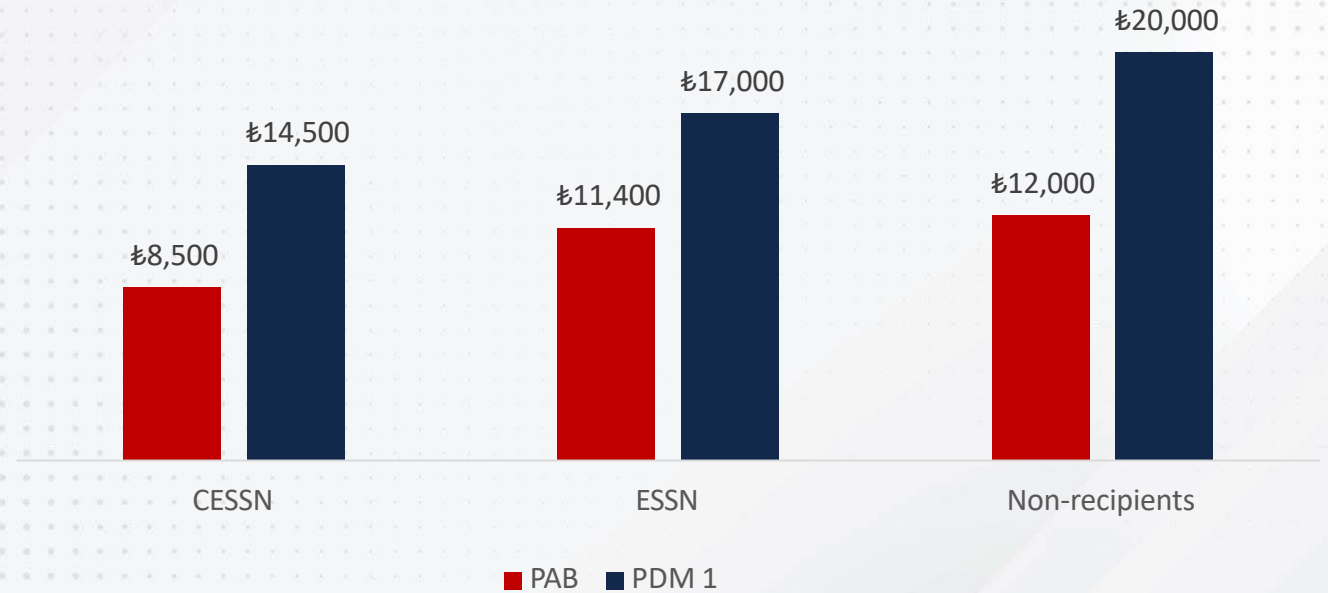
Income



The monthly median income of C-ESSN, ESSN and non-recipient households is 14,500, 17.000 and 20.000 TRY, respectively.

Household incomes have risen since the PAB study conducted between October 2023 and January 2024, likely as a result of the increase of the national minimum wage and the transfer amount Türk Kızılay. (August 2024).

Unskilled employment was identified as the leading source of income, followed by KIZILAYKART cash assistance in the second (ESSN and C-ESSN) and registered employment in the third place.

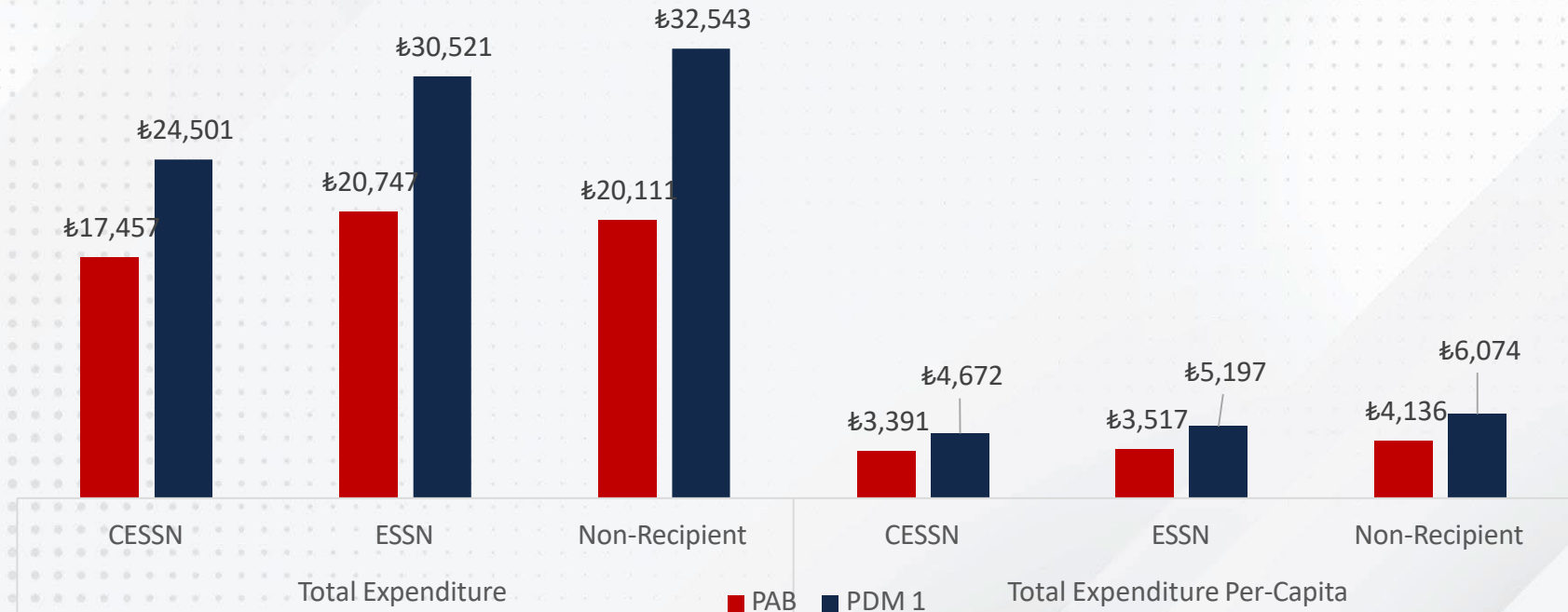


Expenditure



Median Household Expenditure became 24,501 TRY, 30,521 TRY and 32,543 TRY for C-ESSN, ESSN, and Non-recipient respectively.

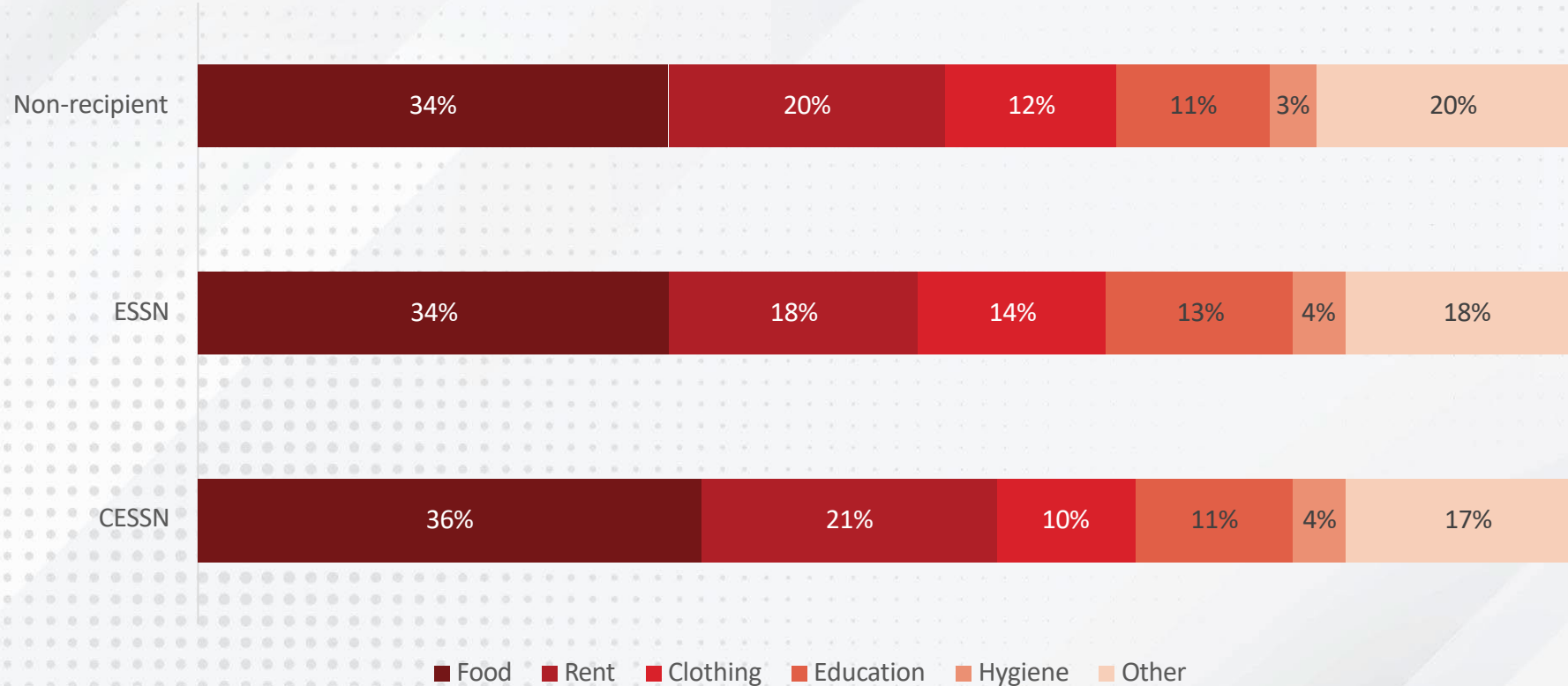
There has been a significant increase in total expenditure at both the household and individual levels. However, this rise does not indicate an improvement in families' economic conditions. Instead, the biggest reason for the jump in expenditures, as in income, is the increase in inflation.



Expenditure



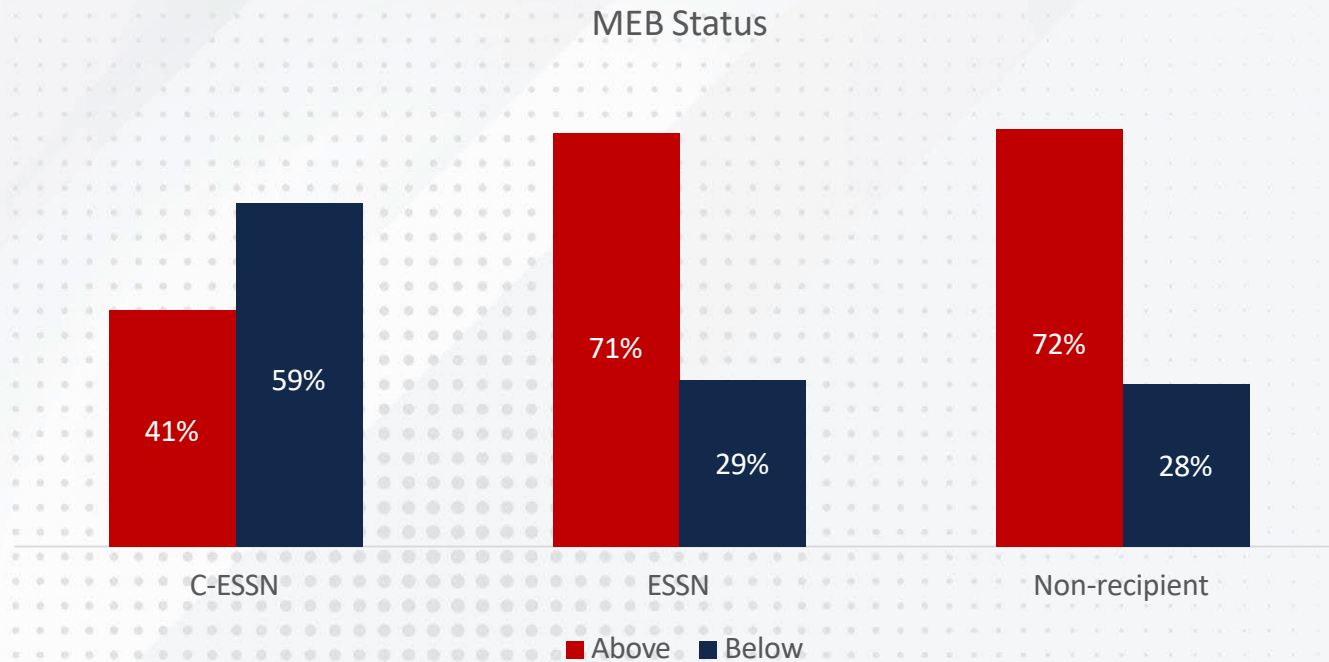
Share of Expenditure Items: Food, rent, and clothing were the top three items in terms of share of expenditures items for ESSN, C-ESSN, and Non-recipient households. Regionally, İstanbul achieved the highest expenditure levels, while southeast region remained the lowest.



Expenditure



More than half of C-ESSN households are below the MEB, while 70 percent of ESSN and non-recipient households are above the MEB.

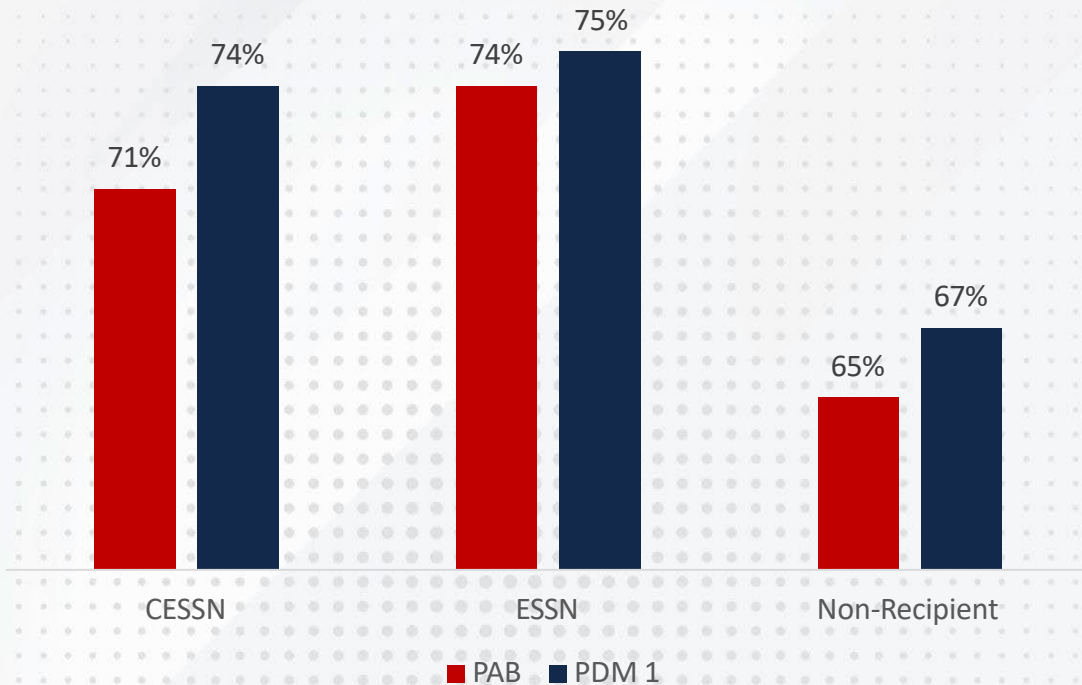


Debt



Debt rates are similar among ESSN, C-ESSN and non-recipient households indicating the commonality of borrowing.

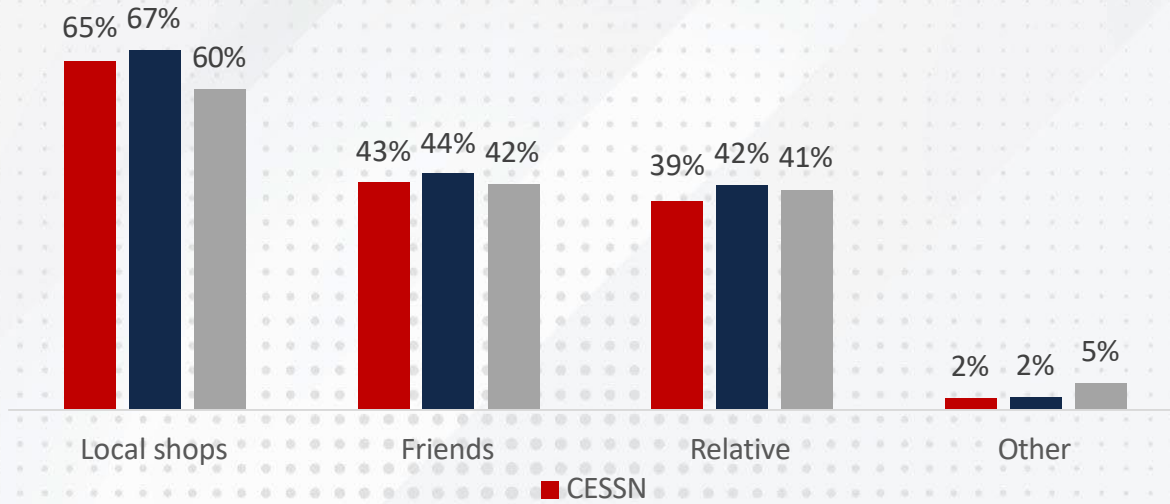
Debt to Status



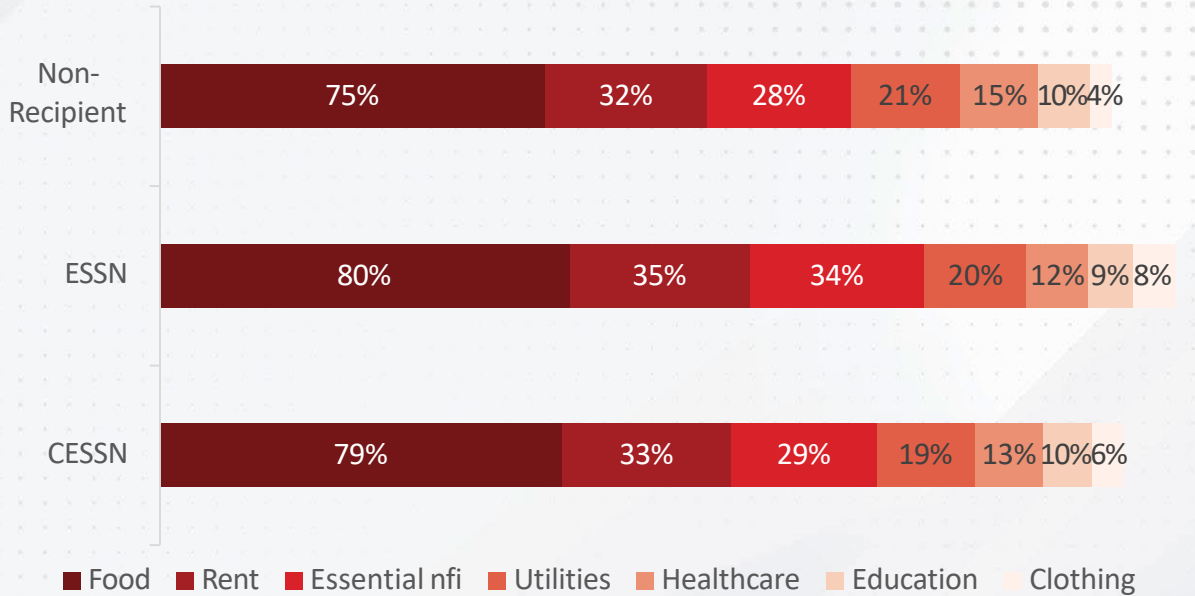
Debt



Debt to Whom



Debt Reasons



COPING STRATEGIES

- Reduced Coping Strategie Index (rCSI)
- Livelihood Coping Strategi Index (LCSI)



Reduced Coping Strategy Index

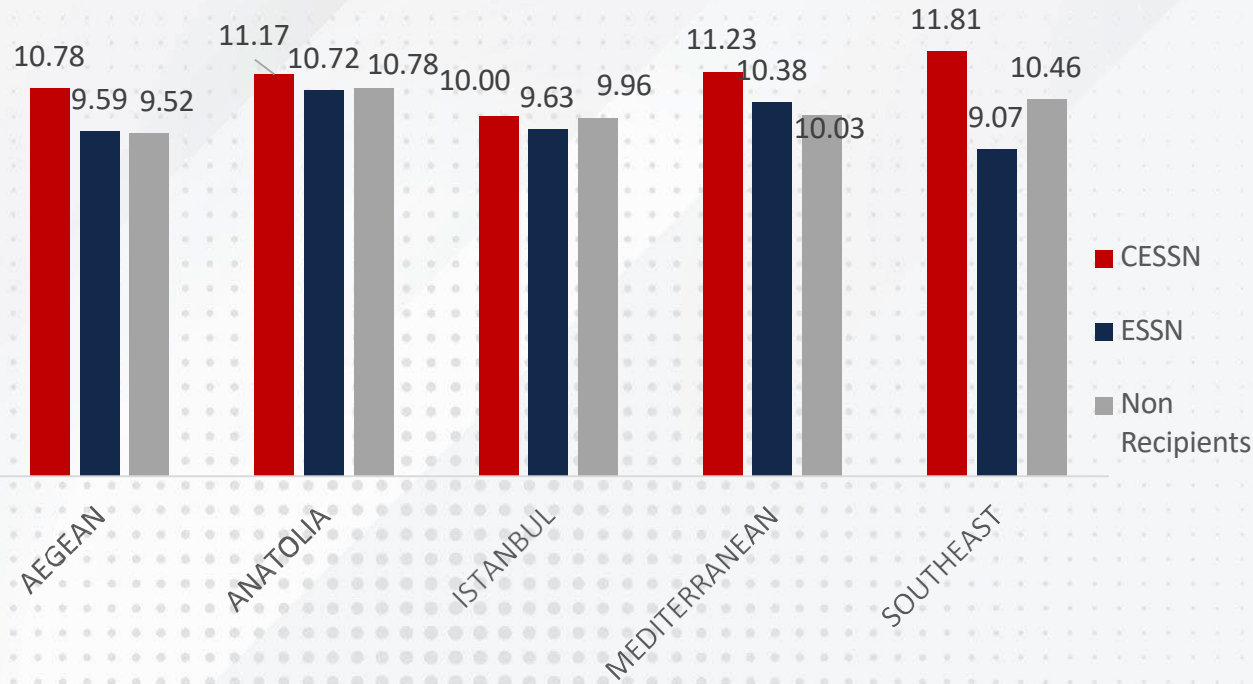


- Often used as a Proxy indicator of household's **food insecurity**
- Includes **five** specific consumption coping strategies
 - Relying on less preferred or cheaper food
 - Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives
 - Reducing the number of meals eaten per days
 - Reducing the portion size of meals
 - Reducing the quantities consumed by adults so children can eat
- A **higher score** of rCSI is an indication of worsening of food security standards for the households and vice versa

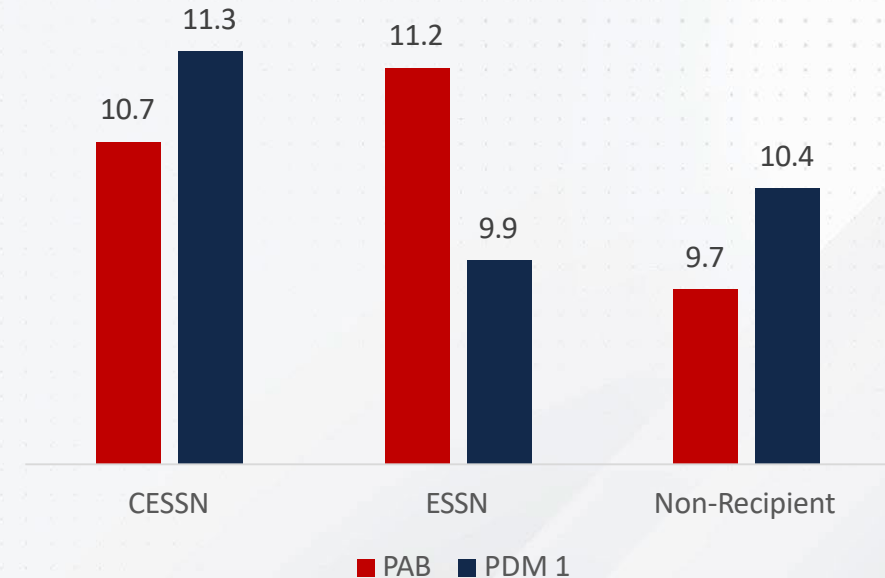
Reduced Coping Strategy Index



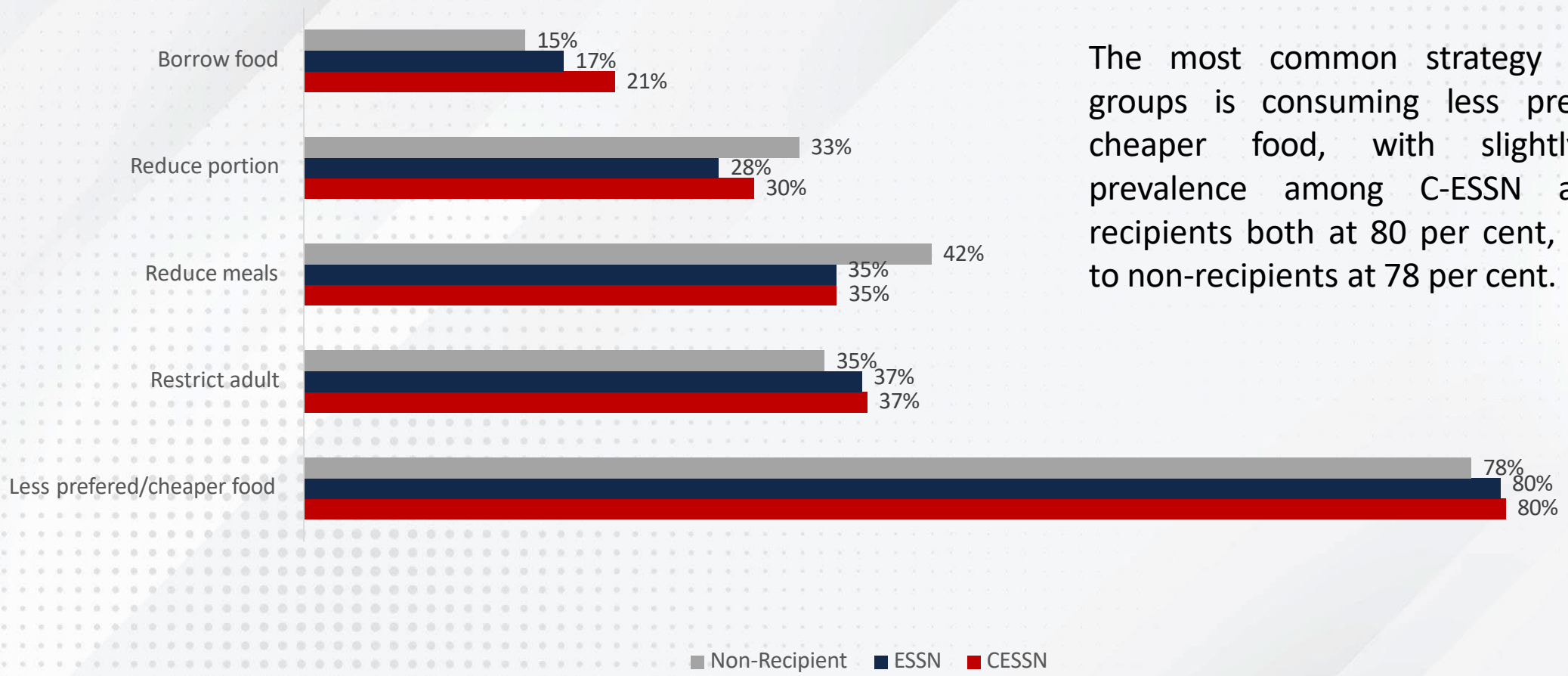
Reduced Coping Strategy Index



Overall, C-ESSN and ESSN recipients tend to rely on coping strategies at similar or slightly higher rates than non-recipients, indicating persistent food insecurity



Reduced Coping Strategy Index



The most common strategy across all groups is consuming less preferred or cheaper food, with slightly higher prevalence among C-ESSN and ESSN recipients both at 80 per cent, compared to non-recipients at 78 per cent.

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



To measure LCSi, participants were asked if, they had resorted to using any of the 13 pre-determined livelihoods coping strategies in the month prior to the survey. The livelihood coping strategies are categorized into **three**, including **stress, crisis and emergency** coping strategies.

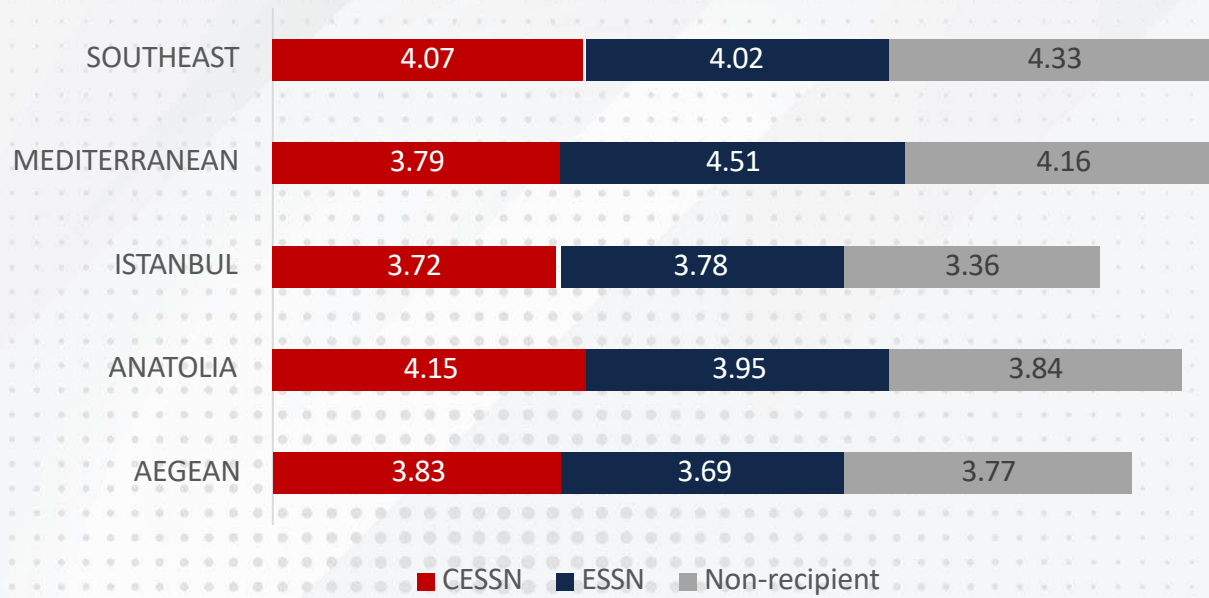
Each component represents sets of behaviour with different degrees of severity, emergency coping strategies being the most severe set of behaviours.

As with the rCSI indicator, the higher the LCSi indicator, the more vulnerable households are and vice versa.

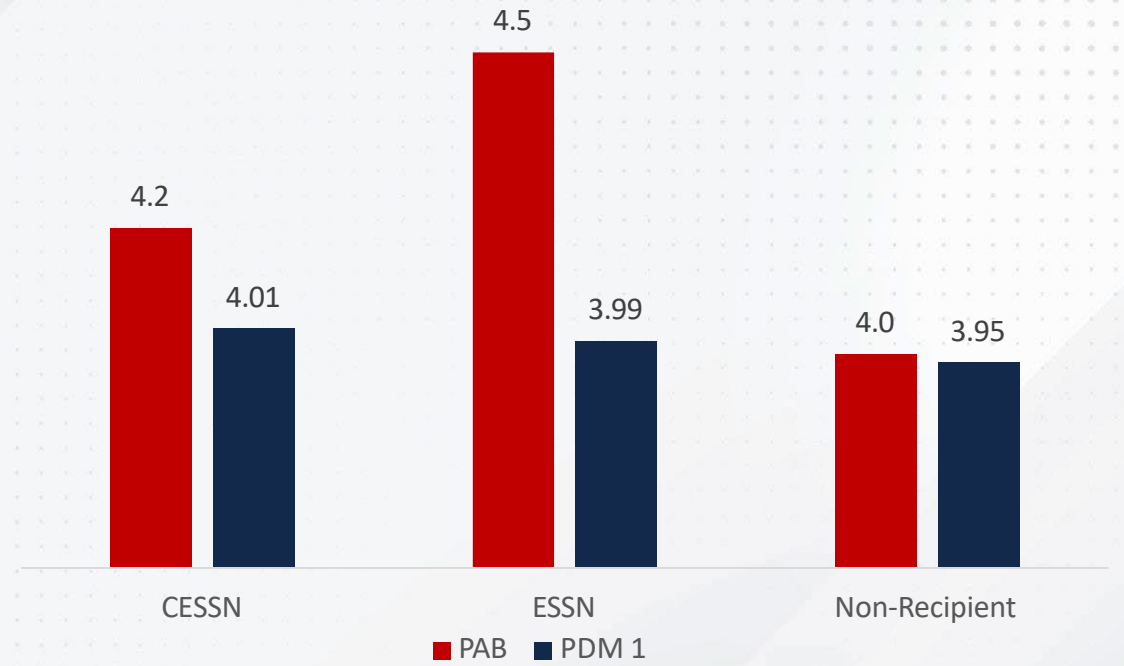
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



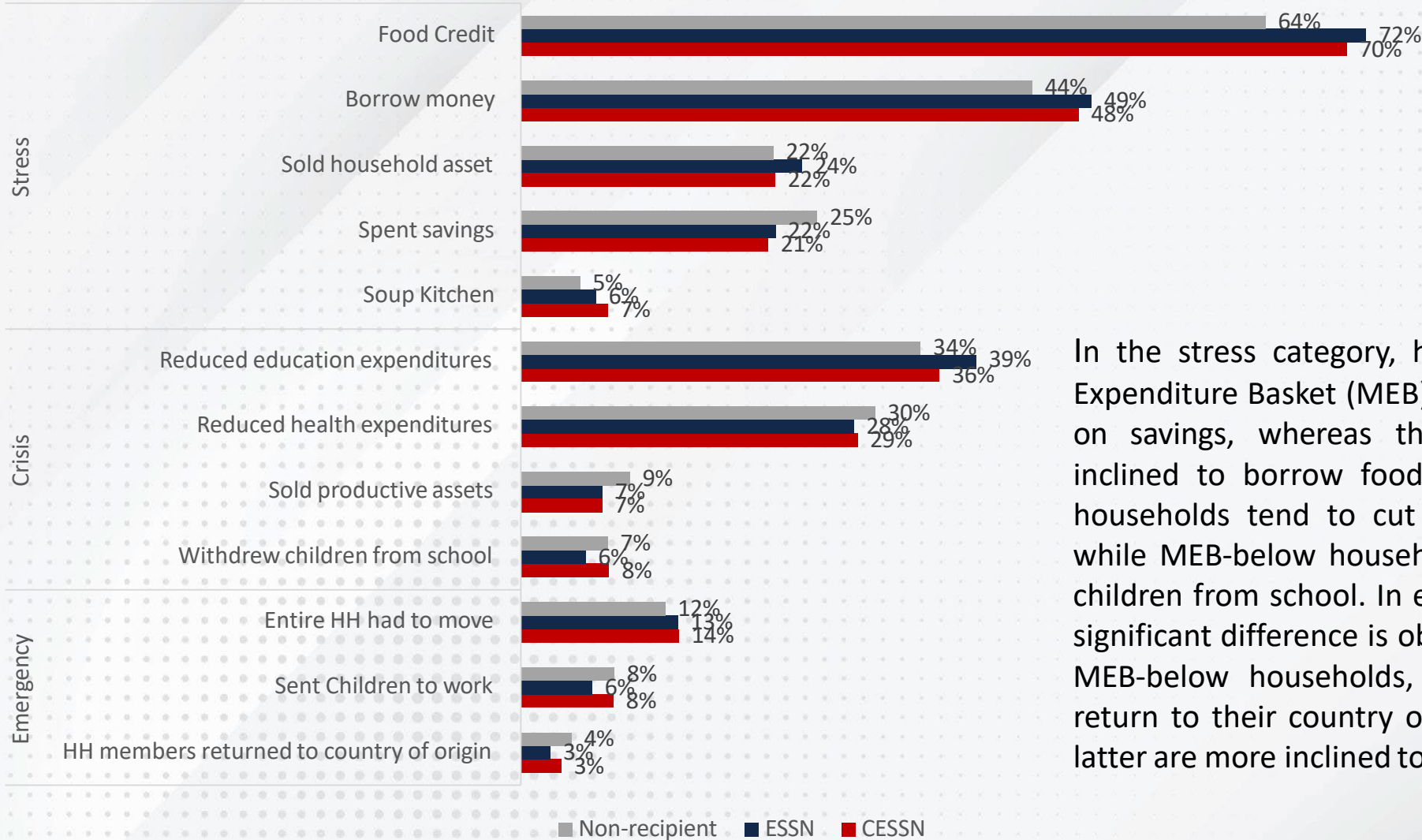
LCSI scores by Strata and Recipient Status



LCSI Scores



Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



In the stress category, households above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) threshold are more likely to rely on savings, whereas those below the MEB are more inclined to borrow food. In crisis situations, MEB-above households tend to cut health and education expenses, while MEB-below households are more likely to withdraw children from school. In emergency situations, although no significant difference is observed between MEB-above and MEB-below households, the former are more likely to return to their country of origin or relocate, whereas the latter are more inclined to resort to child

FOOD SECURITY



Food Consumption Score (FCS)

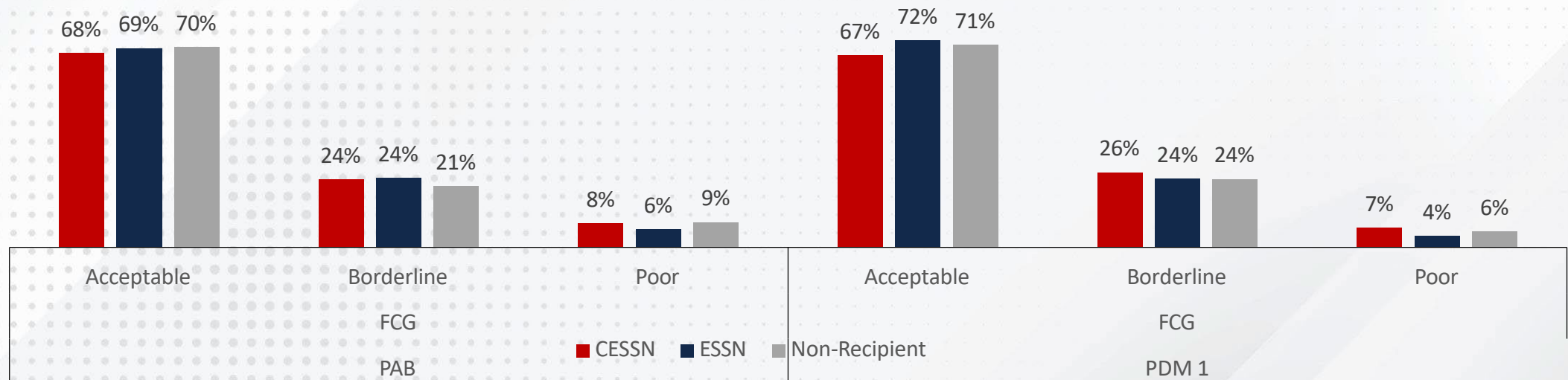
- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) serves as an indirect measure of present food security status.
- With certain thresholds, Food Consumption Groups are derived from the FCS.



FCS & FCG

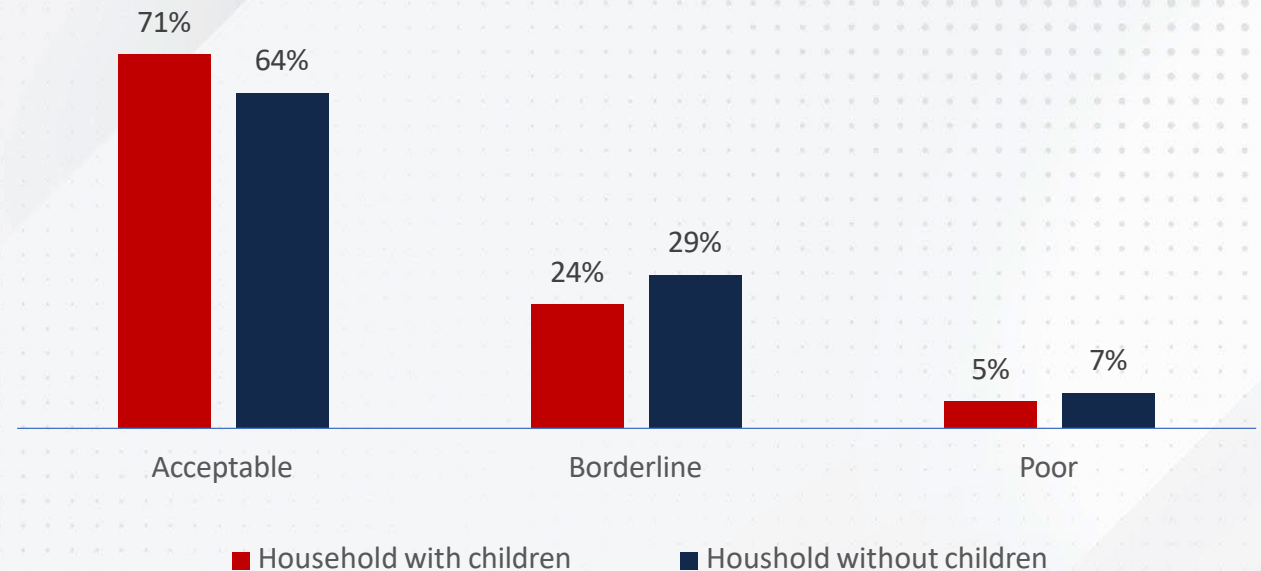


Overall FCS of ESSN, C-ESSN and non-recipient households remain similar. A detailed analysis of main food groups reveals that within the protein group, households consume eggs on average of 4 days per week, while red meat, white meat and fish are consumed less frequently, at 0.2 days, 1 day and 0 days per week respectively. This means that the most fitting reasoning as to the high level of “acceptable” food consumption score in the graph is largely driven by the frequent consumption of eggs. In regards to the dairy products, households are able to access milk 4 days a week and cheese 1 day a week, further highlighting the vulnerability of these families in maintaining a diverse and nutritionally adequate diet.



FCS & FCG

Comparing the FCG of households with and without children, the acceptable level shows a significant decrease in households without children. This implies that families prioritize eggs and milk to nourish their children, which largely contributes to their higher food consumption scores. Additionally, the consumption of cereal is rather high, marking almost 7 days per week. **As a result, while most households fall into the "acceptable" category based on FCS thresholds, their diets remain lacking in variety and do not fully meet the criteria for a healthy, safe, and nutritionally adequate food intake.**





Thank You...



Official
Digital Media Channels

<https://linktr.ee/kizilaykart>

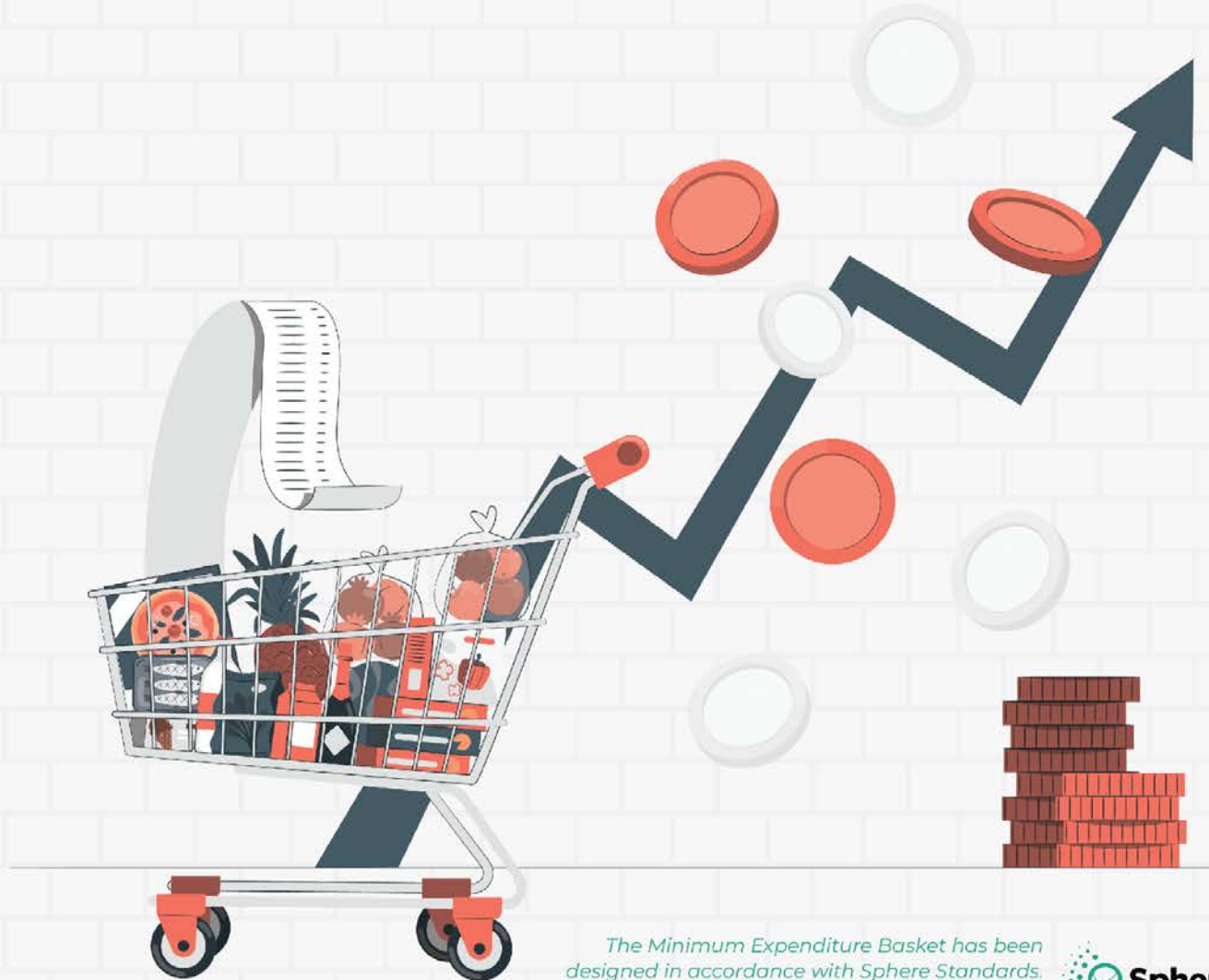


KIZILAYKART
Cash Based Assistance
Programmes



MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is a tool used in humanitarian sphere to assess the cost of basic needs that households can meet through market transactions. It provides deep insight into household preferences and consumption patterns.



The Minimum Expenditure Basket has been
designed in accordance
with Sphere Standards.
[spherestandards.org](https://www.spherestandards.org)



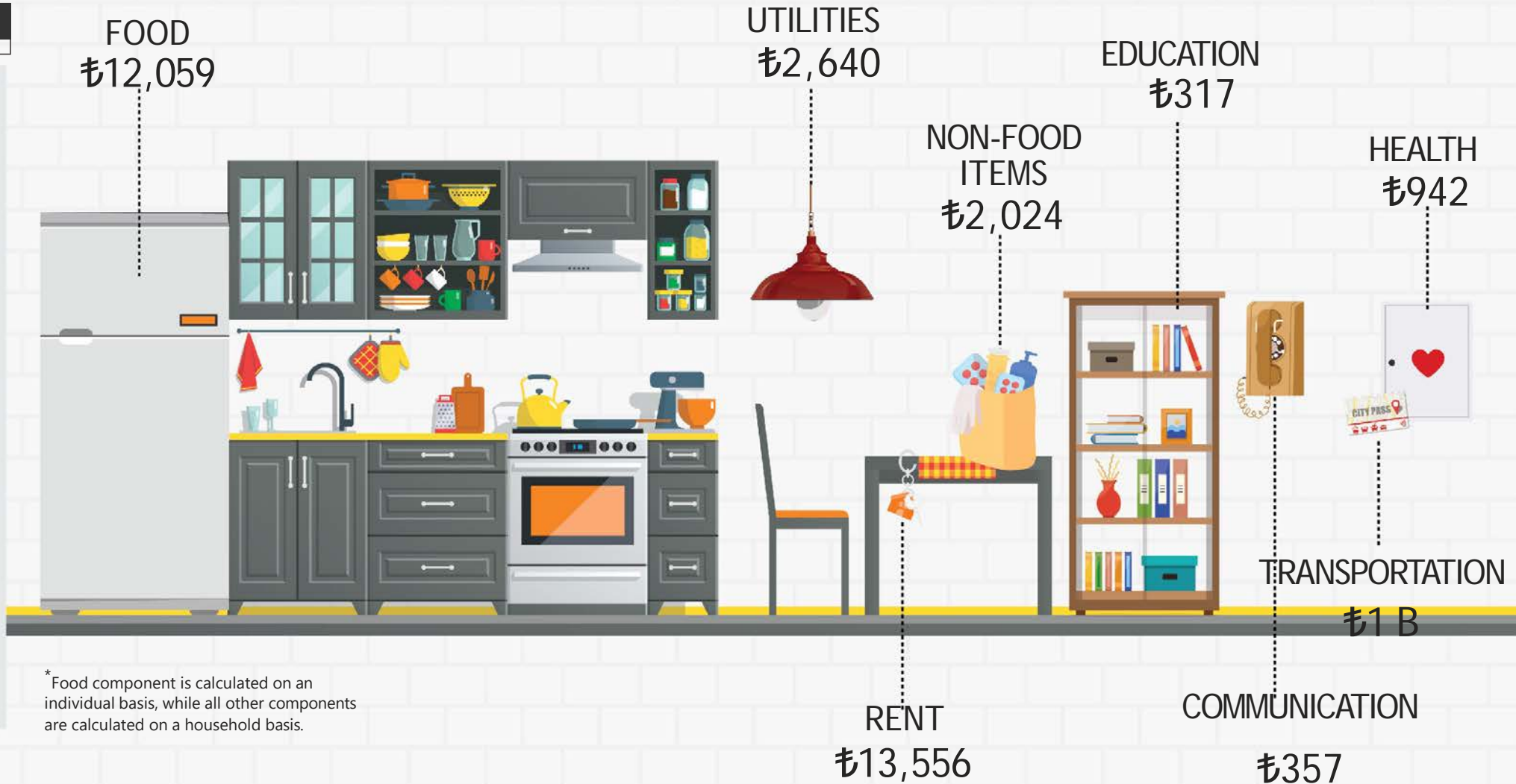
MEB: Minimum Expenditure Basket in Household Level



C-ESSN | **ESSN**

Year, Month

- 2021
- 2022
- 2023
- 2024
- 2025



MEB Monthly Report by Programme

Programme

Year

C-ESSN

ESSN



2022

2023

2024

2025

MEB Coverage Ratio

11.03%



MEB coverage ratio is an indicator of the percentage of the minimum expenditure basket covered by the assistance provided to households.

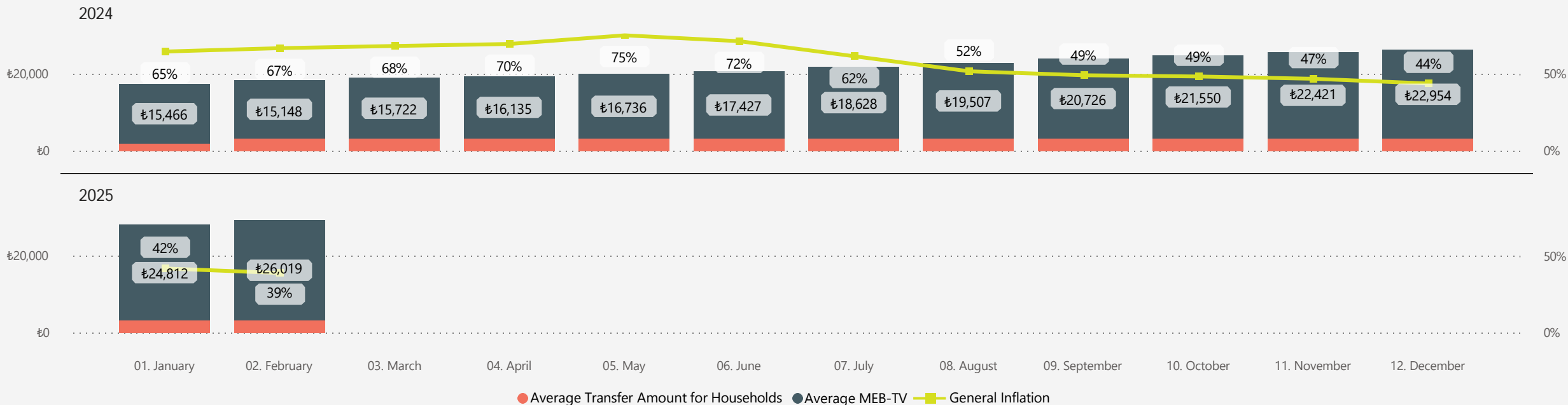
MEB Per Household

₺22,651



MEB per household indicates the value of the minimum cost of the household calculated by the average household composition of eligible groups.

MEB Amounts



WASH SECTOR COORDINATION TURKIYE

13.03.2025



Main Topics

01. Updates from hub coordinators & SET-ICG
02. Previous Conducted Activities/needs
03. IMO Updates
04. Return trends & needs on the borders
05. Capacity building - workshops and future plannings
06. Updates from Partners
07. AOB



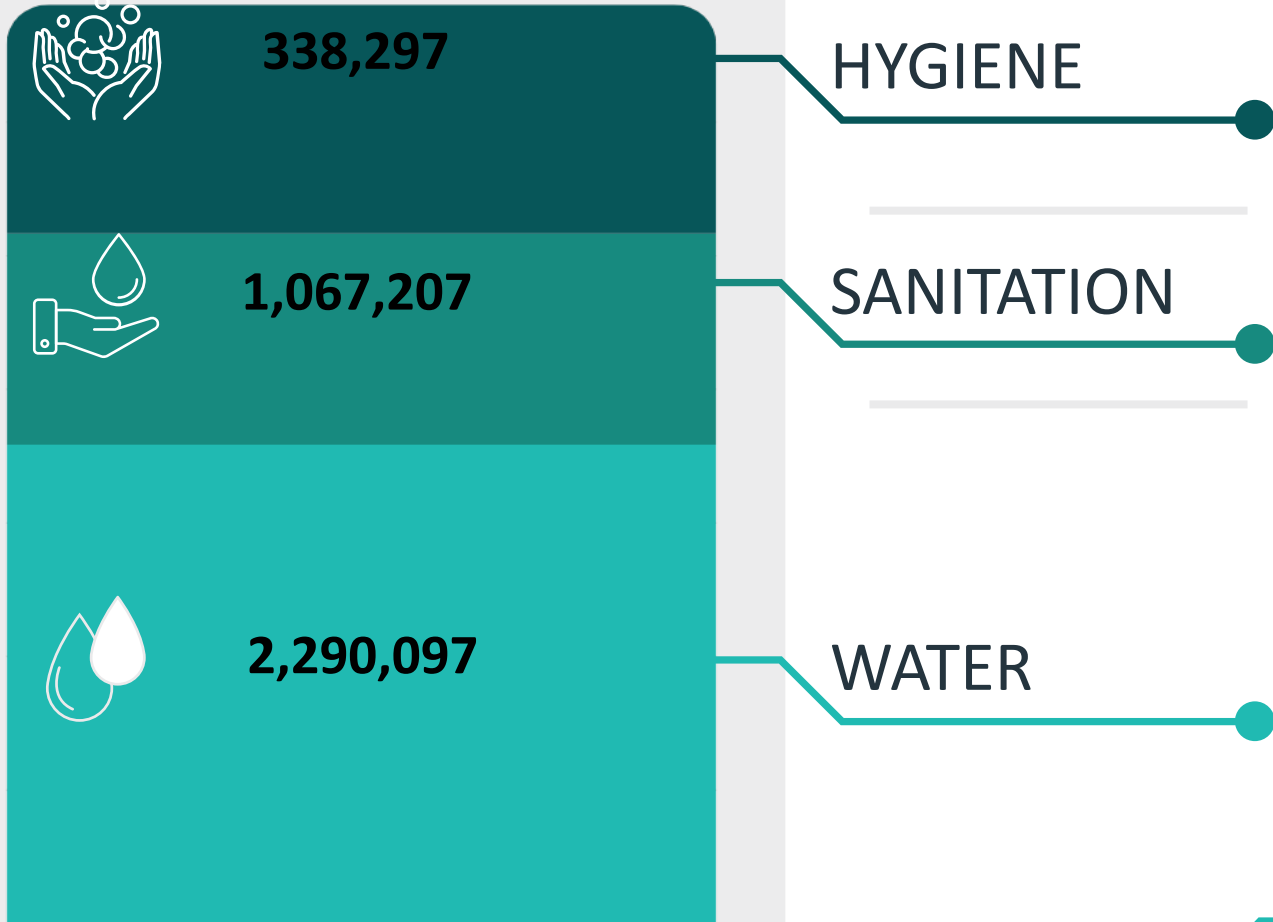
Previous Conducted Activities/Needs

- Water Infrastructural Network Extension – Hatay
- Maintenance of Water Waste/Treatment facilities (Malatya, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Gaziantep)
- Supporting water utilities and municipalities with equipments for water & sewage infrastructure
- Water Trucking
- **Water Tanks**-needs for maintenance
- **Water Purification Systems**-needs for maintenance / filter changes etc.
- **Vector Control** - both service and material as summeraziton
- WASH Facilities - Latrine & Shower Light **Maintenance** of Water Network & WASH Facilities
- Laundries
- **Hygiene Kits** (Family, Menstrual-Dignity, Baby)
- **Cleaning Kits** - needs for maintenance
- Hygiene Promotion Sessions
- Rain drainage system (Cleaning,implementation, rehabilitation etc.)
- **WASH in Schools**



2024 end year- WASH Sector Number of Unique Beneficiaries Reached

3,695,601



Sector Disaggregation

Number of Beneficiaries Reached

Women 36.94%



1,364,785

Men 37.08%



1,369,959

Children 26%



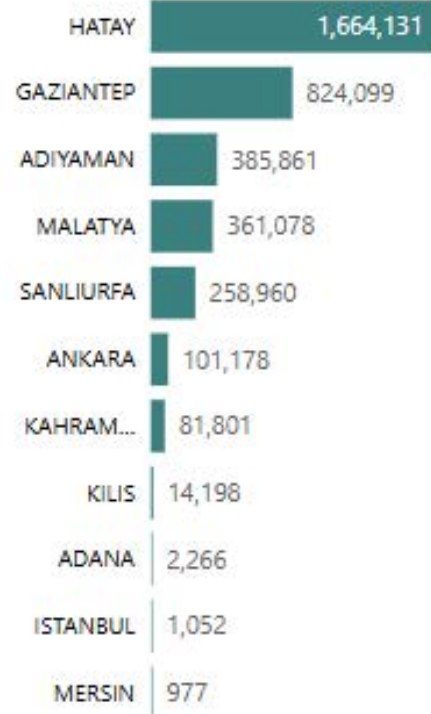
960,856

PwD 0.42%



15,522

Number of Beneficiaries Reached by Provinces



PROVINCE	Hygiene	Sanitation	Water
HATAY	110,384	754,242	799,505
GAZIANTEP	19,121	0	804,978
ADIYAMAN	36,722	61,265	287,874
MALATYA	11,078	0	350,000
SANLIURFA	8,960	250,000	0
ANKARA	101,178	0	0
KAHRAMANMARAS	32,361	1,700	47,740
KILIS	14,198	0	0
ADANA	2,266	0	0
ISTANBUL	1,052	0	0
MERSIN	977	0	0

Return Trends and Related Needs

Hatay GBV Sector Short Observation and Meeting Report Needs and Necessary Actions at Border Gates in Hatay

Needs:

- Increased risk of spread of **infectious diseases** (e.g. cholera, respiratory infections) in crowded conditions
- Difficulties in accessing **drinking water**. Shops are far away; vendors using high pricing above market standarts
- **Hygiene products**: Mainly sanitary napkins, child and adult diapers, wet and dry wipes
- **Hot water supply** for non-breastfeeding mothers



Return Trends

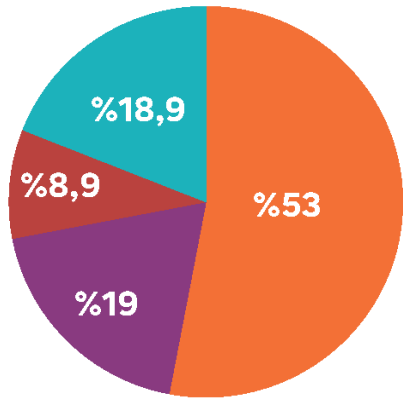
• Support to Life's Intention Survey

- 460 household in multi provinces in Türkiye
- Universe of 2432 people (1161 adults & 1374 children)
- 88% SuTP, 4.6% Turkish citizen refugees, 5.4% applicant SuTP



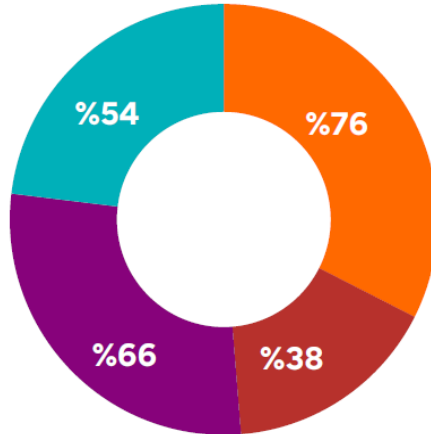
Suriye'deki gelişmeler sonrasında planlarınız nedir?

- Türkiye'de kalacağım
- Bilmiyorum
- Üçüncü bir ülkeye gitmek istiyorum
- Ülkeme dönmek istiyorum



Türkiye'de kalmayı düşünenlerin temel ihtiyaçları

- Geçim desteği
- Gıda yardımı
- Temel ihtiyaç&sosyal yardım
- Güvenli barınma



Return Trends and Related Needs

Support to Life's Intention Survey - Conclusion

- **Half of the refugees still do not consider returning**
- **Economic difficulties, poverty, housing issues, and limited access to basic services** influence refugees' decisions to **stay in Türkiye or return to Syria**.
- Ensuring **refugees have access to accurate and sufficient information** is crucial, and their decisions must be **respected**. Those choosing to return should do so **voluntarily and with dignity**, while those staying must have **access to fundamental rights and services**.
- **Collaboration between public institutions and civil society organizations** is essential to addressing **the ongoing needs of refugees in both Türkiye and Syria** in a timely manner.



Workshops & Capacity Building

WASH Sector Reflections and Planning workshop

17 December 2024 / Gaziantep Novotel



Chlorination in Emergencies

18-20 February 2025 / Hatay Harbiye Boğaziçi Hotel



AOB

- Assessments & WASH sector reporting updates.
- Inputs from partners if any on (methodologies, SOP's, case studies etc.) that could enrich the WASH sector 2 years report.

THANK YOU

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WASH Sector
Türkiye



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

Kapanış ve Diğer Konular

- Tartışılacak herhangi bir başka konu var mı?



TEŞEKKÜRLER!



**Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye**