Türkiye Country Chapter 2026

3RP
REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN

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Abbreviations

3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AAP Accountability to Affected Populations
AFAD Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
AGD Age, gender, and diversity
ARSA Asylum Seekers and Refugees Solidarity Association
ASAM Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilisation
CCTE Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
CHS Core Humanitarian Standards
CRI Core Relief Item
DDD Dünya Doktorları Derneği
DRC Danish Refugee Council
EES Economic Empowerment Sector
EiE Education in Emergencies
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
GCR Global Compact on Refugees
GoT Government of Türkiye
HRDF Human Resource Development Foundation
IBC International Blue Crescent
IFI International financial institutions
IGAM Research Centre on Asylum and Migration
ILO International Labor Organization
INEE Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IOM International Organization for Migration
ISKUR Turkish Employment Agency
KEP Association Collective Impact Program Association
LFIP Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 dated 11.04.2013
MESEDER Ankara Vocational Training, Culture, Art, and Tourism Association
MHC Migrant Health Centres
MHPSS Mental health and psychosocial support
MoFSS Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH Ministry of Health
MPCA Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance
MUDEM Refugee Support Association
NEET Not in Employment, Education or Training
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
PDMM Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PMM Presidency of Migration Management
PSEA Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
REALs Reach Alternatives
RLO Refugee-led Organisations
RRP Regional Refugee Plan
SARD Social Association for Relief and Development
SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SEVKAR ..... Sevgi ve Kardeşlik Vakfı
SGK ..... Social Security Institution
SIASDER ..... Sınırları Aşan Sağlık Derneği
SNN ..... Social Safety Net
SRH ..... Sexual and reproductive health Support to Life
STL ..... Syrian Civil Administration
SYCAC ..... Development Centre
TAC ..... Temporary Accommodation Centres
TKV ..... Development Foundation of Türkiye
UMHD ..... International Refugee Rights Association
UN ..... United Nations
UN Women ..... United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT ..... United Nations Country Team
UNDP ..... United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA ..... United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR ..... United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF ..... United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF ..... United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH ..... Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP ..... World Food Programme
WGSS ..... Women and Girls Safe Space
YECED ..... Children of Earth Association

Photo: ILO / Fatma Çankara

3RP 2026 Appeal Summary Table

3RP Sector	Sectoral Appeal for 2026 (USD)	Number of Appealing Partners of Sectors	Appealing Partners of Sectors[1]
Protection	211,684,208	29	ARSA, ASAM, DDD, DRC, Dünya Evimiz, Genç Hayat Vakfı, HRDF, Human Appeal, IBC, IGAM, IOM, Maya Vakfı, MESEDER, Mülteciler Derneği, Qatar Charity, REALs, RET International, SARD, Save the Children, SEVKAR, SIASDER, STL, TKV, UMHD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWomen, Yedi Başak
Basic Needs	110,782,312	14	ARSA, ASAM, IOM, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Mülteciler Derneği, Qatar Charity, SARD, Save the Children, STL, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, Yedi Başak
Education	52,003,481	15	ARSA, ASAM, Human Appeal, IOM, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Mülteciler Derneği, Qatar Charity, RET International, Save the Children, SEVKAR, STL, UNHCR, UNICEF, Yedi Başak, YECED
Health	11,058,652	9	ASAM, DDD, Field Ready, IOM, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Mülteciler Derneği, Qatar Charity, UNFPA, UNICEF
Economic Empowerment	85,448,787	24	ARSA, ASAM, DRC, FAO, Field Ready, Goal International, Human Appeal, ILO, IOM, Islamic Relief Worldwide, KEP Association, MUDEM, Mülteciler Derneği, Qatar Charity, SARD, Save the Children, SEVKAR, STL, SYCAC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, Yedi Basak
Total 3RP 2026 Appeal	470,977,440 USD		
Total Number of Appealing Partners	40		

1 All 3RP appealing and coordination partners in Türkiye are operational and duly registered with the Government of Türkiye.

Population Table

Population Group[2]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	650,077	650,077
	Women	608,147	608,147
	Boys	585,980	585,980
	Girls	551,792	551,792
Sub Total		2,395,996	2,395,996
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	29,489	29,489
	Women	34,898	34,898
	Boys	27,236	27,236
	Girls	28,395	28,395
Sub Total		120,018	120,018
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	1,310,414	258,387
	Women	1,328,490	261,951
	Boys	497,144	98,027
	Girls	471,572	92,985
Sub Total		3,607,620	711,350
Grand Total		**6,123,634**	**3,227,364**

2 The target figures for Syrians who are under temporary protection, as well as international protection applicants and status holders of other nationalities who are in need and targeted through sector interventions, are all based on official 2025 year-end statistics of PMM. As for members of impacted host communities, the population in need figures were calculated by using the number of host community members who reside in the neighbourhoods that are closed for temporary protection registration, international protection registration, residence permits, and city change procedures for foreigners under international protection, temporary protection, and residence permit holders. The target population figures for the host community are based on the number of Turkish nationals reached in previous years. In addition, partners directly support host community members in need of assistance through their ongoing programmes. It is further assumed that systems-strengthening efforts and multi-layered capacity development support to public institutions will also benefit the host community, although the scale of this indirect impact remains difficult to quantify.

Key Messages

Situation Overview

Türkiye continues hosting the largest population in need of international protection, covering foreigners registered as international protection applicants, those with international protection statuses and Syrians under temporary protection, while at the same time, since late 2024 developments in Syria have brought voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns into greater focus as a key potential pathway towards durable solutions. The Government of Türkiye (GoT) continues to demonstrate strong leadership in maintaining international protection space for Syrians under temporary protection, including through reaffirming its commitment to voluntary, safe, dignified and orderly returns. Increasingly, given the movement dynamics, support for transportation within Türkiye is increasingly being provided to individuals who meet the SSN and C-SSN criteria and wish to voluntarily return to Syria, as well as targeted assistance for those with specific needs who want to return. In addition, legal counselling and legal aid services are offered to individuals who face legal barriers to voluntary return. Subject to additional funding, the target group could be expanded, and the effective continuation and scaling up of these activities would contribute to a more coherent and comprehensive implementation of the process. Protection safeguards remain in place, including through observation of voluntary return procedures. In 2026, not all Syrians under temporary protection may be able to undertake voluntary return, where humanitarian, protection, and resilience needs persist for many. Sustained international engagement and equitable responsibility-sharing therefore remain essential to continue to support national systems and refugees[3], thereby supporting Türkiye's inclusive refugee response. Against this backdrop, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) continues to bring together civil society, United Nations (UN) agencies, development partners, as well as public institutions, in support of a comprehensive, inclusive and nationally led refugee response.

Vision and Strategic Objectives

In 2026, 3RP Türkiye partners will continue to focus on three core objectives:

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**
3. **Support harmonisation, self-reliance, and durable and other solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.**

3RP 2026 strategy in Türkiye envisions an increasingly localised and sustainable refugee response that continues to safeguard protection, supports and facilitates inclusion in national systems, further develops refugee capacities to increase participation in the labour market and society, and contributes to strengthening pathways toward sustainable solutions for all. Guided by the Turkish legal framework as well as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), this vision builds on a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that draws on the Türkiye's leadership and experience as well as a diverse civil society landscape to support refugees and impacted host communities in accessing rights, services, and opportunities.

3 In the context of this document, references to the term "refugee" are used to include Syrians under temporary protection, as well as international protection applicants and status holders, in line with Türkiye's legal framework. Where distinctions between these groups are required, the official terminology is applied. According to Article 61 of Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, the conditions for granting refugee status are clearly defined. As Türkiye maintains a geographical limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention, the term "refugee" does not legally encompass Syrians under temporary protection or international protection applicants and status holders. However, for ease of reading within this document, the term is used in a broader, operational sense to refer to these groups collectively.

Even within a strongly prioritised, needs-focused planning framework, partners remain committed to advancing inclusive and resilient communities where individuals and households can strengthen their self-reliance and contribute to social cohesion. Furthermore, through institutional support and engagement with refugee men, women, boys, and girls, partners will help enable sustainable voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns, alongside other durable solutions.

Key Coordination Approaches and Principles

Furthermore, in the context of very limited and increasingly earmarked international funding, the planned response prioritises the most urgent needs, maintaining targeted services and assistance for those requiring support. In this context, UNHCR continues to support the Government of Türkiye so that all returns take place in a voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly manner. Continued international solidarity and responsibility sharing remain essential to upholding rights and helping to build sustainable futures for all in Türkiye. Programming under the 3RP prioritises sustainability and the principle of leaving no one behind, including by fostering community ownership and awareness, mobilization of the private sector and academia in reducing aid dependency, and promoting long-term resilience for all population groups. Guided by age, gender, and diversity (AGD) considerations, the response supports that the specific needs, capacities, and aspirations of women, men, girls, boys, and vulnerable[4] individuals in general are reflected across all sectors and interventions - accountability to affected populations and meaningful participation remain central to all aspects of coordination and implementation.

4 While risks and vulnerabilities vary across groups, Protection sector partners agree that persons with specific needs include children at risk (such as out-of-school, unaccompanied or separated children, those without parental care, or exposed to child marriage, violence, exploitation, child labour, trafficking, addiction, or mental health conditions), women and girls at risk (including adolescent girls, single women and survivors or those at risk of violence), older persons and their caregivers, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, individuals with chronic or serious medical conditions, single parents, youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), and those facing legal or physical protection risks, barriers to rights and services, or exposure to trafficking. Other vulnerable groups include individuals pending registration and documentation, facing procedural barriers to civil, legal, health, social welfare or education services, as well as mobile, nomadic, rural and seasonal worker populations.

Photo: UNFPA Türkiye

Introduction & Context

Photo: IOM / Samer Asaid

Türkiye continues to host one of the largest refugee populations in the world with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) reporting some 2.3 million Syrians under temporary protection[5] as of April 2026 and around 147,629[6] international protection applicants and status holders of various nationalities as residing in the country as of 2025. GoT continues to lead an inclusive refugee response, supported by UN agencies and civil society working within the 3RP inter-agency coordination structure.

National Framework for Protection and Resilience

The presence of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders is regulated through a comprehensive and inclusive legal and policy framework. This includes the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 dated 11.04.2013 (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation which govern *inter alia* the registration, documentation, and lawful stay in Türkiye for those forcibly displaced while affording them the right to access healthcare, education, social assistance and, under certain conditions, formal employment. To minimize the impact of the large-scale refugee presence on public services and communities, the GoT maintains a refugee allocation scheme where refugees are registered in designated provinces.

The 12th National Development Plan (2024–2028) acknowledges that Türkiye will continue to receive and host substantial numbers of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders and reaffirms inclusive approaches across key sectors, including education and healthcare. At

5 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (24/04/2026), Temporary Protection, https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27

6 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, (28/11/2025), https://istanbul.goc.gov.tr/goc-ve-aile-temali-4-uluslararasi-goc-konferansi-goc-idaresi-baskani-huseyin-kokun-katilimiyla-gerceklestirildi

the same time, it underscores the importance of strengthening an evidence-based, holistic, and sustainable migration management system to prevent irregular migration, while also prioritising efforts to effectively combat irregular movements and support voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns. Türkiye's legal and policy framework—grounded in its commitments under international refugee law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention, and complemented by national protection regimes—together with the priorities articulated in the 12th Plan, broadly aligns with the Compact's core objectives. These include international responsibility-sharing, the promotion of refugee self-reliance, the principle of leaving no one behind, and efforts toward durable solutions. Türkiye's refugee response has been internationally recognised for its comprehensive and inclusive policy approach.

For more than a decade, the 3RP has supported this nationally led response through an integrated refugee protection and resilience approach. This includes supporting and reinforcing capacities of state institutions and enabling complementary support by civil society actors to help maintain protection space and facilitate access to services for both refugees and vulnerable[Please refer to footnote 4 for a definition of vulnerabilities in the protection context.[7] host community members. In this regard, 3RP efforts have increasingly prioritised localisation, sustainability and strengthened national ownership, in line with the GCR and the humanitarian-resilience-development nexus.

Evolving Context and Developments in 2025

Contextual changes in Syria since late 2024 have been accompanied by a notable rise in voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns from Türkiye. These returns occur within the national voluntary return framework, which is guided by the principles of voluntariness, informed decision-making, safety, and dignity, and monitored through on-site return interview observations. Since December 2024, approximately 600,000 Syrians have returned as of the end of 2025,[8] bringing the total number of voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns since 2016 to over 1.3 million.[9] To cope with this growth in voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly return movements, the GoT and in particular PMM have adapted procedures, increased workforce, and developed considerable infrastructure at border crossing points. While voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns have therefore gained immediate relevance as a potential durable solution, it is also assessed that not all Syrians under temporary protection will be able to undertake voluntary return, with some profiles not being able or willing to return at all. The GoT continues to uphold protection space for refugees remaining in the country. Despite the inclusive legal framework and continued investments of the GoT and the international community, humanitarian, protection, and resilience needs persist, requiring continued international engagement and equitable responsibility-sharing.

7 Please refer to footnote 4 for a definition of vulnerabilities in the protection context.

8 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (31/12/2025), President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan: "In the last year, 600,000 of our Syrian guests have returned to their homeland." https://www.goc.gov.tr/cumhurbaskani-recep-tayyip-erdogan-son-bir-yilda-600-bin-suriyeli-misafirimiz-vatanlarina-donmustur

9 Republic of Türkiye, Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, (15/12/2025), Interior Minister Yerlikaya Presented His Ministry's 2026 Budget to the Grand Assembly of the Turkish Parliament, https://www.goc.gov.tr/icisleri-bakani-ali-yerlikaya-8-aralik-sonrasinda-550-bin-suriyeli-kardesimiz-ulkesine-dondu

Although the impact of the February 2023 earthquakes has been mitigated over time, some affected refugee and host community families continue to experience the consequences of the disaster. While notable progress has been achieved in expanding housing solutions and restoring public services, continued efforts are needed so that all refugees and host community members can fully access adequate housing, education, social support, and other essential services across the region. Since mid-2025, a number of refugees who had been residing in PMM's Temporary Accommodation Centres (TAC) or Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)-managed container sites were informed of plans to close these facilities, requiring them to seek accommodation elsewhere. To accommodate their specific situation, they were offered the option to settle anywhere in the country rather than solely their original province of registration. Despite declining resources, partners will continue to support individuals and families with on-going humanitarian needs. Due to shifts in the international humanitarian, refugee protection, and development funding landscape, many UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have had to scale down their activities in support of the GoT and refugees. NGO partners have been especially affected which has resulted in a significant reduction in presence of staff across the country. This may impact access to assistance and services provided by civil society organisations for those in specific situations of vulnerability and/or risk. Specific concerns remain as the reduction in available resources has forced 3RP partners to apply strict prioritization in the 2026 appeal, providing ongoing support for Syrians under temporary protection and international protection status holders and applicants in critical areas — particularly for those in situations of vulnerability. In this context, the continuation of 3RP partners' efforts and complementary programmes such as the SSN remains a key social protection mechanism supporting vulnerable refugee households to meet basic needs and mitigate negative coping strategies in the current economic context.

The Regional Refugee Plan (RRP) was initially established in 2012 as a regional refugee response plan at the onset of the Syria crisis, with a primary focus on addressing urgent humanitarian needs; as the crisis became increasingly protracted, it evolved into the 3RP in 2015 a resilience-oriented framework that places greater emphasis on self-reliance, the resilience of refugees and host communities, and the capacity of national and local institutions to manage the long-term impacts of displacement in a sustainable manner. In Türkiye, the 3RP has a substantial scope in supporting national systems and providing complementary assistance through civil society actors, in line with the refugee response led by the Republic of Türkiye. Over the past decade it has facilitated inter-agency coordination among hundreds of partners while enabling dozens of organisations to articulate their funding requirements through the annual appeal process, mobilising more than USD 6 billion to date. The 3RP in Türkiye continues to adapt to the evolving context through strengthened prioritisation and responsible programming, including support to maintaining protection space for the large refugee population expected to remain in the country, while also contributing to durable solutions by promoting voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.

Enhanced Localisation, Sustainability, and Inclusion

Given the protracted nature of the displacement the 3RP continues to prioritise localisation, sustainability, and inclusion of refugees in national systems. Working in complementarity to national services and public institutions, national and local NGOs, refugee-led organisations (RLOs), and municipalities remain key actors in reaching and communicating with communities. These organisations and entities support individual and community resilience including in relation to social cohesion, facilitate access to public services, and provide complementary and specific services and assistance to those refugees and host community members in specific situations of risk and/or vulnerability unable to access adequate support otherwise. Building on strong and equitable partnerships with local actors built over the past 10 years, the 3RP approach will continue to be characterised by resource mobilization efforts as well as advocacy for multi-year and flexible funding, and two-way capacity sharing between UN agencies and local partners.[10] In particular, community-based and refugee-led organizations are deeply embedded within the communities they serve. This positioning enables strong engagement and communication, enhances the impact of initiatives — including efforts to build community capacities and resilience — and strengthens people-centred approaches across all 3RP-related activities, including response planning. Further, the 3RP continues to facilitate and support collaboration between local civil society organisations and public institutions aiming to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of refugee support activities, for example by supporting predictable referrals and the identification of barriers to services, while also contributing to systems-building and sustainability of initiatives. Support to national institutions and local community-based partners are mutually reinforcing approaches, benefitting refugees and local communities alike.

10 These approaches are in line with the Global Compact for Refugees articles 37 and 40, the Global Refugee Forum multi-stakeholder pledge on advancing localisation in displacement and statelessness responses (link), as well as the Grand Bargain.

Photo: UNICEF / Haşim Kılıç

Situation, Barriers, Needs, and Vulnerabilities

Türkiye continues to host one of the largest refugee populations in the world with the PMM reporting around 2.3 million Syrians under temporary protection as residing as of February 2026.[11] In period between December 2024 and December 2025, approximately 600,000[12] Syrians have voluntarily returned with trends indicating a regular but continuous voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly return movement foreseen for 2026. Nearly half of Syrians (47%) in Türkiye are children and a comparatively small number is over 65 years of age (2%).[13] Among Syrians there are slightly more men (52%) compared to women.[14] Syrians under temporary protection are registered and residing across a multitude of provinces in Türkiye, with six provinces hosting approximately 1.4 million Syrians: Istanbul (402,738), Gaziantep (321.857), Şanlıurfa (192,793), Adana (174,174), Mersin (144,851), and Hatay (139,443).[15] Most Syrians live and work in urban areas, while some live and work in rural and agricultural areas. A limited number of households, assessed by PMM as having heightened vulnerability, reside in TACs in southeast Türkiye. At the start of 2026, the majority of Syrians have been forcibly displaced between seven and 11 years while it is estimated that as of the end of 2024 nearly 875,000 Syrians under temporary protection have been born in Türkiye since 2011. [16] In addition, Türkiye hosts approximately 147,000 international protection status holders and applicants of various nationalities as of late 2025.[17]

Protection Framework

Türkiye's international protection framework concerning refugees is based on the 2013 LFIP and the relevant regulations, while for foreigners arriving in mass influx situations it is based on the 2014 Temporary Protection Regulation.[18] Türkiye continues to provide Syrians under temporary protection, international protection status holders and applicants with access to essential services via national systems, forming the basis of an inclusive approach in hosting refugees. As stipulated in the LFIP, these services include healthcare, education, and social services. To reduce the pressure on hosting communities and public institutions, refugees are required to register their address and reside in a specific province of registration, dispersing the refugee population across the country. Complementary regulations to the LFIP provide refugees with the right to access formal employment, including through applying for work permit exemptions. The LFIP also provides for protection procedures such as registration of new arrivals and, upon granting of a legal status under the LFIP, access to documentation and rights. The PMM leads respective international protection and temporary protection procedures including registration and other processes such as voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly return related actions as well as identification and referral of individuals with specific needs. The LFIP stipulates that persons with needs related to their specific individual situation shall be given priority with

11 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (05/02/2026), Temporary Protection, https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27

12 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (31/12/2025), President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan: "In the last year, 600,000 of our Syrian guests have returned to their homeland." https://www.goc.gov.tr/cumhurbaskani-recep-tayyip-erdogan-son-bir-yilda-600-bin-suriyeli-misafirimiz-vatanlarina-donmustur

13 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (24/04/2026), Temporary Protection, https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 Anadolu Agency (AA), (25/12/2024), Minister of Interior Yerlikaya: The number of people who returned to Syria in the last 15 days exceeded 25 thousand, https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/icisleri-bakani-yerlikaya-son-15-gunde-suriyeye-donenlerin-sayisi-25-bini-gecti/3432689

17 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, Istanbul Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, (28/11/2025), https://istanbul.goc.gov.tr/goc-ve-aile-temali-4-uluslararasi-goc-konferansi-goc-idaresi-baskani-huseyin-kokun-katilimiyla-gerceklestirildi

18 The principal and permanent system is the international protection system. Temporary protection is applied for a certain period and to a specific group following mass movements.

respect to the rights and in procedures and will be referred to specialised services, often those managed by the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), ensuring situations of risk and vulnerability are addressed.

The LFIP also introduced the concept of "harmonisation" to the legal framework in Türkiye, to strengthen social inclusion, support self-reliance and allow for host community members and foreigners including persons under temporary and international protection to live in harmony. The 12th National Development Plan continues to underwrite these aims by including references to supporting the adaptation of foreigners living in Türkiye to social, economic, and cultural life.[19] In past years, as put forward in the LFIP, a multitude of public and private entities including municipalities and civil society organisations have been involved in initiatives aiming to advance harmonisation.

Barriers, Needs, and Vulnerabilities

Despite the progressive nature of Türkiye's international protection and temporary protection policies and substantial international support, the overall situation for many refugees in Türkiye remains challenging due to socio-cultural, and socio-economic factors, including the continued rising cost of living and persistent barriers to participation and inclusion.

The impacts of displacement and poverty as well as the consequences of socio-cultural norms and specific needs are not equally felt across all refugee groups. 3RP partners have identified increasing needs for elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, seasonal agricultural workers, and rural populations. Especially female-headed households face elevated challenges and risks due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty. Refugees as well as host communities residing in the 2023 earthquake affected areas continue to experience the consequences of the disaster, with overcrowded living conditions, rising rental costs, and limited habitable dwellings affecting wellbeing. Field observations and feedback from individuals in need of international protection continue to stress the importance of continued support to strengthen access to registration and documentation processes. 3RP partners have also identified growing psychosocial needs across groups with particular concerns for the situation of youth. Many individuals within these groups continue to require targeted support from public institutions and complementary assistance from 3RP partners to uphold safety, dignity, and wellbeing. Ongoing issues related to limited access to disaggregated data providing details on various factors such as status of disability, age and gender related to vulnerable groups such as refugees with disabilities contribute to the challenge of delivery of effective and targeted assistance. Further, the current funding challenges affecting 3RP partners are affecting long-standing civil society programmes which provide complementary services, including supporting access to and enrolment in public services, to those in specific situations of vulnerability and risk.

Resilience and self-reliance of some groups within refugee and host communities remains challenging, with many refugees continuing to rely on social protection programmes and humanitarian assistance. According to the inter-agency Community Pulse survey covering only refugees conducted in September 2025, nearly 49% of respondents received some form of social assistance which, in the majority of cases, only partially or does not at all meets their household needs.[20] Only around 10% of respondent refugee households report being able to fully meet their basic needs, with rent, food, and utilities among the highest expenditures.[21] According to this survey, housing challenges remain persistent, with rising rents, limited availability of affordable accommodation, and overcrowded or substandard conditions placing additional strain on household budgets and forcing many refugee families to prioritise shelter over other essential needs. As a result, some respondent households are found to be increasingly unable to sustain adequate levels of food consumption, healthcare

19 Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028), paragraph 816.

20 3RP Protection Sector, Community Pulse 2025 (September 2025). All anonymized data can be access through this PowerBI Dashboard.

21 Ibid.

access, or heating during winter months, further deepening situations of vulnerability and risk. The PDM 3 report of the Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme, conducted by the Turkish Red Crescent in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, highlights a marked deterioration in the quantity and quality of food consumed by recipients. It also shows that households increasingly rely on borrowing to meet basic needs, with food being the most commonly borrowed item, reported by 80 per cent of households in debt.[22] For those unable to generate sufficient income, the risk of having to resort to negative coping mechanisms may increase and continued support and interventions are required to mitigate these risks.[23]

International Protection Applicants and Status Holders

Individuals from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and other countries continue to seek protection in Türkiye. Often individuals enter Türkiye in an irregular manner and those with international protection needs are required to approach provincial directorates of PMM to apply for international protection. Arrivals often face situations characterised by limited financial assets as displaced individuals and heightened protection needs stemming from conflict, persecution, and/or hazardous travel routes.

Accessing registration and documentation enables individuals in need of international protection in their ability to access rights such as health, education, and formal employment, therefore support to registration and documentation processes remains crucial. Funding and programming within the refugee response in Türkiye continue to primarily focus on programmes and services dedicated to Syrians under temporary protection, whereas for non-Syrians there are limited dedicated programming, services, and support mechanisms facilitating access to existing services, including interpretation services. Continued institutional support to PMM and other involved stakeholders remains a key approach towards the effective application of the LFIP as well as the prevention of dangerous onward journeys.

Solutions Landscape

Against the backdrop of a fluid humanitarian and economic situation across the region, the non-linear nature of solution pathways, and the broader context outlined above, sustaining protection space and ensuring equitable access to services remain essential. These efforts are critical not only for addressing immediate needs, but also for preserving the conditions necessary to pursue principled and sustainable solutions for refugees—whether through informed and voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns, resettlement and complementary pathways, or, predominantly as a transitional approach, strengthened harmonisation and enhanced refugee contributions to the economy for those remaining in Türkiye over the longer term.

Voluntary, Safe, Dignified, and Orderly Returns

Since late 2024, voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns from Türkiye to Syria have notably increased with some 600,000 having returned as of December 2025.[24] UNHCR's monitoring of voluntary returns demonstrate that, the returning population has a balanced gender profile, a large proportion of children, and a limited number of older people. Refugees in Türkiye predominantly return to Aleppo, Idlib, Damascus, and Hama. Further, information provided by returnees point to a variety of reasons for opting to return, these include political developments and comparatively

22 Turkish Red Crescent and Ministry of Family and Social Services, Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme, 3rd Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Report, February 2026, p. 14.

23 Ibid.

24 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (31/12/2025), President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan: "In the last year, 600,000 of our Syrian guests have returned to their homeland." https://www.goc.gov.tr/cumhurbaskani-recep-tayyip-erdogan-son-bir-yilda-600-bin-suriyeli-misafirimiz-vatanlarina-donmustur

improved security in Syria, family reunification or family obligations, as well as nostalgia, a desire to reclaim property, and employment needs. A small group of returnees also cite economic pressures and housing challenges in Türkiye as reasons to return.[25] However, surveys indicate that over half of Syrian refugees (56%) in Türkiye do not intend to return in the near future. However, surveys indicate that over half of Syrians (56%) in Türkiye do not intend to return in the near future.[26]

Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement remains an essential protection mechanism for individuals facing heightened risks or specific circumstances that cannot be addressed through national systems or local solutions. It also constitutes a key element of international responsibility-sharing, in line with states' commitments in the GCR to expand access to third-country solutions. However, while resettlement has long been a durable solution marked by extremely limited availability, recent years have seen a significant contraction in global resettlement quotas, including as a result of policy shifts in major destination countries. This trend has affected refugee departures from Türkiye to third countries in 2025, and it is anticipated that the numbers will be affected in 2026.

UNHCR continues to endeavour to assess which refugees meet the strict vulnerability and protection criteria for resettlement, while sustaining its advocacy with states to preserve resettlement places for those with urgent protection needs, including Syrians under temporary protection as well as non-Syrian refugees with international protection such as Afghans and Iranians.

Complementary pathways offer additional, safe, and regulated routes for refugees in Türkiye to access third-country opportunities beyond traditional resettlement, including family reunification, education and scholarship programmes, and labour mobility schemes. Although they play an increasingly important role in expanding protection approaches, supporting self-reliance, and enabling long-term solutions, complementary pathways are not accessible to all refugees and they continue to remain limited due to administrative, legal, and financial barriers on the side of receiving countries. Continued collaboration between states as well as UN agencies and NGOs is required to expand accessible and protection-sensitive pathways which build on and reinforce capacities of refugees.

Protection

Protection partners continue to report high numbers of complex protection cases, reflecting, inter alia, the protracted nature of displacement, evolving administrative practices affecting refugees, increasing socio-economic pressures, and individual-specific circumstances and risks. Observed negative coping mechanisms linked to limited household resources include reduced expenditure on essential food, borrowing money or relying on remittances, purchasing food on credit or incurring debt, and resorting to harmful practices such as child labour and child, early, and forced marriage.

Key protection concerns also include violence against women and children, both within and outside the household, as well as risks faced by refugees in specific and sensitive situations.

Despite the continued need for specialized assistance, referrals, and legal and psychosocial counselling, including complementary support provided by 3RP partners for specific population groups, declining funding has significantly reduced partner capacity and operational presence in several key provinces. This constrains outreach and the timely identification of emerging needs and protection risks, limits referral pathways, and places additional pressure on already overstretched public services. As a result, concerns persist for those refugees who may experience difficulties accessing essential services and protection support due to compounded vulnerabilities.

25 UNHCR, (07/02/2026), Regional Flash Update #63 on Syria Situation Crisis, https://www.unhcr.org/media/syria-situation-regional-flash-update-63

26 3RP Protection Sector, Community Pulse 2025 (September 2025). PowerBI Dashboard.

Education

Despite notable progress in school enrolment for refugee children and youth with 786,295 children as of March 2026 (76.17% of the school-age population of 1,032,321) enrolled in education access to education remains uneven.[27] Gaps persist particularly at secondary levels, where dropout risks are more pronounced, with approximately 154,182 children out of school, including 9,312 at middle school and 144,182 at high school level.[28] While enrolment in primary education is relatively stable for both boys and girls, especially adolescents face barriers such as language difficulties, transportation and school supply costs, competing economic pressures within families, and for children with disabilities limited options for specialised and inclusive education institutions. In addition to varying levels of Turkish language proficiency and peer bullying, the abovementioned economic hardship continues to result in some families continuing to rely on child labour or child, early and forced marriage as coping strategies, negatively affecting educational continuity.[29] Strengthened catch-up programmes, language support, and targeted interventions for students in situations of vulnerability remain urgent needed to enhance access to education.

Healthcare

Refugee access to the public healthcare system managed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) remains on a similar basis as Turkish citizens. However, access may reduce following increased health-related financial pressures on refugees following amendments in Temporary Protection Regulation since from 2026 onwards, require contributory fees from Syrians under temporary protection.[30] Nevertheless, the MoH's first step health services continue for Syrian under temporary protection regardless, and 248 policlinics established by the MoH in 81 provinces continue to provide health services.[31] Other barriers to accessing healthcare continue to be reported: inactivated health insurance of international protection applicants and inconsistent implementation for reactivation, transportation costs, language difficulties, information gaps as well as socio-cultural norms, and capacity constraints of facilities, especially in rural and earthquake-affected areas. These remain of concern given that partners share observations that a significant number of households include members with a chronic medical condition, but they generally find health services as rather difficult services to reach. Additionally, elderly and persons with disabilities continue to face additional barriers in accessing rehabilitation services, assistive devices, chronic disease management, and long-term care. Furthermore, based on inputs received by refugees communities, limited access to reliable information remains a significant barrier to health-seeking behaviour, particularly regarding sexual and reproductive health services and maternal care.[32] Additionally, persons with disabilities continue to face additional difficulties, including navigating procedures for obtaining Disability Health Reports and covering the partial costs of assistive devices.[33] Nevertheless, in order to deliver healthcare services more effectively and efficiently to Syrians and overcome language and cultural barriers, Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) are established in areas where they reside densely, as affiliated units of the district community health centre. MHCs include Migrant Health Units (MHUs), consisting of one physician and one auxiliary health staff member per approximately 4,000 people, similar to the family medicine system covering citizens of the Republic of Türkiye. In Temporary Accommodation Centres with relatively high populations and located far from fully equipped public hospitals, as well as in settlements with more than 20,000 Syrians, strengthened MHCs are established. In MHCs, in addition to Syrian health personnel, bilingual (Arabic-Turkish) patient guidance staff

27 Information provided by the MoNE.

28 Ibid.

29 3RP Protection Sector, Community Pulse 2025 (September 2025). All anonymized data can be access through this PowerBI Dashboard.

30 From January 2026 onwards refugees will be required to pay a required to pay a contribution fee for accessing health services with some exceptions possible for those unable to afford this fee. This regulation has been in effect for International Protection Applicants and Status Holders for a number of years, it is newly implemented in 2026 for Syrians under Temporary Protection. See: Official Gazette 28 November 2025.

31 Ministry of Health, https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/tr/yup.html

32 3RP Protection Sector, Community Pulse 2025 (September 2025). All anonymized data can be access through this PowerBI Dashboard.

33 Foreigners without general health insurance may be required to pay fees to access certain services, similar to Turkish citizens.

and support personnel are also employed. While overall satisfaction with health services remains relatively high,[34] the persistence of these barriers underscores the need for sustained institutional support to support inclusive and equitable access to preventive, primary, and specialised healthcare while also highlighting the need for continued outreach to communities, including through specialised efforts such as through community health workers.

The cumulative effects of prolonged displacement, economic hardship, and uncertainty about the future continue to impact the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of refugees, with notable effects on especially adolescents and youth. Instances depression, anxiety, social withdrawal, and substance abuse are observed among refugees. However, despite its availability via the inclusive healthcare system, access to specialized mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services remains limited due to capacity shortages, stigma, and language barriers. Community-based psychosocial activities and safe spaces, most often previously implemented by NGOs, have reduced in some locations because of funding constraints. Strengthening MHPSS services across national and local systems, including via civil society partners, remains essential to prevent further deterioration in wellbeing.

Economic Empowerment

Türkiye has demonstrated a long-standing commitment to inclusive economic policies, including enabling refugees' participation in the formal labour market. However, many refugees continue to face challenges in accessing decent work and meaningful economic participation, limiting progress toward self-reliance and resilience. Although legal framework and regulations are in place to enable formal employment of refugees in the labour market, informal employment continues to play a significant role, particularly in low skilled jobs. 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) enables access to formal employment opportunities through issuance of work permits to foreigners seeking international protection in Türkiye.[35] The legislation was amended in October 2024 to enable an exemption for Syrians under temporary protection through endorsement by PMM.[36] The high level of informality among Syrians is driven by sociocultural norms, individual challenges in obtaining work permits experienced by some despite the legislation amendments for work permit exemptions in 2024, limited availability of formal employment opportunities matching their qualifications, and their concentration in sectors where informality is relatively high, as well as broader economic conditions. In addition, the availability of a surplus labour supply associated with Syrians may contribute to downward pressure on wages, further exacerbating this situation. Refugees, depending on their qualifications, are often compelled to work in low paying, unstable, or hazardous jobs and due to their informal employment, they lack access to labour protections, social security, and pension entitlements. To address the high levels of informality, amendments to work permit legislation have been made in 2024 which allow Syrians under temporary protection to apply for a work permit exemption, facilitating a simplified and no-cost procedure for accessing the formal labour market.[37] The new framework continues to require sensitization among communities but may effectuate positive changes in expanding access to decent work.

34 The series of Syrian Barometer research reports from 2017-2023 showed that Syrians consistently rated healthcare as the public service most adequately addressing their needs. See: Prof. Dr. Erdogan, Syrians Barometer 2023, p. 212-213. https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/publications/syrians-barometer-2023-english

35 According to the MoLSS data, the number of work permits issued to foreigners in 2024 was 300,852 compared to 239,835 in 2023, with 117,334 issued to Syrians in 2024 compared to 108,520 in 2023, 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, https://www.csgb.gov.tr/%C4%B1statistikler/calisma-hayati-%C4%B1statistikleri/resmi-%C4%B1statistik-programi/yabancilarin-calisma-izinleri/

36 Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Türkiye, (15/10/2024), Official Gazette of the Republic of Türkiye, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241015.pdf

37 Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Türkiye, (15/10/2024), Official Gazette of the Republic of Türkiye, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/10/20241015.pdf

Barriers to accessing income also stem from skill mismatches or lack of employable skills, particularly for older people and women who are also affected by socio-cultural norms or face competing caregiving responsibilities. Additionally, language barriers continue to pose challenges for refugees in the labour market. Of specific concern is also the number of youth who are not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) which hampers prospects for self-reliance through gainful employment. In 2022, the NEET-rate for Syrians between the ages of 18 and 29 was at 38% with significant gender disparities: 19% among male youth and 56% among female youth.[38] Refugees are eligible to enrol in skills, hobby, and vocational courses offered by the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), public education centres, or municipalities – promotion of these pathways require consistent and personalized outreach to refugee communities. Continued efforts to increase access to skills development programmes, expand formal employment pathways, support business development, and support safe and decent working conditions remain essential to improving economic resilience. Continued efforts to expand access to skills development programmes, strengthen formal employment pathways, support business development, and explore remote and digital work opportunities remain essential to enhancing economic resilience. In this context, particular attention should be paid to addressing socio-cultural barriers and ensuring safe and decent working conditions for women, while promoting approaches that are responsive to the specific constraints faced by women with care responsibilities.

38 ILO & Youth Deal Cooperative, (27/06/2022), Youth employment in Türkiye: Structural challenges and impact of the pandemic on Turkish and Syrian youth, https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94566

Photo: UNHCR Türkiye

Strategic Direction & Response Plans

Planning Parameters and Cross-Cutting Commitments

The 3RP response in Türkiye remains rooted in a state-led and inclusive response framework, building on the LFIP and the 12th National Development Plan. A core focus remains the harmonisation and inclusion of all foreigners who remain in the country into national systems[39] while preventing negative impacts on the host community along with discovering durable solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.[40] 3RP partners aim to support Türkiye in continuing to manage the refugee situation, including solutions, through institutional support supplemented by the UN and civil society partners connecting refugees to public services and offering additional support.

This approach has adopted an inclusive planning model in relation to the global and regional refugee response coordination standards, supporting Syrians under temporary protection and non-Syrian international protection applicants and status holders with the objective of leaving no one behind, while also addressing the situation of host communities impacted by the presence of refugees. Host community support is especially relevant in provinces with large refugee populations and those still recovering from the residual impacts of the February 2023 earthquakes. Individuals considering or opting to self-organise their voluntary return to Syria via the PMM-led national voluntary repatriation framework will, on the basis of individual situations, receive complementary assistance to remove obstacles, mitigate risks and challenges and increase the sustainability of such voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.

39 Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, (11/12/2023), p. 197, para 816, https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/On-Ikinci-Kalkinma-Plani_2024-2028_11122023.pdf
40 Ibid. p. 197 para. 817.4

In 2026, partners working within the 3RP Türkiye will continue to focus on three core objectives including upholding protection for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders; supporting refugee-inclusion and equitable access to services; and supporting harmonisation, self-reliance, and other solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly return.

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**
3. **Support harmonisation, self-reliance, and durable and other solutions including voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.**

The sector specific response and resilience strategies are derived from these overarching strategic objectives, and each sector and 3RP partner programme contributes towards their achievement.

Given the developments in Syria of December 2024 and increased opportunities for voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns as well as the non-linear nature of solutions-processes, activities of 3RP partners in 2026 can be categorised in two interlinked spheres of action.

First, sustaining protection space and access to essential services remains central, as some refugee population is expected to remain in Türkiye for the immediate future. This requires strengthening national systems, providing targeted institutional support, and maintaining complementary and coordinated civil society programming where services are overstretched or inaccessible, with localisation, national ownership, and sustainability of initiatives as priorities for 2026.

Second, in the context of returns and through institutional support as well as complementary civil society programmes under the GoT leadership the response will focus on voluntariness, informed decision-making including in relation to legal and administrative arrangements, safety, and dignity of returns for all involved, ultimately aiming for voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns that are sustainable. UNHCR will continue to support the GoT in the context of voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns.

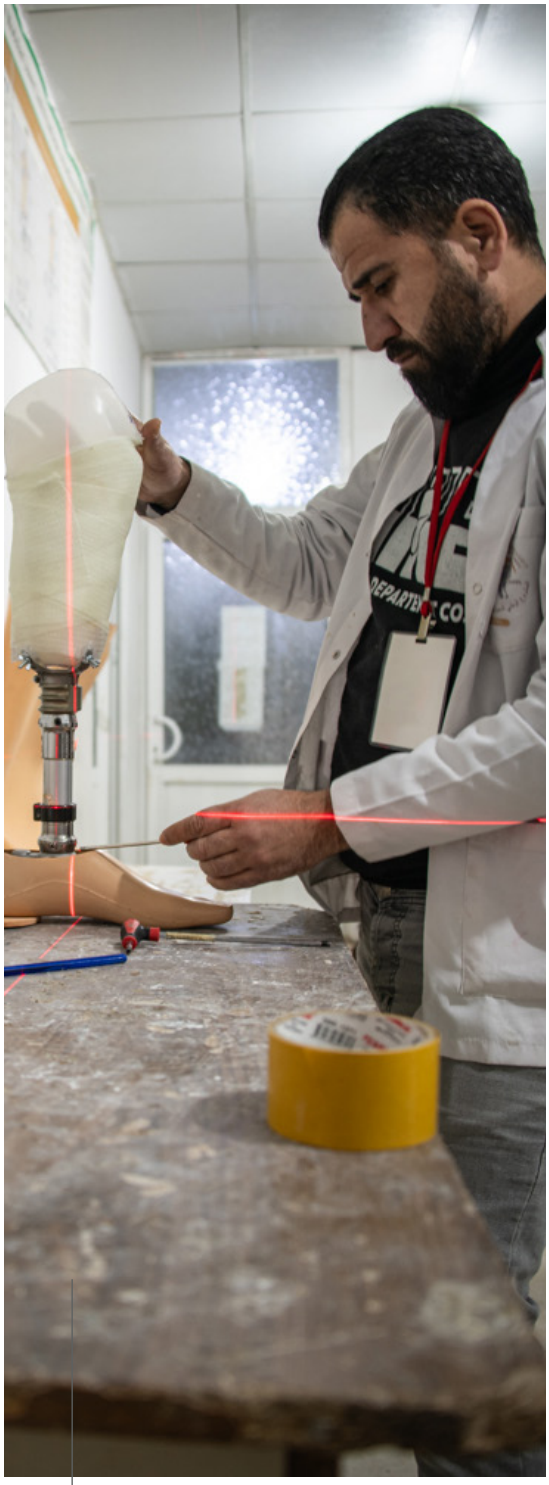


Photo: Relief International - Diego Cupolo

Prioritisation

In the current constrained funding environment, prioritisation of programmes and within programmes is essential at both regional and national levels. The 3RP Türkiye has effectuated its prioritisation through a combination of evidence-based guidance to 3RP partner organisations, qualitative consultations with a variety of stakeholders, as well as a thorough review of planned partner activities at sectoral level. 3RP coordinated activities will therefore focus on provinces where population density and pressure on public services are the greatest and in technical intervention areas where continuing or emerging needs have been identified. Further, the 3RP Türkiye continues to emphasise responsible, impact-focused programming, and targeted, resource-conscious appeals which also contribute to advancing the priorities of localisation and sustainability.

Localisation and sustainability

Ongoing efforts toward localisation and sustainability within the 3RP seek to achieve impact at both programmatic and systemic levels for refugees, host communities, civil society, and state institutions, in line with the GCR's whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches. At the programmatic level, 3RP partners operating at community level will continue to support community-based structures, support volunteerism, and engage refugees and host communities meaningfully in programme design and implementation. These efforts aim to strengthen social cohesion as well as individual and community resilience.

Key approaches include skills transfer to communities and institutions, the strengthening of institutional partnerships, and the promotion of scalable models that, where appropriate, can inform and be integrated into national frameworks. With regard to smaller national organizations, including refugee-led organizations, the 3RP continues to advance more equitable partnerships through inclusive coordination, planning, and decision-making processes, capacity sharing through common tools and joint trainings, and advocacy for sustained and flexible funding channelled directly to national actors.

At the systemic level, 3RP partners will continue to provide institutional support that contributes, where possible, to the advancement of national strategies and plans, thereby supporting long-term, nationally owned outcomes. Technical capacity sharing with public institutions remains a core approach. The 3RP coordination mechanism also supports civil society partners in developing and implementing complementary interventions through formal and informal partnerships with public institutions and municipalities. This includes support to local coordination platforms that bring together public institutions and civil society actors to enhance complementarity, increase predictability in public–civil society collaboration, and ultimately strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery and assistance.

Social cohesion

To strengthen social cohesion and mitigate risks of tension between refugees who do not have the possibility to return or who do not prefer to return and host communities in Türkiye, 3RP partners will implement targeted harmonization activities alongside the systematic integration of social cohesion outcomes across sectoral interventions. In 2026, partners will continue to prioritize awareness-raising within host communities, address misinformation that can contribute to social tensions, and support locally led initiatives and dialogue involving refugees, host community members, and influential local leaders. Social cohesion considerations will be embedded across service delivery in all sectors, in line with the do-no-harm principle, so that interventions are conflict-sensitive, responsive to local dynamics, and do not exacerbate existing or emerging tensions between refugees who do not have the possibility to return or who do not prefer to return and host communities.

Evidence-based planning and implementation

Planning, response implementation, and advocacy under the 3RP will continue to be evidence-based. An accurate and up-to-date situational understanding remains essential to ensuring an effective and prioritized response, especially at the time of transition. Quantitative and qualitative situational monitoring draws on national data sources, academic research, organization-specific and inter-agency needs assessments (including Community Pulse), and community feedback mechanisms. These are supported by a streamlined 3RP monitoring and evaluation framework aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and GCR outcome areas.

In addition, the sustained presence of 3RP partners within communities enables the real-time identification of emerging dynamics and challenges, particularly through refugee-led organisations which are embedded in these communities. This qualitative information is regularly shared among partners through established coordination mechanisms, including sector and inter-sector meetings.

The 3RP will further strengthen engagement with academic institutions to support the inclusion of refugees in national studies and to undertake targeted and longitudinal research on refugee situations in Türkiye with respect to data protection rules and in compliance with the data-sharing policies of the Government of Türkiye. Continued efforts will also be made to strengthen refugees' inclusion in national data systems, including those tracking Türkiye's progress toward the SDGs, to better identify refugee-specific needs requiring targeted interventions.

Age, Gender, And Diversity and Community-Based Approaches

Refugees experience diverse barriers, risks, and opportunities shaped by intersecting factors, including age, gender, diversity characteristics, and individual circumstances such as lack of documentation. Identifying and addressing needs and protection risks arising from these intersecting factors remains integral to the 3RP response. Sustained two-way engagement with diverse population groups, combined with the systematic integration of AGD considerations into assessments and programme monitoring at both organizational and inter-agency levels, supports the identification of barriers, vulnerabilities, and protection risks linked to specific contexts and solutions pathways. Engagement with local actors, including refugee-led and women-led organizations, further strengthens these efforts.

AGD considerations are central to ensuring that support for solutions is effective in the short term and sustainable over time. Community consultations, surveys, assessments, and monitoring activities will be conducted in an AGD-sensitive manner to support the identification of challenges and inform the design of appropriate and effective interventions. The 3RP recognizes the specific challenges and barriers faced by many refugee women, as well as the critical role they play within their families and communities. In 2025, partners will continue to support women's leadership, participation, and empowerment as core elements of advancing effective and durable solutions.

Based on the evidence generated through these processes, partners will prioritize approaches that support meaningful participation and equitable access for women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. This includes targeted actions to reduce barriers and mitigate specific protection risks. By identifying and reinforcing community capacities, partners also support refugees' ability to claim their rights and strengthen pathways toward self-reliance and sustainable solutions.

In this context, efforts will be encouraged to support equitable access to services for persons with specific needs, particularly older persons and persons with disabilities, through the development of accessible information and communication channels, the consideration of accessibility standards in service delivery, and the provision of reasonable arrangements where needed.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) remain foundational commitments and they are mainstreamed at both sectoral and inter-sectoral levels. Guided by global standards, especially the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), 3RP partners have established countrywide mechanisms and expanded and adapted them in earthquake-affected areas to uphold Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) 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 and specific outreach activities. The inter-agency PSEA Network will continue providing guidance and training support to 3RP activities and

partners. Robust PSEA systems are crucial in protecting individuals in specific situations of vulnerability from risks of abuse of power. Prior to participating in the appeal, 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. Despite the foreseen reduction in resources in 2026, AAP and PSEA will remain central to 3RP partner activities and partners continue to be advised to maintain dedicated budgets to these crucial activities.

With regards to voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns as well as resettlement, accountability and the safeguarding people from sexual exploitation and abuse become even more critical. Individuals in resettlement processes and those considering to self-organize their return must have access to accurate, timely, and accessible information, while confidential feedback and reporting channels must be reinforced to prevent coercion, exploitation, or harm. Strengthened AAP and PSEA systems will therefore be embedded by partners involved in any resettlement and/or voluntary return-related activities to mitigate risks and uphold accountability.

Inclusion of Host Communities and An Integrated Humanitarian, Refugee Protection, and Development Approach

The macroeconomic context in Türkiye continues to be shaped by longstanding trends including continued inflationary pressures despite rather stable economic growth and improvements in inflation rates in the recent years and the accompanying rising living costs,[41] [42] making it increasingly difficult for refugee and vulnerable host community households to fully cover their basic needs. 3RP partners will continue to invest in municipal services, community infrastructure, and shared service delivery models that benefit both refugee and host populations. Support to public institutions increases the resilience of national systems, also enhancing access to key public services for Turkish nationals. Host community members in situations of vulnerability are also included in complementary civil society programmes, both in response to situations of vulnerability and risk including those stemming from the socio-economic impacts of the presence of refugees as well as in programmes specifically aimed at enhancing social cohesion. Through this approach, 3RP partners aim to reinforce the resilience of host communities and support equitable service provision across Türkiye which also advance the SDGs.

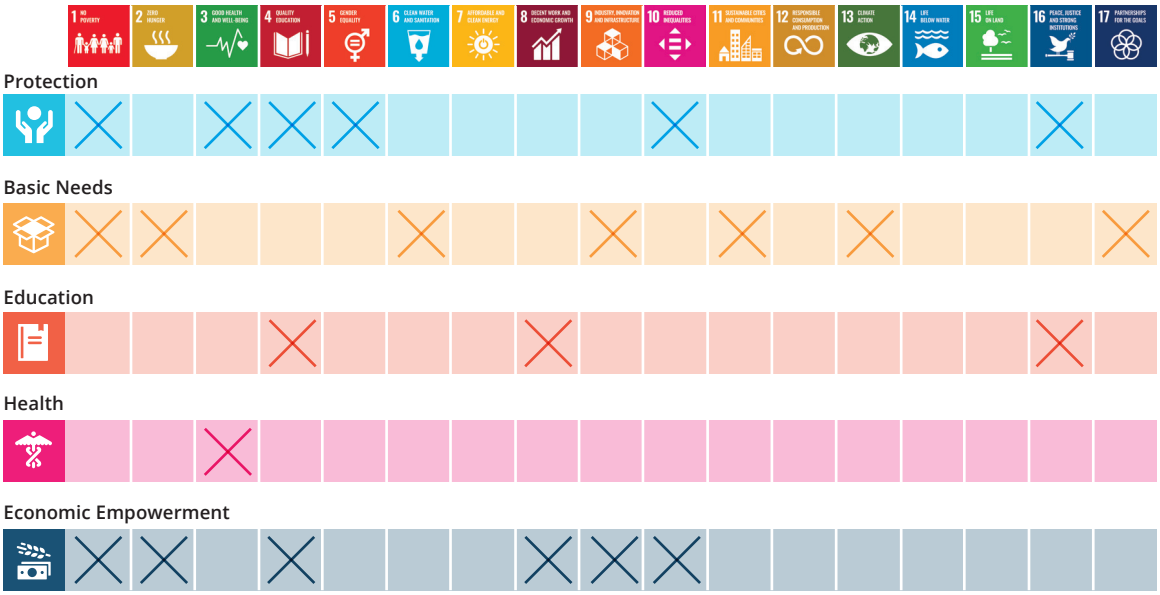
Both the 3RP and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) contribute to Türkiye's development objectives and strategic priorities, especially those laid out in the 12th National Development Plan. On the basis of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Common Pledge 2.0 made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, outcomes for refugees are mainstreamed throughout the UNSDCF for the 2026-2030 cycle. Development partners frequently include refugees as a group deserving extra attention under the 'leave no one behind' principle; however, increasingly partners are recognizing that refugees also have capacities which allow them to contribute to Türkiye and its economy, for example through work in the agricultural or textile sectors. Thus, in alignment with the SDGs and following the 12th National Development Plan programmes and activities within both the 3RP and UNSDCF contribute to achieving inclusive and equitable social development; green, resilient, inclusive economic development; climate change, environmental sustainability and resilience; and, good governance and quality of judiciary services, thereby strengthening the linkages between humanitarian, refugee protection, and development priorities and approaches.

41 World Bank (WB), (24/04/2025), Türkiye Overview, https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview

42 Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (03/03/2026), Consumer Price Index, February 2026, https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2023-49659

Specifically, within the UNSDCF 2026-2030 pillar on good governance, the UNSDCF 2026-2030 includes the following outcome 'by 2030, the international protection and migration management system is more effective and holistic, upholding rights of People under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection'. Institutional support under this outcome aims to contribute to inter alia protection sensitive entry systems and efficient and standardised application of differentiated international protection procedures centrally and across provinces as well as the adoption of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches towards harmonisation – these efforts are at the core of the 3RP strategic objectives. Further, under a different outcome, the USNDCF provides for continued support to the judiciary and Bar Associations and UTBA to contribute to the upholding rights of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders as enshrined by LFIP.

To help measure the contribution of 3RP partners and projects to the achievement of the SDGs in Türkiye, sector objectives are linked to relevant SDGs as part of the 3RP monitoring framework. These linkages are summarized in the table below.



Further, in line with these development objectives and the overarching aim to contribute to the sustainability of support, the 3RP partners, in cooperation with the Government of Türkiye, aim to further improve coordination with multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, and – crucially – bilateral development partners. These actors, while not directly part of the 3RP appeal and coordination mechanism beyond consultations, play a critical role in systems-level investments in social protection, health, education, municipal infrastructure, and employment. Thereby they contribute considerably to international responsibility sharing and the upholding of protection space in Türkiye - enhanced strategic coordination will support complementarity, minimise duplication, and increase impact through mutually reinforcing approaches.

Photo: IOM / Enver Muhammed

SECTOR

Protection

FOCAL POINTS:
LARA ÖZÜGERGIN (UNHCR): PROTECTION SECTOR COORDINATOR

NEŞE KILINÇOĞLU (UNHCR) & PINAR ÖKTEM (UNICEF): CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS

İSMET YOLALAN (UNHCR) & EDA ÖZYURT KILINÇ (UNFPA): GBV SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS

Click here for logframes

Photo: UNFPA / Ayşegül Karacan

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	Interna tional Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women and NGO partners.
PUBLIC AND 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	1. **Promote access to effective protection under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection for individuals in need of protection.** 2. **Support most vulnerable community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals, persons under international and temporary protection and individuals pending registration and documentation.** 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 risk mitigation, prevention and response services.** 4. **Improve equitable access of children and adolescents under international and temporary protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.**
GENDER MARKER[43]	4
3RP 2026 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	211,684,208 USD

43 The gender marker is a UN tool used to code and track the extent to which programmes, activities, or budgets contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment, using a graded scale (1-4). https://unsdg.un.org/resources/gender-equality-marker-guidance-note

a. Needs & Response Priorities

The Protection sector continues to support public institutions in Türkiye given 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 regulates their access to a range of rights and services through inclusion in 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,[44] and facilitating meaningful engagement with communities.

The majority of persons under temporary and international protection continue to reside in urban areas[45], where public service capacity remains overstretched and there are socio-economic challenges and persistent social distance between communities risking potential social tension incidents.[46] Following the closure of some TACs and container sites established to accommodate earthquake survivors, partners observe that, while multiple accommodation options are available, many individuals continue to reside in urban centres due to service availability. This has increased pressure on public services, while affected communities face heightened risks, including overcrowded housing linked to high rental costs and a shortage of habitable dwellings in the earthquake-affected region, difficulties with address registration, and reduced access to services such as health, education, social welfare, and psychosocial support. According to field observations and feedback from individuals in need of international protection, these challenges have contributed to increased risks of school dropouts, child labour, early and forced marriages, and other negative coping mechanisms. In rural areas where service provision is generally more limited compared to urban settings, among seasonal agricultural workers under temporary protection and international protection —many of whom have pending registration and documentation— access to health, education, and social services remains limited. Protection risks, particularly child labour and child marriage, are reported to be widespread within this population.

Protection risks are particularly acute for earthquake-affected Syrians under temporary protection in the southeast, where post-earthquake recovery challenges, including limited access to adequate shelter, disrupted livelihoods, and reduced availability of protection and psychosocial services, continue to exacerbate vulnerabilities.

The overall protection situation in Türkiye remains challenging due to socio-political, socio-cultural, and socio-economic factors. The Community Pulse 2025 assessment based on a refugee-focused survey highlights increasing community-level protection issues and needs, including stress (48%), child labour (43%), peer bullying (42%), child begging (32%) and conflict or tension with host community members (30%)[47] among its respondents. Partners also report various forms of addiction and suicidal tendencies as emerging protection concerns against the shortage of MHPSS services. Youth

44 Please refer to footnote 4 for a definition of vulnerabilities in the protection context.

45 The Community Pulse (CP) September 2025 (previously titled as Inter-Agency Protection Needs Analysis) was conducted through random sampling with 1,308 households (majority being Syrian nationals) across Türkiye. The mentioned 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. All anonymized data can be access through this PowerBI Dashboard. Percentages presented in this narrative reflect the proportion of respondents who reported an increase in the respective protection concern, rather than the rate of increase. CP 2025 findings indicate that 87% of respondents reside in urban areas and 12% reside in rural areas across Türkiye.

46 Ibid (CP 2025). Although reported observation of conflict and tension with host communities decreased to 30% in 2025 (compared to 47% in the previous year), partner observations indicate that social tension remains a significant concern. PowerBI Dashboard

47 Inter-Agency Protection Needs Analysis Round 8 (2024) data for comparison: increased stress (61%), child labour (50%), peer bullying (54%), forced child begging (33%) and conflict or tension with host community members (47%).

and adolescent also face additional protection risks, including as related to limited age-appropriate services and increased exposure to digital and community-level protection risks. Finally, according to the Community Pulse survey, 56% of respondent households report at least one member with a specific need, most commonly a serious medical condition (36%), disability (16%) or children with protection or education needs (11%). In this context, youth and sports-based group activities can contribute to a protective environment against risks of peer bullying and social exclusion by structuring peer interaction. Regular support and guidance delivered through coaches and youth workers can be considered a complementary mechanism that strengthens adolescents' psychosocial resilience.

Even though Foreigners Communication Centre (YIMER) and Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) provide reliable information, communities continue to report barriers in accessing essential services (including social services and those provided by PDMMs)[48], including due to limited information about these services.[49] . Refugees also continue to face challenges in relation to sustained income[50] and basic needs[51], often resorting to negative coping mechanisms[52]. Increasing socio-economic difficulties, together with the declining availability of existing in-kind and cash assistance[53] programmes in the field further exacerbate protection risks, including as related to child protection and violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerabilities. Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders also face difficulties in accessing legal assistance[54] and pursuing administrative appeals, due to limited legal aid options and ability to cover private alternatives. Finally, recent changes in regulations regarding the implementation of General Health Insurance for international protection applicants have redefined their access to healthcare services.[55]

In the context of voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns, the Protection sector continues to closely monitor developments to support that returns are voluntary, dignified, safe and conducted in line with international standards. In this scope, and in close communication with the communities, trends, challenges, and protection concerns are collected, assessed and acted upon. All sector partners continue to focus on specific groups, particularly women, children and persons with specific needs given their additional needs and sensitivities. Findings from partner observations indicate that refugees considering return continue to express significant needs for accurate information as well as access to legal assistance, particularly on documentation, establishment of parentage and resolution of custody related disputes. These needs underscore the importance of harmonized, protection-sensitive

48 Ibid (CP 2025). 37% reported difficulties accessing other services, 35% social services, 24% PDMM and NGO services respectively, and 20% health services. Main barriers to accessing services (excluding health) are lack of information about available services and procedures, language barriers, and issues related to documentation and registration. Among households with school-aged children, 58% reported that all of their children attend school, 25% stated that some attend, 12% indicated that none attend, and 5% reported that most of their children attend school. Main reasons for children being out-of-school is financial barriers (36%), other reasons (26%), documentation/registration related issues (20%).

49 Ibid (CP 2025). 31% of respondents feel adequately informed on rights and services available to them in Türkiye. Social assistance (56%), social services (56%), PDMM procedures and services (54%) and health (54%) are the areas that respondents need more information about available services.

50 Ibid (CP 2025). 39% of respondents reported having worked for someone else for pay for at least one hour during the past seven days, of these 81% were employed informally in daily or insecure jobs.

51 Ibid (CP 2025). Across groups, only 10% mention they can fully meet their basic needs. The top costs/expenditures that households are struggling to cover are rent/housing, food and utilities.

52 Ibid (CP 2025). Reducing essential food expenditure or intake, purchasing food or items on credit, and cutting spending on essential non-food items such as education, health, and hygiene are among the most frequently reported survival strategies. Partners also report observations that expenditure around menstrual items are reduced.

53 Ibid (CP 2025). 49% of households receive social assistance (both in kind and cash), yet 93% report that such aid either does not or only partially meet their needs.

54 Ibid (CP 2025). 28% confirmed they faced a situation where they required legal assistance. Among these, 24% could not receive support by a lawyer.

55 Foreigners without general health insurance may be required to pay fees to access certain services, similar to Turkish citizens.

information provision and services. In line with the sector's rights-based approach, partners will continue addressing these needs through counselling, protection assessments, referrals, and monitoring to support voluntariness and mitigate protection risks, particularly for the most vulnerable groups.

Funding for protection programming continues to decline significantly, leading to reduced field presence by partners and response capacity, including the loss of safe spaces for women and children, particularly in provinces hosting large refugee populations. The resulting capacity gap narrows geographic coverage and limit partners' ability to identify and respond to emerging issues, while increasing reliance on already overstretched capacities. This underscores the need for prioritization of areas where the impact can be the highest, close coordination to complement actions and increased analysis and advocacy to sustain access to quality national services and support continuity of protection and preparedness interventions.

Protection mainstreaming will remain a cross-cutting priority across all 3RP sectors, ensuring that child protection and the prevention of and response to violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability are consistently integrated into inter-sectoral planning. Partners will continue to support inclusive national and local mechanisms that address intersecting risks, particularly for individuals unable to access existing support. Efforts will also focus on expanding information access, improving awareness of rights, and enhancing safe referrals and multi-sectoral linkages between institutions and community-based actors. Evidence-based planning will be reinforced through joint protection analysis and disaggregated data collection by age, gender, disability, nationality and type of vulnerability.

Advocacy will support the consistent application of national legislation and rights-based approaches. Engagement with EU Member States and private actors will continue to expand responsibility-sharing through resettlement, education scholarships and complementary pathways, particularly for the most vulnerable.[56]

56 Please refer to footnote 4 for a definition of vulnerabilities in the protection context.

Photo: UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkın

Sectoral Population Table

Population Group[57]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	650,077	659,530
	Women	608,147	864,827
	Boys	585,980	191,242
	Girls	551,792	215,569
Sub Total		**2,395,996**	**1,931,169**
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	32,400	26,114
	Women	45,763	36,885
	Boys	21,118	17,021
	Girls	20,737	16,714
Sub Total		**120,018**	**96,734**
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	51,902	41,833
	Women	120,386	97,031
	Boys	189,292	152,569
	Girls	221,022	178,143
Sub Total		**582,602**	**469,576**
Total		**3,098,616**	**2,497,479**

b. Public Institution & Civil Society Partnerships

The Protection Sector works closely with the PMM, the MoFSS, the MoNE, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the MoH, and local authorities. Collaboration also extends to the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and Bar Associations, the Judiciary and law-enforcement agencies. Collaboration with institutions aim to strengthen institutional capacity, support coherence in policy and implementation and support inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders within national systems.

57 For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 2.

At the national level, the sector supports institutional capacity-building and coordination to improve accessibility and quality of protection services. Locally, collaboration with municipalities and provincial authorities remains vital for protection-sensitive planning and access to legal, psychosocial, and social assistance. With declining partner presence in many provinces, public institutions play an increasingly central role in maintaining access to essential services.

Partnerships with civil society including national and local NGOs, refugee-led, women-led, community-based and rights-based organizations, remain critical to sustain outreach, needs identification, referrals, and monitoring. These actors facilitate community engagement, legal counselling, and awareness-raising while ensuring the participation of affected communities. Strengthening complementarity between public institutions and civil society will remain central to achieving a coordinated, inclusive, and nationally owned protection response that meets diverse needs and supports long-term solutions. While the number of associations established and operating in many provinces has been steadily increasing each year, civil society organizations continue to play an important role in sustaining access to basic services.

c. Localisation & Sustainability Approach

The Protection sector supports localization and sustainability by strengthening the leadership of national and local actors in planning, implementation, and decision-making. In this context, the provincial structures of MoYS and its coaching staff, through their proximity and accessibility to youth, can provide complementary implementation capacity that supports local ownership and sustainability in protection interventions. Partners will continue to enhance the capacities of NGOs, community-led organizations and refugee-led organizations to deliver inclusive and protection-sensitive services, particularly in provinces with limited partner presence. Sustainability will also be supported through good practices such as the umbrella model approach, which supports local partners' implementation capacities and supports direct funding to local institutions to support continuity and ownership of protection responses.

Efforts focus on reinforcing existing national systems and complementing them where necessary, emphasizing institutional capacity, coordination, and accountability. Programming will remain aligned with Türkiye's national frameworks, including those on disability, ageing, child rights, and combating violence against women. The sector bridges humanitarian and development efforts to support resilience and preparedness in line with the GCR, the SDGs, and the UNSDCF. By embedding protection priorities within national systems and fostering equitable partnerships, including engagement with private-sector actors, the sector supports long-term inclusion and self-reliance for refugees and host communities across Türkiye. The sector will continue to pursue increased engagement with key public institutions, including PMM and MoFSS, through existing coordination platforms under the Protection Sector in line with national system strengthening efforts.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2026
ARSA	$291,000
ASAM	$10,140,469
DDD	$556,171
DRC	$4,107,392
Dünya Evimiz	$127,500
Genç Hayat Vakfı	$1,268,950
HRDF	$3,245,000
Human Appeal	$320,000
IBC	$147,420
IGAM	$350,200
IOM	$25,201,000
Maya Foundation	$4,957,501
MESEDER	$187,540
Mülteciler Derneği	$1,590,299
Qatar Charity	$1,285,000
REALs	$130,000
RET International	$150,000
SARD	$143,000
Save the Children	$1,515,500
SEVKAR	$998,200
SIASDER	$383,044
STL	$7,629,086
TKV	$663,800
UMHD	$990,000
UNFPA	$7,210,000
UNHCR	$125,412,134
UNICEF	$11,812,000
UNWomen	$800,000
Yedi Basak	$72,000
	$211,684,208

Photo: IOM / Begüm Başaran

SECTOR

Basic Needs

FOCAL POINTS:
AHMET ÜNVER (UNHCR): BASIC NEEDS SECTOR COORDINATOR

Click here for logframes

Photo: IOM / Ahmet Abdulhamit

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and national/international NGO partners.
PUBLIC AND 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	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 2026 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	110,782,312 USD

a. Needs & Response Priorities

Increasing living costs and limited livelihood opportunities continue to restrict access to basic needs for the most vulnerable refugees across Türkiye. Despite progress since the 2023 earthquakes, residual needs persist, particularly among socioeconomically vulnerable households in the southeastern provinces. Rising food and rent prices, limited employment opportunities, and depleted savings have forced many to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as taking on debt or reducing food con sumption. The number of temporary settlements has declined; however, remaining ones continue to require various forms of support. Challenges also persist for those living in inadequate housing, especially households transitioning from temporary to urban settlements. Ensuring access to shelter, food, hygiene products, and essential services for these groups remains a priority.

Basic Needs sector partners will focus on the most vulnerable households, including refugees of all nationalities and, when relevant, affected host community members, with emphasis on those still living in or moving out of temporary settlements and low-income urban areas. Sector priorities are structured across three complementary levels.

Through complementary programming, partners continue to deliver cash and voucher-based support, primarily through the Social Safety Net (SSN) programme and harmonized Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) programmes, including winterization assistance. Within the broader social protection response for refugees in vulnerable situations living in Türkiye, the SSN plays a central role. The programme is implemented under the leadership of Ministry of Family and Social Services, in cooperation with Turkish Red Crescent, with financial support from the European Union. SSN is a cash-based humanitarian assistance programme that brings together the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and the Complementary Social Safety Net (C-SSN) under one umbrella, with the aim of supporting vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs. The regular cash assistance provided through the programme helps households cover food, rent, utilities, and other essential expenses. In addition, the information and guidance services delivered under YSUY support not only access to cash assistance, but also referrals of vulnerable individuals to relevant public and social services. Together, the SSN, and complementary MPCA provided by 3RP partners to socio-economically vulnerable refugees help reduce economic pressure on households and mitigate the need for negative coping strategies.

Through regular cash assistance provided under the SSN and complementary MPCA support by the 3RP partners, vulnerable households are supported in meeting essential needs, while contributing to reduced economic pressures and prevention of negative coping strategies. Cash and voucher assistance will be complemented by context-specific in-kind assistance to contribute to sector outcomes in challenging contexts including Core Relief Items (CRIs), dignity kits and menstrual hygiene kits. The sector will prioritise effective coordination while maintaining evidence-based and transparent targeting systems as meeting the most pressing needs.

Partners will continue providing institutional support to strengthen the capacity of public institutions and municipalities. Institutional support will aim for effective and responsible use of limited funds by targeting catalytic interventions that improve access to basic needs in the most sustainable manner.

Supporting the most vulnerable refugees choosing to self-organise their return voluntarily through transportation assistance remains a

key priority. In addition, the provision of food assistance, CRI, hygiene and dignity kits, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support at border points will continue. Support activities for voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns will be carried out in close coordination with the PMM.

The Basic Needs sector will aim to fill gaps, in support of maintaining protection space in Türkiye, by addressing material needs and contributing to prevention of harmful coping strategies. As humanitarian funding continues to decline, sector interventions will prioritise the most acute needs and strengthen coordination to support responsible, evidence-based, and efficient use of resources by its partners.

The sector contributes to the GCR and the SDGs by promoting resilience, sustainability, and social cohesion. Sector partners aim to enhance refugees' access, and where relevant and feasible, that of host community, to inclusive services and livelihood opportunities, while supporting public institutions to sustain service delivery and integrate humanitarian assistance within national systems. Coordination with other sectors will be reinforced to support coherent, multi-dimensional responses and preparedness for potential new emergencies.

Sectoral Population Table

Population Group[58]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	591,458	222,184
	Women	553,310	207,853
	Boys	533,141	200,277
	Girls	502,036	188,592
Sub Total		**2,179,945**	**818,905**
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	33,538	12,599
	Women	39,689	14,909
	Boys	30,975	11,636
	Girls	32,293	12,131
Sub Total		**136,495**	**51,275**
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	35,238	13,237
	Women	39,559	14,861
	Boys	17,800	6,687
	Girls	17,173	6,451
Sub Total		**109,640**	**41,187**
Total		**2,426,080**	**911,367**

58 For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 2.

b. Public Institution & Civil Society Partnerships

The Basic Needs sector operates through a broad partnership network encompassing public institutions, municipalities, UN agencies, and national and local civil society organisations.

Public institutions: Collaboration with the MoFSS and the PMM remains central to maintaining institutional ownership and coherence with national social protection frameworks. Partnerships with municipalities continue to play a vital role in identifying vulnerable groups and delivering complementary assistance, despite financial constraints and reduced international funding.

Civil society: National and local NGOs, including refugee-led and community-based organisations, contribute to expanding outreach and ensuring equitable access to assistance. These actors strengthen accountability and help capture community feedback to adapt programmes in real time.

Complementarity: Through harmonised targeting, aligned transfer values, and unified referral mechanisms, 3RP partners contribute to an integrated and inclusive approach that sustains national ownership and improves efficiency under constrained funding conditions. The sector supports complementarity between partners through coordination platforms and tools such as beneficiary cross-checking mechanisms, deduplication matrices, and guidance materials that support quality and responsible programming.

c. Localisation & Sustainability Approach

The Basic Needs sector prioritises localisation and sustainability as central principles for the 2026–2028 period.

Localisation: Local NGOs are directly engaged in identifying needs, managing referrals, supporting delivery, and coordinating efforts, while refugee-led initiatives enhance community engagement and inclusion. Sector will increasingly advocate for mobilising funding for the local NGOs and share advocacy messages with international community. Capacity-building efforts will focus on programming skills, data management, coordination, and referral systems to enable local actors to assume greater leadership in assistance delivery.

Sustainability: The sector's sustainability efforts centre on strengthening national social protection systems and reducing dependence on parallel humanitarian structures. Partners work to align assistance with national frameworks while encouraging transitions from basic needs assistance to sustainable solutions, including implementing multi-sectoral programs that enable skills development, employment and community-based solutions. Support to public institutions will continue through technical capacity-sharing and selective infrastructure improvements.

Resilience & Preparedness: Recognising ongoing economic volatility and reduced funding, the sector integrates resilience and preparedness into its strategy. The sector aims to prepare partners for immediate response to the decongestion or closure of temporary settlements and other emergencies by keeping coordination systems active and guidance tools updated and operational. Partners will aim supporting local authorities to plan for sudden-onset emergencies and economic shocks, promoting cost-effective, evidence-based programming, and leveraging cross-sectoral coordination to protect vulnerable groups.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2026
ARSA	$160,000
ASAM	$1,182,924
IOM	$19,400,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide	$2,998,804
Multeciler Dernegi	$10,120,200
Qatar Charity	$1,783,000
SARD	$350,000
Save the Children	$481,000
STL	$634,500
UNFPA	$800,000
UNHCR	$62,780,368
UNICEF	$2,075,000
WFP	$7,946,448
Yedi Basak	$70,068
	$110,782,312

Photo: Welthungerhilfe / Berna Küpeli

SECTOR

Education

FOCAL POINTS:
BARIŞ DEYİRMENCİ (UNICEF): EDUCATION SECTOR COORDINATOR

ELİF GOĞÜŞ (UNHCR): HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATOR

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Photo: UNICEF / Kamuran Feyzioğlu

LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO partners
PUBLIC AND 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, Justice Academy of Türkiye and other partners to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	1. **Support sustained access to formal, non-formal, and informal education programmes for foreign children, youth, and adults, including those affected by the earthquake, and those considering voluntary return to Syria fostering inclusive and lifelong learning opportunities, and leaving no one behind.** 2. **Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth in protective learning environments, with a focus on the critical needs of those impacted by the earthquakes.** 3. **Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to all students (Turkish and refugee children and youth), considering the residual humanitarian needs**
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2026 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	52,003,481 USD

a. Needs & Response Priorities

GoT continues to ensure inclusive access to national education services for refugee and host community children with support from the 3RP framework. Education in Türkiye encompasses formal education, provided through the MoNE, and non-formal and informal education, which support language learning, school readiness, and lifelong learning opportunities.

Significant progress has been made in increasing enrolment among children under temporary and international protection. However, persistent gaps remain, particularly in reaching children who are out-of-school or at risk of non-completion. Currently, over 250,000 refugee children remain out of school.[59]

Official statistics from MoNE state that 76% of the school-age population has enrolled as of March 2026. To further analyse the challenges of the groups that could not register their school-age children, the 2024-2025 Back to School Parent Survey, led by the Education Sector Working Group, highlights interconnected barriers to enrolment, retention, and learning. The findings highlight several interconnected barriers to children's education across Türkiye. The refugee families who responded to the aforementioned survey reported that lack of address registration, missing identification documents, and low awareness of enrolment procedures affected them the most (38%). Financial constraints (32%) remain another major barrier, as families struggle with the costs of uniforms, supplies, and transportation. Distance and transport difficulties (16%) are especially significant in rural and earthquake-affected areas where schools are far from students' household, and transport options are limited.[60]

Additionally, impacts of the February 2023 earthquakes continue to challenge access to education in affected provinces. Families in earthquake-affected areas report financial difficulty, damaged infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, and increased dropout risks, especially among children with disabilities and adolescent girls. Return to education has also been affected by housing instability, psychosocial stress, and loss of learning continuity.

In the 2024–2025 academic year, approximately 55,000 Syrian youth were enrolled in higher education in Türkiye, corresponding to an enrolment rate of around 12%, significantly above the global refugee average of 9%. This upward trajectory places Türkiye on track to be the first country to achieve UNHCR's "15 by 30" target, reflecting the impact of inclusive national policies. Gender parity continues to improve, with female participation increasing from 45% in 2024 to 475 in 2025.

Access to higher education equips refugees with advanced skills that support their transition into the labour market as skilled professionals, strengthening self-reliance and contributing to both individual dignity and broader socio-economic development. Sustaining and expanding this access remains closely linked to socio-economic inclusion, employment pathways, and community resilience. In the longer term, higher education also contributes

59 MoNE data or https://okuladonus.org/documents/foreign-students-statistics-in-turkiye-2024-2025.pdf

60 2024-2025 BTS Parent Survey

Photo: UNICEF / Fatih İşçi

to durable solutions, including voluntary return, by enabling refugees to support recovery and rebuilding efforts in their countries of origin.

The Education Sector supports the right to quality, inclusive, and safe learning through coordinated interventions that complement and reinforce national systems. Core response priorities include:

1. Enhance Accessibility:
Support continuous access to formal, non-formal, and informal education programs for foreign children, youth, and adults, including earthquake-affected populations, to support inclusive, lifelong learning and supporting an approach where no one is left behind.

Prioritize rebuilding infrastructure in impacted areas and provide language support to enhance refugee children's learning experiences.

2. Improve Educational Quality:
Improve education quality for disadvantaged children and youth, including access to quality higher education opportunities and academic support by creating protective learning environments, with special attention to the needs of those affected by the earthquakes.

3. Enhance Resilience:
Strengthen the national education system to support quality education for all students, including Turkish and refugee children and youth, while addressing ongoing humanitarian needs.

Sectoral Population Table

Population Group[61]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	100	23
	Women	100	23
	Boys	91,517	21,137
	Girls	112,319	25,941
Sub Total		**204,036**	**47,124**
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	8,152	1,883
	Women	11,499	2,656
	Boys	1,116	258
	Girls	1,630	377
Sub Total		**22,397**	**5,173**
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	-	-
	Women	-	-
	Boys	275,715	63,679
	Girls	346,072	79,928
Sub Total		**621,787**	**143,607**
Total		**848,220**	**195,904**

61 For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 2.

b. Public Institution & Civil Society Partnerships

The Education Sector response is nationally led and anchored in strong collaboration with the MoNE, PMM, MoFSS, YÖK, YTB, and municipalities. These partnerships support policy alignment, data integration, and system-wide coherence. Through joint planning and implementation, the ESWG supports MoNE's institutional capacity through technical assistance and targeted trainings on policy development, Education in Emergencies (EiE), Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards, data-driven planning, and early childhood education policy implementation-strengthening evidence-based, inclusive, and coordinated education delivery. The Higher Education sub-sector benefits from the coordination support and inclusive policy frameworks of YÖK and YTB, which facilitate access, and promote equitable participation in higher education. Within this framework of cooperation, the MoYS also assumes a complementary role in supporting the inclusive participation and integration of children and youth through nonformal learning environments and sports-based youth activities. This complementarity strengthens the link between education services and community-based activities, particularly in areas such as social skills that support school participation, psychosocial well-being, and peer interaction.

Civil society, including national and local NGOs, community-based and refugee-led organisations, plays a vital role in extending outreach, addressing barriers, and delivering non-formal and remedial education. These actors bridge gaps in access for the most vulnerable children and provide tailored psychosocial, language, and catch-up programmes that complement public systems. Through Education Sector Working Group coordination at national and sub-national levels (Istanbul, İzmir, and Gaziantep), these partnerships support local ownership.

Complementarity public institutions, 3RP partners and civil society contributes to an integrated and inclusive refugee education response. By aligning interventions with national systems, enhancing institutional capacity, and fostering equitable partnerships, the sector advances national ownership, accountability, and sustainability—reinforcing Türkiye's commitment to inclusive education for all children, in line with the 12th National Development Plan and the 3RP resilience framework.

In addition, the MoYS has a complementary role in supporting the inclusive participation and integration through non-formal learning environments particularly sports activities that bring together children and youth from refugee and host communities. Structured out-of-school activities support the continuity of learning by strengthening children's sense of belonging and positive peer interaction. Moreover, monitoring data and feedback obtained from MoYS field implementations (e.g. youth surveys and implementer interviews) can be utilized as inputs for evidence-based planning and adaptation processes.

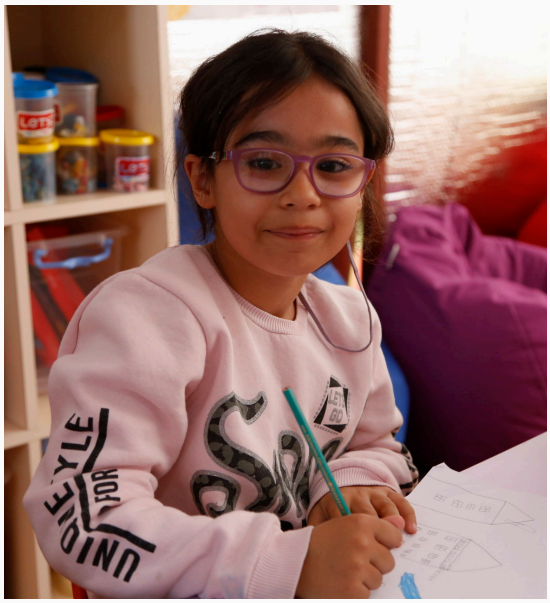

Photo: UNICEF / Haşim Kılıç

c. Localisation & Sustainability Approach

The Education Sector supports localisation by ensuring that planning, implementation, and decision-making are led by national and local institutions, notably the MoNE, municipalities, and local NGOs. Within this localization approach, the provincial structures of the MoYS and its coaching staff can assume a complementary role in supporting the inclusive participation of children and youth and promoting social cohesion across communities through youth and sports-based activities implemented in out of school settings. Through the Education Sector Working Group coordination platforms in Istanbul, İzmir, and Gaziantep, local authorities, NGOs, and refugee-led groups participate directly in needs assessment, programme design, and delivery. Capacity-building initiatives strengthen provincial directorates and partner NGOs in data management, inclusive education, psychosocial support, and outreach, fostering equitable partnerships and long-term ownership of education interventions.

Sustainability is achieved by embedding all refugee education support within national systems, reducing parallel structures and ensuring coherence with Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan (2024–2028). Sector efforts reinforce MoNE's enrolment, retention, and teacher-training systems, enhance data-driven management, and support institutional integration of non-formal and catch-up programmes. By strengthening coordination between humanitarian and government mechanisms, the sector supports continuity of learning and progressively shifts responsibilities to national actors.

Resilience and preparedness are integrated through programming that bridges humanitarian and development responses—linking education recovery in earthquake-affected areas with longer-term system strengthening. Initiatives supporting student support mechanisms, vocational pathways, higher education access, education-to-employment pathways and social cohesion contribute to the Türkiye's SDGs (particularly SDG 4), national harmonisation policy, and the GCR. Together, these efforts build a resilient, inclusive, and nationally owned education system capable of serving both host and refugee children sustainably.

3RP and Complementarity

In parallel to interventions included under the 2026 3RP appeal, substantial complementary investments continue to be made through the EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye (FRIT), notably in social assistance, education, health, and migration management. Flagship programmes such as the Social Safety Net (SSN); the Project for Supporting Inclusive Education for Kids in the Turkish Education System (PIKTES); and Strengthening Health Infrastructure for All (SIHHAT)—implemented through national institutions and systems, in close coordination with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)—play a critical role in meeting basic needs and ensuring continued access to inclusive education and quality healthcare for refugees alongside host communities. While these initiatives are not appealed for under the 3RP, they are closely aligned with the Plan's strategic objectives and contribute directly to the achievement of intended outcomes by reinforcing national service delivery systems, promoting social inclusion, and supporting the sustainability of solutions. The 3RP is therefore designed to remain complementary and mutually reinforcing with FRIT-funded programmes, ensuring coherence across humanitarian, development, and systems-strengthening efforts.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2026
ARSA	$120,000
ASAM	$16,100,362
Human Appeal	$269,411
IOM	$1,400,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide	$4,969,470
Multeciler Dernegi	$453,949
Qatar Charity	$110,500
RET International	$500,000
Save the Children	$575,000
SEVKAR	$115,000
STL	$12,570
UNHCR	$15,081,546
UNICEF	$12,014,250
Yedi Basak	$77,000
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği	$204,422
	$52,003,481

Photo: UNICEF / Fatih İşçi

SECTOR

Health

FOCAL POINTS:
ALTIN MALAJ (WHO): HEALTH SECTOR COORDINATOR

Click here for logframes

Photo: Relief International - Diego Cupolo

LEAD AGENCY	World Health Organization (WHO)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO partners.
PUBLIC AND 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	**1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases.** **2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of 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.** **4. Increase access to information and services for non-communicable diseases (NCD), MHPSS, adequate nutrition, nurturing care for young children and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.**
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2026 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	11,058,652 USD

a. Needs & Response Priorities

Starting January 2026, Türkiye will end free healthcare for individuals under temporary protection and introduce a system where Syrian nationals will be required to pay contribution fees for health services and medication. However, emergency healthcare services will continue to remain free for everyone. Those Syrians who are working formally can have their health insurance under Social Security Institution (SGK). This change aims to encourage formal employment and reduce public spending.

Access to health care is hindered by transportation costs, language barriers, cultural norms, and socio-economic challenges, especially in rural and earthquake-affected areas. Mental health needs are rising, outpacing available support. To address these issues, Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) were established in 32 provinces, staffed by Syrian and Turkish health professionals, improving access and reducing pressure on hospitals.

Legal changes have limited health insurance for international protection applicants to one year, increasing administrative burdens. Many must now pay for insurance or private care, creating financial barriers. Protection desks and social workers help facilitate access to services under the 3RP framework.

Sectoral members have observed urgent needs in mental health, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), rehabilitation services, and access to essential medications and immunization. Vulnerable groups, including women, girls, adolescents, persons with disabilities, elderly individuals, and seasonal agricultural workers, are most affected due to compounded barriers. Particularly, older persons and individuals with disabilities continue to encounter heightened challenges in accessing rehabilitation services, assistive technologies, chronic disease care, and long-term support.

At the institutional level, priorities include strengthening MoH coordination, integrating refugee health professionals, and improving data systems. Complementary programming focuses on direct service delivery through MHCs, Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), and community-based support for child development and disability inclusion. For voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns, an additional appeal was submitted by 3RP Health Sector partners to address health needs of returnees, including assistive devices and comprehensive health services.

The health sector contributes to resilience and sustainability by localizing service delivery, integrating refugee health workers, and reinforcing national ownership. These efforts align with the GCR and SDGs, particularly those related to health (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), and reduced inequalities (SDG 10). Partnerships with the MoH, municipalities, and NGOs support integration into public systems and long-term impact.

Cross-sectoral initiatives, such as those linking health with nutrition, education, and protection, support holistic well-being, preparedness, and access to services. These are key donor priorities for the upcoming planning period. Despite strong coordination, funding constraints due to concurrent crises may limit response capacity. The sector remains committed to prioritizing the most vulnerable populations and ensuring that unmet health needs do not further deteriorate the health status of both refugee and host communities.

Sectoral Population Table

Population Group[62]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	3,461	1,663
	Women	117,114	56,286
	Boys	1,317	633
	Girls	7,361	3,538
Sub Total		**129,253**	**62,120**
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	-	-
	Women	2,966	1,426
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	414	199
Sub Total		**3,380**	**1,624**
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	-	-
	Women	40,180	19,311
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	1,215	584
Sub Total		**41,395**	**19,895**
Total		**174,028**	**83,639**

b. Public Institution & Civil Society Partnerships

3RP Health Sector partners work in close collaboration with Türkiye's MoH, municipalities, and other public institutions to support a coordinated and nationally owned health response for refugees, migrants under temporary and international protection, and vulnerable host communities. The sector supports institutional capacity through technical assistance, integration of refugee health professionals, and strengthening of primary and referral health care systems, particularly in earthquake-affected provinces. MHCs, operated under MoH leadership, serve as key entry points for service delivery and coordination.

Partnerships with civil society, including national and local NGOs, refugee-led initiatives, and community-based organizations, play a vital role in enhancing outreach, inclusion, and responsiveness. These actors help bridge cultural and linguistic gaps, extend services to underserved populations, and provide community-based support in areas such as mental health, child development, and sexual and reproductive health. Their involvement supports that services are tailored to the needs of diverse groups, including women, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and seasonal workers.

62 For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 2.

Complementarity between public institutions and 3RP partners, including civil society, enables an integrated and inclusive health response. This approach strengthens sustainability by embedding services within national systems while leveraging community networks to extend reach and impact. It also reinforces localisation and resilience, aligning with the GCR and SDGs, and supports donor priorities for cross-sectoral collaboration and preparedness.

Photo: Relief International / Elie Gardner

c. Localisation & Sustainability Approach

The 3RP Health sector supports localisation and long-term sustainability by ensuring that planning, implementation, and decision-making are increasingly led by national and local actors. The MoH plays a central role in coordinating service delivery, data management, and health system strengthening, with support from 3RP partners. Municipalities and local health authorities are actively engaged in implementing health interventions, particularly through MHCs, which serve as key entry points for care and coordination.

Capacity-building efforts focus on integrating refugee and migrant health professionals into the national system, enhancing institutional resilience, and reducing reliance on parallel structures. Technical support is provided to improve data systems, monitoring, and reporting, including disaggregated data collection to inform inclusive programming. Routine feedback mechanisms, such as facility-level complaints, outreach feedback, and focus groups, contributes to that services are responsive to community needs.

Partnerships with national NGOs, refugee-led groups, and community-based organizations enhance outreach and inclusion, particularly for vulnerable populations. These partnerships complement public systems by extending services to underserved areas and supporting community-based care.

The sector bridges humanitarian and development efforts by aligning with Türkiye's national frameworks, the GCR, and the SDGs. Initiatives in mental health, child development, and sexual and reproductive health contribute to resilience and preparedness, ensuring that health services are sustainable, locally owned, and responsive to evolving needs.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2026
ASAM	$751,000
DDD	$1,399,000
Field Ready	$70,000
IOM	$1,500,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide	$700,350
Multeciler Dernegi	$123,302
Qatar Charity	$1,200,000
UNFPA	$2,245,000
UNICEF	$3,070,000
	$11,058,652

Photo: IOM / Ahmet Abdulhamit

SECTOR

Economic Empowerment

FOCAL POINTS:
CEREN ÖZKAN (UNDP): ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR COORDINATOR
YASEMEN KARATAŞ (FAO): ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR COORDINATOR

Click here for logframes

Photo: ILO / Bülent Kulfel

Since 2023, the Livelihoods and Food Security and Agriculture sectors have been gradually integrated under the Economic Empowerment Sector (EES), with full merger completed in 2025. The consolidation aims to enhance coordination and improve the effectiveness of programme design and implementation to strengthen access to livelihoods for refugees and host community populations. UNDP and FAO continue to co-lead the EES, presenting both Livelihoods and FSA components as one unified framework.

LEAD AGENCIES	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and I/NGO Partners.
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SGK), 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), Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Chambers of Commerce, Chaimbers of Agriculture, Chambers of Industry, Municipalities, Business for Goals (B4G), TURKONFED, Connecting Business Initiative, and other partners to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	**Enhance food security, livelihoods, and employment opportunities including promoting decent work conditions and job creation for Persons Under Temporary and International Protection, as well as for vulnerable host community members.**
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2026 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	85,448,787 USD

a. Needs & Response Priorities

In recent years, vulnerable groups who live in Türkiye have faced some economic difficulties due to increasing inflation[63] which has significantly increased prices of food and other basic needs commodities. According to the findings of the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment Round 8,[64] Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders have been facing challenging economic conditions limiting their ability to meet their basic needs; 44% reported reducing essential food intake/or expenditure, and 30% of respondents has answered that they reduce essential non-food expenditures, such as education, health and hygiene items, which is higher than the 24% that reported in 2024. In terms of working family members, 81% are working informally (including daily and insecure jobs) and 19% are employed formally[65]. 63% reported income from informal work as primary source of income for the family. While many refugees rely on informal employment, social assistance, and loans to compliment household income, 68% reported deteriorating financial situation compared to last year. Informal work exposes refugees to exploitation and unsafe working conditions as well as low and unstable income[66].

Informality and low wages remain widespread across agrifood sectors, exposing refugees to poverty and occupational risks. At the same time, the agri-food sector remains one of the few sectors that can readily provide employment opportunities for low- and semi-skilled workers, particularly through seasonal agricultural labour. Despite its continued challenges, including informality, lack of social protection, and poor working and living conditions, seasonal agricultural work continues to serve as a critical source of income for thousands of refugees and vulnerable host community members. Many rely on daily agricultural labour, sharecropping arrangements (working on another's land in exchange for a share of the harvest), or small-scale livestock activities to sustain their households. The key priority is to improve the quality and sustainability of these livelihoods by promoting formalization, better working conditions, and access to social protection. Targeted efforts to strengthen agricultural value chains, enhance market linkages, and improve employment conditions can significantly contribute to more resilient and inclusive rural livelihoods.

According to the Presidency's 2025 Reconstruction and Development Report[67], the overall economic recovery in the earthquake-affected provinces remains gradual, with progress uneven across sectors. Employment generation and enterprise revitalization efforts have been prioritized under the national recovery framework, with emphasis on restoring local production capacity, improving vocational skills, and enhancing private sector participation. The report also underlines the strategic role of agriculture and rural development in rebuilding community resilience and supporting sustainable livelihoods. These national priorities align with the Economic Empowerment Sector's ongoing focus on inclusive economic recovery, decent work, and strengthening linkages between urban and rural economies to support long-term socio-economic stability.

Field observations and follow-ups across the earthquake-affected provinces indicate that, despite visible progress in recovery efforts, many rural areas continue to face significant barriers to restoring their livelihoods.

63 Türkiye inflation unexpectedly jumps to 33.3% in test for central bank | Reuters

64 Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment (IAPNA) Round 8 (August 2024), You may use this link to access the interactive dashboard. Survey conducted with the participation of 3RP partners, and following rounds of the study is retitled as Community Pulse.

65 11% reported working with work permit and 8% are working with work permit exemption.

66 11% mentioned they are paid lower than agreed wages and 9% are working long hours.

67 Presidency's 2025 Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Reconstruction and Development Report

Agricultural rehabilitation has been uneven, with smallholders and cooperatives struggling to replace damaged equipment, restore irrigation systems, and re-engage a stable labour force. Outmigration to urban and construction sectors, especially among young men, has intensified labour shortages and disrupted seasonal production cycles. Persistent input shortages and rising costs for feed, fertilizers, and fuel further constrain productivity, while many cooperatives continue to operate below capacity due to outdated tools, limited access to packaging and marketing channels, and weak working capital. Recovery has also been slowed by fragmented value chains and underdeveloped post-harvest processing infrastructure. While interventions led by the Government, and the complementary support of 3RP partners, have helped prevent further deterioration, most rural producers, particularly women-led initiatives and informal workers, still face limited access to finance, markets, and institutional support. Sustaining recovery now requires targeted investments in input supply, cooperative strengthening, vocational skills development, and value chain integration to support that vulnerable rural households both refugees and host communities can rebuild their livelihoods on a more resilient foundation.

Low and irregular incomes, limited social protection, and persistent economic hardships are pushing socio-economically vulnerable households to adopt negative coping strategies, such as reducing food intake and cutting spending on health and education, which in turn can lead to child labour and early marriage. Not only access to decent employment for vulnerable populations, including refugees and host communities, but also the creation of new job opportunities is key to addressing poverty, enhancing self-reliance, and fostering social cohesion and economic resilience. Therefore, the EE Sector aims at strengthening its' support in the following areas;

Photo: IOM - Ahmet Abdulhamit

- Improving food security by restoring agri-food systems, including supply and value chains, and by strengthening skills and knowledge related to food and nutrition. Efforts focus on reviving the earthquake-affected agricultural sector through ensuring labour availability, re-establishing market linkages, and supporting agri-food actors to resume production. These actions play an important role in to sustaining agricultural productivity, secure livelihoods for both refugee and host community members, and enhance nutrition through training on safe and healthy food practices.

- Promoting self-reliance by investing in human capital throu"gh market-relevant skills development and language training, strengthening job counselling and placement services, as well as promoting formalization of employment, and supporting entrepreneurship to expand income-generating opportunities. All activities will be designed to be gender- and disability-sensitive, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship opportunities among high-risk groups to foster greater self-reliance.

- Strengthening national and local capacities in labour market governance, social protection, occupational safety, and equal opportunity promotion. Sector partners will collaborate closely with national and local public institutions engaged in livelihoods and food security and agriculture (FSA) areas to enhance institutional capacities and service delivery. These efforts aim to improve the quality, reach, and sustainability of employment and social protection services at both national and community levels.

- Supporting the voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly return of qualified Syrians by certifying and translating the skills and vocational qualifications they have acquired in Türkiye, and by facilitating business transfer or expansion from Türkiye to Syria. These efforts aim to support sustainable reintegration and contribute to early recovery and economic revitalization in areas of return.

- More research and data on refugee employment and skills are needed to better tailor livelihood programmes. Overall, partners aim to support vulnerable working-age individuals to alleviate poverty, reduce social tensions, and account for regional differences in livelihoods programming.

Access to sustainable livelihoods is a central pillar of both the GCR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Enabling refugees to access sustainable livelihoods operationalizes the GCR's commitment to self-reliance and responsibility-sharing while advancing progress toward multiple SDGs. In this context, the sector is

- Promoting sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture to enhance environmental protection. In response to growing climate change impacts, efforts will focus on raising awareness and integrating environmental sustainability into all sector programmes. (SDG-15)

- Working closely with the public institutions to strengthen their employment related services to facilitate employment access by refugees and host community members (special focus to gender and disability sensitive programming). (SDG-1, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 16)

- Working with the 3RP Task Team on Transition and Referrals, co-chaired by the Turkish Red Crescent and UNDP, to link livelihoods, protection, and basic needs efforts and implement key recommendations. Coordination with other 3RP sectors supports refugee vulnerabilities are addressed. Coordinating with partners outside the 3RP, such as international financial institutions (IFIs), bilateral organizations, and the Turkish Red Crescent, that provide similar livelihoods support, to avoid duplication and identify areas of complementarity.

Sectoral Population Table

Population Group [68]		2026	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	391,152	41,949
	Women	298,738	32,038
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
Sub Total		**689,890**	**73,986**
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	5,244	562
	Women	4,370	469
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
Sub Total		**9,614**	**1,031**
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	154,899	16,612
	Women	190,900	20,473
	Boys	-	-
	Girls	-	-
Sub Total		**345,799**	**37,085**
Total		**1,045,303**	**112,102**

b. Public Institution & Civil Society Partnerships

The EES partners actively collaborate closely and utilize/strengthen existing systems with national and local public institutions (including municipality-based employment services) especially in vocational training, job placement, and employment formalization.

The EES also extends support to cooperatives and social enterprises, which are increasingly recognized as integral components of the civil society ecosystem. These entities operate with a social or community-oriented mission, contributing to inclusive and sustainable economic development rather than prioritizing profit generation. Through such support, sector partners aim to strengthen pathways toward sustainable livelihoods and enhance self-reliance among vulnerable populations.

68 For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 2.

c. Localisation & Sustainability Approach

Through the livelihood programs, the sector partners are empowering and strengthening local actors—such as municipalities, public institutions, local NGOs, community-based organizations (including cooperatives and social enterprises), and the private sector, to lead, design, and implement livelihood programs. The approach aims to support that responses are context-specific, inclusive and sustainable, and owned by local communities.

In practice, localization in the EES means:

- **Building the capacity of local institutions to deliver employment,** vocational training, and entrepreneurship services through existing national and local systems.
- **Engaging local governments in labour market planning,** social protection, and economic development.
- **Supporting local businesses and cooperatives** to create jobs and stimulate local economies.
- **Encouraging participatory approaches,** ensuring refugees and host community members have a voice in programme design and implementation.

Photo: IOM / Yasin Almaz

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2026
ARSA	$80,000
ASAM	$1,523,200,00
DRC	$8,053,000
FAO	$2,748,695
Field Ready	$295,000,00
GOAL International	$750,593,00
Human Appeal	$480,000
ILO	$9,594,000
IOM	$25,500,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide	$6,045,000
KEP Association	$490,000
MUDEM	$882,050
Multeciler Dernegi	$358,000
Qatar Charity	$250,000
SARD	$50,000
Save the Children	$107,000
SEVKAR	$66,300
STL	$1,260,000
SYCAC	$150,000
UNDP	$11,910,000
UNFPA	$300,000
UNHCR	$6,525,949
WFP	$8,000,000
Yedi Basak	$30,000
	$85,448,787

Partnerships and Coordination

3RP partners in Türkiye operate under the leadership of the Government of Türkiye, in close coordination with line ministries, public institutions, and civil society actors, in support of national policies and service delivery systems. This inclusive policy framework supports that the response benefits both refugees and host communities. Government institutions play a central role in setting national refugee-related priorities, which inform the 3RP response strategy and guide its implementation through partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

The Ministry of Interior's Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) is the primary government authority responsible for the development and implementation of policies related to Temporary and International Protection. This includes registration, refugee status determination, documentation, and the implementation of voluntary return procedures. PMM also leads coordination of refugee-related matters among public institutions, local administrations, civil society, and international actors. PMM is a key counterpart for UN agencies and NGOs engaged in the 3RP, with many programmes and projects, including those supporting voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns, developed and implemented in coordination with PMM.

Line ministries are central to the operationalization of inclusive national service delivery for refugees. The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) implement policies enabling refugees' access to education and healthcare, alongside targeted interventions addressing specific needs. Provincial MoNE departments play a critical role in facilitating enrolment and retention through direct engagement with schools. The Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) leads the provision of social services for individuals at risk and in vulnerable situations, including through case management mechanisms. Coordination with MoFSS and its provincial structures supports timely and effective service delivery for refugees and host community members identified as in need of assistance.

3RP partners also collaborate with key national institutions, including the Justice Academy of Türkiye, the Ombudsman Institution, Union of Turkish Bar Associations, Bar Associations, and the Human Rights and Equality Institution (TİHEK), to strengthen access to justice, legal aid, institutional capacity, and the promotion of human rights standards.

The 3RP coordination framework in Türkiye is overseen by the Refugee Response Group, which serves as the principal strategic decision-making platform. Five sectors are responsible for operationalizing the 3RP response and providing technical guidance and standards: Protection (including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-sectors), Economic Empowerment, Education, Health, and Basic Needs. Sector coordination is supported through joint assessments, planning, and information-sharing, in close engagement with national and sub-national stakeholders. The Inter-Sector Working Group provides overall coordination and coherence across sectors, while the Durable Solutions Working Group supports strategic planning related to sustainable solutions. In 2026, cross-cutting priorities, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and refugee emergency preparedness, will continue to be addressed through dedicated coordination mechanisms.

Community engagement and accountability to affected populations remain central to the 3RP approach. Partners engage systematically with refugee communities of diverse nationalities and with host communities to identify priorities, challenges, and capacities, and to inform programme design and implementation. Feedback from communities is shared with relevant public institutions and response actors to strengthen responsiveness and accountability. While these efforts are ongoing, additional engagement is required with specific population groups, including youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders. 3RP partners will continue to strengthen inclusive participation, representation, and coordination to support that assistance and services are responsive to differentiated needs.

Accountability Framework and Response Management

Accountability to supported institutions and affected populations remains central to the 3RP response. The response is aligned with national and local strategies and prioritizes meaningful engagement with host communities and persons under Temporary and International Protection, with systematic efforts to collect and respond to feedback. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms include community outreach networks, partner-managed community centres and Social Service Centres, the Services Advisor platform, hotlines, help desks, SMS-based systems, and feedback channels such as complaint boxes. These mechanisms support access to clear, timely information on available services and enable feedback that informs programme adaptation and response management.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is mainstreamed across all sectors, building on these AAP mechanisms. Partners uphold organizational codes of conduct, designate PSEA focal points, maintain survivor-centred referral pathways, and ensure accessible, confidential complaint and reporting mechanisms. The inter-agency PSEA Network continues to provide coordination, guidance, and capacity strengthening. In light of heightened risks associated with solutions pathways—particularly voluntary, safe, dignified, and orderly returns and resettlement—confidential feedback and reporting mechanisms will be further strengthened to mitigate risks of coercion, exploitation, or harm.

The 3RP in Türkiye bases planning, implementation, and response management on a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework. This framework includes age, gender, and diversity disaggregated output indicators at activity level, against which partners plan and report. Partners set annual targets in line with prioritized needs and provide costings for planned activities. Output-level reporting is conducted on a monthly basis through the ActivityInfo platform. Aggregated sector outputs are monitored by sector coordinators to support active response management, including the identification of gaps, overlaps, and emerging needs, and to inform programme adjustments in response to funding availability or contextual changes.

Monitoring results are made publicly available through an online inter-sectoral dashboard, strengthening transparency and accountability for 3RP progress. The monitoring and evaluation system relies on the timely reporting of partners, all of whom commit to regular reporting as part of the appeal process.

Output-level reporting feeds into an inter-sectoral outcome monitoring framework, which assesses progress toward outcomes using additional data sources and qualitative inputs from stakeholders. While data limitations persist—including constraints related to refugees' inclusion in national data systems and incomplete reporting by some response actors—the collective impact of the response is captured and analysed in the bi-annual 3RP Outcome Monitoring Report [69]

69 The 2023-2024 Outcome Monitoring Report is available via: https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/119561

Photo: UNHCR Türkiye

Annex

PROTECTION SECTOR

Objective 1:

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

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 1.1 Access to territory and international protection improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced	1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance	29,571	$11,090,301
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	2,250,000	$29,472,022
Output 1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of individuals submitted for resettlement by UNHCR	5,000	$4,810,702
	1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	360,000	$24,638,027
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	28,223	$14,264,608
	1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	12,720	$2,111,689

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	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 most vulnerable community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals, persons under international and temporary protection and individuals pending registration and documentation.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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	1,610,947	$40,801,732
	2.1.2 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs	403,480	$6,375,999
	2.1.3 # referrals (of individuals with protection needs) to specialized/multisectoral services	645,105	$6,046,243
	2.1.4 # of individuals receiving cash/in-kind assistance to meet their protection needs	48,270	$13,869,827
	2.1.5 # of individuals receiving psycho-social support	212,486	$11,085,598
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, assistance including as related to return procedures and conditions	670,532	$6,480,733
Output 2.3 Individuals have increased capacity to exercise their rights and potential fully for self-protection	2.3.1 # of individuals participating in community-based protection activities/programmes	47,399	$5,720,106
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	116	$776,600
	2.4.2 # of feedback and complaints received and followed-up	48,745	$1,039,430
Output 2.5 National / local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs.	2.5.1 # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	723	$462,957

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	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 environmental shocks and disasters
	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 decisionmaking 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 eonomic 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 and improve access to quality GBV services.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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	30,028	$3,255,727
	3.1.2 # of individual GBV survivors and/or those at risk provided and referred to GBV specialized services/ multi-sectoral services	24,552	$3,422,027
Output 3.2 Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness raising initiatives on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response including as related to return procedures and conditions	77,146	$3,908,623
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	1,307	$959,044
	3.3.2 # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity on service delivery/provision on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	51	$99,957

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	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
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	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
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against al 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 opporutnities 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 (need to make sure this is also reflected in the Health sector)
	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
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive socieites for sustinable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	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
	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.7 Ensure responsibve, inclusive, participatory and representative decison-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 and adolescents under international and temporary protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 4.1 Specialized services for children under temporary and international protection are available	4.1.1 # of children assessed for protection risks	144,801	$10,026,784
	4.1.2 # of children identified to be at risk	77,396	$1,313,150
	4.1.3 # of children referred to specialised/multi-sectoral services	64,610	$744,440
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 psycho-social support programmes (individuals and in groups)	43,225	$3,903,301
	4.2.2 # of individuals reached with positive parenting programmes	13,429	$1,250,862
	4.2.3 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection including as related to return procedures and conditions	81,060	$2,156,098
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	7,574	$916,165
	4.3.2 # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity on service delivery/provision on child rights and protection	5,261	$681,457

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Goal 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 Goal 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 Goal 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 societites for sustinable 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

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	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of individuals supported with assistance for improved living space to access adequate shelter solutions, communal space upgrades, WASH rehabilitation, or shelter relocation support (in-kind, service, cash-based)	11,042	$2,857,800
	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	250,000	$65,320,688
Output 1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (Food, Non-food and CRIs) and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions (MPCA or voucher)	85,184	$11,068,216
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items	21,765	$433,175
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving food assistance (in-kind, cash-based)	308,676	$10,863,933
Output 1.3 Refugees have access to adequate gender appropriate WASH, hygiene and dignity items; and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	1.3.1 # of persons benefitting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items (in-kind, cash-based)	207,300	$14,481,000
	1.3.2 # of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions	27,400	$248,000
Output 1.4 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.4.1 # of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities	15,300	$234,500

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	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	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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.	10	$1,075,000
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established, rehabilitated or equipped to expand capacity for service delivery	5	$1,000,000
	2.1.3 # of public institutions benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery.	5	$1,000,000
	2.1.4 # of public institutions newly established, rehabilitated or equipped to expand capacity for service delivery	15	$2,200,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	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 Target 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 Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

EDUCATION SECTOR

Objective 1:

Support sustained access to formal, non-formal, and informal education programmes for foreign children, youth, and adults, including those affected by the earthquake, and those considering voluntary return to Syria fostering inclusive and lifelong learning opportunities, and leaving no one behind.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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 Provide children with home and community based ECE activities	13,920	$1,130,138
	1.1.2 Provide individual ECE kits to children	4,050	$297,500
	1.1.3 Advocacy and community mobilisation in support of ECE enrolment and participation	2,580	$190,378
	1.1.4 Implement parental involvement activities in ECE (individuals)	6,415	$465,450
Output 1.2 Refugee children and youth have incresed access to formal education	1.2.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	-	-
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 Provide Turkish language programmes including through Public Education Centres	2,634	$156,333
	1.3.2 Provide Arabic language programmes including through Public Education Centres	1,674	$278,333
	1.3.3 Provide children with non-formal education support	34,620	$5,120,903
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. Provide homework support classes and additional learning support (remedial classes) for students enrolled in formal education programmes	10,106	$1,406,333
	1.4.2 Provide children with Turkish language classes in informal education settings	9,970	$1,170,000
	1.4.3 Provide children with Arabic language classes in informal education settings	5,064	$695,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
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		
	1.5.2 # of youth (14-24 year, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal / informal TVET	15,200	$5,280,000
Output 1.6 Refugee youth have increased access to higher education programmes	1.6.1 Provide case based advice to university students to ensure their retention in higher education in Türkiye (number of sessions)	20,080	$536,379
	1.6.2 Provide higher education preparation programmes (including online learning platforms)	2,600	$374,000
	1.6.3 Provide higher education scholarships (undergraduate and post-graduate)	2,387	$4,835,399
	1.6.4 Provide supplementary opportunities in the form of skills training programmes for university students (including online and in person supplementary courses)	1,050	$547,925
	1.6.5 Provide higher education cash grants (undergraduate and post-graduate)	10,187	$6,002,000
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 Provide awareness raising on enrolment to all forms of educations through BTS campaigns and outreach activities	1,026,327	$1,089,670
	1.7.2 Provide case based support to children to increase access to education opportunities	15,900	$3,727,000
	1.7.3 Provide a specialized support to children with special education needs (physical, sensory, motor, development and intellectual) to access educational services	1,100	$540,000
	1.7.4 Support or establlish parental engagement for enrollment to all forms of education	8,562	$495,853
Output 1.8 Refugee children benefit from improved education facilities.	1.8.1. Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms	4,645	$7,739,470
	1.8.2 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms and playgrounds for ECE	3,001	$1,071,700
	1.8.3 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms (students only)	1,507	-
	1.8.4 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms for ECE (students only)	-	-

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 1.9 Refugee children have acesss to education supplies.	1.9.1 Provide children with school supplies (stationary, pens, notebooks) and school bags)	378,862	$3,080,500
	1.9.2 Provide teachers and facilitators with teaching materials, resources, kits and guides	6,995	$835,000
Output 1.10 Refugee children have acesss to social protection.	1.10.1 Provide children with transportation to/from school	3,000	$420,000
	1.10.2 Provide support to children through cash-grants for education	2,150	$405,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

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
	4.2 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
	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
	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
	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
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Objective 2:

Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth in protective learning environments, with a focus on the critical needs of those impacted by the earthquakes.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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 Train education personnel (from early childhood to tertiary education)	30,540	$648,000
Output 2.2 Ensure a sufficient number of refugee teachers available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.1 Provide teachers and education personnel (administrators) with financial support	190	$360,000
Output 2.3 Refugee and Turkish children and youth provided with life skills and citizenship education.	2.3.1. Provide children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal settings	310	$140,640
	2.3.2 Provide children (5-24 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal/informal settings	38,300	$2,291,875
	2.3.3 Provide training to teachers and education personnel in schools and universities on life skills and citizenship education, including social inclusion and anti-bullying	291	$165.152
	2.3.4 Support parental engagement and awareness raising activities that promote skills and social cohesion	2,450	$317,549

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 all students (Turkish and refugee children and youth), considering the residual humanitarian needs.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 3.1 Policies and strategies that respond to the education needs of refugee children and youth are strengthened	3.1.1 Support Ministry of National Education in scaling up its ECE policy	4	-
	3.1.2 Support the official recognition of certificates and diplomas obtained in Türkiye for returnee children		
Output 3.2 Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data to support evidence-based policy making	3.2.1 Train education actors on national standards, EiE and INEE MS and on the rights of children in crisis contexts	175	$90,000
	3.2.2 Strengthen sector coordination through regular working group meetings	124	$100,000
	3.2.3 Support provincial and national coordination systems to standardise the implementation of government policies	1	-

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

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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 1.1 Maintain targeted refugee (primary and referral) health care service delivery and access levels	1.1.1 # of consultations received by individuals in primary health	3,835	$834,124
	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities	9,040	$607,062
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF delivered	450,000	$1,300,000
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	8,902	$1,650,000
Output 1.3 Mültecilere ve etkilenen topluma hizmet sunan sağlık tesislerinde vasıflı ve bilgili, cinsiyet bakımından dengeli insan kaynağının erişilebilirliği artırılmıştır	1.3.1 Eğitim verilen Suriyeli sağlık uzmanlarının sayısı	1,700	$1,470,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 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 gender-based violence (GBV) cases for particularly vulnerable groups (women, girls, adolescents, and youths).

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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	80,900	$1,887,000
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	17	$1,030,000
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	4,970	$270,000
	2.2.2 # of adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities		
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	100	$130,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Target 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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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)	30,000	$600,000
	3.1.2 # of pregnant women receiving ANC services	8,900	$227,000
Output 3.2 Refugees and host community have increased awareness on the prevention of communicable disease	3.2.1 # of individuals who attend awareness raising activities on STIs, including HIV	6,700	$139,416

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG Goal	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, adequate nutrition, nurturing care for young children and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (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	6,200	$282,100
	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)	-	-
	4.1.3 # reached by health promotion activities on MHPSS through psycho-education done in partnership between PHCs and refugee communities	5,000	$151,000
Output 4.2 The level of knowledge, skills, and standardization in promoting and supporting self-care within MHPSS is enhanced across primary health care and referral services, with strong integration and empowerment 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	-	-
Output 4.3 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have strengthened non-communicable disease (NCD) interventions by enhancing knowledge, skills, and standardization (PEN), with a particular focus on equipping people with disabilities through self-care training and the provision of appropriate assistive devices, ensuring strong integration at referral and community levelsenhanced non-communicable disease (NCD) interventions through increased level of knowledge, skills and standardization (PEN) with strong integration at the refrral and community levels	4.3.1 # of NCD consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics	3,530	$480,950

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG Goal	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

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	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 1.1 Nutrition skills and fundamental agriculture knowledge of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities are improved in a gender-sensitive manner	1.1.1 # of individuals benefitted from food and nutrition education (food consumption, food safety, better diets and healthy eating habits)	400	$636,370
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good food and nutrition agriculture practices	-	-
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens	-	-
Output 1.2 Household-level dietary diversity improved for Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities	1.2.1 # of individuals provided with support for greenhouse production or/and backyard agriculture production systems (select - urban and peri-urban or rural)	-	-

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	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:
Increased socio-economic inclusion through job creation, improved employability and system support

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 2.1 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.	2.1.1 # of individuals identified at risk receiving information on employment.	42,350	$901,283
Output 2.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities	2.2.1 # of individuals participating social cohesion initiatives as part of livelihoods programmes.	12,750	$5,405,000
Output 2.3 Individuals increased employability through gender sensitive labour market interventions and promotion of modern/innovative approaches in agriculture and forestry	2.3.1.a # of individuals completed livelihoods trainings (technical and vocational trainings which can also include soft/language skills)- Non agricultural	12,504	$11,851,200
	2.3.1.b # of individuals benefitted from agricultural, vocational and livelihoods trainings including language skills through learning programmes- Agricultural	200	$775,099
	2.3.2.a # of refugees completed Turkish language trainings (stand-alone training).	3,860	$882,000
	2.3.2.b # of individuals participated in modern agriculture farming technologies (training)	1,100	$2,116,668
	2.3.2.c # of individuals benefitted from modern agriculture farming technologies (assets, financial)	1,640	$2,135,000
	2.3.3.a # of individuals enrolled in cash for work programmes	4,545	$4,372,650
	2.3.3.b # of individuals benefitted from cash-based assistance support programmes including on-job training programmes	2,090	$1,560,000
	2.3.3.c # of individuals benefitted from other short term employment in agriculture and forestry sectors	200	$775,099
	2.3.4.a # of individuals supported with subsidies for employment retention/formalization.	3,072	$6,266,200
	2.3.4.b # of individuals supported with the obtention of work permit and/or work permit excemption.(Select work permit or work permit excemption)	410	$210,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 2.4 Technical, financial and research support provided to SMEs, start-ups and cooperatives to eneble job creation (including using technology development for agriculture)	2.4.1.a # of start-ups/new businesses started/developed (including agriculture related use of modern/innovative approaches/technologies).	315	$853,600
	2.4.1.b # of individuals supported with starting new businesses	1,880	$8,104,000
	2.4.2.a # of existing businesses supported to scale-up (including BDS, grants, financial and non-financial services, as well as support for formalization) including agriculture	1,512	$7,065,000
	2.4.2.b # of home-based agri-food businesses supported with income generating programmes especially for rural women	460	$3,000,000
	2.4.2.c # of individuals supported with home-based agri-food businesses for income generating programs	175	$15,000
	2.4.3.a # of cooperatives and/or other social entrepreneurships started/developed	60	$1,050,000
	2.4.3.b # of individuals supported with new cooperatives/social entrepreneurship developed.	290	$70,000
	2.4.3.c # of existing cooperatives and/or social entrepreneurships supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer	764	$1,000,459
	2.4.3.d # of individuals benefitted from cooperatives and/or social entrepreneurship programmes in food, agriculture and forestry sectors	60	$100,000
	2.4.4 # of businesses/cooperatives supported with improving their supply chain (including online platform etc)	15	$1,500,000
Output 2.5 Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods and FSA related support services such as design and implementation of active labour market policy measures, labour inspection, work permit aquisition and certification/accreditation of skills (ISKUR, MoFLSS, KOSGEB, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other relevant institutions) at national and local levels.	2.5.1 # of individuals provided with support through individual/job counselling, job matching/placement, referral, vocational and entreprenureship trainings) from strengthened public institutions	24,810	$5,314,510
	2.5.2 # of Local/national branches of public institutions receiving technical capacity and material support to strengthen livelihood/agricultural support to refugees and host community members	26	$3,775,949
	2.5.3 # of public institutions staff trained under the capacity support and/or awareness raising campaigns	500	$750,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2026 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2026 (USD)
Output 2.6 Relevant technical support delivered to partners at national and local levels and 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.	2.6.1 # of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge in livelioods and agriculture such as access to employment, productivity, environment, food security and nutrition etc.	305	$45,700

Output 2.7 Individuals and businesses are empowered to re-establish their livelihoods in Syria, upon voluntary return.	2.7.1 # of individuals supported to return as qualified nationals to contribute to recovery efforts in Syria	30	$60,000
	2.7.2 # of business owners supported with obtaining skills certification, personal documents and translation of those documents	2,100	$3,028,000
	2.7.3 # of businesses supported to expand or transition their operations into Syria, including through capacity building and provision of tools such as market/labour analysis and value/supply chain assessments	4,560	$11,830,000
	2.7.4 # of business supported with customs clearance for movement of goods and services	-	-
	2.7.5 # of public institutions supported with capacity building activities, including development of SoPs/ operational frameworks, to facilitate customs clearance and cross border trade	-	-

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	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 Goal	SDG Target
SDG 2 SDG Goal 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

SDG 4 SDG Goal 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 SDG Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3Promote 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 SDG Goal 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 SDG Goal 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

Total Financial Requirements by Sector and Agency for 2026

Organizations/ Sector	Basic Needs	Economic Empowerment	Education	Health	Protection	Total
ARSA	$160,000	$80,000	$120,000		$291,000	**$651,000**
ASAM	$1,182,924	$1,523,200	$16,100,362	$751,000	$10,140,469	**$29,697,955**
DDD				$1,399,000	$556,171	**$1,955,171**
DRC		$8,053,000			$4,107,392	**$12,160,392**
Dünya Evimiz					$127,500	**$127,500**
FAO		$2,748,695				**$2,748,695**
Field Ready		$295,000		$70,000		**$365,000**
Genç Hayat Vakfı					$1,268,950	**$1,268,950**
GOAL International		$750,593				**$750,593**
HRDF					$3,245,000	**$3,245,000**
Human Appeal		$480,000	$269,411		$320,000	**$1,069,411**
IBC					$147,420	**$147,420**
IGAM					$350,200	**$350,200**
ILO		$9,594,000				**$9,594,000**
IOM	$19,400,000	$25,500,000	$1,400,000	$1,500,000	$25,201,000	**$73,001,000**
Islamic Relief Worldwide	$2,998,804	$6,045,000	$4,969,470	$700,350		**$14,713,624**
KEP Association		$490,000				**$490,000**
Maya Foundation					$4,957,501	**$4,957,501**
MESEDER					$187,540	**$187,540**
MUDEM		$882,050				**$882,050**
Multeciler Dernegi	$10,120,200	$358,000	$453,949	$123,302	$1,590,299	**$12,645,751**
Qatar Charity	$1,783,000	$250,000	$110,500	$1,200,000	$1,285,000	**$4,628,500**
REALs					$130,000	**$130,000**

Organizations/ Sector	Basic Needs	Economic Empowerment	Education	Health	Protection	Total
RET International			$500,000		$150,000	**$650,000**
SARD	$350,000	$50,000			$143,000	**$543,000**
Save the Children	$481,000	$107,000	$575,000		$1,515,500	**$2,678,500**
SEVKAR		$66,300	$115,000		$998,200	**$1,179,500**
SIASDER					$383,044	**$383,044**
STL	$634,500	$1,260,000	$12,570		$7,629,086	**$9,536,156**
SYCAC		$150,000				**$150,000**
TKV					$663,800	**$663,800**
UMHD					$990,000	**$990,000**
UNDP		$11,910,000				**$11,910,000**
UNFPA	$800,000	$300,000		$2,245,000	$7,210,000	**$10,555,000**
UNHCR	$62,780,368	$6,525,949	$15,081,546		$125,412,134	**$209,799,997**
UNICEF	$2,075,000		$12,014,250	$3,070,000	$11,812,000	**$28,971,250**
UNWomen					$800,000	**$800,000**
WFP	$7,946,448	$8,000,000				**$15,946,448**
Yedi Basak	$70,068	$30,000	$77,000		$72,000	**$249,068**
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği			$204,422			**$204,422**
Total	$110,782,312	$85,448,787	$52,003,481	$11,058,652	$211,684,208	$470,977,441

Host Country

3RP PARTNERS ARE GRATEFUL TO TÜRKİYE FOR ITS LEADERSHIP, CONTRIBUTION AND SUPPORT IN THE REFUGEE RESPONSE.

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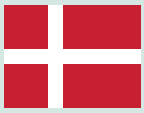
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