



3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN 2018 - 2019

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



TURKEY



TURKEY

Cover Photo Credit:
WFP/Berna Cetin

Design Credit:
UNHCR/Samar Fayed

For further information, you can visit:
www.3rpsyriacrisis.org

UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

Content

Current Situation	4
Needs	6
Response	7
Durable Solutions Strategy	9
Partnerships and Coordination	10
Accountability Framework	11
 Protection Sector response	12
 Food Security and Agriculture Sector response	28
 Education Sector response	40
 Health Sector response	52
 Basic Needs Sector response	66
 Livelihoods Sector response	76
Country Requirements Summary (by Agency)	86
List of 3RP partners	87

CURRENT SITUATION

Turkey is home to the largest refugee population in the world. During 2017, the number of Syrians under temporary protection reached just over 3.3 million, almost half of whom are children. Only around 7 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection live in the 21 official Temporary Accommodation Centres in provinces along the Syrian border,¹ while the remaining 93 per cent reside among the host community in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The majority of the Syrians under temporary protection live in the South East of Turkey. However, large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection have moved to other parts of Turkey. It is estimated that over 500,000 refugees are living in Istanbul making it the largest refugee hosting city in Turkey. Substantial populations are also found in Izmir, Ankara and other large cities in Turkey.

Unless significant developments occur in Syria, it is assumed that the current number of Syrians under temporary protection will remain stable. The Government of Turkey maintains its open-door policy towards Syrians, while continuing to strictly manage the borders in response to security concerns. Self-organized, small scale, spontaneous returns are expected to continue. While it is a priority to monitor these movements, it is not expected that the numbers will increase to a level that will have an impact on the planning figures for 2018.

The Government of Turkey has shouldered the bulk of the significant financial burden of the refugee response – according to the latest Government estimates, more than US \$30 billion has been spent on direct assistance to Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey to date. With the crisis in Syria continuing and the refugee situation remaining protracted, Turkey is calling for increased international burden and responsibility sharing to ensure that the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and the host communities are met.

Turkey's 3RP has consistently stood out for its strong national ownership and leadership, with partners playing a support role to the Government of Turkey within the established national asylum framework. Turkey continues to demonstrate its capacity to receive and process admissions effectively and the temporary protection Regulation² provides Syrians access to national systems such as health, education, employment and social services.

Syrians under temporary protection are increasingly accessing services that are provided through public systems. For example, Education sector data shows that at the start of the 2017/2018 school year more than 600,000 Syrian children of school-age are enrolled in primary and secondary education and just under 17,000 students are attending tertiary education. Progress within the health sector demonstrates how the Government of Turkey, with the support of 3RP partners, continues to support the resilience of the health system. Over one thousand Syrian doctors and nurses have been trained so far on the Turkish health system and more than 400 of them are now working in refugee clinics throughout the country.

In January 2016, the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under temporary protection (hereafter Work Permit Regulation) was adopted, granting all beneficiaries of temporary protection the right to apply for work permits and access formal employment. This is expected to enable the Syrians under temporary protection to become more self-reliant and resilient. Since its introduction, 26,000 work permits have been granted to Syrians under temporary protection. While work regulations are becoming less restrictive and jobs are more accessible challenges remain in terms of the implementation of the Work Permit Regulation. Job prospects among Syrians under temporary protection and host communities continue to be challenged by



UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

¹ Directorate General of Migration Management, November 2017.

² The temporary protection Regulation was prepared on the basis of Article 91 in the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection.

administrative and social barriers as well as increasing levels of unemployment. Across Turkey, the unemployment rate in the formal sector reached 10.2 per cent (3.25 million people without work) by June 2017. Therefore, income levels among refugees remain insufficient and social assistance programmes are still needed for those who barely make ends meet as well as those with specific needs.

The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) was launched nationwide at the end of 2016 and is a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme for over one million of the most vulnerable refugees to cover essential needs like food, rent and utilities. In partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP) and in coordination with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), the Directorate General of Citizenship and Population Affairs (DGCPA) and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), the ESSN works through, and builds upon, existing national social assistance programmes and is complemented by other cash schemes such as the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE). These schemes are strongly aligned with the commitments set out in the Grand Bargain and illustrate the important advances that have been made to address socio-economic vulnerabilities. Nonetheless, there is still a need for the humanitarian community to continue complementing these support systems. An example of such complementarity is the investment made in winter assistance with cash as well as in-kind support being provided to people in need. Other multi-purpose cash schemes that address specific vulnerabilities of refugees not meeting the ESSN criteria are also being developed.

The generosity of the Turkish population continues. However, as the situation becomes more protracted the impact of the presence of large numbers of refugees become more visible, in particular in the South East where the concentration of Syrians under temporary protection is highest.

Municipal infrastructure and service delivery continues to be strained due to the significant increase in demand, including solid waste and waste water management as well as fire-fighting services. The increase in demand has led to challenges in terms of access to adequate services and increased competition between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities, risking a further increase in social tensions. Investments in municipal infrastructure and capacities therefore remain a high priority.



UNICEF/Sebastian Rich

NEEDS

Social and economic inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection is made possible through a regulatory framework put in place by the Government of Turkey. The principle of harmonization put forward by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection states that services should be provided in a way that facilitates mutual harmonization between foreigners, international protection beneficiaries and the Turkish society. Syrians under temporary protection are to be equipped with the knowledge and skills required to be independently active in society without the assistance of third persons in Turkey or in the country to which they are resettled or in their country of origin.

The public system is stepping up to this challenge and delivers services to refugees. However, there are areas where the needs of the people outweigh the ability of the institutions to deliver. This can be due to the sheer number of people that need to be served and the need for provision of infrastructure and capacities to absorb the increase in population across all sectors of service provision, especially health, education and social welfare – particularly at the municipal level. The unmet needs can also be due to the fact that public institutions need to be given resources and capacity to adjust their programmes and services to respond to the specific needs of Syrians under temporary protection. A recent assessment³ reported poor WASH and shelter conditions. The assessment highlighted that 28 per cent of the people interviewed reported shelters had poor hygiene facilities and 19 percent reported lack of protection from weather conditions. In addition, the enumerators described 11 per cent of all assessed shelters as “uninhabitable”.

Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey are finding themselves in a protracted situation of displacement leading to economic, physical and emotional vulnerability. According to preliminary findings of a pre-assessment baseline conducted for the ESSN, as of May 2017, some 18.4 per cent of the Syrians under temporary protection were estimated to be living below the extreme poverty line – lacking the means to meet even their most basic food needs.⁴ As families run low on assets and barriers to social support systems remain, vulnerability increases and many find themselves resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Women, children and persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and the elderly are particularly affected. For example, Syrian children are often exposed to protection risks. Up to 40 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection school-aged children remain out of school.⁵

Children are found working in exploitative and hazardous conditions, especially in industrialized areas of large cities like Istanbul. Similarly, early marriage remains a concern. Harmful cultural and traditional practices, coupled with lack of livelihood and self-reliance opportunities, perpetuate a situation of risk as many families see early marriage as the only way to secure a future for themselves and their children.

Language remains the largest barrier to accessing services. This is most visible in public health facilities and schools where refugees face difficulties in realizing their rights due to difficulties in understanding procedures and instructions. Even though the free of charge primary health services are available to Syrians under temporary protection, gaps still remain in the overall coverage of routine immunization of children. The language barrier is also present in accessing employment opportunities. While the Regulation on Work Permits allows access to work, obstacles such as the fees employers have to pay to access work permits and the lack of Turkish language skills make it difficult for Syrians to integrate into the labour force.

Access to work is further challenged by the quota for employers limiting employment of those under Temporary Protection to a maximum of 10 percent, as for other foreigners the quota is 20% (i.e. 1/5). Challenges are exacerbated in the Southeast, which has the highest level of unemployment amongst Syrians and host communities in Turkey. There is a need to support the effective implementation of the work permit regulation, reduce barriers and increase incentives for employers to employ refugees to support an estimated 40 per cent of the refugees in working age.

Financial hardships and the dispersed population across both vast rural areas such as the agricultural lands in the south east as well as highly populated cities like Istanbul put strains on transportation options presenting a challenge to access services made available by the state or humanitarian actors.

³ IOM, Shelter & Wash Assessment, October 2017

⁴ Pre-Assessment Baseline Results, World Bank and WFP. Report forthcoming. Note: This figure is representative of 1.6 million ESSN applicants, including Syrians and persons of other nationalities.

⁵ Education sector plan

RESPONSE

Responding to the immediate needs of vulnerable populations continues to be a necessity. However, in 2017 3RP partners and sector working groups invested efforts to ensure a collective shift towards mid term and longer term, sustainable planning and resilience programming in the response. Partners agreed on a set of modalities to realize this shift. This includes:

- Providing temporary services where the demand in services exceeds availability and promoting a strategy to integrate into national services;
- Prioritizing assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions via the provision of human and financial capacity and infrastructure support to relevant institutions;
- Undertaking outreach activities to raise awareness on services and connect the people in need to the available service;
- Building the necessary institutional capacity to strengthen referrals between service providers
- Providing training (for example language, vocational, skills) which are to be defined with a clear objective and include monitoring and follow up to ensure impact (access to job market, access to higher education, social engagement and participation).

The response in 2018-2019 will focus on supporting the Government of Turkey to include the specific needs of the Syrians under temporary protection in further development and implementation of the legal and policy framework. Support to national institutions and services will be a priority to ensure that systems are strengthened to meet the increased demand, and to continuously meet the needs of host communities while also responding to the specific needs of the refugee community. Partners will scale up their support to local authorities and local institutions in service provision, particularly at the municipal level. Support to communities will continue to concentrate on promotion of self-reliance and greater access to livelihoods opportunities.

Partners have assessed that focusing on the following **strategic objectives** is necessary:

- **Protection of vulnerable individuals** through strengthening of services for Syrians under temporary protection, through improving access of Syrians under temporary protection to available services and through empowerment of Syrians to enable participation in communities and to enhance social cohesion. There will be an additional focus on support to relevant institutions to strengthen their capacities and improve access to legal aid for Syrians under temporary protection;
- **Enhanced basic service delivery (health, education, social services)** through national systems, focusing on strengthening capacities of government institutions at national, provincial and municipal level to meet service related needs and on establishing or upgrading infrastructure as needed;
- **Immediate assistance to Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable members of the host community** to reduce exposure to the effects of poverty and displacement from Syria, including direct, targeted and gender sensitive assistance to vulnerable Syrians to meet their basic needs as well as immediate and temporary services in areas where gaps in service delivery have been identified and response to emergency humanitarian needs as they arise;
- **Expansion of livelihood and job opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection and host community members** through continued support to the Government of Turkey in implementation of the Work Permit Regulation, including support to ISKUR and other relevant national institutions. In addition, Improved access to job opportunities for Syrians and host communities and improved employability of refugees and vulnerable Turkish nationals with focus on youth and women through vocational and language training to overcome barriers in accessing the labour market.

To ensure that sector responses are efficient and contributing to common results, efforts have been made to identify linkages between sectors and define contributions towards inter-sectoral objectives. An inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework will be the basis to demonstrate results and achievements of common strategic objectives for accountability as well as course corrections and shift in strategic directions if needed.

To promote meaningful access of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and host community members to the services provided under this plan in safety and dignity, a process to mainstream protection principles in the 3RP sectors is underway.

This will also include a more comprehensive approach to social cohesion to ensure a collaborative climate in which all groups have a sense of belonging, participation, inclusion, recognition and legitimacy. Overall, this approach will contribute to improving the protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection.

This increased collaboration between sectors aims, for example, to ensure increased self-reliance of vulnerable populations through formal and informal referral systems; to jointly strengthen the capacity of government and other local actors; and increase collaboration with the private sector, to create livelihoods opportunities.

While research and studies need to be conducted to understand the more complex needs in a resilience response including the environmental impact, a strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework will help in review of strategic directions on a more continuous basis.



UNHCR/Cansin Argun

DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

The ultimate goal of a refugee response is to find solutions that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and live in dignity and peace. These solutions can include voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration.

In Turkey social and economic inclusion is an integral part of the legal framework. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection refers to activities to facilitate harmonization between foreigners, applicants and international protection beneficiaries and the society, that is, an environment where foreigners and international protection beneficiaries can live in harmony with host communities. These activities should equip refugees with the knowledge and skills required to be independently active and contribute to society without being dependent on assistance of third persons. The concept of harmonisation provides a basis for service provision to refugees and asylum seekers in Turkey and is a stepping stone towards inclusion.

3RP partners will continue prioritizing support to the government's initiative of including Syrians under temporary protection in national systems and increasing accessibility to the labour market.

Resettlement is available to extremely vulnerable individuals and those with serious protection risks in Turkey. For 2018, advocacy on resettlement will continue to ensure that, at a minimum, the current levels of resettlement opportunities are maintained. An increase in resettlement opportunities would be in line with the government's call for burden and responsibility-sharing.

The environment in Syria is not considered to be conducive for large return movements. However, a relative increase in the returns has been observed. A total of 25,000 interviews with Syrians under temporary protection intending to return have been observed in Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa and Hatay.⁶ In collaboration with DGMM, voluntary repatriation interviews will continue to be observed. Increased dialogue with refugee communities on their intentions as well as mapping of population movements across the border and within Syria will ensure that actors responding to the refugee situation in Turkey remain informed of the situation and can prepare adequately should the current situation change.



UNDP Turkey

⁶ Total of interviews to date from September 2016

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

The Government of Turkey plays a firm leadership role in the refugee response in Turkey. Legislative developments in the past years have gradually clarified the roles and responsibilities of concerned national institutions in the provision of temporary protection to Syrians, and brought an increasing number of state actors into the response.

The coordination arrangements from mid-2016 leave the coordination of the Syria Response in Turkey under the responsibility and purview of a Deputy Prime Minister and more specifically the Prime Ministry's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), which is responsible for the establishment and operation of Temporary Accommodation Centres and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to Turkey in support of the refugee response. Within the framework of the temporary protection Regulation, DGMM, under the Ministry of Interior, coordinates registration and the implementation of the temporary protection Regulation.

The line ministries, namely the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Justice all define and coordinate sector priorities.

The Ministry of Development contributes to the development of resilience priorities and ensuring linkages with Turkey's national development agenda. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides coordination and facilitation between UN partners and government institutions concerning the 3RP.

Under the leadership of the line ministries mentioned above, the UN and NGO partners of the 3RP all bring individual expertise to support the response. 3RP coordination is sector based, with coordination structures established in Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul and Izmir. Throughout 2016, sectors have increased their collective needs analysis and further deepened the coordination between and across sectors. Several inter-sector groups have been created to strengthen coordination on crosscutting issues and information sharing. Examples of such groups are the Child Labour Task Force, the Information Management Working Group and the Communication with Communities task force which is based in Gaziantep.

Coordination structures not only seek to harmonise the interventions of the participating partners, but also among the larger humanitarian and development community working in the sector, with the aim to promote standardised service provision and ensure maximised impact. During 2017, 3RP partnerships were extended to include dialogue with the International Financial Institutions. This is planned to evolve further throughout the course of 2018 in order to strengthen collaboration around interventions at municipal level and ensure sustainability of investments.

In addition, capacity building of national NGOs has been a common objective of the Government of Turkey, the UN and International NGOs to ensure the sustainability of interventions in the long-term. Turkey has a vibrant private sector, which is increasingly engaged in the Syria response. Private sector partners bring additional resources (both financial and in-kind) and expertise, and play an important role in innovation and promoting access of Syrians to the labour market.

ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Respect for the fundamental human rights of Syrians under temporary protection and people affected by the crisis is at the centre of the 3RP Turkey. The plan has been prepared based on observed local needs and through participation and consultation with all stakeholders, including government authorities, NGOs partners and donors.

Accountability to affected populations has been strengthened throughout 2017. To ensure that the response is based on communication, participation and feedback, communication with communities has been strengthened, outreach networks established, a national counselling line for refugees and asylum seekers created, the network of community centres widened and municipalities, mukhtars and Imams have been involved to ensure a localized response.

A service advisor application is being rolled out across the country to improve the understanding of refugees of available services, where to access them and what can be expected of the provider. Complaints mechanisms have been established through call centers and community centres giving refugees an opportunity to provide feedback and launch complaints and appeals with regards to services provided. The ESSN programme has ensured accountability towards its beneficiaries through the launching of a call center managed by the Turkish Red Crescent.

3RP coordination has been strengthened with dedicated coordinators at sector and inter-sector levels covering more locations across the country. To ensure a comprehensive, predictable and appropriate monitoring and evaluation of the response in Turkey, a senior monitoring and evaluation consultant has been brought in to support the inter-sector coordination and to keep the 3RP leadership abreast of progress towards expected outcomes.

A comprehensive inter-sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework accompanies this plan and supplements the sector results frameworks.





PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, NGO partners	
Other Partners	AFAD, MoFSP, MoI – DGMM, MoJ, Union Of Turkish Bar Associations, MoYS and NGO partners	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to territory and protection: Syrian refugees are able to access the territory and receive effective protection under the temporary protection legal framework. 2. Community based protection (CBP): Community members are able to identify and lead the process to implement protection solutions, with particular attention to facilitating the participation of most at-risk groups and individuals. 3. Prevention and response to gender based violence (GBV): Risks and consequences of GBV towards by Women, Girls, Boys and Men (WGBM) and those with specific needs are reduced and mitigated and access to quality GBV services is improved. 4. Child protection: Girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis have increased and more equitable access to quality child protection interventions and are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 151,094,864	USD 131,304,659
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 72,319,762	USD 70,296,590
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 223,414,626	USD 201,601,249



Current Situation

The Government of Turkey continues to provide protection and generous assistance to persons seeking international protection in the country. The Temporary Protection Regulation (TPR), effective since October 2014, continues to define the protection space for Syrians under temporary protection in line with international standards.

Admission and access to Turkey has been strictly managed in 2017. Visa requirements, introduced in 2016 for Syrian refugees arriving from third countries by air or sea, are still in place. Consequently, many Syrian refugees resorted to irregular means to enter Turkey, exposing themselves to serious protection risks. Despite the limitations at the borders, Turkey continues to grant admission for specific individual situations on humanitarian grounds for medical emergencies, humanitarian assistance and family reunifications.

Registration of Syrian refugees continued throughout 2017 by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM). Pre-registration interviews for Syrians newly entering Turkey continued to be undertaken by local authorities. The high number of applications for registration, coupled with challenges in infrastructure and staffing, led to a registration backlog. DGMM has introduced measures to address this and the positive impact of these measures started to be observed by mid-2017. The DGMM 'Verification Exercise of Syrians with temporary protection in Turkey' is an opportunity to update registration records including information on persons with specific needs.

Turkey hosts the highest number of Syrian refugees in the world, out of whom 93 per cent live within host communities. DGMM, key line ministries, provincial and local authorities have taken great strides to respond to the protection needs of Syrians under temporary protection. Outreach efforts have been enhanced to mitigate protection risks and promote social cohesion among Syrian refugees and members of host communities. New communication tools and approaches were introduced to allow for broader

dissemination of information on available services, procedures, rights and obligations.

Protection Sector partners have worked to strengthen the capacity of Government and NGO partners to provide targeted protection assistance to Syrians in need, including prevention and response to those exposed to GBV, the provision of psychosocial support to Syrian children under temporary protection and support to Syrians under temporary protection in accessing justice and other specialized legal services. People with specific

needs, in particular women and children at risk, continue to be a priority for the Protection Sector. The expansion of safe spaces for children, women and youth and the provision of child protection services has been prioritized. While the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) has continued to respond to needs and strengthened its outreach capacity, there is still a need to strengthen the capacities of Social Service Centres and women and children institutions to manage the increase in the number of protection cases.



UNHCR/ Emrah Gürel

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population ¹	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	963,593	963,593	963,593	963,593
	Women	786,875	786,875	786,875	786,875
	Boys	813,039	813,039	813,039	813,039
	Girls	739,606	739,606	739,606	739,606
Sub Total		3,303,113	3,303,113	3,303,113	3,303,113
Members of Impacted Communities	Sub Total	8,000,000	118,000	8,000,000	118,000
Grand Total		11,141,380	3,259,380	11,141,380	3,259,380

¹ The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available.

Over the course of 2017, assessments of Syrians under temporary protection indicated the main protection challenges to include: language barriers, insufficient job and livelihood opportunities, increased cost of living, lack of information about rights and available services, restrictive procedures on internal movement, and limited opportunities for solutions, including resettlement. The assessments have highlighted the need to further focus on outreach and two-way communication with refugees and host communities and the identification of solutions at community level. The assessments also underlined the need for youth empowerment, with a strong gender perspective to ensure equal access to services for women, men, girls and boys. It has also been reported that Syrians under temporary protection have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, early marriage and informal employment.

In order to target the most vulnerable, improved identification of persons with specific needs will be prioritized. Upon assessment of their needs and vulnerabilities, persons with specific needs will be referred for specialised assistance, provided primarily through public services. This includes services

for prevention and response to GBV, child protection and legal aid. Capacity development support of Government institutions and NGO service providers will

be prioritized, together with interventions focusing on promoting social cohesion between Syrians under temporary protection and host community members.



UNHCR/ Cansin Argun

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Protection Sector will focus on sustainable results for the protection of Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities. This will be achieved primarily by strengthening capacities of national institutions to sustainably include vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection into the existing protection mechanisms and services. Capacity-enhancement and support to DGMM, key line ministries and local administrations for specialised protection services will remain a priority. There will be an increased focus on enhancing access to justice for Syrians under temporary protection through strengthening the capacities of relevant institutions, including the Turkish Bar Association, the judiciary, security institutions and local stakeholders. Additionally, Sector partners will increase investments in strengthening capacities of relevant authorities to manage child protection and GBV cases and, in order to address the shelter needs of persons with specific needs, local administrations will be further supported.

To more effectively identify persons with specific needs, community-based age, gender and diversity-sensitive protection interventions will be enhanced. Protection monitoring and referral to public service providers will be strengthened to increase access to protection and basic services, especially for the most vulnerable. Continued support to public and non-governmental mechanisms providing protection services to children, youth, women, men and elderly and to the State's efforts to harmonize the services provided

is crucial to sustainably increase the service capacity available to vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and host community members.

Specialised services for people with specific needs continue to be a priority for the Protection Sector. Enhanced awareness-raising on prevention of GBV and access to quality services are aimed at mitigating against and responding to GBV incidents, including human trafficking. Youth and adolescents in particular will be targeted to address issues such as early marriage and child labour. Sector partners will work towards improving the protection environment for boys and girls impacted by the Syria crisis and towards the inclusion of children at risk into the existing protection mechanisms and childcare services. Sector partners will also support the establishment of child and women friendly facilities at courts and police stations.

Access to protection and basic services will be enhanced through increased focus on providing information on available services and by diversifying information dissemination methods. The increased availability of services and accurate information on these services will contribute to improving social cohesion. Additionally, the Protection Sector will facilitate dialogue with state institutions, local authorities, municipalities and Syrian communities to identify protection issues specific to their locations, promote social cohesion and support efforts by communities to protect women, men, boys and girls.

Throughout 2018-2019, Protection Sector partners will continue to advocate for consistent implementation of the temporary protection Regulation and access to rights and assistance. In addition, advocacy for increased international responsibility sharing through resettlement and other forms of admissions and increasing efforts in the area of family tracing and reunification will be pursued. The Protection Sector will continue to monitor the voluntariness of spontaneous returns, increase dialogue with refugee communities on their intentions, and enhance collaboration and information sharing with Syria on spontaneous refugee returns and population movements across the border and within Syria, which may serve as indications of future return movements.

The Protection Sector will work with other sectors to mainstream protection principles, particularly to enhance access to services across sectors for the most vulnerable, to promote safe and dignified service delivery, and work to avoid duplication of efforts (in particular on social cohesion).

Accountability Framework

The Sector objectives reflect the results of participatory assessments taking into account age, gender and diversity (AGD). The Protection Sector will continue to facilitate two-way communication between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities in order to identify priorities and needs. Gaps and needs, existing capacities and solutions identified by the communities will form the basis for programming strategies and interventions. In addition to the community needs, the Protection Sector strategy and its objectives are designed to contribute significantly towards gender equality across communities.

The monitoring and evaluation framework will include modalities and responsibilities

for reporting under each objective and support data collection and analysis. The indicators are set not only to measure progress, but also to validate the strategic direction of the response plan. Regular progress review will allow for course correction if needed. Monitoring and evaluation will continue to involve communities through consultations with different segments of the population and other feedback mechanisms to increase responsiveness to the needs of refugees and to enhance accountability within the Protection Sector.

Community-based complaint mechanisms will be included in all activities and programmes to allow confidential reporting of complaints and ensure that

refugees receive answers within a defined time frame. Procedures for receiving and handling complaints including in relation to prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers are being defined, documented and implemented, allowing for the most appropriate preventive and corrective actions as necessary.

Sector partners will be engaged to strengthen adherence to core humanitarian standards. Coordination among Protection Sector members as well as different sectors and relevant governmental actors will be strengthened to ensure complementarity of action, avoid duplication and reinforce positive impact for all affected communities.



Sector Response Overview

OBJECTIVE 1	ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND EFFECTIVE PROTECTION: Refugees are able to access the territory and receive effective protection under the TP legal framework				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% and # of Syrian refugees with verified / updated individual registration records	BASELINE:	TARGET 2018:	TARGET 2019:	100% (3,303,113)
		17% (557,361)	82% (2,700,000)		
				4	2
				4	1
					2

		A. REFUGEE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS			
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1 : Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
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 (disaggregated by government officials, service providers, humanitarian staff, communities)	32,423	47,746			4	4	1	2
	1.1.2 # of protection monitoring missions and visits conducted (to the communities, authorities, temporary accommodation center)	8,390	8,504	12,526,801	10,020,786				
1.2 Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of individual Syrian refugees with verified / updated registration records	2,700,000	3,303,113	24,732,812	5,240,312	5	5	1	2
1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of Syrian individual refugees submitted for resettlement by UNHCR	15,000	15,000						
	1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	50,000	50,000	3,112,812	3,112,812	3	2	2	1
	1.3.3 # of return movement analyses undertaken	2	4						
		Total Budgetary requirements at output level		40,372,424	18,373,909	6,179,098	1,514,991		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS					
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1 : Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
1.4 Access to gender-sensitive legal assistance and remedies improved	1.4.1 # of individual Syrian refugees/vulnerable host community member provided with individual legal aid/legal assistance	51,749	50,939						
	1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	1,537	1,859	11,963,784	2,339,388	11,299,195	2,086,814	5	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,963,784	2,339,388	11,299,195	2,086,814		

OBJECTIVE 2:	COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION: Community members are able to identify and lead the process to implement protection solutions, with particular attention to facilitating the participation of most at-risk groups/individuals				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
	% and # of Syrian refugees supported with community-based protection programmes	BASELINE: 20% (650,000)	TARGET 2018: 26% (862,580)	TARGET 2019: 24% (798,909)					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:					4	4	2	3	
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.1 Mechanisms for the identification of persons with specific needs are enhanced and encouraged so that individuals are identified and referred to appropriate intervention/ services	2.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from protection services in community centres (disaggregated by gender and age, and type of centre (State-run/NGO))	862,580	798,909			4	4	2	2
	2.1.2 # of individual persons with specific needs identified and referred	108,419	103,755	52,212,942	13,647,719	53,558,131	14,432,081		
	2.1.3 # of individuals receiving material assistance to meet their urgent protection needs	50,600	48,620						
	2.1.4 # of individual persons assisted through case management services (age and gender disaggregated)	86,288	89,788						
2.2 Information dissemination and awareness-raising mechanisms are strengthened	2.2.1 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance (including on social cohesion)	884,700	809,800	13,777,944	2,692,100	13,691,269	2,814,725	4	4
2.3 Adolescents and youth have increased capacity to exercise their rights and potential fully for self-protection	2.3.1 # of youth and adolescents attending empowerment programmes (peer and community support sessions)	220,850	223,150	3,859,379	3,820,879	4,045,839	4,007,339	4	4
				Total Budgetary requirements at output level	69,850,265	20,160,698	71,295,238	21,254,145	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS					
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
2.4 National / local institutions and partners that promote social cohesion and support to persons with specific needs both from refugee and host communities supported	2.4.1 # of institutions supported to undertake peaceful co-existence interventions	114	206			5	4	2	4
	2.4.2 # of persons participating in events organized for both refugee and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	120,380	122,480	20,766,247	7,529,664				
	2.4.3 # of service providers trained on support to persons with specific needs both from refugee and host communities	500	500						
2.5 Community self-management and representation is promoted and supported	2.5.1 # of community centres supported	34	36	33,888,812	5,676,680	4	4	2	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				54,655,059	13,206,344	53,400,475	12,866,635		

OBJECTIVE 3:	PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV: The risks and consequences of GBV experienced by WGBM and those with specific needs are reduced/mitigated and the access to quality services is improved				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	% of identified SGBV survivors who receive effective and survivor-centered SGBV specific case management.	TARGET 2018: 70%	TARGET 2019: 70%	TBD	4	4	2	2

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS						
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
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 including on child marriages adapted to their age, gender and diversity	3.1.1 # of individual GBV survivors receiving support, including PSS and specialized support (individual or in groups) 3.1.2 # of individuals who received information, education and communication materials on GBV 3.1.3 # of GBV service delivery units/offices (e.g. WGSS) functional	15,130 106,800 60	15,151 107,050 60	5,511,569	-	5,615,809	4	4	2	2
3.2 Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives, including women, men, girls and boys	3.2.1 # of community-based groups conducting awareness-raising activities on GBV 3.2.2 # of individuals reached through community-based initiatives for prevention and mitigation of GBV 3.2.3 # of individual boys and men mobilized for GBV prevention	54 93,900 1,090	65 94,000 1,100	4,195,089	-	4,195,089	4	4	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				9,706,658	-	9,810,898	-	-	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS					
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
3.3 Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV	3.3.1 # actors supported with GBV-specific activity programming	21	25	4,430,919	885,834	4	4	2	2
	3.3.2 # of individuals reached through trainings, workshop, and events on strengthening GBV prevention and response	8,095	7,060						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,430,919	885,834	4,726,919	885,834		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT				RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS							
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
4.4 Capacity of government and non-government child protection actors are strengthened to effectively implement the existing legislation framework	4.4.1 # of individuals trained on child protection mechanisms and PSS in emergencies (government, non-government actors, including refugee communities)	3,215	2,865	1,270,000	190,000	870,000	190,000	4	4	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,270,000	190,000	870,000	190,000				

Sector Financial Requirements per Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	280,000	1,645,000	1,925,000	560,000	2,895,000	3,455,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	8,600,000	6,500,000	15,100,000	8,600,000	6,500,000	15,100,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	86,675,904	53,608,812	140,284,716	65,046,404	51,036,812	116,083,216
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	28,850,000	2,000,000	30,850,000	28,825,000	1,300,000	30,125,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	1,252,149	276,983	1,529,132	1,374,259	388,085	1,762,344
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	6,010,000	5,750,000	11,760,000	6,010,000	5,750,000	11,760,000
Other Partners	19,426,811	2,538,967	21,965,778	20,888,996	2,426,693	23,315,689
TOTAL	151,094,864	72,319,762	223,414,626	131,304,659	70,296,590	201,601,249





FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	WFP and FAO	
Appealing Partners	WFP, FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNIDO and NGO partners	
Other Partners	AFAD, MoFAL, MoFSP, TRC	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syrians under temporary protection are prevented from resorting to negative coping strategies as the most vulnerable men, women, and children are assisted to meet their food needs; 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector; 3. Local capacities are strengthened to improve community resilience and enhance Food Security and Agriculture through assessments, coordination, and information systems. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 44,151,980	USD 44,151,980
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 38,992,070	USD 40,597,616
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 83,144,050	USD 84,749,596



Current Situation

Food Security

Food security among Syrian households in Turkey remains a concern, with around 23 per cent of households classified as having unacceptable food consumption,⁷ including 2.94 per cent classified as having 'poor' food consumption.⁸ As of March 2017, within Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs), the ongoing provision of comprehensive food assistance has improved and stabilized food consumption. Currently in these centres, around 96 per cent of households are classified as having 'acceptable' food consumption and only four per cent classified as having 'borderline' consumption.⁹

Among the Syrian population in host communities in the South Eastern region of Turkey, however, food consumption deteriorated in the first part of 2017,¹⁰ disproportionately affecting female-headed households (FHHs).¹¹ This aligns with the more frequent use of consumption coping strategies among Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities, including reliance on less preferred or less expensive foods (4.5 days per week among households in urban, peri-urban and rural areas). It is also reflected in the reduced number of meals per day (1.5 to 2 days per week among off-camp households). Increased reliance on consumption coping strategies could negatively affect the nutrition status of Syrians under temporary protection in a long term including, vulnerable household members, such as women and young children. Long-term nutrient deficiency and high consumption of starchy staple food also cause obesity and other related health problems.

Agriculture

The lack of purchasing power is the immediate cause of food insecurity among vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and host communities in Turkey. Support to local producers to ensure food availability and accessibility are critical to promoting food security in the medium- and long-term. The recent decrease in agricultural production in the Southeastern region of Turkey, coupled with rising food prices, are therefore of concern.¹² Sector partners have recognized the need to combine direct food assistance with long-term investments in agriculture.

A large number of Syrians under temporary protection have found employment in the Turkish agricultural sector as temporary laborers, especially in Turkey's Southeastern region.¹³ Others have rented small plots of arable land to plant vegetable crops for their own consumption or sale. Syrian women are heavily involved in agriculture and food production, both as paid and unpaid labor, performing essential roles such as sowing, weeding, harvesting, and animal husbandry, while also spending long hours undertaking household chores and looking after children. Government partners in Turkey have highlighted that

agriculture (i.e. crop agriculture and livestock) is an important sector, which deserves more attention to promote food security and employability among Syrians under temporary protection. This takes into account, amongst others that:

- The sector can provide both short-term outputs and sustainable income-generating opportunities without large capital investments
- Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey had been living in areas with similar ecosystem (climates, soil composition, and biological diversity) and that agriculture is concentrated in refugee-dense areas of Turkey; and,
- The majority of Syrians under temporary protection had been involved in agricultural production before the crisis, and their knowledge and experience in the agriculture is often greater than it is in other sectors.



⁷ "Poor" or "Borderline" Food Consumption.

⁸ WFP and TRC, ESN Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey, Report forthcoming.

⁹ WFP, Post-distribution Monitoring Report, Q3 2017.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ According to WFP's Post-Distribution Monitoring Report (March 2017), 77 per cent of FHHs in urban, peri-urban and rural areas had acceptable food consumption in the first quarter of 2017, almost 20 per cent less than in Q4 2016. For male-headed households, the data illustrated only a nine per cent decrease for the same period.

¹² According to Turkish Statistical Institute data, in 2016/17, agricultural production in South Eastern Anatolia decreased more significantly than the national average, and there was a small decrease in the number of livestock.

¹³ While official data is not available on exact numbers, Syrian agricultural workers have been reported in 45 provinces across the country. (Parliamentary Research Committee on the Problems of the Agricultural Workers, Commission Report prepared by the Parliament Speaker Cemil Cicek, 2015)

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group	2018		2019	
	Population In Need	Target Population ¹	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians living under temporary protection (Food Security Component)	In TACs: 223,723* In host communities: 259,441**	In TACs : 150,000 In host communities: 12,575	In TACs: 223,723 In host communities: 259,441	In TACs: 150,000 In host communities: 8,800
Sub Total	483,164	162,575	483,164	158,800
Syrians living under temporary protection (Agriculture Component)	In TACs: 223,723 In host communities: 1,176,000	In TACs and host communities: 38,654	In TACs: 223,723 In host communities: 1,176,000	In TACs and host communities: 43,740
Sub Total	1,399,723	38,654	1,399,723	43,740
Grand Total	1,399,723	201,229	1,399,723	202,540

*This represents the population living in TACs in the South East as of 2 October 2017. Throughout the planning cycle, FSA sector partners will liaise closely with AFAD on the number of Syrians under temporary protection living in TACs and make adjustments to planning assumptions as needed.

**This figure represents the best available estimate of the number of individuals who: 1) are living below the extreme poverty line; and 2) do not meet the ESSN's demographic targeting criteria and will thus not benefit from monthly multi-purpose cash under the ESSN which can be used to address various needs, including food. It draws upon data collected through the TRC and WFP Pre-Assistance Baseline (PAB) survey, which found 9 per cent of surveyed households were below the extreme poverty line and did not meet the ESSN criteria. It is worth noting however, that the PAB is representative of 1.6 million refugees (i.e. it does not represent the entire Syrian population living under temporary protection in Turkey) and, since the survey was carried out, the ESSN targeting criteria have been reviewed to help address the exclusion error. With these limitations in mind, a decision was taken to nonetheless use the data to generate an indicative Food Security PiN.

In addition to the target groups listed in the table above, Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners will target at least 100 individuals (from 20 FSA institutions) with training, mentoring, and other support to reinforce their capacities in the sector. This will indirectly benefit a large number of Syrian households.

As of May 2017, around 18,4 per cent (556,416 people) were estimated to be living below the extreme poverty line - lacking the means to meet even their most basic food needs. The need to promote social cohesion and avoid exacerbating tensions between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities is taken into account in all FSA programming. Therefore, where relevant (i.e. during the provision of agricultural inputs and/or vocational training) FSA Sector partners will work in partnership with local government counterparts to include Turkish citizens among their target beneficiaries.

Food Security

Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities: Most Syrian households in Turkey buy food at the markets, using cash. Food insecurity therefore results primarily from an inability to access sufficient and nutrition food,¹⁴ due to a lack of purchasing power and high dependency on market purchase and high food prices due to inflation. For Syrian households living in host communities, access to livelihoods remains challenging. As of May 2017,

around 23.8 per cent (719,712 million people) were estimated to be living below the extreme poverty line -- lacking the means to meet even their most basic food needs.¹⁵

Basic Needs Sector partners will provide multi-purpose assistance to a large proportion of Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities, which can also be spent on food. FSA Sector partners will therefore target

only 12,575 Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities with dedicated food assistance, based on assessed gaps in coverage. At the same time, family production will be supported to reduce market dependency and increase resilience to price increases. Training on food preparation and nutrition is also planned to help improve the nutritional value of food consumed by vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection. These efforts will take the

¹⁴ This applies, in particular, to sub-groups with particular nutritional needs, such as infants and pregnant and/or breastfeeding mothers.

specific needs of pregnant and lactating women into account, as well as consider tailored approaches to engage single male-headed households.

Syrians under temporary protection in TACs: According to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD), as of 2 October 2017, there were 223,723 Syrian, Palestinian, and Iraqi refugees residing in TACs, of whom approximately 75 percent are women and children. In general, Syrians under temporary protection who opt to live in TACs are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey. With very limited access to income, they require continuous assistance to meet their food needs. In 2018-19, to supplement the assistance that AFAD provides, Sector partners will continue to deliver food assistance to approximately 150,000 Syrians under temporary protection in 10 TACs. In addition, Syrians under temporary protection in selected TACs will be supported to engage in greenhouse vegetable production to address immediate dietary needs whilst also building their skills in vegetable production.

Agriculture

Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities: For many Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey, agriculture is a suitable entry point into the Turkish economic system because of their background, the sector's prominence in areas hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection, and its flexibility. This has been recognized in the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under temporary protection, which indicates that those refugees under temporary protection who engage in seasonal agricultural work are exempt from requiring work permits. At the same time, the sector continues to experience a skills shortage and high demand for casual labour in rural areas.

With the correct support, Syrians under temporary protection and affected members of host communities will be able to access livelihoods opportunities while contributing to agricultural development

and environmental protection in Turkey through agri-business initiatives.

FSA sector partners will support the agriculture sector to provide better employment opportunities for Syrians. Sector partners will also contribute to overall food availability and stability of food prices. Continued efforts to gather more detailed, up-to-date information and statistics on the numbers, locations and profiles of Syrian refugees engaged in the agricultural sector will help to inform programming.

Syrians under temporary protection in TACs: In the Southeastern region of Turkey where TACs are located, greenhouse production has increased significantly in recent years. Modern greenhouses can produce significantly higher yields with

greater regularity than produce grown outside greenhouses. Agriculture actors have therefore recognized the potential for greenhouses in or close to TACs to enable vegetable production to address immediate dietary needs of Syrians under temporary protection, whilst also acting as a platform to build their skills and experience in greenhouse and vegetable production (which are of high relevance to the local agricultural economy). Greenhouse production has been piloted in selected TACs. FSA sector partners are planning to scale up such support, building on the initial learning acquired in 2016-17. In the coming planning period, a particular effort will be made to leverage these activities to promote female



FAO/ARTIFEKS MEDYA

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy for 2018-19 includes three inter-linked components:

- A refugee protection and humanitarian component, which will focus on alleviating suffering and preventing Syrians under temporary protection from resorting to negative coping strategies through continued support to the most vulnerable men, women, and children to meet their food needs. Where possible, refugee protection and humanitarian activities will be implemented through a “resilience lens”;
- A resilience and stabilization-based development component, which will seek to promote dignified lives and better futures among Syrians under temporary protection and affected members of host communities through support to access better agricultural livelihoods; and
- A capacity development component, which will strengthen FSA-related skills and knowledge among national partners and promote localization.

The 2018-19 FSA strategy recognizes that, in the short-term, investments in the agricultural sector are crucial to increase food availability and reduce food prices, and generate income for vulnerable groups, including Syrians under temporary protection. In the long-term, investments in the agricultural sector will contribute to economic growth and socio-economic stability. In 2018-19, FSA Sector partners will continue to deliver essential food assistance to the most vulnerable communities. However, agriculture support promoting food security and/or access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection will represent the main pillar of the FSA strategy.

FSA Sector partners will be assisted to deliver a support package to Syrians under temporary protection which will include the following: (i) agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock); (ii) vocational and skills training related to agricultural technologies, agri-business development and Good Agricultural

Practices; (iii) “farm-to-market” value chain support, including agri-business support; and (iv) environmental protection and preservation measures. In line with national priorities, the FSA Sector will scale up programming (moving beyond household-level interventions, such as micro-gardening projects) and pursue opportunities for livestock-based support. Emphasis will be placed on creating and expanding employment and business opportunities in the agricultural sector so that Syrians under temporary protection, who often work for very low wages, are not competing with Turkish nationals for existing work opportunities. Training will also take into account skills which may contribute to rebuilding Syria at a future stage, once the situation is conducive to safe, dignified return.

FSA Sector partners recognize the strong leadership of the Government of Turkey and will capitalize on the opportunities available to Syrian refugees under the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under temporary protection. Accordingly, the FSA Sector will further strengthen policy linkages with AFAD, line Ministries, including the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock and the Ministry of Labour, and the GAP¹⁵ Regional Development Administration.

Syrians under temporary protection have an opportunity to become self-reliant through access to income in the agricultural sector. Many private enterprises in agriculture in southeast Turkey are not able to produce within its full capacity due to lack of skilled and semi-skilled labour, particularly in the areas of orchard/plantation management, harvesting, greenhouse operation and post-harvest processing. The private enterprises also stated some challenges that prevent them from taking on Syrians under temporary protection, such as assurance of the required skills and language barriers. (instead of the reference from 2014).

Resilience will therefore be pursued through both a socio-economic and protection lens. While agriculture

programming will promote access to better employment opportunities, strong links between FSA and other Sectors will be pursued to ensure information campaigns, social protection schemes, protection services, and Turkish language training opportunities are duly extended to rural areas. In turn, FSA Sector partners will work closely with protection, health, and other counterparts to ensure that issues affecting rural populations – such as, regulations concerning the legal age for using certain machinery – are considered in their activities. This component of the FSA strategy will benefit, in particular, vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people living with disabilities.

¹⁵ GAP is the Turkish abbreviation of South Eastern Anatolia Project

¹⁶ Reference: Agricultural Livelihoods and Labour Market Assessment, FAO and Ankara University Development Studies Research and Application Centre, Forthcoming

Accountability Framework

To ensure complementarities, avoid duplication, and enhance accountability, Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners will continue to strengthen coordination, and monitoring and evaluation efforts, while also maintaining constant and dynamic two-way communication with the Syrian population. More specifically, WFP and FAO, the sector co-leads, will ensure continued coordination between 3RP partners through a dedicated Food Security and Agriculture Sector working group, which will convene, on monthly basis. To ensure discussions are strongly aligned with national policies and priorities, the Sector will also maintain close coordination with AFAD, TRC, and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) at the

central and provincial levels.

The FSA Sector will also continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation. To this end, 2018-19 sector indicators have been refined to enable the impact of activities to be better measured and to build a strong evidence base to inform programming and advocacy. All FSA Sector partners will be required to report on their activities on a monthly basis using the Activity Info tool. This data will be used for monthly and quarterly sector dashboards. The Sector will also undertake financial tracking and input to mid-year and end-of-year progress reports.

Many FSA Sector partners in Turkey have

established two-way communication and feedback mechanisms which are tailored to the needs of women, girls, men, and boys and people in marginalized situations, such as the elderly or people with disabilities. The FSA Sector will both feed into and benefit from inter-agency efforts to further strengthen and streamline communication with communities through the dedicated taskforce which has been established in Southeastern Turkey. As a sector, FSA partners stand accountable and ready to adjust its strategy according to beneficiary feedback.



UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

Sector Response Overview

OBJECTIVE 1: Suffering is alleviated and Syrian refugees are prevented from resorting to negative coping strategies as the most vulnerable men, women, and children are assisted to meet their food needs

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	BASELINE:	TARGET 2018:	TARGET 2019:
PROXY INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)	In TACs: a) 96% b) 49% Outside TACs: c) 1500	In TACs: a) 96% b) 65% Outside TACs: c) 7875	In TACs: a) 96% b) 70% Outside TACs: c) 8000

% increase in food secure refugee households both in and off Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs):
a) % of refugee in TACs population with an "acceptable" Food Consumption Score
b) % of refugee in TACs population which are not utilizing negative coping strategies according to the Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index.
c) Number of refugee and host community benefiting from food safety and nutrition activities.

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019					
1.1 Targeted food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable refugee households	1.1.1 Number of Syrian refugees receiving food assistance within TACs	150,000	150,000	N/A	37,360,710	N/A	3	3	1	2
1.2 Awareness sessions on good nutritional practices and/ or food safety and cooking demonstrations are carried out in refugee communities in a gender sensitive manner	1.2.1 Number of Syrian refugees benefiting from awareness sessions and/ or cooking demonstrations on good nutritional practices and/ or food safety	19,875	19,875	N/A	6,094,270	N/A	2	2	2	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				44,151,980	44,151,980	N/A	44,151,980	N/A	N/A	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?		
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019
1.3 The inputs and knowledge to establish micro-gardens are provided to refugee households, enabling them to generate fresh produce and promoting household-level dietary diversity	1.3.1 Number of Syrian refugees provided with the inputs, tools, and knowledge to establish micro-gardens	9,320	11,560	8,723,956	N/A	8,946,456	N/A	3	3	4	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,723,956	N/A	8,946,456	N/A				

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE 

OBJECTIVE 2: Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrian refugees are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	Number of refugees and affected members of host communities who have access to income generating opportunities in the agricultural sector after receiving support from 3RP partners	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		BASELINE:	TARGET 2018:	TARGET 2019:	39,955
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
2.1 Inputs and knowledge are provided to refugee households and affected members of host communities, enabling them to generate income through agricultural livelihoods	2.1.1 Number of Syrian refugees benefiting from access to income-generating opportunities through green-house construction and/or management	6,750	6,750	10,466,200	10,466,200	N/A	3	4	2
		4,125	4,125	4,123,500	4,123,500	N/A	3	4	2
2.2 Agriculture-related vocational training, and up-skilling programmes are delivered in a gender sensitive manner, facilitating access to sustainable, dignified employment among refugees and host communities	2.2.1 Number of Syrian refugees and affected members of host communities benefiting from agriculture-related vocational skills training and/or job placements	7,124	7,130	14,788,930	16,111,460	N/A	3	4	2
		250	200	664,484	700,000	N/A	3	4	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				30,043,114	31,401,160	N/A	31,401,160	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3: Local capacities are strengthened to improve community resilience and enhance Food Security and Agriculture through assessments, coordination, and information systems

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3: Number of actors benefiting from enhanced access to information and technical assistance

BASELINE: 5 **TARGET 2018:** 20 **TARGET 2019:** 20

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
3.1 Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at the national and local levels	3.1.1 Number of actors (individuals) provided with training and other technical support to bolster general or sector-specific capacities, disaggregated by sex	100	120	125,000	N/A	3	3	4	2
				100,000	150,000	2	3	4	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				225,000	N/A				
				250,000	N/A				

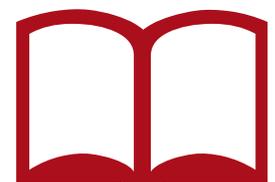
Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	6,000,000	31,725,000	37,725,000	6,000,000	33,775,000	39,775,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	37,360,710	-	37,360,710	37,360,710	-	37,360,710
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	1,326,338	1,326,338	-	-	-
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	-	1,210,000	1,210,000	-	1,210,000	1,210,000
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Partners	791,270	3,730,732	4,522,002	791,270	4,612,616	5,403,886
TOTAL	44,151,980	38,992,070	80,344,050	44,151,980	40,597,616	84,749,596



EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNICEF and UNHCR	
Appealing Partners	IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and NGO partners	
Other Partners	MoNE, MoYS, YTB and MOFSP	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for Syrian children under temporary protection, youth and adults in Temporary Accommodation Centers and host communities that are inclusive and promote life-long learning. 2. Enhance the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children under temporary protection and youth in protective learning environments, living in Temporary Accommodation Centers and host communities. 3. Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to Syrian children under temporary protection and Turkish children and youth. 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 176,131,443	USD 161,287,558
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 129,867,832	USD 131,932,832
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 305,999,275	USD 293,220,390



Current Situation

The education response is led and coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), with the 3RP response complementing the strategies of MoNE for the provision of quality education to Syrian children under temporary protection. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) and the Higher Education Council (YÖK) play a key role in facilitating access to higher education. 3RP partners work in close coordination with these and other Government institutions in order to ensure access of Syrians under temporary protection to educational opportunities.

At the start of the 2017/18 school year, more than 600,000 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in schools and Temporary Education Centres (TECs).¹⁷ Enrollment rates are highest for children in primary school, but decrease dramatically for those in secondary school. As of October 2017, the number of children enrolled in Turkish public schools exceeded those in TECs¹⁸.

About 40% of Syrian school-aged children and adolescents under temporary protection remain out of school. Many adolescents and youth require access to language classes, relevant technical and vocational skills training and higher education, including training that supports access to formal employment opportunities. Urgent action is required to ensure that Syrian children and youth do not become a lost generation. There is a need to scale-up relevant, accredited programmes that provide a wider range of important pathways to learning that support access and bridge to formal education, vocational training and life skills development for those who have missed several years of education. MoNE has developed an Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) targeting 10-18 year old out of school adolescents, which will be implemented with 3RP partners.

In order to have a stronger evidence base for policy development, decision making and programme implementation, the Education Management Information

System for Foreigners (YOBIS) has been upgraded to generate more data on students attending TECs and is being integrated within national management information systems.

MoNE has continued to implement its strategy of gradually mainstreaming Syrian children into Turkish public schools. However, increased enrolments, crowded classrooms and limited resources at school level, is straining the educational infrastructure. MoNE notes that over 28,000 additional classrooms are needed to effectively accommodate all learners requiring access to school. Activities supporting children to learn Turkish language are also needed to ensure retention and academic achievement, while still maintaining their mother tongue ability. Teachers also require assistance in adapting materials and methods to address needs of students with disabilities, those who are not proficient in Turkish, and those who need additional academic or psycho-social support.

Socio-economic factors and poor Turkish language proficiency negatively affect

the educational participation of children, youth and adults. The extension of the national Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) Programme to Syrian children under temporary protection is expected to address some economic barriers and help promote enrolment and retention. Increased Turkish language learning opportunities are also central to promoting social cohesion and access to services and the labour market, and to enable parents to support their children's education.

University enrolments have risen to just under 20,000, however this still represents an enrolment rate of less than 4% compared with pre-war enrolment rates of 20% in Syria¹⁹. The Turkish Government has supported higher education access through waiving tuition fees in state universities for Syrian students. YTB provided 4,048 scholarships since the onset of the crisis and, with 3RP partners, is increasing scholarship numbers. University preparation programmes, focused on Turkish language acquisition, have also been introduced.



UNICEF/Sebastian Rich

¹⁷ As per MoNE's data (October 2017), number of boys and girls enrolled are nearly equal.

¹⁸ As per MoNE's data (October 2017), around 57% of Syrian students are enrolled in Turkish Public Schools vs. 43% in Temporary Education Centers

¹⁹ UNESCO Institute of Statistics cited in UNESCO, 2014, p.4 - <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/country-profile.aspx?code=SYR®ioncode=40525>

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men**	149,340	25,822	149,340	28,598
	Women**	120,207	25,822	120,207	28,598
	Boys*	604,350	372,205	604,350	406,371
	Girls*	554,293	372,205	554,293	406,371
Sub Total		1,428,190	796,054	1,428,190	869,938
Members of Affected Communities	Men	108,578	70,675	108,578	70,825
	Women	108,578	70,675	108,578	70,825
	Boys***	81,250	32,800	81,250	32,875
	Girls***	81,250	32,800	81,250	32,875
Sub Total		379,656	206,950	379,656	207,400
Grand Total		1,807,846	1,003,004	1,807,846	1,077,338

* It includes the population between 5-17 years old, reported by MoNE (976,200)

** Population was adjusted considering the total population used for the 3RP: 3,141,380

*** Estimated needs

As education is a fundamental right for all children, the sector response seeks to ensure that all school-aged children have access to a range of relevant educational opportunities that link to and support enrolment in formal education programmes in a gender sensitive manner. A large number of children and youth who are not enrolled in education, skills training, higher education or any available education opportunity, could have negative consequences for the long-term development prospects of Syria, and poses risks to sustainable social cohesion in Turkey. The over 350,000 school-aged children and adolescents not enrolled in education or training programmes represent the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, and include working children and those with special educational needs.

The CCTE programme assists vulnerable families with children enrolled in school. The eligibility criteria are aligned with the national social assistance system and children need to attend school regularly in order for the family to receive the cash transfers. The CCTE programme is

open to all refugee families, regardless of their nationality. In order to apply for the programme, refugee families must be residing outside of Temporary Accommodation Centres, be registered with Turkish authorities and in possession of a Foreigners' ID number starting with the digits "99", have their residential address registered on the MERNIS database²⁰ and have at-least one school going child. In order to be accepted into the programme, applicant families must have no regular income or income-generating assets, and no member of the family covered under the social security system. In order to receive CCTE payments, beneficiary children must attend school regularly. The CCTE programme provides higher transfer amounts for girls (than boys) and high school students (than primary school students) in order to encourage the school attendance of girls and high school students.

With regard to higher education, women and persons with disabilities are specifically encouraged to apply for admission to both scholarship and higher

education programmes. In addition to considering the desires of students to continue their higher education in Turkey and their academic performance, protection related and economic vulnerabilities are incorporated into the selection criteria of 3RP partners, where this is practical.

Where possible and appropriate, support provided to Syrians under temporary protection will be extended to vulnerable Turkish children and youth in host communities, not only to strengthen the education system as a whole, but also to promote social cohesion.

One of the priorities of the education sector is to continue promoting more comprehensive age-, gender- and vulnerability- sensitive assessments of needs and barriers to accessing educational opportunities. Such assessments and related data analysis will allow for more specific, prioritized targeting of activities.

²⁰ MERNIS is the database for Turkey's Central Civil Registration System. The aim of this database is to keep the civil registries in an electronic environment, use the collected information for public services and citizens at central and provincial levels.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Education Sector response has three pillars: increasing access to safe, protective learning opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection of all ages; enhancing the quality of education opportunities; and strengthening a resilient national education system able to provide quality education to Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable Turkish children and youth. The sector strategy contributes to ensuring access for Syrians under temporary protection to a continuum of educational opportunities, from early childhood to higher education, language learning and skills training programmes to build individual and community resilience.

3RP partners will continue to support MoNE's efforts to provide educational opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection. The 3RP response has been designed so that it complements bilateral funding received by MoNE in support of the refugee response. The 2018-19 strategy continues to build on the achievements of previous years, prioritizing the needs of Syrians under temporary protection living in host communities.

The current level of demand for school enrolment, including higher education, exceeds the number of places available. This situation requires urgent and innovative ideas for the expansion of all forms of relevant educational opportunities. Access to early childhood education (ECE) is increasingly important given the recent policy shift towards one year of pre-school education for all 5-year old children living in Turkey (by Sep. 2019), and to facilitate the adaptation of young Syrian children under temporary protection to schooling in Turkey. Young learners (ECE level) are at the optimal age to learn the Turkish language and to be prepared for successful integration into primary school. Moreover, emphasising involvement of both Syrian and Turkish parents of ECE students with practical activities is key to enhancing social cohesion in communities.

The ability to speak Turkish is key to

accessing educational opportunities, building resilience, social cohesion and self-reliance. Education Sector partners will support government efforts to deliver language learning programmes for children, youth and adults, including the procurement of materials, teacher training and strengthening the capacity of schools, TECs, Public Education Centres and other initiatives to meet these needs.

To enhance the enrolment and retention of and prevent dropout by the most vulnerable Syrian students under temporary protection the CCTE programme, which has reached more than 167,000²¹ children to date, will be expanded to reach 325,000 in 2018. For secondary school aged children and adolescents, specific interventions are planned by 3RP partners to maintain students who are enrolled in schools and enrol those who are out of school. These interventions vary depending on the needs of the individual, such as: (i) the provision of Turkish language classes for both students in and out of school; (ii) individual follow up of children at risk of dropping out; (iii) the provision of remedial education classes; (iv) the provision of life skills education; (v) support for accelerated learning programmes for over-aged children; and (vi) formal and non-formal technical and vocational education and training.

Additional classrooms and water and sanitation facilities will be constructed, and school transportation programmes will be expanded.

Higher education access will be augmented through additional scholarships and the expansion of higher education preparation programmes. The sector will work with Government partners to foster enrolment in two-year associate degree programmes relevant to labour market needs. As students graduate from these programmes, inter-sectoral collaboration will be essential to facilitate labour market absorption.

Existing efforts to support the quality of

educational provision will be continued and expanded in 2018-2019, including training and financial support to Syrian volunteer teachers who will be utilized to support the integration of Syrian learners into the public school system.

3RP partners will continue advocating for the regularization of the status of Syrian education personnel. Professional development opportunities will be provided, in partnership with MoNE, to support the certification of teachers who meet performance requirements. Teachers in Turkish public schools will receive needs-based training to meet the social and pedagogic needs of Syrian children under temporary protection and to promote social cohesion in schools.

Support for the examination and certification of learning achievements for Syrian children will continue to be supported through their participation in the Open High School Exam²².

Effective monitoring of the educational performance and progress of students will be facilitated through the YÖBIS and e-okul system.

Effective implementation of the Education Sector strategy requires close coordination and collaboration with the Livelihoods, Protection and Basic Needs sectors to address economic barriers to education, promote the identification of the most at-risk out of school children and youth and to facilitate transition from learning to work. Strategic linkages with the Livelihoods Sector will facilitate the transition from training to employability and ensure the complementarity of strategies. Programmes will pay special attention to ensuring protection issues are addressed and that activities promote enhanced participation by women and girls and do not deepen social inequalities. The inclusion of the most vulnerable learners in education programmes will be supported through the link between ESSN and CCTE. Sector assessments will consider the specific barriers affecting access to schooling and higher education for girls, boys, women and men.

²¹ As per MoFSP (November 2017), 84,867 girls and 82,575 boys have been reached so far by the CCTE Programme.

²² The Open High School Exam provides an opportunity for students who attended TECs to obtain a certificate of Grade 12 completion issued by the MoNE that is equivalent to the diploma awarded to students in the national system and is internationally recognized.

Accountability Framework

The Education Sector response is led by MoNE, with 3RP Sector partners working in close coordination at national and provincial levels to ensure that programmes are aligned with Government priorities, policies and procedures. A technical working group on scholarships has been established, with the participation of YTB, to ensure harmonization amongst scholarship providers. Other coordination structures have also been established in order to ensure cohesion and synergies at all levels between programmes implemented

by UN agencies and international and local NGOs. The sector co-leads also participate in inter-agency fora to ensure synergy and complementarity with other sectors.

Outreach activities are integrated into the sector strategy ensuring that refugees are aware of all educational services available and how to access them. Outreach and information dissemination programmes allow for regular and direct engagement with communities and for information gathering on barriers to

accessing services and implementation of responsive solutions.

Data collected will be used to monitor needs and develop evidence-based, prioritized policies and programmes. For monitoring, reporting and planning purposes, the 3RP partners will rely on MoNE's education management information systems for formal and non-formal education, data will be collected on 3RP partners' programme coverage using Activity Info and will be shared with MoNE.



UNICEF/ERGEN

Sector Response Overview

OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults in Temporary Accommodation Centers and living in communities that are inclusive and promote life-long learning.

	Baseline	TARGET 2018:	TARGET 2019:
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:			
% of Syrian boys and girls (5-17yrs) enrolled in formal education	62%	65%	65%
# of Syrian refugees having access to education opportunities	624,700	807,014	880,747

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019					NLG Budget for 2018*
1.1 Early childhood education: Out of school and at risk Syrian refugee and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.1.1 # of children (3-5 g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education (school-, home- and community-based)	51,200	51,500	9,612,000	9,780,000	9,612,000	9,780,000	4	4	4
				44,814,433	31,598,604	44,814,433	31,598,604	3	4	3
1.2 Formal education: Syrian refugee children and youth have increased access to formal education	1.2.1 # of Syrian children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	650,000	700,000	23,052,350	21,575,250	23,052,350	21,575,250	4	4	3
				44,814,433	31,598,604	44,814,433	31,598,604	3	4	3
1.3 Accredited non-formal education: Out of school and at risk Syrian refugee children have increased access to accredited non-formal education programmes that facilitate the reintegration or retention into formal education	1.3.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	36,200	42,100	15,077,350	19,493,600	15,077,350	19,493,600	3	4	3
				15,077,350	19,493,600	15,077,350	19,493,600	3	4	3
1.4 Non-accredited informal education: Out of school and at risk Syrian refugee and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.4.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in informal non-accredited education	30,610	43,742	15,077,350	19,493,600	15,077,350	19,493,600	3	4	3
				15,077,350	19,493,600	15,077,350	19,493,600	3	4	3

1.5 TVET: Syrian refugee adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	2,000	1,150	13,945,566	13,945,566	9,237,060	9,237,060	4	4	4	3
1.6 Higher Education: Syrian refugee youth have increased access to higher education programmes	20,000	25,000	56,246,120	56,246,120	56,294,120	56,294,120	4	4	5	4
1.7 Language courses: Syrian refugee (m/f) adults (18+) have access to Turkish and other language programmes to promote social cohesion	11,024	11,250	5,643,804	5,643,804	5,692,304	5,692,304	4	5	4	5
Total Budgetary requirements at output level			168,391,623	168,391,623	153,670,938	153,670,938				

Outputs	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local respondents?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
			Total for 2018	NLG Budget for 2018	Total for 2019					NLG Budget for 2019
			1.8 Addressing socio-economic barriers to education: Economic barriers to school enrollment and regular attendance among refugee children are reduced	24,200	326,900					50,639,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level			50,639,000	50,639,000	50,263,000	50,263,000				

OBJECTIVE 2:	Enhance the quality of education opportunities for Syrian refugee children and youth in protective learning environments, living in communities and temporary accommodation centres		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:		Baseline	TARGET 2018:
a. Gross enrolment rate in Grades 5 and 9		68% / 29%	75% / 33%
b. Percentage of Syrian volunteer teachers who pass tests administered at the end of training sessions provided by MoNE		92%	93%
			TARGET 2019:
			80% / 35%
			94%

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT																			
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1-Q4: Does the output...													
				Total for 2018	NLG Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	NLG Budget for 2019	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?								
2.1 Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning support material	2.1.1 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving Turkish language learning textbooks	366,192	366,592																
	2.1.2 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks	3,000	3,650																
	2.1.3 # of schools receiving teaching support materials	50	30	7,739,820	7,739,820	7,616,620	7,616,620	4	1	1	4								
	2.1.4 # of sites receiving recreational materials	66	67																
	2.1.5 # of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving supplementary materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings	7,826	9,800																
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				7,739,820	7,739,820	7,616,620	7,616,620												

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	NLG Budget for 2018					Total for 2019	NLG Budget for 2019
2.2 Teacher and personnel recruitment and retention: Sufficient numbers of Syrian teachers are available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.1 # of teachers and education personnel provided with incentives.	13,440	13,440	68,000,000	68,000,000	72,500,000	72,500,000	4	4	5	4
2.3 Teacher professional development: Syrian and Turkish teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of Syrian refugee children	2.3.1 # of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	146,620	146,940	8,348,000	8,348,000	7,194,000	7,194,000	4	4	5	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				76,348,000	76,348,000	79,694,000	79,694,000				

OBJECTIVE 3: Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children and youth

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:	Baseline	TARGET 2018:	TARGET 2019:
# of refugee-related education strategies, policies and programmes endorsed by MoNE	-	2	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	NLG Budget for 2018	Total for 2019					NLG Budget for 2019
3.1 Planning and evidence-based policy making: Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data to support evidence-based policy making	3.1.1 # of capacity building workshops conducted to promote evidence-based or standardised policy implementation	4	4	2,585,832	2,585,832	1,700,832	1,700,832	5	4	1	4
	3.1.2 # of evidence-based reports on the educational situation of Syrian children published annually	2	2								
	3.1.3 # of sector coordination meetings held	15	15								
3.2 Policy and strategy: Policies that respond to the education needs of Syrian refugee children and youth are strengthened	3.2.1 # of refugee-related education strategies, policies and programmes developed	2	2	295,000	295,000	275,000	275,000	5	4	3	4
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,880,832	2,880,832	1,975,832	1,975,832				

Sector Financial Requirement by Agency

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	1,000,000	7,500,000	8,500,000	1,000,000	7,500,000	8,500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	69,122,168	2,072,832	71,195,000	68,812,568	2,072,832	70,885,400
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	78,860,000	115,510,000	194,370,000	70,550,000	117,910,000	188,460,000
Other Partners	27,149,275	4,785,000	31,934,275	20,924,990	4,450,000	25,374,990
Total	176,131,443	129,867,832	305,999,275	161,287,558	131,932,832	293,220,390



HEALTH

SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	World Health Organization (WHO)	
Appealing Partners	IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and NGO partners	
Other Partners	MoH, MoFSP, TIPH, TRC	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases 2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of GBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth) 3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response (EWARN), and prevention (including immunization); and strengthen all-hazard emergency response 4. Increase access to non-communicable disease (NCD), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services 	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 24,118,878	USD 19,685,778
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 14,886,150	USD 14,895,150
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 39,005,028	USD 34,580,928



Current Situation

The overall health response and the provision of health care to Syrians are led by the Government of Turkey. Under the temporary protection regime, registered Syrians are eligible to receive the same health care as Turkish nationals, with insurance premiums paid by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). The Ministry of Health (MoH) also provides refugees residing in Temporary Accommodation Centers with free on-site health services. Non-registered Syrians have limited access to primary or referral health care, but are provided emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and then referred for registration.

Continuous arrivals of refugees in the previous years increased the gap between demands for health services and the capacity of the national health infrastructure. Many Syrian patients are seeking care at the hospital level, bypassing primary health care, driving up costs and placing extra burden on referral services. Local hospitals scaled-up to cover the most acute needs, but areas hosting large numbers of Syrians continue to face high demands on resources, ultimately having negative effects on the quality of services for both Syrians under temporary protection and host community residents.

As a response, the MoH, supported by health partners, planned for the establishment of Migrant Health Centres, where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrians under temporary protection, with support from Turkish doctors and nurses. These Migrant Health Centres operate as part of the Turkish Community Health Centres system.

Syrians under temporary protection face a wide-range of negative effects of displacement that impact their health, wellbeing and access to health services. Language, cultural norms and socio-economic status create barriers for Syrians seeking health care, especially for preventative services, access to medications, medical devices, and specialized services (e.g. sexual and reproductive healthcare, and rehabilitation health care). Increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of refugees outstretches support and

treatment capacities.

The MoH has developed procedures to qualify Syrian doctors and nurses to work in the new Migrant Health Clinic (MHC) system, providing family medicine services focused on migrant health. To date approximately 99 of the 180 planned MHCs have been opened, 42 of which are extended MHCs (providing specialized services normally not available at primary health care settings). To facilitate the application of work permits for Syrian medical providers, classroom and practical training are required. Free, quality medical translation remains limited, especially in referral level care facilities, with language training being developed to increase knowledge and availability of interpreters. Around 960 patient guides will be trained in medical terminology to assist cases seeking medical assistance in health centres and hospitals where services are not provided by Arabic speaking providers. About

790 migrant health units are planned to be established. As of October 2017, about 242 such units were reported to be operational.

Along with system innovations to include Syrian medical providers, mental health and psychosocial programmes have begun work with caregivers for self-care services, responding to reports by humanitarian worker of symptoms of burn-out and mental health disorders. Another avenue of preventive care focuses on early detection and services for acute and chronic stress, combating tobacco and drug abuse, depression, and abuse, including GBV survivors, elderly, and children.

With the development of the MoH Migrant Health Clinic system, sector partners will need to continue supporting the national health system in order to maintain the high level of services currently provided to the refugee population.



UNHCR/Emrah Gürel

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	963,593	401,500	963,593	401,500
	Women	786,875	495,000	786,875	495,000
	Boys	813,039	650,000	813,039	650,000
	Girls	739,606	690,000	739,606	690,000
Sub Total		3,303,113	2,236,500	3,303,113	2,236,500
Members of impacted communities	Men	2,000,000	450,000	2,000,000	450,000
	Women	2,400,000	540,000	2,400,000	540,000
	Boys	1,800,000	405,000	1,800,000	405,000
	Girls	1,800,000	405,000	1,800,000	405,000
Sub Total		8,000,000	1,800,000	8,000,000	1,800,000

Dignified and equitable access to quality and affordable health services can significantly reduce the risk to health among Syrians under temporary protection and host communities. Language barriers, lack of information about how to access available health care services, and variable access to free-of-charge medications, remain major challenges. The lack of interpretation services, especially for secondary and tertiary health care services, is an underlined gap. Nonregistered refugees face barriers in accessing curative care and specialized health care and treatment.

Women of reproductive age constitute more than 25 percent of the Syrian population (four percent are pregnant/childbearing) and face economic, social and cultural deterrents (e.g. lack of female medical providers) to seeking care in official clinics. The health knowledge and social needs of adolescents and youth also requires increased attention.

Psychosocial effects of war and displacement continue to persist as the conflict continues. Long-term impacts

(such as major depression and PTSD) are more difficult to address, and require more specialized care and family expenditures. Continuity of care for emergency and specialized cases, including rehabilitation, is insufficient and to be systematically addressed.

Investing in the health care of Syrians under temporary protection through health care system strengthening and integration of Syrian providers, will reduce the pressure on services for host communities and thereby increase overall resilience. A strategic plan is needed for the long-term vision of integrating the Syrian providers in the Turkish health system, with a focus on the target population and services provided to both Syrian and Turkish populations.

The positive impact of health information campaigns, public health measures and the added-value to current strategies by partner agencies will benefit both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities. In addition, a transition plan for the handover from international to local NGOs or government services is needed, for services previously provided

by international NGOs, like mental health and psycho-social support, sexual and reproductive health services, and all hazards emergency response. Special attention and further research is also identified for victims of human organ trafficking among the Syrians under temporary protection.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Health Sector partners will continue to support the Ministry of Health (MoH), its relevant institutions and departments, and the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), to serve the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities, develop system level mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions and availability of resources.

Following the lead of the MoH as the primary service provider, the Sector will focus on building health system resilience through skill, information, and standard sharing, while supporting and augmenting primary and referral health care capacities. The entry point for these interventions is the MoH Migrant Health Clinic system and targeted specialized services. Health services will be designed to assure continuity of care so that Syrians under temporary protection are able to reach the appropriate level of curative services and secondary and tertiary prevention.

Preventative measures include health education in Arabic on health rights, on access health services and on non-communicable and communicable disease prevention. Systematic efforts will be made to support disease surveillance, detection and response through the National Health Information System, early-warning systems and by providing intensified immunization to the Syrian population.

Preparedness actions will be taken to maintain a high level of readiness and responsiveness in the Health Sector to improve health risk management. The Sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care by integrating Syrian medical providers into the Turkish health system as well as by increasing the availability of knowledgeable medical translators to help guide Arabic speaking patients through the health care system. Breaking down language and cultural barriers ultimately facilitates the participation of Syrians under temporary protection in their own health decision making.

Targeted interventions will address the needs of particularly vulnerable and underserved Syrians under temporary protection and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth, the disabled and the elderly) with regards to sexual and reproductive health, including interventions in preventing and responding to sexual violence and exploitation and in the provision of targeted child and youth health services. Maternal and new born health risks will be addressed through improved antenatal care, safe delivery, neonatal care and family planning. Support to disabled and the elderly in the communities will be provided by mobile multidisciplinary teams.

The Syrian population also faces a high burden of non-communicable and chronic diseases and difficulties in affording necessary treatment. Specific programming to increase knowledge on prevention, along with improved curative and rehabilitative service availability will reduce the acuteness of disease, and lessen the burden on referral care services. Mental health and psychosocial needs will continue to be supported and

expanded to meet needs at all levels of health care. Health and social safety nets will benefit from strengthening the responsiveness of community level referral systems between partners and government services. A greater focus will be placed on local level engagement between Syrians under temporary protection and service providers in order to better target the response to the needs of communities, including health literacy, substance abuse, mental health, patient satisfaction, monitoring and evaluation of service provision.

Possible avenues to explore include the legal requirements and procedures for allowing Syrian dentists and pharmacists to undergo adaptation training and employment as is the case for doctors and nurses. Increased efficiency by better positioning Syrian specialist doctors to serve will be studied. The aim is to allow Syrian doctors to practice medicine in compliance with their specialty training and experience and to create proper carrier pathways for Syrian health professionals through the implementation of system level interventions.



UNHCR/Emrah Gurel

Accountability Framework

The Health Sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration between the Sector partners and the MoH. They will be utilized as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting Sector results. Other tools will be used to identify and map health care service delivery and potential gaps, as well as to strengthen communication with beneficiaries. The health status information will be collected and reported via a series of surveys (including patient satisfaction) as well as through routine mechanisms like complaints and suggestions collected at the facility level, and where possible, focus groups and feedback from outreach services will be used to inform decision making on better focusing the service provision.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age and sex, where available. The overall service delivery, health demographics, status and disease control data is collected and managed by the MoH. The Sector works in close collaboration with the MoH to share timely information on service delivery, population status and needs. The health information management efforts are coordinated by the MoH with support from the Health Sector partners. Efforts will be made to evaluate the perception of those utilizing Health Sector supported services through appropriate means in the various settings.

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be published based on analysis of data collected and reported by all the Health Sector partners on services provided

to refugees. The reports will inform decision making and be used to monitor the progress and evaluate impact of the intervention by Health Sector partners. Regular sector and donor meetings will take place to identify and respond to gaps in health service provision for the Syrians under temporary protection.



UNICEF/Sebastian Rich

Sector Response Overview

OBJECTIVE 1:	Continuation and strengthening the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases																			
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of Syrians refugees reporting access and satisfaction with health services in targeted provinces	BASELINE:	TBD 1st quarter 2018	TARGET 2018:	TBD 1st quarter 2018	TARGET 2019:	TBD 1st quarter 2018	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT																				
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?											
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019															
1.1 Maintain targeted refugee (primary and referral) health care service delivery and access levels	1.1.1 # of consultations received by male and female refugees and impacted host community residents in primary health	991,950	991,950	19,547,678	15,657,178	5	5	4	4											
	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities	10,000																		
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and LYCF produced and delivered	6	6																	
	1.1.4 # Health Promotion & Health Education activities	>60%	>85%																	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				19,547,678	15,657,178															

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018				
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 refugee (including RHCs) supported	10	10	3,574,000	223,400	3,688,000	223,400	4	4
	1.2.2 # of ambulances provided and supported								
Output 1.3 Increased availability of skilled and knowledgeable, gender balanced, human resources at health care facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.3.1 # of male and female Syrian health care providers trained	1,650	1,550						
	1.3.2 # of male and female Turkish health care providers trained	150	150	2,993,750	-	2,943,750	-	5	4
	1.3.3 # of health facilities with functional health information system								
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,567,750	223,400	6,631,750	223,400		

OBJECTIVE 2:	Increased access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of SGBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of Syrian Refugees and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth)				Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:	% (#) of migrant health centers supported with sexual and reproductive health services	BASELINE:	25% (65 of 260)	TARGET 2018:	75%	TARGET 2019:	TBD	
					5	5	4	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018				
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 Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities who receive SRH services	80,000	70,000						
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	44	39	3,350,000	860,000	5	5	4	4
	2.1.3 # of service delivery units providing at least two contraceptive methods	44	39						
2.2 Increased access of refugee adolescents and youth to health information and services	2.2.1 # of refugee male and female adolescents and youth receiving health information services	33,000	33,000						
	2.2.2 # of male and female adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	10,000	10,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	5	5	4	4
	2.2.3 # of service delivery units providing youth friendly health services	-	-						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,950,000	2,460,000	4,200,000	2,460,000		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?				Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019					
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 SGBV	500	500	500,000	160,000	500,000	160,000	4	4	4	5	
	2.3.2 # of service providers trained on adolescent health and/or youth friendly health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				500,000	160,000	500,000	160,000					

OBJECTIVE 4:	Increased access to Non-communicable disease (NCD), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHFSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
	INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	# of PHC health facilities focusing on refugee services with an integrated and standardized approach on MHFSS and NCD care	BASELINE: 30	TARGET 2018: 210	TARGET 2019: TBD	5	5	4	5

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
4.1 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have enhanced MHFSS services (mhGAP and essential PSS); with strong integration at the referral and community levels	4.1.1 # of MHFSS consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics (sex and age disaggregated reporting)	1,143,100	3,100	851,300	851,300	5	5	4	5
	4.1.2 # of migrant health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on MHFSS services including screening and referral (mhGAP)	39	39	-	-	5	5	4	5
4.2 Level of knowledge, skills and standardization in the provision of MHFSS is increased at the primary health care and referral levels, with strong integration at the community level	4.2.1 # reached by health promotion activities on MHFSS through psycho-education done in partnership between PHCs and refugee communities (sex and age disaggregated reporting)	180,000	100	120,000	65,000	5	5	4	5
	4.2.2 # of male and female translators from the secondary and tertiary level of care trained on basic mental health and PSS patient interaction skills	300	100	-	-	5	5	4	5
	4.2.2 # of male and female health service providers trained on self-care	195	195	-	-				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
4.3 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have enhanced non-communicable disease (NCD) interventions through increased level of knowledge, skills and standardization (PEN) with strong integration at the referral and community levels	4.3.1 # of NCD consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics (sex and age disaggregated reporting)	2,280,000	-	3,130,600	3,338,000	5	5	4	5
	4.3.2 # of refugee health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on NCD services (PEN)	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.3.3 # of people with disabilities receiving self-care training along with the provision of an appropriate assistive devices for each individual (disaggregated results by women, men, girls and boys)	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Rehabilitation services at secondary and tertiary care is strengthened	4.4.1 Number of health facilities supported to provide rehabilitation services	10	10	255,000	255,000	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				4,356,900	4,509,300	-	-	-	-

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	220,000	2,000,000	2,220,000	220,000	2,000,000	2,220,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	4,200,000	950,000	5,150,000	4,200,000	950,000	5,150,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,477,678	486,400	2,964,078	1,727,678	486,400	2,214,078
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	700,000	300,000	1,000,000	700,000	300,000	1,000,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	14,180,000	7,193,000	21,373,000	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000
Other Partners	2,341,200	3,956,750	6,297,950	2,489,100	4,020,750	6,509,850
TOTAL	24,118,878	14,886,150	39,005,028	19,685,778	14,895,150	34,580,928



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and WFP	
Appealing Partners	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and NGO partners	
Other Partners	AFAD, MoFSP, MoI, TRC, and other NGO partners	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection in Temporary Accommodation Centres, urban, peri-urban and rural areas and of members of the host communities.²³ 2. Strengthened national and local capacities on delivery of welfare and basic services to enhance social cohesion through reduced competition over access to municipal services. 	
GENDER MARKER	1	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 792,869,047	USD 864,824,293
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 150,187,295	USD 154,445,523
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 943,056,342	USD 1,019,269,816



²³ Basic needs assistance includes multi-purpose cash-based interventions, in-kind assistance in shelter, WASH and non-food items.

Current Situation

The Government of Turkey continues to demonstrate a high level of commitment in providing temporary protection and assistance to over 3,200,000 Syrians under temporary protection living in the country. Approximately seven per cent reside in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TAC), while the majority lives among and is hosted by Turkish communities. 3RP partners remain committed to meeting basic needs and improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, including women and children at risk, and host community members, as well as strengthening national and local infrastructure and capacities of institutions to provide welfare and municipal services.

Syrians under temporary protection living in TAC have access to assistance provided by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), with the support of 3RP partners. However, for Syrians under temporary protection, in particular women and girls, in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, practical obstacles remain in accessing essential goods and services, due in part to the overstretched capacities of local institutions, which are critical to their survival and basic well-being. In municipalities with high population density, waste volumes and water consumption have increased substantially and municipal services, such as firefighting, have experienced increased demand on resources.

Given the protracted nature of the crisis, Syrians under temporary protection have largely exhausted assets or savings they were able to bring with them to Turkey. They require continued support from the national authorities and international community to meet their basic needs.

Financial limitations make it difficult to obtain adequate housing and ensure secure tenancy; and a large number of Syrian households are living in overcrowded and/or substandard shelters with inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Basic Needs Sector partners will continue to support the integration of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection into the economy while simultaneously providing complementary support through the Emergency Social Safety Net²⁴ (ESSN) introduced in November 2016, and other cash assistance to meet specific regular and seasonal socio-economic needs not covered under the ESSN.

The Government of Turkey, with the support of Basic Needs Sector partners, has continued the implementation of the Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees

under temporary protection (hereafter Work Permit Regulation) adopted in January 2016. However, many Syrians under temporary protection remain engaged in the informal sector due to practical barriers to formal employment, including language challenges and employer constraints to hire refugees. As long as Syrians under temporary protection continue to face challenges in becoming more self-reliant in Turkey, they will depend on assistance from governmental institutions and the international community.



UNDP Turkey

²⁴ The EU-funded ESSN is implemented by the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP), the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	609,000	609,000	609,000	609,000
	Women	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
	Boys	504,000	504,000	504,000	504,000
	Girls	462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000
Sub Total		2,100,000¹	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Members of impacted Communities	Men	2,630,000	592,000	2,630,000	592,000
	Women	2,660,000	600,000	2,660,000	600,000
	Boys	1,390,000	312,000	1,390,000	312,000
	Girls	1,320,000	296,000	1,320,000	296,000
Sub Total		8,000,000	1,800,000	8,000,000	1,800,000
Grand Total		10,600,000	4,400,000	10,600,000	4,400,000

1 PiN calculation: [total TAC population] + [64% of urban population (people below poverty line)] = 2.1 million. The gender and age breakdown reflects that of the total Syrians under temporary protection population and therefore may differ from the breakdown of basic needs beneficiaries which include female heads of household and families with high numbers of children. All population numbers as per DGMM, 5 October 2017. Poverty line data as per WFP, WB and TRC, Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, March 2017. Pre Assessment Baseline Results, report forthcoming.

Reports published in 2017 indicate that the average household earns less than half the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) value²⁵, indicating a high level of economic insecurity. Over 64 per cent of urban refugee households surveyed live below the poverty line, including 18.4 per cent below the extreme poverty line.²⁶

The ESSN programme aims to address this need through monthly multi-purpose cash assistance. However, profiling indicates that gaps remain and basic needs partners seek to identify and assist vulnerable households falling outside the ESSN's demographic targeting criteria.

Monthly cash assistance enables Syrians under temporary protection to meet their immediate needs, but not to accumulate savings. Thus Syrians under temporary protection struggle to meet the increased

winter expenditures relating to heating, insulation, shelter maintenance and clothing. A 2016/2017 survey found that 81 per cent of households were not in a financial position to address their winter needs and were therefore dependent on the provision of winter assistance.²⁷

During a shelter/WASH assessment conducted in five provinces of southeast Turkey in mid-2017, refugees reported conditions including poor hygiene (28 per cent), lack of protection from the weather (19 per cent) and lack of privacy (10 per cent)²⁸ and the enumerators described 11 per cent of shelters as "uninhabitable". Dedicated assistance is needed to improve shelter conditions.

Impacted municipalities are struggling to cope with the increased demand on their resources. Competition for municipal

services is fuelling social tensions between host community members and Syrians under temporary protection. For instance, the additional volume of waste generated because of the Syrian population, amounts to more than 550,000 tons per year in the Southeast Anatolia region. The costs of collecting and transporting solid waste exceeds an additional 25 million USD per year.

The arrival of the Syrians not only increased the operational expenditures for waste collection, but also resulted in waste management facilities (landfills) reaching their full capacities earlier than planned.²⁹ The amount of land fill waste was nearly doubled in 2015, which has led to illegal dumpsites particularly in rural areas.

²⁵ IOM, Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report, June 2017.

²⁶ WFP, WB and TRC, Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, March 2017. Pre Assessment Baseline Results, report forthcoming. Note: This figure is representative of 1.6 million ESSN applicants, including Syrians and non-Syrians.

²⁷ IOM, Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report, June 2017.

²⁸ IOM, Shelter/WASH survey, Forthcoming.

²⁹ The estimations for capacity utilization rates of the landfill sites assume that one person generates 1 kg of waste per day.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The emergency response to support Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey has developed into an approach which aims to address the complex vulnerabilities of the Syrian population facing protracted displacement. It includes measures to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, while formulating and delivering on medium and long-term strategies to increase the resilience of the infrastructure and social fabric for both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities. Basic Needs Sector partners are committed to formalising referral systems with Livelihoods Sector partners aimed at promoting self-reliance and reducing aid dependency, by mainstreaming a progression towards livelihoods opportunities.

Basic Needs Sector partners will continue to support the Government in meeting the most pressing needs of Syrians under temporary protection through a combination of multi-purpose cash and vouchers³⁰, core relief items, dignity and hygiene kits, as well as shelter and WASH assistance. The ESSN will provide assistance to over one million Syrians under temporary protection through monthly multi-purpose cash transfers, through mechanisms aligned with the national social welfare systems. Supplementary programmes will identify and assist vulnerable households not meeting the ESSN criteria, requiring assistance to rehabilitate shelter (cash-for-shelter) and WASH facilities, and/or facing specific seasonal challenges.

Sector partners remain prepared to support AFAD in the event of emergencies with the provision of cash-based assistance and/or core relief items for new arrivals. Through the inter-agency coordination structure, Sector partners continue to regularly review and coordinate stockpiles of tents, core relief items, medicines and equipment. The response strategy will be guided by principles to strengthen the overall protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, including men,

women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The shelter and WASH strategy will support the Government of Turkey in ensuring continued gender-sensitive accessibility and suitable levels of sanitation and hygiene facilities in TAC, and within municipalities hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection. Hygiene promotion activities and in-kind or monetized hygiene kits will increase the capacity of Syrians to better cope with their living conditions.

Sector partners will continue to strengthen technical and operational capacity of

municipalities to ensure continued, efficient municipal service delivery, in response to both the increase in demand and changes in services required. Support will include infrastructure development (including solid waste and waste water management), technical support and provision of equipment, including for fire-fighting. Improving access to municipal services is expected to benefit large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection and host community members and reduce social tensions by decreasing competition over access to services.



UNHCR/Ivor Prickett

³⁰ Multi-purpose cash-based interventions (including ESSN) will be coordinated within the Basic Needs Sector to ensure synergy and avoid duplication, while conditional cash (such as education assistance) or protection-specific cash-based interventions will remain coordinated by the relevant Sectors.

Accountability Framework

Sector partners will continue to work closely with the Government of Turkey to respond to the Syria crisis. Measures to assist Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable members of the host community will be closely coordinated by AFAD, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Interior, local authorities, with UN Agencies and NGOs. Sector partners will work towards managing pressure on host communities, strengthening the protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, supporting capacities of municipal service providers and offering assistance to the most vulnerable to meet basic needs. Sector partners will engage members of the host communities to establish effective information dissemination.

Further efforts will be made to strengthen collaboration and coordination between the Basic Needs and other Sectors. Basic

Needs Sector partners will work closely with Protection Sector partners to ensure that the most vulnerable households are identified and can access basic services. Efforts will also be made to advance linkages between Basic Needs and Livelihoods Sectors to support a transition from assistance to self-sufficiency by formalising referral pathways and promoting a move towards livelihoods activities.

Effective monitoring and outreach are required, to guarantee efficient use of resources and as a critical safeguard to ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection are identified and assisted. A combination of household visits, information gathered by service providers, and the findings of the DGMM-led verification exercise will inform targeting criteria and decisions regarding modalities of delivery.

Participatory assessments will involve the affected population in decision-making and programme design, ensuring gender-balanced participation. Similarly, Sector partners will continue to communicate with affected communities, sharing information on selection criteria and beneficiary entitlements. Effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms will be maintained to ensure continual improvements in programme quality.



UNHCR/ Emrah Gürel

Sector Response Overview

OBJECTIVE 1:	Improved living conditions of the most vulnerable refugees living in temporary shelter centres, urban, peri-urban and rural areas; and members of impacted communities	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2018:	15%	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	15%
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% decrease in the mean livelihoods Coping Strategy Index, as it relates to most vulnerable Syrians	BASELINE:	N/A		

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?
				Total for 2018	Total for 2019				
1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of persons benefiting from access to adequate shelter solutions	175,070	178,070						
	1.1.2 # of persons benefiting from transportation services	25,000	25,000	25,708,642	26,458,642	2	3	2	2
1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods and services in a safe and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of persons benefiting from cash-based interventions	2,130,650	2,130,650						
	1.2.2 # of persons benefiting from Core Relief Items	206,000	206,000	761,676,405	833,156,651	4	5	2	2
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 benefiting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	600,000	550,000						
	1.3.2 # of persons participating in hygiene awareness sessions	21,000	21,000	5,484,000	5,209,000	2	3	2	2
	1.3.3 # of persons receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation	13,500	13,500						
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				792,869,047	864,824,293				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?		
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019
1.4 Basic Needs Sector supports continued contingency planning, in line with Government planning for emergency preparedness	1.4.1 # of provinces with access to adequate contingency stock in line with Government planning	16	16	12,512,012		12,512,012		4	4	3	3
1.5 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase their self-sufficiency and reduce their dependency on Basic Needs support	1.5.1 Basic Needs Sector, in coordination with Livelihoods Sector actors, formalises a referral mechanism for beneficiaries to access livelihoods support with an aim to promoting self-sufficiency	Yes	N/A					3	3	4	2
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				12,512,012	-	12,512,012	-	12,512,012	-	-	-

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	22,510,000	-	22,510,000	22,510,000	-	22,510,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	97,000,000	97,000,000	-	97,000,000	97,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	634,000	-	634,000	359,000	-	359,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	80,493,806	24,580,824	105,074,630	80,493,806	24,580,824	105,074,630
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	683,372,241	27,981,471	711,353,712	754,852,487	31,989,699	786,842,186
Other Partners	2,859,000	625,000	3,484,000	3,609,000	875,000	4,484,000
TOTAL	792,869,047	150,187,295	943,056,342	864,824,293	154,445,523	1,019,269,816



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

Lead Agencies	UNDP	
Appealing Partners	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNWOMEN and NGO Partners	
Other Partners	Disaster and Emergency Management Department (AFAD), Chamber of Commerce Chamber of Industry, Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Municipalities, Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), othr partners to be identified during implementation.	
Objectives	1. Improved livelihoods and living conditions, including better and decent work conditions for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.	
GENDER MARKER	2A	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 13,380,530	USD 9,842,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 144,360,378	USD 149,656,491
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 157,740,908	USD 159,498,491



Current Situation

Following the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under temporary protection (hereafter Work Permits Regulation) in January 2016, an estimated 26,000 Work Permits have been issued. So far, Livelihoods Sector partners have supported Syrians under temporary protection and host community members through the provision of Technical and Vocational Training and Education (TVET) and skills and language training to increase access to employment opportunities. In 2017, Livelihoods Sector partners trained, counselled and supported business start-ups for a total of 52,248 Syrians under temporary protection and host community members.³¹ Of the total number of beneficiaries, 35,230 (67 per cent) Syrians under temporary protection and host community members received skills training and 7,348 (14 per cent) have accessed income generating and self-employment activities through placement in service and industry sectors or started or expanded a small business.

However, access to employment for both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities are challenged by increasing levels of unemployment. Across Turkey, the unemployment rate reached 10.2 per cent (i.e. 3.25 million people without employment) by July 2017.³² Over the last five years, unemployment rates have increased steadily, especially for non-agricultural labour, youth, and seasonal jobs.³³ The rate of persons working without social security (referred to as unregistered employment) also increased over the last five years and reached 34.3 per cent by July 2017.³⁴ Unregistered employment in occupational sectors other than the agricultural sectors is 22.4 per cent.³⁵ The 2016 and 2017 youth unemployment

rates were consistently high at 20.3 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively with an accumulated 3.1 per cent increase in unemployment within the last three years.³⁶

Due to unemployment and lack of access to the labour market, an estimated 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection and host community members of working age live below the median poverty line and are in need of basic services, including food, education and livelihoods.³⁷

Those challenges are further aggravated by administrative restrictions to access to the labour market outside the provinces where refugees are registered. Syrians under temporary protection are increasingly exposing themselves to risks and multiple types of vulnerabilities. This includes abuse and poor working conditions resulting from unregistered employment, reduced food intake and sub-standard living conditions.

Legal barriers for Syrians under temporary protection to access the labour market have reduced with the adoption of the Work Permits Regulation. However, additional resources are needed to support the implementation of the Work Permits Regulation and ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and host community members acquire access to the services they need. Language barriers, social adjustments, and employment quota regulations continue to pose challenges to employment, particularly for Syrians under temporary protection.

As of 2017, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) requires the delivery of

vocational and language training through government-accredited service providers to ensure quality of training. MoNE recognizes the increasing importance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to meet the needs and requirements of the labour market.

Access to livelihoods opportunities remains critical, as most Syrians under temporary protection have lost or exhausted their assets during their displacement. The host communities mostly affected by the displacement in the South East, were already one of the poorest in Turkey and with unemployed rates before the crisis. The Protection Sector identified access to livelihoods opportunities as critical to help mitigate the impact of abuse and violence among identified protection cases and in promoting social cohesion. Support from the Livelihoods Sector aims to improve the economic condition and enhance the self-reliance of Syrians under temporary protection and most affected host communities.

³¹ Total assisted from January to July 2017.

³² www.turkstat.gov.tr

³³ Source: www.turkstat.gov.tr. Mid-year (June) unemployment rate in 2012 was 8 per cent, 9.1 per cent in 2014 and 10.2 per cent in 2017. Unemployment rates for non-agriculture in 2012 was at 10.2 per cent, 11.2 per cent in 2014 and 12.3 per cent in 2017, while unemployment rates among youth (15-24 years of age) was 15.7 per cent in 2012, 16.7 in 2014 and 20.6 in 2017. Seasonal unemployment also increased from 8.9 per cent in 2012, 9.9 per cent in 2014 and 11.1 per cent in 2017. No data for 2015.

³⁴ This is a 0.4 per cent increase from 2016

³⁵ This is an increase of 0.6 per cent from 2016 (www.turkstat.gov.tr)

³⁶ www.turkstat.gov.tr

³⁷ Poverty rate in the South East (median income) 60 per cent is 22.3 per cent in 2015 (www.turkstat.gov.tr). Based on overall affected host community population of 80 million, this is 17,840,000 people in need.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

3RP partners have estimated that 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection and host community need one or more basic services, including food, education, health or support to access to employment. Of 1.8 million, an estimated 657,000 Syrians under temporary protection (of whom 54 per cent are men

and 46 per cent are women) are of working age and in need of better livelihoods and employment opportunities.³⁸ Livelihood Sector partners will support the reduction of gender disparity related to access to employment by giving equal opportunities to both men and women.

The target number of direct beneficiaries under the Livelihoods Sector is lower compared to other sectors due to the intensity and cost of the long-term support required to provide beneficiaries with sustainable employment and livelihoods opportunities.

Population Group		2018		2019	
		Population In Need	Target Population ¹	Population In Need ²	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection ³	Men	355,133	84,834	270,299	81,755
	Women	302,520	84,834	217,686	81,275
Sub Total		657,653	169,669	487,985	163,511
Members of impacted Communities	Men	434,092	84,834	349,258	81,755
	Women	708,255	84,834	623,421	81,755
Sub Total		1,142,347	169,669	972,679	163,511
Grand Total		1,800,000	339,337	1,460,663	327,021

¹ The Total target of 18 partners that submitted their tentative plan and budget to the Livelihood Sector for 2018/2019. Target estimate 50 per cent Syrians and 50 per cent targeted host communities Newly targeted beneficiaries in 2018/2019 and does not include beneficiaries assisted in 2017.

² Population in-need in 2018 minus target population.

³ Number of Syrians under temporary protection that joined the labor force. Gender ratio estimates provided by DGMM (Source: 3RP 2017).

In addition to activities directly benefitting the target population, Livelihoods Sector partners will continue to strengthen institutional capacities of partners, awareness raising, knowledge management and coordination.

The current number of employment opportunities in Turkey is estimated to be 2 million. Based on an unemployment rate of eight per cent, there is an estimated need to create 260,000 employment opportunities until the end of 2018. This need for employment opportunities is in addition to the employment that structural economic growth would create.³⁹

The increasing need for additional employment opportunities requires strategic engagement with both the public and private sectors. Livelihood

Sector partners will expand their partnerships and collaboration with private sector actors to raise awareness about possibilities to employ Syrians under temporary protection and facilitate connections between job seekers and employment opportunities in the private sector. Livelihoods Sector partners will also support targeted private sector partners to have better access to productive resources (i.e. loans from banks or other lending institutions) and establish business networks needed to expand economic activities.

Analysis of pre-crisis employment by sector in Syria shows that 86 per cent of Syrians were employed outside the agriculture sectors (i.e. industry, 17 per cent and services, 69 per cent) while only 15 per cent were employed in agriculture.⁴⁰ The analysis indicates that most Syrians under temporary protection have the skills and experience in the industry and service sectors that should be taken into account for the design of future TVET and other employment support.

³⁸ Number of Syrians that joined the labor force and gender ratio estimates provided by DGMM. Source 3RP 2017.

3RP partners estimated 1.8 million people in-need for 3RP 2018/2019 planning purposes, of which 0.66 million joined the labor force in-need of jobs. The proportion of unemployed men and women as of July 2017 based on www.turkstat.gov.tr May/June report.

³⁹ Absorptive Capacity and Potential Labor Markets, UNDP 2016.

⁴⁰ See footnote 32.

In addition to skills and experience, there is a need to address the literacy level and gender parity among Syrians under temporary protection in the workplace. The pre-crisis level of education for most Syrians was relatively low and labour was dominated by primarily by men (73 per cent men were employed vs. 14 per cent women).⁴¹ There remains a significant gender gap between Turkish men (69 per

cent employed) and women (31 per cent employed).⁴² Livelihoods Sector partners will therefore specifically target women to support equal access to employment opportunities and other services.

Livelihood Sector partners will target support to Syrians under temporary protection and host community members through training, job placements,

employment creation and expansion of small business opportunities. The Livelihoods Sector partners will explicitly target both host community members and Syrians under temporary protection together within the same projects to facilitate social interaction and encourage joint economic activities.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Livelihoods support has become increasingly important under the 3RP to ensure Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable host community members have an opportunity to become self-reliant. Livelihood Sector partners will continue to strengthen capacities of partners to respond to the increase in demand for TVET and language skills training. In addition, support will be increased in terms of job placements to facilitate access to employment opportunities after training has been completed. Sector partners will scale up support in terms of employment creation and conduct regular labour market assessments to inform job placements, employment creation and training. Livelihoods Sector partners will use a combination of short-term and long-term solutions and provide support to partners at both national and local levels, including the private sector, the Ministry of Labor and ISKUR. The Livelihood Sector will expand its partnership with the Ministry of Youth and other Government agencies, to ensure a well targeted response to the specific needs of youth.

Livelihood Sector partners will build on achievements to date, on good practices and on lessons learned. Partners will take stock of the skills developed so far and identify the additional needs required to support training graduates to have

access to employment opportunities, including start self-employment.

Experience so far indicates the importance of providing information sessions for beneficiaries and their families to promote TVET and motivate enrollment in TVET and skills development courses. Sector partners will work on a broader strategy to support the transition for beneficiaries who completed degrees or technical and vocational education into the Turkish education system or the Turkish labour market.

Vocational and skills training will be provided with a goal to access employment opportunities, including self-employment through the start-up or expansion of small businesses. Livelihoods Sector partners acknowledge that skills training does not ensure access to the labour market and that additional support is required in terms of job placements. Therefore, additional attention will be paid to the provision of support through Livelihood Support Packages. This comprehensive type of livelihoods support aims to effectively address the needs of beneficiaries before (i.e. language and social preparation courses), during (i.e. facilitating internships and entrepreneurship training, occupational counselling and guidance) and after training (i.e. mentoring, coaching, job placements, support for

registration and obtaining work permits, workplace orientation, business and market networking).

It is expected that basic pre-employment assistance will be similar for most beneficiaries (i.e. language training and cultural orientation training) and that vocational training and post-vocational training support will be based on specific needs and interests.

Livelihoods Sector partners will look into leveraging partnerships with public and private partners to expand employment and business opportunities through labor intensive initiatives.

Overall, the Livelihoods Sector will strengthen collaboration with the Basic Needs, the Food Security and Agriculture as well as the Protection Sectors to further develop the existing referral systems to capture complementary support services between the Sectors.

Livelihoods Sector partners will work closely with the Basic Needs and Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sectors to support a transition from cash or food based assistance into sustainable livelihoods opportunities that will increase self-reliance. Although agricultural livelihoods support is covered under the FSA sector, it requires close linkages with

⁴¹18 per cent of Syrians were illiterate and 43 per cent held primary education. Labour was 73 per cent men employed while only 14 per cent women.

⁴² http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1007

the Livelihoods Sector in terms of planning, and outcome level measurement of results and data collection.

Livelihoods Sector partners will also work closely with the Protection Sector. Firstly, linkages will be made to mainstream

protection into livelihoods, ensure efficient referrals and increase awareness of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities on work ethics, work conditions, and related laws and regulations, and promote social cohesion. Secondly, Protection Sector partners

report a considerable number of GBV cases and individual persons with specific needs.⁴³ While the individual needs for livelihoods vary, provision of livelihoods has been identified by Protection partners as a means to mitigate the impact of domestic violence.

Accountability Framework

The role of livelihoods and employment is well recognized as an entry point to support the transition of beneficiaries from cash assistance into opportunities that will support self-reliance.

At the national (Ankara) and regional (Gaziantep) levels, the Livelihood Sector is coordinated by a Livelihood Sector Coordinator supported by an Information Management Officer (IMO), and two coordination support officers based in Ankara and Gaziantep. When necessary, regional/local coordination mechanisms may be established beyond Gaziantep

and Ankara to support Sector partners and ensure effective engagement with local stakeholders and affected communities.

The Livelihood Sector will continue to work closely with AFAD, ISKUR, MoL, MoNE, Municipalities, and the Gaziantep Chamber of Industry and Commerce which are all members of the Sector working group. This ensures that the Sector strategy is well aligned with Government priorities. New partners from Government business networks will be approached and invited to Sector.

The results Framework of the Livelihoods Sector will regularly be reviewed to ensure plans and targets are achieved, adjustments are made when necessary and to ensure the Sector's planning and implementation are results and evidence-based. Additionally, Sector partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through Activity Info where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the Sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback, when necessary.



UNHCR/Oleg Zhdanov

⁴³ From January to August (2017), Protection Sector partners recorded over 75,000 GBV cases and individuals with particular needs, with a sharp increase in the number of cases from May until August (Source: 3RP Protection Sector Dashboard 2017).

OBJECTIVE 1:	Improved livelihoods and living conditions, including better and improved decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:	% of Syrian refugees and host community members with improved employability due to increased vocational, entrepreneurial and/or language skills % of assisted Syrian refugees and host community members that are gaining income *	BASELINE	TARGET 2019
PROXY INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)	# of Syrian refugees and host community members with increased access to vocational training and livelihoods opportunities	TBD 1st quarter 2018 N/A	TBD 1st quarter 2018 283,337 269,271

		RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS								
		A. REFUGEE COMPONENT								
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2018*					Total for 2019
1.1 Improved economic opportunities for specific Syrian groups such as youth and most vulnerable (SGBV survivors and victims of child labor) Syrians and host communities	1.1.1 # of youth and individuals identified at risk benefiting from training (e.g. vocational and language skills) and awareness raising (e.g. labor and employment laws) disaggregated by gender. 1.1.2 # of youth and individuals identified at risk gaining income through employment or business, disaggregated by gender. 1.1.3 # of individuals who are survivors of GBV receiving livelihoods support, including PSS and specialized support (individual or in groups)	6,800	5,050	7,922,950	3,455,000	5,440,000	2,900,000	4	4	4
1.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among Syrians, host communities and other local groups	1.2.1 # of community-based livelihoods activities, targeting social cohesion and conflict prevention implemented. 1.2.2 # of persons participating in common events organized for both Syrians and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	1,045	1,314	5,457,580	1,902,650	4,402,000	1,767,500	3	4	3
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				13,380,530	5,357,650	9,842,000	4,667,500			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT		RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION LENS								
		Indicator Target 2018	Indicator Target 2019	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?	Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local respondents?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/stability?	
				Total for 2018	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2018					Total for 2019
1.3: Syrian and/or impacted host communities gained better access to economic opportunities and gender sensitive active labour market.	1.3.1 # of Syrian refugees or host community members completed trainings (e.g. technical vocational, language, skills, and all types of livelihoods skills)	115,555	104,422							
	1.3.2 # of Syrian men and women or host community members started/developed entrepreneurship /business	16,392	16,586	108,454,250	22,506,172	123,056,822	26,948,692	3	4	3
	1.3.3 # of Syrian refugees or host community members increased income through job placement, self-employment and income opportunities such as cash for work (whether long or short term)	25,920	36,925							
1.4: Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods related support services such as design and implementation of active labour market policy measures, labour inspection, work permit acquisition and certification/ accreditation of skills	1.4.1 # of advocacy interventions and awareness raising campaigns on labour regulations aimed at duty-bearers (policy makers), and partners/service providers as part of capacity building	1,177	1,519							
	1.4.2 # of male and female impacted community members assisted with individual counselling, job counselling and business mentoring/coaching	95,050	87,110	28,277,848	4,458,000	20,287,669	2,730,500	4	4	3
	1.4.3 # of pilot initiatives launched or alliances formed to increase public/private sector engagement aimed at creating livelihoods opportunities for impacted communities	31	24							
1.5: Knowledge base expanded to identify and share job opportunities, income generation, business opportunities or other related interventions with focus on the gap between labour demand and supply for male and female workforce	1.5.1 # of gender sensitive assessments on labour market demand in areas with high concentration of Syrians	29	23							
	1.5.2 Database for all Livelihoods trained beneficiaries accessible to all partners(y/n)	4	4	7,628,280.08	2,582,500.00	6,312,000.00	2,659,000.00	5	5	3
	1.5.3 Good practices, lessons learned result of pilot initiatives on jobs barriers and livelihood issues are collected and shared(y/n)	4	4							
				Total Budgetary requirements at output level	144,360,378	29,546,672	149,656,491	32,338,192		

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2018			Budgetary Requirements 2019		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2018	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2019
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	1,250,000	12,400,000	13,650,000	1,250,000	12,400,000	13,650,000
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
International Labour Organization (ILO)	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	24,000,000	24,000,000
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	9,210,000	9,210,000	-	9,210,000	9,210,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	7,355,000	42,650,000	50,005,000	3,750,000	41,600,000	45,350,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	-	539,767	539,767	-	539,767	539,767
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-	32,330,000	32,330,000	-	29,630,000	29,630,000
Other Partners	4,775,530	19,230,611	24,006,141	4,842,000	20,276,724	25,118,724
TOTAL	13,380,530	144,360,378	157,740,908	9,842,000	149,656,491	159,498,491



Country requirements summary (by Agency)

AGENCY	Total Jan-Dec 2018 (USD)			Total Jan-Dec 2019 (USD)		
	Refugee	Resilience	Revised total	Refugee	Resilience	Revised total
IOM	30,990,000	28,860,000	59,850,000	30,990,000	28,860,000	59,850,000
UNHCR	246,124,556	123,398,868	369,523,424	219,830,456	119,776,868	339,607,323
UNICEF	111,410,000	117,810,000	229,220,000	103,075,000	119,510,000	222,585,000
FAO	6,000,000	40,935,000	46,935,000	6,000,000	42,985,000	48,985,000
WFP	720,732,951	27,981,471	748,714,422	792,213,197	31,989,699	824,202,896
UNDP	280,000	132,301,338	132,581,338	560,000	129,525,000	130,085,000
UNIDO	-	9,000,000	9,000,000	-	13,000,000	13,000,000
UNFPA	13,434,000	7,450,000	20,884,000	13,159,000	7,450,000	20,609,000
UNWOMEN	1,252,149	816,750	2,068,899	1,374,259	927,852	2,302,111
WHO	14,180,000	7,193,000	21,373,000	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000
ILO	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	24,000,000	24,000,000
Partners	57,343,086	34,867,060	92,210,146	53,545,356	36,661,783	90,207,139
	1,201,746,742	550,613,487	1,752,360,228	1,231,096,268	561,824,202	1,792,920,469

List of 3RP Partners

AAR Japan	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
ACTED	Ministry of Interior (MoI)	Union of Turkish Bar Associations
American Bar Association-Rule of Law Initiative (ABA-ROLI)	Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
British Council	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS)	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
CARE International	Ministry of National Education (MoNE)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Chamber of Commerce	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Chamber of Industry	PARCIC	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Concern Worldwide	Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)	WATAN
DAAD	Public Health Institution of Turkey (PHIT)	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Qatar Charity	World Food Programme (WFP)
Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)	Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management	World Health Organization (WHO)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	RIZK	Yuva Association
Human Appeal	Saed Charity	
IMECE	Save the Children	
International Labour Organization (ILO)	SEF	
International Organization of Migration (IOM)	SELAM	
Islamic Relief Worldwide	SHAFAK	
KUDRA	Sons of War	
MARAM	SPARK	
Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP)	Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR)	
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL)	Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)	



Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)

Turkey