

**3RP  
COUNTRY  
CHAPTER**

**2019/2020**

**TURKEY**



**3RP**

REGIONAL  
REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE PLAN

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



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# CURRENT SITUATION

Turkey is home to the largest refugee population in the world. During 2018, the number of Syrians under temporary protection reached 3.6 million<sup>1</sup>, almost half of whom are children. Only around four per cent of Syrians live in the 13 official Temporary Accommodation Centres<sup>2</sup>, while 96 per cent reside among the host community in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. The majority of Syrians under temporary protection live in the southeast of Turkey. However, substantial populations are also found in large cities of Turkey such as Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara. In Istanbul alone, it is estimated that there are over 500,000 Syrians under temporary protection, making it the largest refugee-hosting city in Turkey. In addition, there are significant numbers of Syrians under temporary protection in cities such as Hatay, Mersin, Adana and Konya.

In 2018, the Government of Turkey decided to consolidate and close a number of Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). Six have been closed so far. According to their preferences, the population residing in these centres relocated to urban locations or to other Temporary Accommodation Centres. As a result of the relocation process, some 45,000 Syrian and a number of Iraqi nationals have moved to provinces located predominantly in the southeast of Turkey. The majority have opted for settling in host communities and staying in provinces where their Temporary Accommodation Centres were. This is an important step towards a reduction in dependency on assistance and a positive development in addressing specific vulnerabilities caused by displacement.

Unless significant developments occur in Syria, it is assumed that the current number of Syrians under temporary protection will remain relatively stable. The Government of Turkey maintains its open door policy towards Syrians, while continuing the strict management of the borders in response to security concerns. Self-organized, spontaneous returns are expected to continue.

Current prospects and sustainability of voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation to Syria remain challenged by persisting obstacles to return, such as insecurity, housing, land, and property issues, and ongoing displacement within the country due to violence. Syrians under temporary protection who make a free and informed choice to return are processed under voluntary return procedures regulated by Turkey's legal framework. Monitoring movements back to Syria remains a priority for the Government and 3RP partners alike. However it is not expected that the numbers will increase to a level that will have a significant impact on the planning figures for 2019. Support to Syrians under temporary protection as well as the communities who host them thus remains a priority for 2019.

The Government of Turkey has shouldered the bulk of the financial burden of the refugee response in Turkey. According to the latest estimates, the Government of Turkey has invested more than US\$ 37 billion in hosting Syrians under temporary protection. With the crisis in Syria continuing and the refugee situation remaining increasingly protracted, Turkey is calling for increased international responsibility sharing to ensure that the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and the host communities are met.

The 3RP works in support of this investment and is complementary to support provided by development partners such as the international financial institutions (IFIs). Since its introduction in 2015, US\$ 2.83 billion have been received through the 3RP for the Turkey response. Available data shows that US\$ 3.5 billion have been made available in support to public institutions for the refugee response since the start of 2017 through the 3RP, international financial institutions and bilateral support. This includes support to municipalities, the public health, education and social service system as well as ISKUR, the Turkish employment agency.

Turkey, thanks to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection<sup>3</sup>, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation adopted on the basis of the law, continues to provide Syrian refugees with access to national systems such as health, education, employment and social services. The 3RP has been developed within this framework and will support the Government of Turkey in implementing it.

The Temporary Protection Regulation<sup>4</sup> allows Syrians to access health care under the same premises as Turkish nationals. Over time, local hospitals scaled up to respond to the most acute needs but areas hosting large numbers of Syrians faced high demands on resources and ultimately the quality of services was impacted. The health sector worked to expand health services for Syrians under temporary protection through the integration of Syrian health personnel working alongside Turkish doctors and nurses in migrant health centres and units. These migrant health centres operate as part of the Turkish community health centres system and provide a network of primary health care services that alleviate the pressures placed on hospitals. Through the opening of 151 out of 179 planned migrant health centres, access to health care has continued to increase by reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity and the threats to quality reduction have slowed down.

Similar advancements are seen in the education sector with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continuing to promote the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection in the national education system. More than 646,000 Syrian children of school age (5-17 years) are enrolled in formal education and just over 20,000 students are attending tertiary education. Syrian volunteer education personnel continue to play a key role in the education of Syrian children. Socio-economic factors have a marked effect on school enrolment, attendance and retention. The Conditional Cash Transfer for

<sup>1</sup> Directorate General of Migration Management, [http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma\\_363\\_378\\_4713](http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713) (access date: 04/01/2019)

<sup>2</sup> Directorate General of Migration Management, October 2018

<sup>3</sup> Law no. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, O.J. no. 28615 (dated 11.04.2013)

<sup>4</sup> Temporary Protection Regulation, O.J. no. 29153 (dated 22.10.2014)



Photo:  
UNHCR/E. Gurel

Education (CCTE) programme, the provision of subsidized school transportation and other complementary services such as the provision of dorms all help to address some of these barriers. The CCTE programme aims to promote regular school attendance and provides higher cash amounts for girls and for secondary school students enrolled in formal education. The programme has taken a unique approach integrating social protection, child protection, education, social cohesion and sustainability components.

People with specific needs, in particular women and children at risk, continue to be a priority for the 3RP. 3RP partners have worked to strengthen capacities to provide targeted protection assistance, including in preventing and responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV), providing protection responses and psychosocial support to children and supporting Syrians under temporary protection in accessing legal and other specialized services. The expansion of safe spaces for women, youth and children has been prioritized as well as the provision of primary and secondary child protection services. The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) has continued to respond to identified needs and has strengthened its outreach capacity to manage protection cases. This includes specialized services for women and children such as safe spaces and shelters.

The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) is a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme for the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection to cover essential needs like food, rent and utilities. Since the inception of the ESSN in 2016, over 1.44 million vulnerable individuals have benefited from the programme as of October 2018. The ESSN, when combined with other complementary cash-based assistance interventions, supported over 1.5 million Syrians under temporary protection with cash transfers aligned with the national social welfare system. In addition, the expansion of the national CCTE programme to include all refugee children in 2017 was a significant achievement and during the 2017/2018 school year, 368,090<sup>5</sup> Syrian children (61 per cent of those enrolled) benefited from the CCTE programme. The CCTE programme also includes a strategic child protection component to ensure the continued school enrolment and attendance of the most vulnerable refugee children as well as their referral to child protection services, when needed.

Municipalities have acted as first responders in addressing the impact of the population increase. The increase in demand continues to strain infrastructure and accessibility of services, in particular waste and waste management, public transportation and fire-fighting services. Since 2014, US\$ 53M have been mobilized by 3RP partners to support municipalities. The support

between 2016 and 2018 tripled in value from US\$ 8M in 2016 to 25M for 2018-2019.

In addition to access to health, education, social and municipal services, the legal framework also grants Syrians under temporary protection access to the labour market and employment services. 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 to formal employment. This is expected to enable an increasing number of Syrians under temporary protection to become more self-reliant and resilient. As of 31 October 2018, a total of 60,822 work permits have been issued to Syrian nationals (of which 32,199 are granted to Syrians under temporary protection), while the rest are Syrian nationals who have a residence permit<sup>6</sup>. Syrians under temporary protection are mainly engaged in the informal sector of the economy, including due to administrative and social barriers such as language barriers. According to a study conducted in 2017, only 15 per cent of Syrian women reported that they worked in income generating jobs.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> As per MoFLSS (July 2018), 184,568 girls and 183,522 boys have been reached to date by the CCTE Programme

<sup>6</sup> MoFLSS database

<sup>7</sup> UN Women: Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, June 2018

## NEEDS

The Syria crisis is now in its eighth year and the refugee situation in the neighbouring countries remains protracted. The generosity of the Turkish population continues and the public system is stepping up to the challenge of delivering services to refugees in line with the principle of harmonization put forward by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection. The law stipulates that services should be provided in a way that facilitates mutual harmonization between foreigners, international protection beneficiaries and the Turkish society. In February 2018, the Government of Turkey adopted the National Strategy on Harmonization and a National Action Plan. As part of the 2019 Programme of the Turkish Presidency, the Government is furthermore planning to draft a National Migration Policy for policy-making in areas deemed necessary for foreign nationals under international protection with legal residence in Turkey.

With 95 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey living within host communities, municipalities are among the primary responders in addressing the impact of the Syria crisis, and have played an essential role in meeting the increase in demand for services. Besides the need for basic services, the presence of refugees has also called for the development of new services at the municipal level, both to address their specific social and protection needs and to foster social cohesion between communities. Syrians under temporary protection need to engage with the host community through participatory processes and consultative structures at local and municipal levels, in order to express these specific needs and to foster dialogue with host communities and local authorities.

Increased demands for public services are

visible across all sectors. In areas of high concentration of Syrians under temporary protection, such as the provinces in the southeast and Istanbul, the needs of people outweigh the ability of institutions to respond to these needs. This is often due to the sheer number of people that need to be served as well as the lack of specialized capacity required to meet some of the specific vulnerabilities created by displacement. Public institutions, therefore, need additional resources to strengthen their infrastructure and expertise to adjust their programmes and services to respond to the specific needs of Syrians.

Given the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, Syrians under temporary protection continue to deplete their assets and face high levels of economic insecurity. Rising costs of living<sup>8</sup>, such as rising costs for housing, utilities and food have negatively affected vulnerable households and their ability to meet their basic needs.<sup>9</sup> Assessments indicate that over 64 per cent of urban Syrian households live below the poverty line, including 18.4 per cent who live below the extreme poverty line. According to a recent study, single, female headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) have been severely affected.<sup>10</sup>

Language remains the largest barrier for Syrians under temporary protection to access services and integrate into local communities. This is largely visible in health and education where, even though the services continue to be provided free of charge, Syrians under temporary protection face difficulties in understanding procedures and instructions. Conversations with Syrian women indicate that they are particularly poorly informed about their rights to protection and legal support services. Research brings out that one of the most significant obstacles for Syrian women is not knowing where to seek assistance for

their children or help when facing violence, harassment or ill-treatment in their daily life.<sup>11</sup>

A large number of school-aged children are enrolled in schools across the country, however up to 38 per cent are still out-of-school (OOS) and not accessing any education opportunities. Enrolment rates are high in primary education but drop dramatically in lower- and upper-secondary education levels. A very low number of children are able to complete 12 years of schooling. Out-of-school children are not a homogeneous group, have different profiles and are in need of bespoke approaches to increase their chances of entering a relevant form of learning. In addition, teachers who provide education in mixed classes of the Turkish schools that teach foreign and Turkish students together should be supported with capacity building on intercultural learning and communication skills.

In participatory assessments held with Syrians under temporary protection throughout 2018, the Syrian community voiced concern over difficulties in accessing the labour market. They mentioned the language barrier, lack of information about their rights and competition for jobs as the main challenges.<sup>12</sup>

While the Regulation on Work Permits allows for access to work, obstacles such as the work permit fees that employers have to pay and the lack of Turkish language skills make it difficult for Syrians to integrate into the labour force. Many legislative and administrative arrangements have been made to overcome these barriers and increase Syrian participation in formal employment. For example, in 2018 annual work permit fees were subsidized by 40 per cent for employers of Syrians under temporary protection.<sup>13</sup> In addition, Syrians under temporary protection can work in

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=30848>

<sup>9</sup> Data from the Turkish Statistical Institute indicates that the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for refugees costs 1,942 TL for a household of six, or 324 TL per capita. The latest ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Report shows that when faced with recent high levels of inflation (15.85 per cent in July but 25.24 per cent in October according to the Consumer Price Index, Turkish Statistical Institute), refugees are increasingly forced to resort to coping strategies in order to meet their needs, including through household borrowing, withdrawing children from school, sending children to work, and reducing health expenditure. While the results are still better than the pre-assistance baseline (2017), any decline in the results achieved so far through ESSN assistance is a concerning trend.

<sup>10</sup> & <sup>11</sup> UN Women: Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, June 2018

<sup>12</sup> Participatory Assessment on Livelihoods and Access to Job Market, conducted by UNHCR and partners in 12 provincial locations in Turkey, in September-October, 2018

<sup>13</sup> For the year of 2018, the annual work permit fee is 615,20 TL for regular foreigners, but for the Syrians under temporary protection, the work permit fee for the employer is charged as 228,90 TL

seasonal agricultural or animal husbandry within the scope of work permit exemptions. There is a need to continue supporting the effective implementation of the Work Permit Regulation, reduce barriers and increase incentives for employers to employ Syrians. While Syrians under temporary protection have gradually managed to access some work opportunities (86 per cent of households report having a working family member), only 2 per cent of working refugees are doing so formally, and 71 per cent of households are unable to access skilled or reliable work.

<sup>14</sup> A recent analysis shows that efforts of 3RP partners have contributed directly and indirectly to supporting 27,100 jobs. This has been achieved through job creation, job placement efforts, and recruitment of volunteer teachers and other health and outreach staff in public institutions. However, considering the unemployment rate of both the Syrian population and that of the host community, there is a need to create new jobs. Similarly, in order to achieve economic sustainability Syrians under temporary protection must be supported to acquire Vocational Qualification Certificates, which are evaluated as an important tool for a qualified labour force.

In conversations with Syrians under temporary protection during the participatory assessments in 2018, the need to support youth in their transition from education to the job market was raised as a priority for the Syrian community. The assessments underlined the need for youth empowerment, with a strong gender perspective to ensure equal access to services for women, men, girls and boys.

On an individual level, protection concerns continue. Safe accommodation opportunities for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are limited for male and female survivors of GBV. The lack of shelter services for survivors is a gap, despite good coordination and cooperation with the authorities at national and local levels.

Early and forced marriage remains a critical concern. Despite ongoing efforts, an expansion of programming in support

of the National Action Plan and Strategy on Combating Early and Forced Marriages is required. Harmful cultural and traditional practices, coupled with the lack of livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities, perpetuate a situation of risk as many families see child marriage as the only way to secure a future for their children. The lack of self-reliance opportunities is also leading families to engage their children in the labour force. Children are found working in exploitative and hazardous conditions, including in street-based work and in industrialized areas of large cities like Istanbul. Field observations also reveal that an increasing number of Syrian children are engaged in seasonal agricultural work.

In southeast Turkey, over 1.3 million Syrians under temporary protection are hosted within host communities. This is a 20 per cent increase in population which has contributed to an extra consumption of 70bn litres of water and one million tons of solid waste per year. Currently the 3RP support to municipalities only covers 10 per cent of the additional needs. Therefore, it remains critical to expand support to infrastructure development and public transportation and strengthen the technical capacities of municipalities to plan and budget for the increased service and infrastructure needs.

Sector interventions within the 3RP framework are designed to support meeting these needs in a cross-cutting, complementary fashion. Special attention is duly given to people with specific needs such as the elderly, individuals with disabilities, children and women at risk. While the 3RP explicitly covers the needs of Syrians under temporary protection, Turkey hosts 350,000 conditional refugees and international protection applicants of other nationalities and partners also serve these populations in a non-discriminatory manner.



<sup>14</sup> WFP, Livelihoods Survey, Early Results Presentation, July 2018 and Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise, May 2018

## RESPONSE

The response is implemented within the framework of the national asylum system. The legal framework in Turkey provides for Syrians under temporary protection to access services in the national system alongside Turkish nationals. The government has risen to this challenge and the public system and national institutions have expanded their services to enable Syrian families to access health, education and social services and to pursue self-reliance through work opportunities made possible through the Work Permit Regulation. Further policies and actions outlined in the 2019 Programme of the Turkish Presidency are expected to strengthen the legislative and operational framework. The 3RP partners work in support of the government to enable the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection without having a negative impact on the quality of service provision, while continuing to address immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection.

Throughout 2018, 3RP partners and sector working groups continued to invest efforts in long-term solutions, sustainable planning and resilience in their response. This priority of the response is best reflected by the rapidly increasing amount invested by 3RP partners to provide support to public institutions, both in terms of additional financial, human, and infrastructure resources or in terms of support to strengthen systems and boost existing capacities. While US\$ 183 M had been invested in such efforts in 2017, this amount increased to approximately US\$ 245 M in 2018, or a 33 per cent increase.<sup>15</sup>

The following principles of implementation have been agreed upon and will continue guiding the 3RP strategic direction.

- Prioritize support to assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions

- Provide targeted temporary assistance where the demand in services exceed availability and promote a strategy to integrate into national services

- Undertake outreach activities to raise awareness and connect the people in need to available services

- Strengthen referrals between service providers and support the necessary institutional capacity to follow up on referrals

- Provide training (for example, language, vocational and skills training) with a clear objective to increase prospects for self-reliance (access to job market, access to higher education, social engagement and participation)

3RP Partners have assessed that, moving forward, focusing on the following strategic objectives is necessary to achieve durable solutions for Syrians under temporary protection.

- Continue to contribute to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection by supporting national protection systems, including child protection systems to identify and provide tailored services to children in need

- Continue to support the provision of basic services (health, education, social services) through national and local systems

- Ongoing provision of targeted immediate assistance to Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable Turkish individuals to reduce exposure to the effects of poverty and displacement and address specific needs

- Support the expansion of livelihoods and job opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable Turkish individuals

Photo:  
UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkin

<sup>15</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the 3RP 2017-2018, September 2018

# SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection and social security<sup>16</sup> are defined as a set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion stemming from poverty or other vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle. It supports access to basic services and strengthens the capacity of families to care for their children and other vulnerable family members. Social protection plays a vital role in achieving greater equity and social cohesion as well as supporting human and economic development. Social protection policies regularly include nine main areas, which are child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection (medical care), old-age benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits.

The Turkish social protection system has both social insurance and social services and assistance components. The social insurance system aims at providing insurance to society at large, in the form of national health care services, pensions and unemployment insurance. Self-financing is the principal modality of social insurance, except for general health care services

and social premiums provided for some vulnerable groups. The social services and assistance system aims at alleviating poverty and providing social care for people with specific needs and groups.

Considering that formal work opportunities and work permits have only been granted to a limited number of Syrians under temporary protection, social protection is a key element of the 3RP response. 3RP Partners are largely engaging in supporting the provision of social services and targeted assistance while also providing support to strengthening the social protection system in general. The Law on Social Assistance and Solidarity allows for foreigners legally residing in Turkey to access social assistance through existing infrastructure and processes. 3RP Partners work closely with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) to provide cash-based assistance through the locally based Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, as well as access to social and employment services through İŞKUR and the MoFLSS Social Service Centres and other local institutions.

In 2019, 3RP partners will continue to prioritize increased access to formal employment and, as such, provide individuals with access to the social insurance system resulting in formal social

protection coverage. Unemployed persons as well as those working informally - with a focus on youth - will be provided with the necessary skills and knowledge to empower them to seek services that can bridge their way into the formal labour market. Further, employers will be supported to hire employees formally and affiliate them to the social insurance system.

People with specific needs will be empowered to seek services contributing to an increase in the inclusion of children, adolescents, people living with disabilities and the elderly in specific social services targeting their needs. The community will be empowered to identify people with specific needs and assist them in accessing appropriate services.



<sup>16</sup> Social protection systems cover all policy areas through a mix of contributory schemes (social insurance) and non-contributory (tax-financed) benefits, including social assistance.

# DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

A refugee response generally aims 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, with efforts aimed at enhancing resilience and self-reliance being a precursor to any durable solution.

The legal framework in Turkey provides for social and economic inclusion. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection provides a framework on rights and services, complementing other legislation, defining the safeguards for social and legal protection of individuals, for applicants and status holders of international protection and persons under temporary protection. In defining 'harmonization', the Law's objective is to reduce dependency on third party support and create an environment where foreigners and international protection beneficiaries live in harmony with the host community. All activities should equip refugees with the knowledge

and skills required to be independently active and contribute to society as well as their self-reliance.

Resettlement continues to be an option only for some of the most vulnerable refugees in Turkey. In Turkey, for 2019, advocacy will continue to ensure that the resettlement quota is maintained and complementary pathways are expanded despite a reduction of resettlement places globally. While complementary pathways have the potential to bring durable solutions options, refugees frequently face legal, administrative and practical barriers in accessing these pathways.

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and secondary legislation incorporate provisions regulating voluntary repatriation procedures and support offered to DGMM aims to strengthen these procedures, including with a view for returns to take place on a voluntary basis through well-informed decisions. In preparation of returns, the Government of Turkey and 3RP partners cooperate in addressing identified obstacles, such as access to civil status documentation and documentation of educational or professional qualification certificates.

In 2018, a total of 18,690<sup>17</sup> interviews with Syrians under temporary protection intending to return have been observed in Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa, Hatay, Istanbul and Izmir in 2018. In collaboration with DGMM, voluntary repatriation processes will continue to be observed and capacity to do so to be further increased. Increased dialogue with Syrian communities on their concerns and intentions in relation to return as well as mapping of population movements will ensure that actors responding to the refugee situation in Turkey remain informed and can prepare adequately should the current situation change.



Photo:  
UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkın

<sup>17</sup> Voluntary Repatriation interviews observed by UNHCR as of October 2018

# PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The aim of the 3RP is for partners to work under the direction of the Government of Turkey to achieve better outcomes for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities alike. The 3RP provides a platform for enhancing existing partnerships that combine and leverage resources by working together in a transparent, respectful and mutually beneficial way.

Under the national legislation, the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) is the main entity in charge of the implementation of policies and processes for all foreigners in Turkey.<sup>18</sup> It is also the sole responsible authority in Turkey for procedures and proceedings regarding temporary protection beneficiaries and international protection applicants (including registration, documentation and refugee status determination), stateless persons and other foreigners.

The line ministries, namely the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Directorate of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Justice all define and coordinate sector priorities in line with the policies devised and activities planned under the 2019 Programme of the Turkish Presidency. These priorities serve as a basis for 3RP sector plans.

Government leadership in Turkey enables 3RP partners to support and work closely with national and local institutions in responding to the most immediate needs of refugees and in supporting their inclusion in national systems, thereby directly contributing to the priorities set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These efforts are sustained through engagement with development actors such as international financial

institutions (IFIs). In areas of livelihoods, municipal infrastructure support and education, IFIs and 3RP partners jointly contribute to achieving the priorities set out by the Government of Turkey and the respective line ministries.

The UN and NGO partners all bring individual expertise to support the response. The 3RP coordination is based on six sectors: Protection, Food Security and Agriculture, Education, Health, Basic Needs, and Livelihoods. Coordination structures are established in Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul and Izmir. These sectors engage in joint needs analysis, strategic planning and coordination of activities developed to address these needs. Cross-cutting issues and information sharing takes place in the sector working groups as well as in thematic groups such as the Child Labour Task Force, the Information Management Working Group and the Communication with Communities Task Force.

Standardized service provision is known to have larger, more effective impact. The collaboration created under the umbrella of the 3RP provides for further harmonization and for common standards in interventions. Examples from 2018 include the harmonization of standards for psycho-social support provided through Social Service Centres and the initiation of an inter-agency referral form for protection cases.



<sup>18</sup> The Directorate General of Migration Management has been established under the Ministry of Interior in order to implement migration policies and strategies, ensure coordination among relevant agencies and organizations, and carry out functions and actions related to the entry into, stay in and exit from of foreigners in Turkey as well as their deportation, international protection, temporary protection and the protection of victims of human trafficking. (Presidential Decree no. 4, OJ no. 30479, dated 15 July 2018, Article 158)

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

All 3RP partners are committed to ensuring that the response engages beneficiaries in programme design and implementation. In line with interagency standing principles (IASC) and core humanitarian standards mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations have been established to provide individuals with the information they need to access services and communicate feedback.

As a basis for addressing its key priorities, strengthening partnership and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Turkey 3RP, all partners have committed to aligning 3RP efforts with existing national strategies and to working closely with the Turkish and Syrian communities. Accordingly, this plan has been prepared based on observed local needs and through consultation with all stakeholders including government authorities, NGO partners, donors, and refugees.

Communication with communities continues to be strengthened and hotlines,

suggestion boxes, SMS systems and teams of community feedback assistants (for example, help desks) have been established around the country and refugees and asylum-seekers are informed about existing feedback mechanisms through SMS, leaflets, posters and verbally at points of service delivery. Outreach networks continue to operate and a national counselling line for refugees and asylum-seekers continues to be operational. While the network of community centres continues to provide refugees with counselling, social and cultural services, the Social Service Centres under management of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services are increasingly expanding to provide these services to refugees and asylum-seekers, adding up to a large, localized network of service providers.

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 centres 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 centre managed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) as well as associated websites.

Feedback received from beneficiaries is continuously used to improve the quality of programming and services that 3RP partners provide and agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks.

3RP coordination mechanisms have now been operational for two years covering multiple locations across the country. Dedicated coordinators and information management staff support the six sector working groups and the inter-sector coordination mechanism. The Syria response group carries the ultimate responsibility for partners' implementation of the plan.

A specialized mechanism to address prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) has been developed to handle sensitive complaints around staff behaviour. To protect both beneficiaries and staff members from exploitation, trainings have been provided to staff throughout 2018 and in 2019 partners are planning to further educate beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements.

To ensure a comprehensive, predictable and appropriate monitoring and evaluation of the response in Turkey, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework accompanies this plan and supplements sector result frameworks.



Photo:  
UNHCR / Kıvanç Ayhan



Photo:  
UN Women / Diego Cupolo



# PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	UNHCR	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, NGO partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA), and NGO partners	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to territory and protection: Syrians under temporary protection are able to access the territory and receive effective protection under the Temporary Protection Regulation;</li> <li>2. Community based protection: Community members are able to identify and access protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals;</li> <li>3. Prevention and response to gender based violence (GBV): Risks and consequences of GBV against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs are reduced and mitigated and access to quality GBV services is improved;</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2A	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 203,269,731	US\$ 189,528,674
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 86,682,412	US\$ 88,895,560
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$ 289,952,143</b>	<b>US\$ 278,424,233</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

The response and strategic direction of the Protection sector is firmly anchored in sustaining support to the Government of Turkey and its primary role in the provision of protection and assistance to persons seeking international protection within its borders. The Temporary Protection Regulation (TPR), effective since October 2014, provides Syrians with a legal status pursuant to the relevant provision of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and ensures their access to a wide range of services provided by national systems. Admission and access to Turkey has been strictly managed throughout 2018. Visa requirements, introduced in 2016 for Syrians arriving from third countries by air or sea, are in place. As a consequence, Syrians continue to resort to irregular means of entry into Turkey, exposing themselves to serious protection risks in the process. Turkey continues to grant admission on humanitarian grounds, including for medical treatment, in specific humanitarian circumstances and for family reunification.

Registration of Syrians under temporary protection continued throughout 2018 by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM). Simultaneously, the DGMM 'Verification Exercise of Syrians with Temporary Protection in Turkey' continued with the aim of supporting continuous registration of Syrians under temporary protection in 2019 and beyond. The process of verification has been successful in updating information related to education, livelihoods and special needs of Syrians under temporary protection and, in the process, has strengthened the capacity of Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) to identify protection needs and vulnerabilities amongst Syrians under temporary protection and refer persons with specific needs, such as survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), separated or unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, and others, to other public institutions.

Turkey continues to host the highest number of refugees in the world, of whom nearly 96 per cent live within host communities.

DGMM, key line ministries, as well as provincial and local authorities, in particular municipalities, have continued to bear the brunt of providing protection and assistance to Syrians under temporary protection. The capacity of service providers in areas with a high refugee population density continues to be stretched which, at times, leads to incidents and social tension. A key area of focus for the sector is supporting efforts to enhance social cohesion activities, including through effective information dissemination and through initiatives such as promoting positive interaction between refugees and host communities.

3RP partners continue to work in close collaboration with public institutions to maintain and expand the quality and coverage of outreach, identification and referrals of Syrians with specific needs under temporary protection. In this capacity, 3RP partners aim to strengthen the capacity of public institutions and other partners to provide targeted protection assistance, including in the prevention of and response to GBV, the provision of psychosocial support to Syrian children

under temporary protection, the provision of support to vulnerable children and their families (including identification, assessment, referral and follow up) and support to Syrians under temporary protection in accessing justice and gender and age-sensitive 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 and child-friendly spaces for children, youth and the provision of child protection services across the continuum of care, has been prioritized. While the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MFLSS) has continued to respond to needs and strengthened the coverage and quality of its outreach capacity, efforts to enhance the capacities of Social Service Centres and complementary centres (including those run by municipalities) continues. This will build on achievements from previous years. In 2018, Protection partners significantly increased their support to public institutions such as DGMM, MFLSS, the Ministry of Justice and municipalities with over US\$ 37m of support invested in strengthening public systems (compared to US\$ 30m in 2017).<sup>19</sup>



Photo:  
WFP / Ozan Toptas

<sup>19</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey 3RP 2017-2018, September 2018

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>20</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection <sup>21</sup>	Men	1,056,957	1,056,957	1,056,957	1,056,957
	Women	833,594	833,594	833,594	833,594
	Boys	891,828	891,828	891,828	891,828
	Girls	809,335	809,335	809,335	809,335
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3,591,714</b>	<b>3,591,714</b>	<b>3,591,714</b>	<b>3,591,714</b>
Members of Impacted Communities	Sub Total	8,000,000	118,000	8,000,000	118,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,591,714</b>	<b>3,709,714</b>	<b>11,591,714</b>	<b>3,709,714</b>

<sup>20</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available.

<sup>21</sup> Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) as of November 2018. [http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/gecici-koruma\\_363\\_378\\_4713\\_icerik](http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713_icerik)

Similar to previous years but compounded by an increasingly protracted situation, Syrians under temporary protection have continued to face protection risks and obstacles in accessing protection services, including language barriers, insufficient or lack of access to (formal) employment and livelihood opportunities, increased cost of living, lack of information about rights and available services (including legal counselling and legal aid services), and challenges posed by restrictive procedures on internal movement. This, in turn, has resulted in negative coping mechanisms that have included, among others, child labour, child marriage and informal employment.

Within this context, implementing a comprehensive approach to protection will continue to be imperative. Continued identification efforts of those most vulnerable and those with specific needs, linking them to specialized government services through established referral pathways or to complementary service providers for those unable to access national systems will continue to be prioritized and implemented. To that end, the identification and implementation of protection solutions at the local level will be of particular importance for the sector. In addition to the provision of protection through established mechanisms, the sector will sustain, and expand where needed, the delivery of specialised protection services to those with specific needs to ensure equal access to services for women, men, girls and boys. Further efforts will be invested in strengthening the provision of alternative care services for Syrian children lacking parental care (including unaccompanied and separated children).

To address information gaps and enhance accountability, a renewed focus on two-way communication with populations of concern will be implemented and further investments made in efficient communication tools and approaches. This will allow for broader dissemination and fine-tuning of information on available services, procedures, rights and obligations.

To achieve the above, greater efforts will be made to support national, provincial and municipal service delivery capacity, as well as specialized complementary services provided by humanitarian actors, including national NGOs.

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Protection sector aims to comprehensively contribute to responding to both the individual needs of Syrians under temporary protection and the institutional needs of service providers. The sector focuses on expanding access to, maintaining, and broadening support for the quality of national services, as well as to contribute to effective protection interventions for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided by national and local systems. By supporting the broadening of quality services to Syrians under temporary protection and host communities alike, the sector aims to mitigate the risk of social tensions between communities, and, at the same time, strengthen the resilience of the refugee population.

Concretely, to promote access to quality national protection services, 3RP partners will continue supporting DGMM in the continuous registration of Syrians under temporary protection as well as key line ministries and local administrations in the delivery of specialised protection services. Capacity support will not only include material and human resources to enhance access to and availability of these services, but also technical support to ensure that the quality of the services delivered is maintained. Support will also be provided to DGMM to carry out interventions to promote and sustain social cohesion in communities and with a particular focus on children and adolescents. 3RP partners will also continue to strengthen capacities of the MoFLSS and Social Services Centres to increase outreach and, in turn, the identification of Syrians under temporary protection with specific needs. 3RP partners will also continue to provide dedicated support to municipalities to enhance protection-oriented service provision. To support access to justice, 3RP partners will focus on working with the Ministry of Justice, the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, Provincial Bar Associations, the judiciary, law enforcement institutions and local actors providing legal assistance. This will include strengthening justice sector institutions, improving coordination

and networking between justice-focused stakeholders including NGOs, improving infrastructure of justice and legal-aid provision offices, increasing knowledge about legal aid schemes and enhancing accessibility of counseling and legal aid.

At community level, age, gender and diversity-sensitive protection interventions will remain of key importance. 3RP partners will focus on strengthened identification and referrals of persons with specific needs to specialised national and local service providers or to complementary services at dedicated centres. To that end, increased community-engagement with local networks and structures, including services provided at municipal centres, will be critical. Networks and structures at community level will ensure the safe and meaningful participation of populations of concern (including children, adolescents and youth) in designing and implementing protection solutions. These initiatives will also work towards incorporating a longer-term lens in the protection interventions, including through exploring linkages with livelihoods opportunities and to social protection mechanisms.

Specialized services for people with specific needs continues 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. 3RP 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. Youth and adolescents will be targeted to address issues such as child marriage and child labour. Psychosocial support will be a key protection intervention and an internal part of protection programming.

To address gaps in information, 3RP partners will emphasise information dissemination on available services by diversifying dissemination methods and pathways, in

close cooperation with the Communicating with Communities Task Force. Accurate information on available services, including transparency on selection criteria of assistance will contribute to addressing misinformation that may affect social cohesion. Additionally, the various Protection sector platforms at central and field levels will continue facilitating dialogue with state institutions, local authorities, municipalities and host and Syrian refugee communities. Through this dialogue, protection issues specific to a location will be identified, social cohesion promoted and efforts by communities to protect women, men, boys and girls supported.

Throughout 2019-2020, 3RP 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 alternative pathways 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, and increase dialogue with refugee communities on their intentions. Collaboration and information sharing with humanitarian actors in Syria will be enhanced to understand the movements of spontaneous refugee returns and populations across the border and within Syria, which may serve as indications of future return movements.

The Protection sector will strengthen its 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 strengthen coordination across partners and avoid duplication of efforts. Integrated programming with other sectors to address root causes of protection concerns, such as child labour, will be particularly important, alongside the prevention of violence.

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The sector objectives reflect an age, gender and diversity lens and will continue facilitating two-way communication between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities in order to identify priorities and needs. This includes safe and meaningful participation of women, children, adolescents and youth. Gaps and needs as well as existing capacities and solutions identified by the impacted communities themselves will form the basis for programming strategies and interventions. In addition to community needs, the 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 serve as a proxy indicator aimed at informing the strategic direction of the response plan. Regular progress reviews will allow for course

correction when and 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. The evidence-building of the support provided, through research and solid documentation of its impact, will furthermore be put forward as central.

The sector will pay particular attention to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) mechanisms, with a view to go beyond community-based complaint mechanisms and work towards ensuring actors engaged in humanitarian response have minimum safe guards in place to receive and manage response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and that this is mainstreamed across sectors. In this regard, the initiatives emanating from the Protection sector such as agency specific SEA representatives and the development of an inter-agency SEA reporting protocol, will serve a cross-sectoral utility allowing for

integration of PSEA standards and principles more thoroughly within the Protection sector in specific and the 3RP in general.

3RP partners will be engaged to strengthen adherence to core humanitarian standards, which will be incorporated in regular and specialized protection trainings and capacity building efforts to a wide array of humanitarian and governmental actors. Furthermore, synergy and harmonization between national level coordination mechanisms and field level platforms will be prioritized, including extracting best practices emanating from field level, and, where feasible, nationalizing these efforts according to the specific context of each field location. Effective coordination and exchange of information among relevant stakeholders, including between UN-agencies and NGOs, will continue to be prioritised. Lastly, complementarity of action, avoiding duplication and reinforcing positive impact while adhering to the do no harm principle, will continue to drive the activities and interventions of the Protection sector throughout 2019-2020.



Photo:  
UNHCR / Claire Thomas

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	ACCESS TO TERRITORY AND EFFECTIVE PROTECTION: Refugees are able to access the territory and receive effective protection under the TP legal framework						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 with verified / updated individual registration records	BASE-LINE: 60% (1,983,181)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 100% (3,303,113)	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020: 100% (3,600,000)	5	5					4
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b>											
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>											
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Budgetary Requirement (USD)</b>						<b>Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?</b>	<b>Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?</b>	<b>Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?</b>	<b>Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?</b>	
		<b>Indicator Target 2019</b>	<b>Indicator Target 2020</b>	<b>Total for 2019</b>	<b>Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*</b>	<b>Total for 2020</b>					<b>Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*</b>
Output 1.1 - Access to territory and international protection improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced	1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance	22,645	21,940	9,270,452	40,000	9,145,452	42,000	4	4	2	3
	1.1.2 # of protection monitoring missions and visits conducted	6,535	6,541								
Output 1.2 - Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of individual Syrian refugees with updated registration records	501,600	200,500	27,101,500	50,000	23,050,000	20,000	5	5	5	5
Output 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	200,000	200,000	5,026,085	0	5,026,085	0	4	5	1	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>						<b>41,398,037</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>37,221,537</b>	<b>62,000</b>		

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	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 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020				
Output 1.4 - Access to gender-sensitive legal assistance and remedies improved	1.4.1 # of Syrian refugees/vulnerable host community members provided with individual legal support (legal aid and counsel)	54,220	29,280				5	5	3	4
	1.4.2 # of individuals reached through information tools on civil documentation, rights and remedial mechanisms	270,000	250,000	29,135,220	168,230	31,316,520				
	1.4.3 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	3,500	2,900				5	5	4	1
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>29,135,220</b>	<b>168,230</b>	<b>31,316,520</b>				<b>67,555</b>

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% and # of Syrian refugees supported with community-based protection programmes	<b>BASELINE:</b> 13% (421,000)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b> 17% (606,160)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b> 16% (568,370)		5	4	5	

<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Total for 2020	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020	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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019							
Output 2.1 - Mechanisms for the identification of persons with specific needs are enhanced for response and/or referral to appropriate interventions/services	2.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from protection services	606,160	568,370									
	2.1.2 - # of individual persons with specific needs / vulnerabilities identified and assessed	207,050	162,700									
	2.1.3 # of individual persons with specific needs /vulnerabilities referred to specialized services	83,520	73,030	80,437,981	5,570,957	74,963,509	5,452,829	5	5	5	5	
	2.1.4 # of individuals receiving material or cash assistance to meet their protection needs	82,846	57,620									
	2.1.5. # of individual receiving psycho-social support	60,820	47,870									
Output 2.2 - Information dissemination and awareness-raising mechanisms are strengthened	2.2.1 - # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance	470,130	419,894	15,352,453	616,692	12,808,008	633,476	5	5	5	5	
Output 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 programme	112,220	111,000	7,366,903	3,816,718	7,554,208	4,003,968	5	5	5	5	
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>103,157,336</b>	<b>10,004,367</b>	<b>95,325,724</b>	<b>10,090,273</b>					

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020				
Output 2.4 - National / local institutions and partners that promote social cohesion	2.4.1 # of institutions supported to undertake peaceful co-existence interventions	116	128	15,454,479	381,083	15,696,812	438,603	5	5	3	3
	2.4.2 # of persons participating in events organized for both refugee and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	148,850	170,850								
Output 2.5 - National / local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs.	2.5.1 - # of service providers trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	351	453								
	2.5.2 - # of individual trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	1,350	645	35,309,650	150,150	35,701,765	177,765	5	5	4	3
	2.5.3 # of centres supported (SSC, CC, Multi-Service centers, WGSS, etc)	118	132								
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>50,764,129</b>	<b>531,233</b>	<b>51,398,577</b>	<b>616,368</b>				



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use 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 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019					Total for 2020	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020
Output 3.3 - Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV	3.3.1 # of governmental and non-governmental institutions supported with GBV-specific activity programming	99	104	4,720,000	0	4,225,000	0	5	5	5	3
	3.3.2 # of individuals reached through capacity building initiatives for strengthening GBV prevention and response (government and humanitarian staff)	2,110	2,060								
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>4,720,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,225,000</b>	<b>-</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	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					Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the 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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:</b>	per cent of children identified as at risk of a child protection concern who received a response	BASE-LINE:	61%	TARGET 2018:	70%	TARGET 2019:	70%	4	4

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020	Q1: Does the output reinforce and/or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to 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 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019						
Output 4.1 - Specialized services for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis are available	4.1.1 # of children assessed for protection needs 4.1.2 # of children referred to specialized services	121,063 36,186	117,190 36,050	25,593,126 688,861	24,351,726 737,133	5	5	3	3	4	4
Output 4.3- Community based child protection and PSS interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.2.1 # of evidence based materials produced on Child Protection issues	5	5	100,000 47,500	100,000 50,000	3	3	3	3	3	3
Output 4.3 Community based child protection and PSS interventions are available for girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis in targeted locations	4.3.1 # of children participating in structured, sustained child protection or psycho-social support programmes 4.3.2 # of individuals reached with positive parenting programmes	74,900 13,652	76,060 13,082	8,981,000 4,854,500	9,352,100 4,999,200	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>34,674,126</b>	<b>5,590,861</b>	<b>33,803,826</b>	<b>5,786,333</b>				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		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 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019				
Output 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 (women, men, girls and boys) trained on child protection mechanisms and PSS in emergencies	8,100	8,040						
				2,063,063	405,000	1,955,463	584,000	5	5
	4.4.2 # of government and non-government actors supported for child protection specific activity programming	99	29						
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>2,063,063</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>1,955,463</b>	<b>584,000</b>		

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	203,269,731	26,110,932	189,528,674	26,122,458
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	86,682,412	1,104,463	88,895,560	1,267,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>289,952,143</b>	<b>27,215,394</b>	<b>278,424,233</b>	<b>27,390,380</b>



Photo:  
UN Women / Diego Cupolo

# SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$)
AAR-Japan	3,550,000	180,000	3,730,000	3,150,000	350,000	3,500,000
ASAM	1,227,256	281,755	1,509,011	925,011	31,055	956,066
CARE	1,900,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000	-	1,900,000
CONCERN	2,402,975	245,150	2,648,125	2,643,275	269,665	2,912,940
IOM	6,700,000	5,750,000	12,450,000	6,575,000	5,750,000	12,325,000
PASS	1,050,000	410,000	1,460,000	50,000	-	50,000
UNFPA	20,520,000	5,520,000	26,040,000	19,975,000	5,175,000	25,150,000
UNHCR	108,421,537	52,277,563	160,699,100	103,921,537	52,277,563	156,199,100
UNICEF	29,900,000	2,100,000	32,000,000	29,890,000	1,850,000	31,740,000
UNWOMEN	425,000	670,000	1,095,000	435,000	930,000	1,365,000
Save the Children	12,300,000	1,196,500	13,496,500	13,900,000	1,411,500	15,311,500
UNDP	-	14,694,000	14,694,000	-	18,630,000	18,630,000
Multeciler	282,963	4,444	287,407	367,850	5,777	373,627
MWL	1,935,000	140,000	2,075,000	1,520,000	155,000	1,675,000
WHH	10,501,500	2,000,000	12,501,500	2,600,000	500,000	3,100,000
Children of One World	150,000	500,000	650,000	276,000	700,000	976,000
SEVKAR	403,500	5,000	408,500	-	-	-
DRC	1,600,000	708,000	2,308,000	1,400,000	860,000	2,260,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203,269,731</b>	<b>86,682,412</b>	<b>289,952,143</b>	<b>189,528,674</b>	<b>88,895,560</b>	<b>278,424,233</b>



Photo:  
WFP / Jennifer Kaplan



# FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	FAO	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNEP and NGO Partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Municipalities, Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable host community members are more self-reliant and prevented from resorting to food related negative coping strategies;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>3. Capacity of national and sub-national partners to implement food and agriculture related activities to support Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable host communities is improved.</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	1	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 3,040,400	US\$ 3,663,260
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 36,440,965	US\$ 37,718,965
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$ 39,481,365</b>	<b>US\$ 41,382,225</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), food prices recorded their highest increase in June 2018 with an increase of 18.89 per cent on a year-on-year basis. According to the analysis of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT)'s, the increase in prices of unprocessed food led by fresh fruit and vegetables was cited as the driving factor behind high inflation rates.<sup>22</sup> The price for bread, which is one of the most essential food items for Syrians under temporary protection increased by 11.74 per cent during the same period. The price of rice, the second most essential component in the food basket, increased by 15.1 per cent. The prices of other important basic food items, such as bulgur (wheat) and dry beans also marked significant increases.

From January to July 2018, the food security condition of Syrians under temporary protection not benefiting from the ESSN (Emergency Social Safety Net) seemed to be deteriorating according to the Coping Strategies Index (CSI), which is an indicator to monitor the frequency of food related negative coping strategies used by households. Such deterioration was primarily due to a significant increase in the per centage of households relying on cheaper and less preferred food.

The deteriorated purchasing power due to low income and increased prices of basic food commodities is considered to be one of the underlying causes of deteriorated food security among vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection. Households of Syrians under temporary protection spend a large portion of their budgets on buying food from the market. This reliance on market purchases makes their livelihoods vulnerable to market developments, such as price hikes and loss of incomes and jobs.<sup>23</sup> Continued support to vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection to ensure their stable access to sufficient quantity and quality of foods is important, so that they can manage external economic shocks such as food price increase without reducing their food consumption.

Agriculture is a key sector of the Turkish economy, contributing around 7 per cent to the national GDP and absorbing 19.5 per cent<sup>24</sup> of the total labour force. There is still high potential for agriculture and the Government of Turkey aims to significantly expand the agricultural industry through its Strategic Plan 2023. The main targets of Turkish agriculture for 2023 are the following: (a) agricultural GDP reaching to US\$ 150 billion; (b) agricultural exports over US\$ 60 billion; (c) sustainable agricultural growth; (d) achievement of land consolidation on 14 million hectares, and (e) modern irrigation systems on all irrigable land, including 8.5 million hectares of new land.

A large number of Syrians under temporary protection have found employment in the Turkish agricultural sector as temporary labourers, especially in the southeast of Turkey.<sup>25</sup> 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 labour, 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, that:

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

Given increased food prices, combined with other risks surrounding the Turkish economy, it is important to adopt a strategy of supporting the most vulnerable segments of the population of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities with tools and means to produce their own food (fresh fruit and vegetable) in order to protect households against rising prices and the economic outlook.



Photo:  
WFP / Ozan Toptas

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>

<sup>23</sup> Agricultural Livelihoods and Labour Market Assessment, FAO and Ankara University Development Studies Research and Application Centre, Forthcoming

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=24635>

<sup>25</sup> 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 TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>26</sup>	Population In Need <sup>27</sup>	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection living in Temporary Accommodation Centres <sup>28</sup>	Men	118,876	6,501	112,375	5,120
	Women	95,742	5,051	90,691	4,250
Syrians under temporary protection living with host community <sup>29</sup>	Men	356,711	9,030	347,681	12,030
	Women	287,289	8,200	279,089	11,200
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>858,618</b>	<b>28,782</b>	<b>829,836</b>	<b>32,600</b>
Host Communities	Men	356,711	14,531	342,188	14,700
	Women	287,289	12,251	275,038	12,635
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>644,000</b>	<b>24,782</b>	<b>617,226</b>	<b>27,335</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,460,663</b>	<b>55,564</b>	<b>1,405,099</b>	<b>59,935</b>

<sup>26</sup> The total target of 13 partners that submitted their tentative plan and budget to the Food Security and Agriculture Sector for 2019/2020. The target estimates 50 per cent Syrians and 50 per cent targeted host communities these estimates are for newly targeted beneficiaries in 2019/2020 and does not include beneficiaries assisted in 2018.

<sup>27</sup> Population in-need in 2019 minus target population.

<sup>28</sup> This represents the population living in TACs in the southeast as of July 2018. Throughout the planning cycle, Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will liaise closely with DGMM on the number of Syrian refugees living in TACs and make adjustments to planning assumptions as needed.

<sup>29</sup> This figure represents the best available estimate of the number of individuals who are living below the extreme poverty line: 64 per cent with extreme poverty line at 18.4 per cent (as per PAB – WFP, TRC, WB presentation, December 2017).

The need to promote social cohesion and prevent tensions between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities is taken into account in all Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) programming. Therefore, where relevant (i. e. during the provision of agricultural inputs and skills training) 3RP partners will work in partnership with local government counterparts to include members of the host communities

among their target beneficiaries. Specific needs of pregnant and lactating women are taken into account, while considering tailored approaches to engage single male-headed households. Syrians under temporary protection in TACs: According to the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)<sup>30</sup>, approximately 140,000 Syrians live in 13 Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) that are

located in the provinces close to the Syrian border, as well as in other major cities such as Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Osmaniye, Adana, Mardin, Adiyaman, Malatya, and Kahramanmaraş<sup>31</sup>. In general, Syrians under temporary protection who opt to live in TACs are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey, relying on humanitarian support. Therefore, in 2019-2020 3RP partners will complement this support with projects

<sup>30</sup> Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) as of November 2018

<sup>31</sup> Data source DGMM, and AFAD

focused on engagement in greenhouse vegetable production to address immediate dietary needs whilst also building their skills in vegetable production.

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 Syrians under temporary protection who engage in seasonal agricultural work, are exempt from requiring work permits.

The agriculture and food production sectors have been hit hard by the Syrian crisis due to increased production costs and loss of markets. With the arrival of Syrians, population pressure has stretched both public agriculture infrastructure (e.g. roads, health, water) and private agriculture infrastructure (e.g. housing), and placed significant pressure on the quality of services.



Photo:  
WFP / Deniz Akkus

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy for 2019-20 includes three inter-linked components:

- Self-reliant food security, which will focus on preventing Syrians under temporary protection from resorting to negative food-based coping strategies through support to the most vulnerable men, women, and children to supplement their food needs through small scale agriculture, short term employment, and food and nutrition education.
- Capacity development of farmers and small agricultural enterprises, which will support their technical capacities to improve their productivity and livelihoods. Activities include small agribusiness development, entrepreneurship, climate-smart agriculture introduction of productivity-enhancing practices; and
- Capacity development of national and sub-national partners, which will enable them to implement activities in the food and agricultural sector to support Syrians and vulnerable host communities.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy recognizes that, in the short-term, investments in the agricultural sector are crucial to increase food availability, 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.

3RP partners will deliver a package of support, including:

- (i) agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock);
- (ii) skills training related to agricultural technologies, agri-business development and good food and agricultural practices;
- (iii) “farm-to-market” value chain support, including agri-business support; and
- (iv) environmental mainstreaming across sectors
- (v) 3RP partners will promote social cohesion among the local and Syrian population by increasing local agricultural production and enhancing employability in the food and agriculture sector for both communities as well as helping Syrians under temporary protection transition from assistance to more sustainable livelihoods in agriculture.

In line with national priorities, the Food Security and Agriculture 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.

3RP partners will support family production 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 specific needs of pregnant and lactating women into account, as well as consider tailored approaches to engage single male-headed households.

In southeast Turkey, 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. In the coming period, a particular effort will be made to promote the engagement of female headed-household.

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 in Turkey in an environmentally sustainable and climate sensitive manner through agri-business initiatives. 3RP partners will support the agriculture sector to provide better employment opportunities for Syrians. 3RP 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 Syrians under temporary protection engaged in the agricultural sector will help to inform programming.

In line with national priorities, the Food Security and Agriculture strategy will promote private investment in the agricultural value chains in host communities, in order to address the needs of host communities impacted by the Syrian crisis in the agricultural sector and to indirectly create jobs and livelihood opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection and hosting communities.

The sector recognises the need to integrate environment and climate change considerations into the 3RP 2019-2020 to improve the sustainability and accountability of activities. As such, response and coordination stakeholders will be engaged to strengthen environmental mainstreaming into the planning and response (the Food Security and Agriculture sector will coordinate these efforts). Activities include supporting the development and implementation of activities across sectors that are sensitive to the environment and climatic conditions.

Given the natural link between in kind or restricted food assistance to cash assistance, food assistance activities will shift from the Food Security and Agriculture sector to the Basic Needs sector allowing the Food Security and Agriculture sector to focus on more resilience based interventions.

3RP partners recognize the strong leadership that the Government of Turkey provides and will capitalize on the opportunities available to Syrians under temporary protection under the Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees under Temporary Protection. Accordingly, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will further strengthen linkages with DGMM; line Ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family (MoLSSF); municipalities; The Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), the Chamber of Agriculture, the GAP Regional Development Administration, as well as the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).

While Syrians under temporary protection have an opportunity to become self-reliant through access to income in the agricultural sector, seasonal agricultural workers are recognised as a vulnerable

group. FAO's Agriculture Labour Market assessment found that seasonal agricultural workers were living in poverty and deprivation, with men and women working in inhumane conditions, and some families resorting to involving their children to supplement their household incomes.<sup>32</sup> Due to their language barriers, and other factors, Syrians under temporary protection working in the agricultural sector also lack information on services available in Turkey.

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 Food Security and Agriculture and other sectors that will be pursued to ensure information, social protection schemes, protection services, and Turkish language training opportunities are duly extended to rural areas. Food Security

and Agriculture sector partners will work closely with the sectors, to ensure that issues affecting rural populations – such as, for example, child labour – are considered in their activities. This component of the Food Security and Agriculture strategy will benefit, in particular, vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people living with disabilities.



Photo:  
FAO / Roar Sorensen

<sup>32</sup> 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, 3RP partners will continue to strengthen coordination, and monitoring and evaluation efforts, while also maintaining constant and dynamic two-way communication with the population of Syrians under temporary protection. More specifically, FAO, as the sector lead agency will ensure continued coordination between 3RP partners through a dedicated Food Security and Agriculture sector working group, which will convene, on monthly basis, with permanent presence and leadership role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF). To ensure discussions are strongly aligned with national policies and priorities, the sector will also maintain close coordination with DGMM, and ISKUR at the central and provincial levels, as well as the TRC.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will also continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation. To this end, 2019-20 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 3RP partners will be required to report on activities on a monthly basis using the ActivityInfo 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 Food Security and Agriculture 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 Food Security and Agriculture 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 southeast Turkey. As a sector, Food Security and Agriculture partners stand accountable and ready to adjust its strategy according to beneficiary feedback.



Photo:  
UNHCR / Monique Jaques

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community are more self-reliant and prevented from resorting to food related negative coping strategies				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 1:	BASE-LINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:						
	% increase in food secure refugee households living on and off camp and vulnerable host communities, as measured through:	1.1. 0 1.2. tbc	1.1 20% 1.2 tbc	1.1 40% 1.2 tbc	-	-	-	-		
	1.1 % of refugee and host community population with increased consumption or sale of food produced by themselves									
	1.1 % of refugee population which are using negative food-related coping strategies									
A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020				
1.1 Nutritional skills and fundamental agricultural knowledge of refugees and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender sensitive manner.	1.1.1 # of male and female Syrian refugees benefiting from training program on good food and nutrition agriculture practices (food consumption, food safety, nutrition, cooking demonstration)	15,900	19,650	2,793,000	N/A	3,409,500	N/A	5	5	1
		145	145	65,000	N/A	66,000	N/A	5	5	1
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good nutrition and agriculture practices.	220	220	182,400	N/A	187,760	N/A	5	5	1
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens.									
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>3,040,400</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>3,665,260</b>	<b>N/A</b>			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020					Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
1.2 Household-level dietary diversity improved for Syrian refugees living in and outside of TACs and host community members	1.2.1 # of Syrian refugees living outside of TACs and host community members provided with the inputs, tools, and knowledge to establish greenhouse backyard Agriculture activities disaggregated by sex and age	1,660	2,030	636,000	N/A	1,066,000	N/A	1	5	5	5
		5,520	5,030	956,000	N/A	1,361,000	N/A	1	5	5	5
1.2.3 # of greenhouses or micro-gardens		15	10	900,000	N/A	600,000	N/A	1	5	5	5
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>2,492,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>3,027,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	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					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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	% increase in the income of targeted communities disaggregated by sex and age	BASE-LINE: 1,600	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b> 17,675	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b> 21,100	-	-	-	-	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT									
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		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?
				Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020				
2.1 Agriculture and forestry based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host communities improved in a gender-sensitive manner.	2.1.1 # of Syrian refugees and host communities benefiting from access to income-generating opportunities in Agriculture and Forestry sectors disaggregated by sex and age	16,045	16,650	22,231,578	N/A	5	5	5	0
	2.1.2 # of business and training models developed	140	125	2,752,387	N/A	5	5	5	5
2.2 Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development	2.2.1 # of Syrian refugees and affected members of host communities benefited from short term employment (CFW) in rehabilitation for agriculture infrastructure	1,350	1,450	3,580,000	N/A	5	5	5	5
	2.2.2 # of Syrian refugee and affect communities participated in farmer field schools or smart farming practices	3,000	3,000	4,000,000	N/A	5	5	5	5
	2.2.3 # of farmer field schools and new agriculture initiatives developed	35	35	730,000	N/A	5	5	5	5
				<b>33,293,965</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>34,043,965</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	Capacity of national and sub-national partners to implement food and agriculture related activities to support Syrians and vulnerable host communities 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?
	<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of actors benefiting from enhanced access to information and technical assistance	BASE-LINE:	N/A	TARGET 2019:	30 national- and local-level actors	TARGET 2020:	30 national- and local-level actors	-	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020	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?
3.1 Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at the national and local levels.	3.1.1 # of actors (individuals) provided with training and other technical support to bolster general or sector-specific capacities, disaggregated by sex.	260	280	275,000	278,000	N/A	N/A	5	5	0	0
	3.1.2 # of studies and assessment carried out to bolster knowledge in agriculture productivity, food security and nutrition.	4	4	380,000	370,000	N/A	N/A	5	5	0	0
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>655,000</b>	<b>648,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>				

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	3,040,400	N/A	3,663,260	N/A
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	36,440,965	N/A	37,718,965	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,481,365</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>41,382,225</b>	<b>N/A</b>



Photo:  
FAO / Roar Sorensen

# SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
FAO	380,000	10,750,000	11,130,000	380,000	10,450,000	10,830,000
UNDP	-	12,263,965	12,263,965	-	12,263,965	12,263,965
IOM	910,000	375,000	1,285,000	1,440,000	700,000	2,140,000
UN WOMEN	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
UNEP	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
WHH	1,100,000	3,900,000	5,000,000	1,100,000	3,900,000	5,000,000
Mercy without limits	13,000	260,000	273,000	20,000	368,000	388,000
ARR Japan	122,400	112,000	234,400	140,760	122,000	262,760
WATAN	100,000	2,680,000	2,780,000	100,000	2,680,000	2,780,000
SHAFKAK	20,000	640,000	660,000	20,000	640,000	660,000
Qatar Charity	150,000	1,550,000	1,700,000	150,000	1,550,000	1,700,000
IRW	-	1,400,000	1,400,000	-	600,000	600,000
IHSAN RD	-	1,425,000	1,425,000	-	2,850,000	2,850,000
TEKAMUL	-	180,000	180,000	-	180,000	180,000
ISW (International Supporting Woman Association)	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Syria Relief	-	562,000	562,000	-	700,000	700,000
Al- Ameen	135,000	293,000	428,000	202,500	665,000	867,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,040,400</b>	<b>36,440,965</b>	<b>39,481,365</b>	<b>3,663,260</b>	<b>37,718,965</b>	<b>41,382,225</b>



Photo:  
UNHCR/Claire Thomas



# EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	UNICEF and UNHCR	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and NGO partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for Syrian children, youth and adults under temporary protection that are inclusive and promote life-long learning.</li> <li>2. Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children and youth under temporary protection in protective learning environments.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2A	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 195,536,013	US\$ 3,663,260
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 115,199,167	US\$ 106,281,952
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$ 310,735,180</b>	<b>US\$ 284,953,028</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

The education response in Turkey is led and coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) for formal education and non-formal education for both children and adults. 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 support the Government of Turkey's strategies and efforts to ensure access to quality education opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection.

As of the start of the 2018/19 school year, more than 646,000 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in Turkish public schools and Temporary Education Centres (TECs).<sup>33</sup> More than 80 per cent of those enrolled are attending public schools. The enrollment rate is 96 per cent for children in primary school 55 per cent for children in middle school, and 24 per cent for learners at secondary level.

MoNE has continued to implement its strategy of supporting the enrolment of Syrian children in public schools and is providing Turkish language classes, orientation and catch-up programmes to facilitate effective inclusion of Syrian children and to ensure that they are at similar levels with their Turkish peers. The expansion of these and other activities supporting Syrian children to learn Turkish language is also needed to ensure retention and academic achievement, given that the need for these programmes exceeds current available levels. MoNE is introducing elective language classes in order to support first language maintenance.

Increased enrolments, overcrowded classrooms and limited resources at school level, are straining the national educational system. MoNE notes that over

30,000 additional classrooms are needed to effectively accommodate all learners requiring access to school in Turkey.

Teachers also require assistance in adapting their teaching styles and methods to address the needs of students with different language, academic, physical and intellectual abilities, and for those who need additional psycho-social support.

In spite of achievements to date approximately 40 per cent of Syrian school-aged children and adolescents under temporary protection remain out of school. More comprehensive data is needed to better understand the needs and profiles of those out of school. A policy framework targeting out-of-school children and adolescents, including the provision of different forms of relevant education and a referral system, is required to meet the needs of children with varied profiles. It is expected that the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) introduced in mid-2018 will enable children and adolescents (10-18 years old) who have missed three or more years of schooling to have the opportunity to access education opportunities and eventually return to formal learning.

Additional programmes are needed to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth have opportunities to complete formal education or acquire the language, vocational and life skills needed to contribute effectively to their communities and become self-reliant. Public Education Centres (PECs) play a key role in providing language and skills training courses, and ALP courses.

Currently more than 45,000 children are enrolled in school, community and home based Early Childhood Education (ECE) activities.

Socio-economic factors have a marked effect on school enrolment, attendance and retention. The Conditional Cash

Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme and the provision of subsidized school transportation help address some of these barriers. During the 2017/2018 school year, 368,090<sup>34</sup> Syrian children (61 per cent of those enrolled) benefited from the CCTE programme.

University enrolments have risen to just over 20,000, however this still represents an enrolment rate of less than 4 per cent compared with pre-war enrolment rates of 20 per cent in Syria.<sup>35</sup> The Government of Turkey continues to support higher education access by waiving tuition fees in state universities for Syrian students. University preparation programmes have been established which enabled over 5,000 students to meet language proficiency requirements for university admission in 2017/2018. Since the onset of the Syria crisis YTB directly provided 5,080 scholarships and 3RP partners have further increased the number of scholarships that supported an additional 1,700 Syrian young adults in 2018.

Increased Turkish language learning opportunities and parental involvement activities 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.

The MoNE-administered education management information systems (e-okul and YOBIS) have been more effectively used to generate data on children under temporary protection that can inform analysis, policy development, planning and programming.

<sup>33</sup> MoNE data (as of 15 October 2018), gross enrollment rate, noting the number of boys and girls enrolled is nearly equal

<sup>34</sup> As per MoFLSS (July 2018), 184,568 girls and 183,522 boys have been reached to date by the CCTE Programme.

<sup>35</sup> UNESCO Institute of Statistics cited in UNESCO, 2014, p.4 -

<http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/country-profile.aspx?code=SYR&regioncode=40525>

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men <sup>37</sup>	217,834	55,558	217,834	49,510
	Women <sup>37</sup>	169,543	55,558	169,543	49,510
	Boys <sup>36</sup>	663,502	473,054	663,502	482,455
	Girls <sup>36</sup>	602,574	473,054	602,574	482,455
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>1,653,453</b>	<b>1,057,223</b>	<b>1,653,453</b>	<b>1,063,930</b>
Members of Affected Communities	Men	41,627	27,100	41,165	26,848
	Women	41,627	27,100	41,165	26,848
	Boys <sup>38</sup>	90,909	36,700	53,633	21,700
	Girls <sup>38</sup>	90,909	36,700	53,633	21,700
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>265,072</b>	<b>127,599</b>	<b>189,596</b>	<b>97,096</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,918,525</b>	<b>1,184,822</b>	<b>1,843,049</b>	<b>1,161,026</b>

<sup>36</sup> School aged population is 1,047,536 children between the ages of 5 and 17 as used by MoNE for planning and calculation of enrolment rates

<sup>37</sup> Includes adults (18+) requiring access to both Turkish language classes and tertiary education

<sup>38</sup> Includes those who will benefit from ECE support and school materials provided to both Syrian children and host communities

As education is a fundamental right for all children, the sector response seeks to ensure that all children aged 4-18<sup>39</sup> have access to a range of relevant educational opportunities that link to and support enrolment in formal education. The presence of a large number of children, adolescents and youth who are not enrolled in ECE programmes, formal or non-formal education, skills training, higher education or any available education opportunity, could have negative consequences for the long-term development prospects of rebuilding Syria, and pose risks to sustainable social cohesion in Turkey. The over 400,000 school-aged children and

adolescents not enrolled in education or training programmes represent the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, and include working children, those with disabilities and those experiencing other protection risks.

The expansion of the national CCTE programme to include all refugee children in 2017 was a significant achievement and has supported over 368,000 vulnerable children to date. The programme has taken a unique approach integrating social protection, child protection, education, social cohesion and sustainability components. The programme aims to

promote regular school attendance and provides higher cash amounts for girls and for secondary school students attending formal education. In September 2018, the CCTE programme was extended to include students participating in the accelerated learning programme. The CCTE programme also includes a strategic child protection component to ensure the continued school enrolment and attendance of the most vulnerable refugee children as well as their referral to child protection services, when needed.

3RP partners will continue supporting MoNE with its inclusive education

<sup>39</sup> MoNE's Early childhood education age group is 54-66 months old children

approach in order to enable the inclusion and learning of all children, including those with disabilities, in the national education system.

Women and persons with disabilities are specifically encouraged to apply for admission to both scholarship and higher education programmes. In addition to considering the students' wishes and academic performance levels, where possible scholarship selection criteria also incorporate economic and protection-related vulnerabilities.

Where possible and appropriate, support provided to Syrians under temporary protection will be extended to vulnerable Turkish children and youth in host communities, in order to promote social cohesion and strengthen a more resilient education system as a whole.

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.

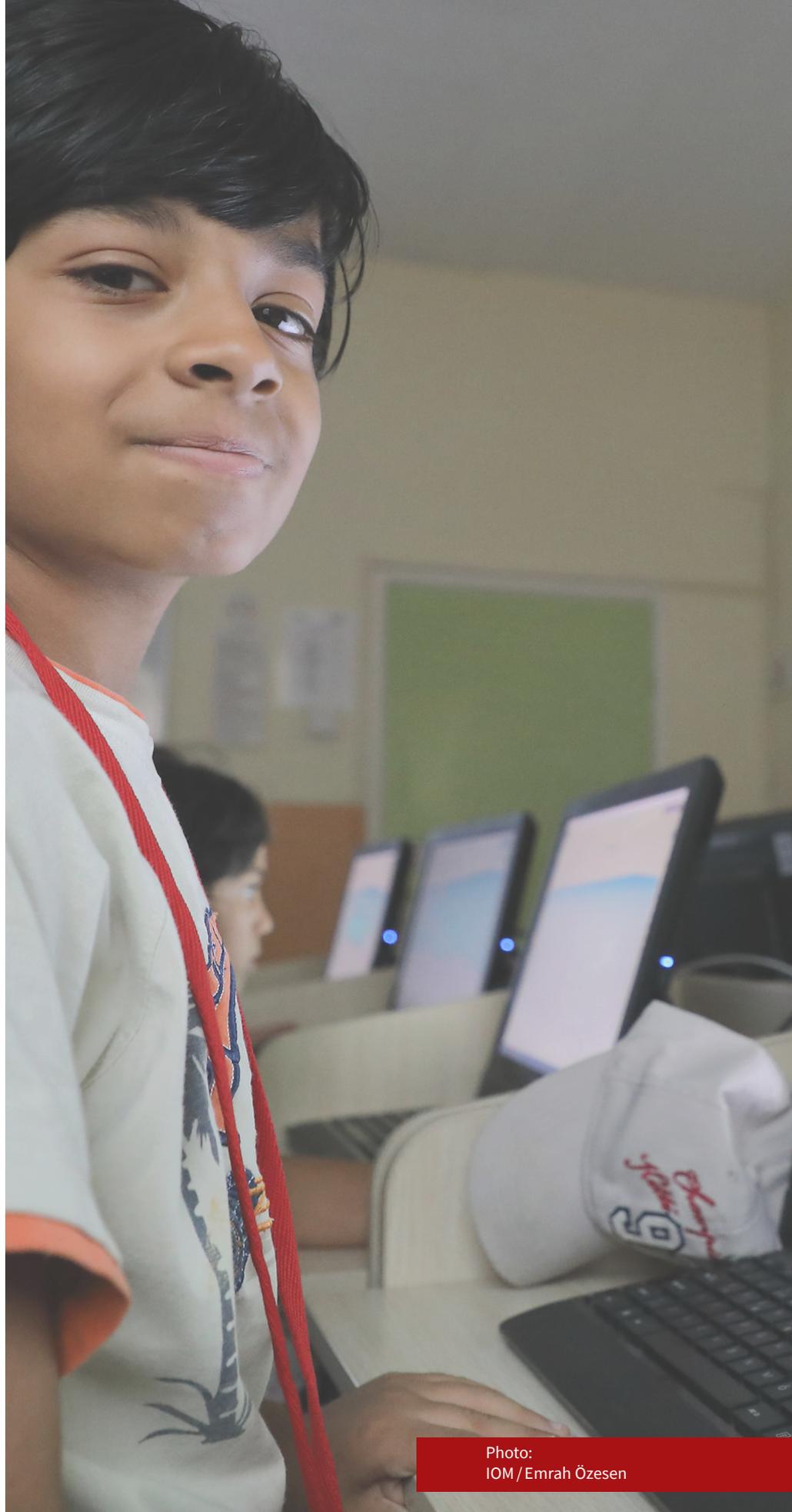


Photo:  
IOM / Emrah Özesen

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Education sector response has three pillars: supporting increased 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 strategy contributes to access to a continuum of educational opportunities, from early childhood to higher education, and language learning and skills training programmes to build individual and community resilience for Syrians under temporary protection. The 2019-20 strategy continues to build on the achievements of previous years.

The 3RP strategy complements the efforts the Government of Turkey, and financial contributions supporting initiatives that fall outside of the 3RP appeal. 3RP partners are committed to working in cooperation with and strengthening public institutions at national and local levels to deliver education programmes in line MoNE's vision document (For a Stronger Tomorrow: Education Vision for 2023). In 2017 and 2018 education institutions received the highest proportion of financial support provided to public sector institutions; more than US\$ 190m was provided to MoNE in support of expanding access to and enhancing the quality of education opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection.<sup>40</sup>

The current level of demand for enrolment in formal education exceeds the level of supply. The support for teachers in service trainings on inter-cultural skills, and in class communication, the expansion of school infrastructure and number of education personnel to reduce over-crowding and support the inclusion of almost one million children in the national education system must be complemented with innovative ideas to expand access to educational opportunities. Access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) is important in increasing the school readiness of children, preventing late school entry and facilitating the social and linguistic adaptation of young Syrian

children under temporary protection in Turkey. Supporting MoNE's policy of having all 54 months old children enrolled in at least one year of ECE is of strategic importance.

Continued enrolment and regular school attendance will be supported through the scaling up the CCTE programme, provision of Turkish language classes and school transportation. Inter-sectoral responses are required to address the factors that limit middle and secondary school participation, particularly by working children, children with disabilities and those who have been out of school for several years or have never been to school before. Possible interventions include (but are not limited to) (i) the provision of Turkish language classes for both students in and out of school;

(ii) outreach and case management of out of school or 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.

Access to higher education is key in supporting self-reliance and future access to professional work. The high demand for tertiary education is demonstrated by the number of applications received for both scholarship and university preparation programmes. The number of scholarships should be increased in order to meet demand and greater support provided to ensure access, retention and completion. Initiatives to facilitate graduates' transition from study to work are also needed and require inter-sector cooperation and coordination.

The ability to speak Turkish is key to accessing educational opportunities, building resilience, and promoting 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, PECs and other initiatives to meet these needs.

Existing efforts to support the quality of educational provision will be continued and expanded in 2019-2020, including training and financial support to Syrian volunteer education personnel (SVEP) who will support the integration of Syrian learners into the public school system. 3RP partners will continue providing technical support to the MoNE in revising the education personnel management strategy for SVEP including the establishment of new roles for SVEP in different education institutions and the development of a road map planning future employment modalities.

Turkish education personnel in Turkish public schools will continue to receive needs-based training to meet the social and pedagogic needs of Syrian children under temporary protection and to promote social cohesion in schools.

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, adolescents 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 learning for girls, boys, women and men.

<sup>40</sup> See 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey 3RP for more detail.

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Education sector response is led by MoNE, with 3RP partners working in close coordination at national and provincial levels to ensure that programmes are aligned with Government priorities, policies and procedures. Official MoNE data sources and data management systems provide information on student enrolment, retention and success in formal and non-formal education programmes. A detailed activity-based monitoring and evaluation framework based on the 3RP log frame has been developed to facilitate timely and accurate reporting on service delivery by 3RP actors.

Coordination structures have 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. A coordination structure has also been established to ensure better harmonization, reporting and complementarity amongst higher education actors.

Outreach activities are integrated into the sector strategy ensuring that Syrians under temporary protection 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.

3RP partners will continue advocating with MoNE to generate and share data on participation and quality indicators of Syrians under temporary protection. This includes school attendance, school level completion, progression and learning outcomes.



Photo:  
IOM / Nadine Al Lahham

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b> Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for Syrian children, youth and adults under temporary protection that are inclusive and promote life-long learning	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?
	-	-	-	-
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b> % of Syrian boys and girls (5-17 yrs) enrolled in formal education	BASE-LINE: 640,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 700,000	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020: 750,000	-
	# of Syrians under temporary protection having access to education opportunities	BASE-LINE: 732,375	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019: 1,057,452	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020: 1,064,470

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020					Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2020*
1.1 Early childhood education: Syrian children and vulnerable Turkish children have increased access to school, home- and community-based early childhood education programmes	# of children (3-5 g/b) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	59,280	58,000	10,255,946	10,255,946	9,970,000	9,970,000	4	4	1	4
	a. # of Syrian children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	700,000	750,000	25,900,272	25,900,272	17,917,040	17,917,040	3	4	3	4
1.2 Formal education: Syrian children and youth have increased access to formal education	b. # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	502	150								
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	91,278	59,450	36,157,286	36,157,286	35,857,583	35,857,583	4	4	3	3
1.3 Accredited non-formal education: Out of school and at risk Syrian children have increased access to accredited non-formal education programmes that facilitate the reintegration or retention in formal education	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) enrolled in informal non-accredited education	80,850	82,160	33,405,250	33,405,250	34,515,420	34,515,420	3	4	3	3
	# of adolescents (14-17 years, g/b) benefiting from non-formal vocational education	23,700	23,700	13,233,479	13,233,479	9,725,500	9,725,500	4	4	4	3
1.4 Non-accredited informal education: Out of school and at risk Syrian and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	# of students (>18 years, f/m) enrolled in tertiary education	20,000	20,000								
	# of students (m/f) participating in higher education preparation programmes	5,635	5,520	49,221,390	49,221,390	46,759,945	46,759,945	4	4	5	4
1.5 TVET: Syrian adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	# of students (m/f) receiving higher education scholarships	4,004	3,140								
	# of men and women enrolled in Turkish language programmes	72,705	62,500	18,513,160	18,513,160	18,007,995	18,007,995	4	5	4	5
1.6 Higher Education: Syrian youth have increased access to higher education programmes											
1.7 Language courses: Syrian adults (18+) (m/f) have access to Turkish and other language programmes to promote social cohesion											
				\$186,686,783	\$186,686,783	\$172,753,483	\$172,753,483				

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020					Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020
1.8 Addressing socio-economic barriers to education: Economic barriers to school enrolment and regular attendance reduced	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) supported by cash-transfers	451,694	451,694	56,513,241	56,513,241	53,843,298	53,843,298	4	4	3	3
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) provided with school transportation	15,560	5,110								
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>56,513,241</b>	<b>56,513,241</b>	<b>53,843,298</b>	<b>53,843,298</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	Enhance the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children and youth under temporary protection in protective learning environments				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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	a. Gross enrollment rate in Grades 5 and 9	<b>BASELINE:</b> 5th grade: 78% 9th grade: 30%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b> 5th grade: 81% 9th grade: 33%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b> 5th grade: 83% 9th grade: 35%	-	-	-	-

### A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		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?
				Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020*				
2.1. Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning support material	# of children (3-17 years, g/b) receiving school supplies	430,000	200,000						
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving Turkish language learning textbooks	132,000	132,000						
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving textbooks	10,000	12,000						
	# of schools receiving teaching support materials	35	35	9,067,793	9,067,793	4	1	1	4
	# of sites receiving recreational materials	2,464	64						
	# of children (5-17 years, g/b) receiving supplementary materials in formal and non-formal /informal settings	39,848	35,848						
	<b>Total</b>				<b>9,067,793</b>	<b>9,067,793</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>9,067,793</b>	<b>9,067,793</b>	<b>5,876,656</b>	<b>5,876,656</b>	<b>5,876,656</b>	<b>5,876,656</b>

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT											
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020					Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2020
2.2. Teacher and personnel recruitment and retention: Sufficient numbers of Syrian teachers are available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	# of teachers and education personnel provided with incentives.	13,000	11,000	46,800,000	46,800,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	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 children	# of teachers and education personnel trained (f/m)	57,799	56,896	4,501,613	4,501,613	4,324,187	4,324,187	4	4	5	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>51,301,613</b>	<b>51,301,613</b>	<b>48,324,187</b>	<b>48,324,187</b>				

<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children 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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of refugee-related education strategies, policies and programmes endorsed by MoNE	<b>BASE-LINE:</b> 1	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b> 2	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b> 2		-	-	-	-

### B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		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?
				Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*				
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	# of assessments conducted; # of planning and/or capacity building workshops conducted; # of sector-wide coordination meetings held	-	-	2,065,000	1,160,000	5	4	1	4
3.2 Policy and strategy: Policies that respond to the education needs of refugee children and youth are strengthened	# of refugee inclusive education policies endorsed	2	-	4,310,250	1,945,404	5	4	3	4
3.3 Technical support to course design: Support to education system for the development of language teaching curricula and materials that will support education inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection into the national system	# of materials developed and piloted	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	3	4	3	4
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>7,375,250</b>	<b>4,105,404</b>				

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	NLG Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020	NLG Budget for 2020*
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	195,754,576	195,754,576	178,630,139	178,630,139
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	115,190,104	115,190,104	106,272,889	106,272,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,944,680</b>	<b>310,944,680</b>	<b>284,903,028</b>	<b>284,903,028</b>

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
<b>IOM</b>	1,475,000	3,000,000	4,475,000	1,475,000	3,000,000	4,475,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	68,621,064	2,232,000	70,853,064	68,621,064	2,232,000	70,853,064
<b>UNICEF</b>	97,531,573	105,840,000	203,371,573	92,477,500	99,910,000	192,387,500
<b>Partners</b>	28,126,939	4,118,104	32,245,043	16,056,575	1,130,889	17,187,464
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195,754,576</b>	<b>115,190,104</b>	<b>310,944,680</b>	<b>178,630,139</b>	<b>106,272,889</b>	<b>284,903,028</b>



Photo:  
UNHCR/Emrah Gurel



# HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	WHO	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and NGO partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases;</li> <li>2. Support increased access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of GBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of Syrian refugees and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth);</li> <li>3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including immunization); and strengthen all-hazard emergency response;</li> <li>4. Support increased access to non-communicable disease (NCD), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2A	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 16,579,000	US\$ 26,179,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 15,878,000	US\$ 15,078,000
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$ 32,457,000</b>	<b>US\$ 41,257,000</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

The health response and the provision of health care to Syrians in Turkey are led by the Government of Turkey. Under the temporary protection regime, Syrians who are registered are eligible to receive the same health care as Turkish nationals.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) provides Syrians under temporary protection residing in Temporary Accommodation Centres with free on-site health services. Syrians, who are not registered, have limited access to primary or referral health care but are provided emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and are then referred for registration.

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

As a response, the MoH, supported by 3RP partners, planned for the establishment of Migrant Health Centres, where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrian under temporary protection, with support from Turkish doctors and nurses. These Migrant Health Centres operate as part of the network of Turkish Community Health Centres.

Syrians face a wide-range of negative effects of displacement that impact their

health, wellbeing and access to health services.

Twenty five per cent of the Syrian population are women at reproductive age and their sexual and reproductive health needs directly affect maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality, STIs and HIV transmissions. Lack of awareness and increasing trends of gender-based violence including rape require an extension of family planning services in order to prevent unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions. Although the expected crude birth rate is 4 per cent and the majority of these deliveries are performed at MoH facilities, there are still homebased as well as unofficial deliveries in the Syrian community.

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, deliveries, unsafe abortions, rape cases mentioned above). Increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of individuals under temporary protection outstretches support and treatment capacities.

The MoH has developed procedures to train, certify and hire Syrian doctors and nurses to work in the new Migrant Health Clinic (MHC) system including Women and Girl Safe Spaces; providing family medicine services focused on migrant health in line with Universal Health Coverage. Ten community mental health centres have been established and to date approximately 151 of the 179 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, theoretical and practical training is 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 individuals seeking medical assistance in health centres and hospitals where services are not provided by Arabic speaking providers. About 790 migrant health units are planned and as of September 2018, about 489 migrant health units were reported to be operational, and 825 patient guides have been hired.

In response to reports of burn out and mental health disorders, mental health and psychosocial programs have begun work to provide caregivers with self-care services. Another avenue of preventive care focuses on early detection and services for acute and chronic stress, combating tobacco and drug abuse, depression and abuse. These services include care for GBV survivors, elderly and children. In total, 34 of the MHCs Women's Health Counselling Units (Women and Girls' Safe Spaces) are operational with full support of the Women and Reproductive Health Department as well as Migrant Health Department of MoH. These counselling units provide sexual and reproductive health and GBV prevention and response services including psychosocial support to Syrian women.

With the development of MoH MHCs, 3RP partners will need to continue supporting the national health system in order to maintain the high level of services currently provided to Syrians under temporary protection.

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>41</sup>	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	947,452	401,500	947,452	401,500
	Women	782,066	495,000	782,066	495,000
	Boys	795,882	650,000	795,882	650,000
	Girls	726,597	690,000	726,597	690,000
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3,251,997</b>	<b>2,236,500</b>	<b>3,251,997</b>	<b>2,236,500</b>
Members of Affected 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
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,251,997</b>	<b>4,036,500</b>	<b>11,251,997</b>	<b>4,036,500</b>

<sup>41</sup> The columns for target population are only for direct beneficiaries where accurate numbers are available. If you have estimates of indirect beneficiaries for resilience building (i. e.: of systems-strengthening, institutional capacity-building, etc.), please include this in the narrative section below rather than in the table.

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

specialized health care and treatment. Syrians under temporary protection living outside city centres face additional transportation costs when seeking health services.

An estimated 45 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey are children. Many of them, and their families, continue to experience restricted access to affordable healthcare services. The areas of particular concern in this regard include maternal and child healthcare, immunization and addressing the infant and young children

feeding and nutrition practices.

Women of reproductive age constitute more than 25 per cent of the Syrian population (four per cent are pregnant or 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 requires increased attention and it is critical to build on the awareness trainings already provided on sexual and reproductive health, GBV and Women Empowerment awareness.

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Psychosocial effects of war and displacement continue to persist as the conflict continues. Long-term impacts (such as depression) are more difficult to address and require specialized care that comes at a high cost for affected families. Continuity of care for emergency and specialized cases, including rehabilitation is insufficient and needs 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 and public health measures continues to benefit both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities. The scale up and hand-over of the Women's Counselling Units to MoH needs to be supported.

The 3RP partners will continue to support the Ministry of Health (MoH), its relevant institutions and departments, and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), to serve the needs of Syrians under temporary protection and host communities, develop system level mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions and ensure the availability of resources. Efforts in 2019-2020 will build on the positive trends registered in 2017-2018, where the overall support to the Ministry of Health increased from US\$ 19m in 2017 to at least US\$ 25m in 2018.<sup>42</sup>

Following the lead of the MoH as the primary service provider, the sector will focus on building health system resilience through skills development, information and standard sharing and financial support to augmenting primary and referral health care capacities. The entry point for these interventions is the MoH Migrant Health Centre 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 against health risks will be addressed through education in Arabic on non-communicable and communicable disease prevention as well as how to access health services. Systematic efforts will be made to support disease surveillance, detection and response through the National Health Information System (NHIS) and existing early-warning systems. Intensified immunization will be provided to Syrians under temporary protection. After the complementary vaccination campaign in 2017 for under 5 years old Syrian children, missing doses were completed and 413 000 individuals

were registered to NHIS to ensure follow-up and the continuity of the vaccination programme by the MHCs.

Preparedness actions will be undertaken to maintain a high level of readiness and responsiveness in the Health Sector to improve health risk management. In order to overcome the burden caused by the lack of sexual and reproductive health services in emergency and disaster situations, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) framework implementation is expected to be completed in both in-service and pre-service education. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care through the integration of Syrian medical providers into the Turkish health system and by increasing the availability of knowledgeable medical interpreters 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 and strengthens social cohesion. After the first phase adaptation training and being employed to MHCs, Syrian health professionals need to participate in more advanced trainings in primary health care such as mother and child care, early childhood development, nutrition, Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI).

Targeted interventions will address the needs of particularly vulnerable and underserved Syrians under temporary protection and host communities (women, girls, boys, adolescents and youth, the disabled and the elderly) with regards to sexual and reproductive health, including interventions on sexual violence and exploitation and provision of targeted child and youth health services. Maternal and new-born health risks will be addressed

<sup>42</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey 3RP 2017-2018, September 2018

through improved antenatal care, safe delivery, neonatal care and family planning which are described comprehensively within MISP.

The Syrian population also faces a high burden of non-communicable and chronic diseases as well as difficulties in affording the 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 the strengthening of 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 needs of communities, including health literacy, substance abuse, mental health, patient satisfaction and monitoring and evaluation of service provision.

Possible avenues to explore for future engagement include the legal requirements and procedures for allowing Syrian dentists and pharmacists to undergo similar adaptation training and employment as the doctors and nurses. Increased efficiency by better positioning Syrian specialist doctors to serve, in compliance with their specialty training and experience, as well as proper motivation and career pathways for all Syrian health professionals will be pursued and system level interventions will be proposed and implemented.



Photo:  
UNHCR / Claire Thomas

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Health sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration between the 3RP partners and the MoH. They will be utilized as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting on 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. Health status information will be collected and reported via a series of surveys (including patient satisfaction) as well as through routine mechanisms like complaints/suggestions collected at the facility level, and, where possible, focus

groups and feedback from outreach services will be used to inform decision making to better focus on the service provision.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age and sex, where available. 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 3RP 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 3RP partners on services provided to beneficiaries. The reports will inform decision making and be used to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of the intervention by 3RP partners. Regular sector and donor meetings will take place to identify and respond to gaps in health service provision for Syrians under temporary protection.



Photo:  
WFP / Deniz Akkus

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

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				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?	
	% of Syrians refugees reporting access and satisfaction with health services in targeted provinces	BASE-LINE: N/A	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	5	100%	100%	100%	5	4	4	4
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:												
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020					Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*	
1.1.1 # of consultations received by male and female refugees and impacted host and community residents in primary health		991,950	991,950	11,569,000	358,296	11,569,000	5	5	4	4		
Output 1.1 Maintain targeted refugee (primary and referral) health care service delivery and access levels	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities (women, men, girls and boys)	10,000	-	11,569,000	358,296	11,569,000	5	5	4	4		
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF produced and delivered	6	6									
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>11,569,000</b>	<b>358,296</b>	<b>11,569,000</b>					<b>358,296</b>	

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020				
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	15	15	5,350,000	353,400	5,350,000	353,400	5	4	4
Output 1.3 Increased availability of skilled and knowledgeable, gender balanced, human health care resources at facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.3.1 # of male and female Syrian health care providers trained serving refugee and impacted communities	1,650	1,550	2,600,000	0	2,600,000	0	5	5	4
	1.3.2 # of male and female Turkish health care providers trained	150	150							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>7,950,000</b>	<b>353,400</b>	<b>7,950,000</b>	<b>353,400</b>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	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?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2:</b>	(#) of migrant health centers supported with sexual and reproductive health services	<b>BASELINE:</b>	25% (65 of 260)	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b>	-	5	5	4	4
				<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b>	-				

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020				
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 (women, men, girls and boys)	195,000	54,000	4,410,000	1,470,000	13,985,000	5	5	4	4
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	39	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	6,000	7,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	5	5	4	4
	2.2.2 # of male and female adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	1,500	1,500							
				4,510,000	1,570,000	14,110,000				4,725,000

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020				
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	400	200	1,500,000	0	1,150,000	0	4	4	5
	2.4.1 # of health facilities supported to provide rehabilitation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	<b>-</b>			

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthened communicable disease surveillance, detection, response (EWARN), and prevention (incl. immunization); and strengthened all-hazard emergency response				OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:		OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:		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?
	BASELINE:	103,040	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	4	4	4	5	
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3:</b>	# of Syrian refugee children under 5 years received routine vaccination	103,040	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	4	4	4	5	
<b>B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT</b>												
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020					Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020*	
3.1 Increased access to preventive measures of communicable diseases and immunization services	3.1.1 # of Syrian refugee children under 5 years received routine vaccination	95,000	95,000	1,190,000	60,000	1,240,000	80,000	5	5	4	5	
	3.1.2 # of pregnant women receiving tetanus shots	1,000	300									
	3.1.2. a # of pregnant women receiving ANC services	1,000	-									
3.2 Syrian refugees and host community have increased awareness on the prevention of communicable disease	3.2.1 # of refugees who attend awareness raising activities on STIs, including HIV	-	300	190,000	60,000	240,000	80,000	3	3	4	5	
	3.3.1 # of cases of Syrian children with Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) with samples taken and tested	10	10									
3.3 Primary and public health care capacity to prevent communicable diseases including vector-borne diseases strengthened	3.3.2 # of provinces with outbreak response teams trained and equipped	8	8	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	4	4	3	4	
				2,380,000	120,000	2,480,000	160,000					

OBJECTIVE 4	Increased access to Non-communicable disease (NCD), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) 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?
	BASE-LINE:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	INDICATOR TARGET 2019	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:				
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4:	-	30	-	-	5	4	5	

### B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020					Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020*
4.1 Refugee health centers and host community clinics have enhanced MHPSS services (mhGAP and essential PSS); with strong integration at the referral and community levels	4.1.1 # of MHPSS consultations provided in (supported) refugee health centers and host community clinics (sex and age disaggregated reporting)	1,140,000	0								
	4.1.2 # of migrant health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on MHPSS services including screening and referral (mhGAP)	45	45	1,415,000	250,000	1,165,000	150,000	5	5	4	
	4.1.3 # reached by health promotion activities on MHPSS through psycho-education done in partnership between PHCs and refugee communities (sex and age disaggregated reporting)	180,000	-								5
4.2 Level of knowledge, skills and standardization in the provision of MHPSS is increased at the primary health care and referral levels, with strong integration at the community level	4.2.1 # male and female translators from the secondary and tertiary level of care trained on basic mental health and PSS patient interaction skills	300	100								
	4.2.2 # of male and female health service providers trained on self-care	345	295	815,000	0	565,000	0	5	5	4	5
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	0								
	4.3.2 # of refugee health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on NCD services (PEN)	190	0	2,508,000	0	2,508,000	0	5	5	4	5
	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	-								
				<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>	<b>4,738,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>4,238,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>			

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	16,579,000	1,928,296	26,179,000	5,083,296
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	15,878,000	663,400	15,078,000	583,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,457,000</b>	<b>2,591,696</b>	<b>41,257,000</b>	<b>5,666,696</b>

## SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2019 (US\$)			Total Jan-Dec 2020 (US\$)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
<b>IOM</b>	220,000	2,000,000	2,220,000	220,000	2,000,000	2,220,000
<b>UNFPA</b>	5,310,000	3,590,000	8,900,000	14,910,000	2,790,000	17,700,000
<b>UNICEF</b>	700,000	300,000	1,000,000	700,000	300,000	1,000,000
<b>WHO</b>	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000
<b>UNDP</b>	-	2,850,000	2,850,000	-	2,850,000	2,850,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,579,000</b>	<b>15,878,000</b>	<b>32,457,000</b>	<b>26,179,000</b>	<b>15,078,000</b>	<b>41,257,000</b>



Photo:  
UNHCR / Diego Ibarra Sánchez



# BASIC NEEDS SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	UNHCR and WFP	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and NGO partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), municipalities, and other NGO partners	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection in temporary shelter centres, urban, peri-urban and rural areas and of members of the host communities.<sup>43</sup></li> <li>2. To strengthen local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic as well as municipal services.</li> </ol>	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	1	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 614,364,916	US\$ 424,494,858
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$ 131,223,927	US\$ 151,754,483
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$ 745,588,843</b>	<b>US\$ 576,249,341</b>

<sup>43</sup> Basic needs assistance includes multi-purpose cash-based interventions, in-kind assistance in shelter, WASH, non-food items as well as targeted food assistance (cash based or in kind).

<sup>44</sup> Following months of extreme fluctuations in the TRY to the USD exchange rate, funding requirements for all Basic Needs programmes, including the ESSN, have been estimated on the basis of the October 2018 UN exchange rate of 6.0067. If further fluctuations in the exchange rate significantly impact the requirements, they will be revisited.

# CURRENT SITUATION

The Government of Turkey continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to providing temporary protection and assistance to over 3,600,000 Syrians living in the country. The majority live in host communities with only approximately 140,000 Syrians under temporary protection residing in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs).<sup>45</sup> 3RP partners remain committed to support meeting the basic needs and improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and host community members, as well as contributing to strengthening national and local infrastructure and capacities of institutions to provide welfare and municipal services.

In municipalities with high population density, waste volumes and water consumption have increased substantially and municipal services, such as waste and wastewater management, are increasingly stretched to provide the required services. 3RP partners have continued to increase support to municipalities in recent years. Support has covered infrastructure development, technical support (including planning, participatory decision making and budgeting) and support in enhancing recreational spaces and spaces for interaction between refugees and host communities.<sup>46</sup>

Given the protracted nature of the crisis and rising living costs,<sup>47</sup> Syrians under temporary protection have exhausted assets and savings. Helping vulnerable

Syrian households meet their basic needs therefore remains a key concern. Currently 1.4 million Syrians under temporary protection are receiving unconditional cash transfers, allowing them to cover costs such as rent, utilities and food. Post-Distribution monitoring shows that beneficiaries experience improved food consumption levels and reduced use of negative livelihood coping strategies, including less debt.<sup>48</sup> However, large numbers of Syrian households are still living in overcrowded or substandard shelters with inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities.<sup>49</sup> Despite the scale and coverage of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN),<sup>50</sup> gaps do remain. 3RP partners are providing support, working with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services as well as the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), through the ESSN as well as other cash assistance programmes to meet specific regular and seasonal socio-economic needs not covered under the ESSN. These include top-up cash for particularly vulnerable groups, seasonal support to meet increased demands and hygiene and dignity kits for vulnerable women and girls.

Syrians under temporary protection living in TACs have access to assistance provided by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), with the support of 3RP partners. TAC residents receive support for accommodation, utilities and other services as well as e-vouchers to meet their food needs. As a result, 91 per cent of households in TACs now have acceptable food consumption, versus only 9 per cent

with unacceptable (poor and borderline) food consumption.<sup>51</sup>

The Government of Turkey, with the support of 3RP partners, has continued the implementation of the Regulation on Work Permit for Refugees under Temporary Protection. Syrians under temporary protection however mostly remain engaged in the informal sector. 3RP partners, through close collaboration with the Livelihoods sector, are supporting the integration of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection into the formal economy, thereby becoming more self-reliant.

<sup>45</sup> See [http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/temporary-protection\\_915\\_1024\\_4748\\_icerik](http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/temporary-protection_915_1024_4748_icerik) (accessed 22 November 2018)

3RP Support to Municipal Resilience Report, 2018, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/66188>; and 3RP

<sup>46</sup> Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey, 2018, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/66186>. The scale of support to municipalities has been increasing rapidly. In all, 60 municipalities have been supported to date under the 3RP. The number supported in any given year has expanded rapidly from only four in 2014 to 29 in 2017. The amount of funding secured for 2018 is three times as much as the support provided in 2016 (USD 25 million has been secured to date for 2018 and beyond, whereas US\$ 8 million was invested in 2016).

<sup>47</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/HbGetirHTML.do?id=27766>

<sup>48</sup> WFP, Post Distribution Monitoring Report, July 2018. Example: Of those receiving Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) assistance, 88 per cent currently have acceptable food consumption, versus 81 per cent of those who do not receive ESSN assistance.

<sup>49</sup> Inter-Agency Winter PDM and PDM plus, IOM, 2018 - forthcoming

<sup>50</sup> The ESSN, EU-funded is implemented by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

<sup>51</sup> WFP/TRC Q3 Camp Report (PDM, PMM, OSM), out in end October

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men	656,867	656,867	656,867	656,867
	Women	520,002	520,002	520,002	520,002
	Boys	617,063	617,063	617,063	617,063
	Girls	559,806	559,806	559,806	559,806
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>2,353,738</b>	<b>2,353,738</b>	<b>2,353,738</b>	<b>2,353,738</b>
Members of Affected Communities	Men	1,984,780		1,984,780	
	Women	2,015,220		2,015,220	
	Boys	2,053,225		2,053,225	
	Girls	1,946,775		1,946,775	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>8,000,000</b>		<b>8,000,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10,353,738</b>		<b>10,353,738</b>	

\* PIN calculation: [total TAC population] + [64.2 per cent of urban refugee population (people below poverty line)] = 2.353 million. The gender and age breakdown reflects that of the total Syrian refugee 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, 29 September 2018.

Syrians under temporary protection face high levels of economic insecurity. Assessments indicate that over 64 per cent of urban refugees live below the poverty line, including 18 per cent who live below the extreme poverty line.<sup>52</sup> Increasing inflation has led to rising costs for housing, utilities and food, which have negatively affected vulnerable Syrian households and their ability to meet their basic needs.<sup>53</sup>

3RP partners aim to address these needs through monthly multi-purpose cash assistance activities, most importantly the ESSN, which uses a set of demographic targeting criteria.<sup>54</sup> 3RP partners also seek to identify and support assistance being provided to vulnerable households of Syrians under temporary protection falling outside the ESSN targeting criteria<sup>55</sup> with dedicated cash and food assistance as well as hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls.<sup>56</sup>

The monthly cash assistance enables Syrians under temporary protection to meet their immediate needs, but not to accumulate sufficient savings to absorb economic shocks, including the additional expenditures for heating, insulation, shelter maintenance and clothing during winter<sup>57</sup>, rising rent prices, and other unexpected costs. Despite the support, many Syrian households still live in overcrowded or substandard shelters with inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Pre Assessment Baseline Presentation, December 2017 WFP, WB and TRC. The poverty line is expected to be recalculated/ revised based upon the latest inflation numbers. Nearly 62 per cent of people living in male headed households live below the poverty line; nearly 70 per cent of people living in female headed households live below the poverty line. Poverty significantly increases Syrian women's vulnerable conditions especially in meeting the minimum standard of housing, access to services, and minimum income levels for food and income security. <http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eca/attachments/publications/country/turkey/the%20needs%20assessmentengwebcompressed.pdf?la=en&vs=3139>

<sup>53</sup> Data from the Turkish Statistical Institute indicates that the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for refugees costs 1,942 TL for a household of six, or 324 TL per capita. The latest ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Report shows that when faced with recent high levels of inflation (15.85 per cent in July but 25.24 per cent in October according to the Consumer Price Index, Turkish Statistical Institute), refugees are increasingly forced to resort to coping strategies in order to meet their basic needs, including through household borrowing, withdrawing children from school, sending children to work, and reducing health expenditure. While the results are still better than the pre-assistance baseline (2017), the decline in the results achieved so far through ESSN assistance is a concerning trend.

<sup>54</sup> Including family composition, like female-headed households, elderly headed households, disability, etc.

<sup>55</sup> This covers 1) vulnerable persons who are not eligible to ESSN, 2) people that have not been able to apply yet, and 3) people that are ESSN eligible but still in need of additional support. In total, an estimated 9 per cent of the Syrian population outside TACs (i.e. 259,441 individuals) living below the extreme poverty line do not meet the current targeting criteria of ESSN.

To improve shelter conditions, 3RP partners will continue to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection with shelter assistance, including rental subsidies and emergency shelter support.

In general, the Syrians under temporary protection who live in TACs are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey. With limited access to income, they require continuous assistance to meet their food needs. To supplement the assistance that DGMM provides, 3RP partners will continue to provide food assistance to approximately 140,000 Syrians under temporary protection in the remaining TACs and provide support to DGMM in maintaining the accommodation if required.

The arrival of the Syrians under temporary protection has impacted municipal services which are struggling to cope with the increased demand on their resources and the increased operational cost of waste collection, waste water management and public transportation. It has also resulted in waste management facilities (landfills) reaching their full capacity earlier than planned;<sup>59</sup> for instance, the additional volume of waste generated because of the Syrian population in the Southeast Anatolia region amounts to more than 1 million tons per year. Municipalities do not receive additional revenues to cater for the refugee population, while fully expanding services in proportion to the population increase would represent a 20 per cent budget increase for southeast municipalities. Pressure on municipal services might result in social tensions between host community members and Syrians under temporary protection. 3RP partners will target the most affected municipalities with infrastructure and technical support to address the increased demands and further strengthen municipal resilience.

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

The Basic Needs response strategy to support Syrians under temporary protection aims to contribute to addressing 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 delivering on medium and long-term strategies to increase the resilience of the infrastructure, enhance service delivery and promote the social cohesion between Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.

3RP partners will continue to support the Government of Turkey in meeting the most pressing needs of Syrians under temporary protection through a combination of multi-purpose cash and vouchers,<sup>60</sup> targeted food assistance, distribution of core relief items including dignity and hygiene kits for women and girls, as well as shelter and WASH assistance. The ESSN and complementary cash-based assistance projects will support over 1,7 million Syrians under temporary protection through monthly multi-purpose cash transfers aligned with the national social welfare systems. Complementary, targeted cash assistance 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.

Due to the high number of cash beneficiaries, including ESSN beneficiaries, challenges faced in finding longer term solutions for these beneficiaries will require significant and persistent inter-sector efforts. 3RP partners are committed to promoting refugee self-reliance and reducing aid dependency through formalising referral systems with Livelihoods sector partners, promoting livelihoods opportunities, language and skills trainings for Basic Needs sector beneficiaries and aligning Basic Needs sector support with existing social security support provided to Turkish nationals.

To support resilient national systems, 3RP partners will continue to enhance national and local mechanisms to respond to the immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection. This will include material and human resources support to the MoFLSS and technical support to Kizilay to implement cash-based interventions. Similarly, 3RP partners will provide further support to the technical and operational capacity of municipalities aiming to promote continued, efficient municipal service delivery. Support will continue to include infrastructure development (including solid waste and waste water management, parks and playgrounds), and increasingly emphasize technical support to help municipalities achieve sustainable efficiency gains in service delivery and mobilize additional funding. 3RP partners remain committed to supporting DGMM in the event of refugee emergencies with the provision of cash-based assistance and, as appropriate, core relief items for new arrivals and support in implementing decisions regarding the decongestion or phase-out of TACs.

The Basic Needs response strategy aims at strengthening the overall protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, including men, women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The shelter and sanitation activities will support the Government of Turkey in ensuring continued gender-sensitive accessibility to - and suitable levels of - shelter, sanitation and hygiene facilities in TACs and within municipalities hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection. Improving access to - and enhancing the quality of - municipal services will benefit large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection and host community members. It is expected that the increased availability of basic municipal services will lead to a decrease in pressure on services, thereby reducing social tensions.

<sup>56</sup> Syrian women and girls face disadvantages in accessing hygiene materials, an important aspect of health-care needs. 56 per cent of the Syrian women are either unable to access hygiene materials (31 per cent) or do not have any idea about the services related to such needs (25 per cent), UNWOMEN, op.cit., chart 32

<sup>57</sup> A June 2017 survey indicated that 81 per cent of households were not in a financial position to address their winter needs and were dependent on winter assistance, Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report, June 2017.

<sup>58</sup> Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data, June 2018, shows that 20 per cent of refugee households live in 'substandard' accommodation. PDM was undertaken in 19 Provinces.

<sup>59</sup> The estimations for capacity utilization rates of the landfill sites assume that one person generates 1 kg of waste per day - based upon estimates of the Ministry of Environment.

<sup>60</sup> 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

3RP partners will continue to work closely with the Government of Turkey in their response to the Syria crisis. Measures to assist Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable members of the host community will be closely coordinated by DGMM, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Interior, local authorities, with UN Agencies and NGOs. 3RP partners will work towards managing pressure on host communities, strengthening the overall protection environment for Syrians under temporary protection, and supporting capacities of social welfare and municipal service providers.

To ensure efficient use of resources and to ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection are identified and assisted, effective outreach and monitoring will continue. A combination of household visits, information gathered by and from service providers, and the

findings of the DGMM-led verification 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.

3RP partners will continue to communicate with affected communities, transparently sharing information on selection criteria and beneficiary entitlements. Effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms, including through call centres, will be maintained to ensure continual improvements in programme quality and response.

This two-way communication, coupled with a commitment to regular analysis of the results of the sector assistance through post-distribution monitoring and in-depth reports on the tracking of institutional support to municipalities will allow 3RP partners to monitor the implementation of

the strategic direction and to course-correct if needed.

Further efforts will be made to strengthen collaboration and coordination between the Basic Needs and other sectors. The 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. Specific attention will also be paid to advancing the linkages between Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors thereby supporting the graduation from assistance to self-sufficiency, including by formalising referral pathways and promoting a move towards livelihoods activities.



Photo:  
IOM / Muse Mohammed

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b>	Improved living conditions of the most vulnerable refugees living in temporary accommodation centres, urban, peri-urban and rural areas; and members of impacted communities				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 reinforce the output build quality partnerships with local responders?	Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?	Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion / stability?
<b>INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1:</b>	% decrease in the mean livelihoods Coping Strategy Index, as it relates to most vulnerable Syrians	<b>BASELINE:</b> N/A*	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:</b> 15%	<b>OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:</b> 15%	3	4	4	4

\*The absolute LCSi figure for ESSN beneficiaries at baseline is 5.5 (May 2017). The absolute LCSi figure for non-ESSN beneficiaries at baseline is 4.36 (May 2017).

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019*	Total for 2020				
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of persons benefitting from access to adequate shelter solutions	19,090	19,850	4,716,046	-	3,852,000	-	2	3	2
	1.1.2 # of persons benefitting from transportation services	53,000	25,000							
	1.2.1 # of persons benefitting from cash-based interventions	1,752,950	1,411,050							
Output 1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (Food, Non-food and CRIs) and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.2 # of persons benefitting from Core Relief Items	117,500	97,500	608,448,870	-	419,158,969	-	4	5	4
	1.2.3. # of persons receiving food assistance within TACs	150,000	100,000							
	1.2.4. # of persons receiving food assistance within host communities	52,500	52,500							
	1.3.1 # of persons benefitting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	92,500	95,000							
Output 1.3 Refugees have access to adequate gender appropriate WASH, hygiene and dignity items; and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	1.3.2 # of persons participating in hygiene awareness sessions	5,660	6,000	1,200,000	-	1,309,000	-	3	3	3
	1.3.3 # of persons receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation	500	750							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>614,364,916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>424,319,969</b>	<b>-</b>			

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020				
Output 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	13	15	526,000	-	539,000	4	4	3	5
				10,000	-	12,000	3	3	5	
Output 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 Referral mechanism to access livelihoods operational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>536,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>551,000</b>				

<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2</b></p> <p>To strengthen local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic services as well as municipal services.</p>	<p>Q1: Does the output reinforce and / or use of local systems in the provision of goods and services to programme beneficiaries?</p> <p>Q2: Does the output build quality partnerships with local responders?</p> <p>Q3: Does the output support self-sufficiency?</p> <p>Q4: Does the output contribute to social cohesion/ stability?</p>					

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent /Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020				
Output 2.1 Local authorities have increased technical and infrastructure capacity to deliver municipal services in response to the increase in demand	2.1.1 # of municipalities with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery	54	61	115,790,776	-	141,030,491	5	5	4	5
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established to expand capacity for service delivery	22	29							
Output 2.2 Strengthened emergency social safety net structures to assist vulnerable refugees	2.2.1 # of personnel in welfare agencies trained on the delivery of social welfare services (SASF, TRC, others)	960	0	14,897,150	-	10,348,181	5	4	5	5
	2.2.2 % of surveyed ESSN beneficiaries who are informed about key aspects of the programme (awareness of their entitlement and/or how to contact the programme)	95%	95%							
<b>Total Budgetary requirements at output level</b>				<b>130,687,927</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>151,378,672</b>				

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2020
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	614,364,916	-	424,319,969	-
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	131,223,927	-	151,929,672	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>745,588,843</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>576,249,641</b>	<b>-</b>



Photo:  
UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkin

# SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
Al Ameen	1,370,000	250,000	1,620,000	2,099,000	500,000	2,599,000
QC	1,750,000	-	1,750,000	1,900,000	-	1,900,000
WATAN	600,000	-	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
IOM	18,355,000	-	18,355,000	18,355,000	-	18,355,000
UNICEF	2,500,000	500,000	3,000,000	1,750,000	600,000	2,350,000
UNFPA	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
CARE	800,000	100,000	900,000	800,000	100,000	900,000
UNHCR	46,125,798	16,101,266	62,227,064	8,815,909	16,276,455	25,092,364
WHH	2,230,088	568,900	2,798,988	-	-	-
TIAFI	70,000	10,000	80,000	75,000	12,000	87,000
MWL	234,500	26,000	260,500	292,000	39,000	331,000
IRW	684,187	-	684,187	684,187	-	684,187
UNDP	-	99,339,510	99,339,510	-	124,054,037	124,054,037
WFP	539,145,343	14,328,250	553,473,593	388,448,873	10,348,181	398,797,053
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>614,364,916</b>	<b>131,223,927</b>	<b>745,588,843</b>	<b>424,319,969</b>	<b>151,929,672</b>	<b>576,249,641</b>



Photo:  
UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkin



# LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE

<b>LEAD AGENCIES</b>	United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)	
<b>APPEALING PARTNERS</b>	FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNWOMEN and NGO Partners	
<b>OTHER PARTNERS</b>	Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family (MoLSSF), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB), Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry, municipalities, other partners to be identified during implementation	
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	Improved livelihoods, employment opportunities and living conditions, including better and decent work conditions as well as job creation for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.	
<b>GENDER MARKER</b>	2A	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$30,258,643	US\$30,119,181
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	US\$204,021,483	US\$305,041,512
<b>3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2019-2020</b>	<b>US\$234,280,126</b>	<b>US\$335,160,693</b>

# CURRENT SITUATION

Following the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under temporary protection (hereafter Work Permits Regulation) on 15 January 2016, the number of work permits granted to Syrians is 60,822 including the work permits granted to Syrians with residence permits (as of 31 October 2018)<sup>61</sup>. So far, Livelihoods Sector partners have supported Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host communities through the provision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), skills and language training to increase access to employment opportunities, facilitation of job creation and have strengthened capacities of relevant national and local Government institutions. For instance, in 2018, 3RP partners trained, counselled and supported business start-ups for a total of 23,000 Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities.<sup>62</sup> Of the total number of beneficiaries, 10,362 (45 per cent) Syrians under temporary protection and members of host communities received skills training and 2,316 (10 per cent) have accessed income generating and self-employment activities through placements in service and industry sectors or started and expanded small businesses.

However, access to employment is challenged by increasing levels of unemployment. Across Turkey, the unemployment rate was 11.1 per cent (i.e. 3.67 million people without employment) by August 2018.<sup>63</sup> The unemployment rate for 2019 and 2020 are expected to rise to 12.1 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively. The Government of Turkey targets to create

2 million employment opportunities until the end of 2021.<sup>64</sup>

The ratio of persons working without social security in Turkey remains stable at 34 per cent, while unregistered employment in occupational sectors other than the agricultural sectors is 22.1 per cent.<sup>65</sup> The youth unemployment rate decreased 1.2 per cent in the period of June 2018 compared with the same period of the previous year increasing to 20.8 per cent as of August 2018.<sup>66</sup>

Over two thirds of Syrian households are unable to rely on skilled or reliable work and 20 per cent of the households have no working members. As a result, 59 per cent of Syrian households are classified as multi-dimensionally poor.<sup>67</sup> Syrians under temporary protection are increasingly exposed to risks and multiple types of vulnerabilities resulting from informal employment, such as exploitation and poor working conditions, and general inability to secure self-reliance.

Legal barriers for Syrians under temporary protection to access the labour market have reduced with the adoption of the Work Permits Regulation. In addition, work permit fees for Syrians under temporary protection are reduced to 228 TRY from 630 TRY as of 15 December 2017. In addition, they can work in seasonal agriculture or animal husbandry within the scope of the work permit exemption. However, additional resources are needed to support the implementation of the Work Permits Regulation and ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under

temporary protection acquire access to the services they need. Language barriers, social adjustments, and lack of information on the part of employers and Syrians under temporary protection on work permits application procedures continue to pose challenges to employment. In addition the administrative process may take longer period of time to access to the labour market outside the provinces where Syrians under temporary protection are registered.

Access to livelihoods opportunities, especially formal job opportunities, remains critical, as most Syrians under temporary protection have lost or exhausted their assets. The host communities most affected by arrivals in the southeast, were already among the poorer in Turkey and with high unemployment rates before the Syria crisis. The combination of rising unemployment and the presence of Syrians under temporary protection may result in tensions surrounding perceptions of competition for jobs and other economic opportunities. In a recent survey conducted by the World Food Programme, 71 per cent of Turkish respondents indicated that they believe that Syrians are taking jobs away from people in Turkey, making job competition the highest-rated negative consequence of the presence of Syrians under temporary protection.<sup>68</sup> The Protection sector identified access to livelihoods opportunities as critical to help mitigate the impact of abuse and violence among identified cases of informal labour, child labour, gender based violence and in promoting social cohesion.

<sup>61</sup> MoFLSS

<sup>62</sup> Total assisted from January to September 2018.

<sup>63</sup> [www.turkstat.gov.tr](http://www.turkstat.gov.tr)

<sup>64</sup> Source: <https://www.hazine.gov.tr/>. Economic Programme 2019-2021

<sup>65</sup> & <sup>66</sup> [www.turkstat.gov.tr](http://www.turkstat.gov.tr)

<sup>67</sup> WFP, Refugees in Turkey: Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (Round2), May 2018

<sup>68</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Livelihoods and Employment data analysis, September 2018

# NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND TARGETING

POPULATION TABLE

Population Group		2019		2020	
		Population In Need	Target Population <sup>70</sup>	Population In Need <sup>71</sup>	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection <sup>72</sup>	Men	270,299	69,271	201,028	51,119
	Women	217,686	48,137	169,549	35,524
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>487,985</b>	<b>17,408</b>	<b>370,577</b>	<b>86,643</b>
Members of Affected Communities	Men	349,258	58,704	290,555	43,321
	Women	623,421	58,705	564,716	43,322
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>972,679</b>	<b>117,409</b>	<b>855,271</b>	<b>86,643</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,460,663</b>	<b>234,817</b>	<b>1,225,846</b>	<b>173,286</b>

<sup>70</sup> The Total target of 22 partners that submitted their tentative plan and budget to the Livelihoods sector for 2019/2020. Target estimate 50 per cent Syrians and 50 per cent targeted host communities Newly targeted beneficiaries in 2019/2020 and does not include beneficiaries assisted in 2018.

<sup>71</sup> Population in-need in 2019 minus target population

<sup>72</sup> 12 Number of Syrians under temporary protection that joined the labour force. Gender ratio estimates provided by DGMM (Source: 3RP 2018/2019)

3RP partners have estimated that 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection and host communities need one or more basic services, including food, education, health or support to access to formal employment. Out of this total an estimated 487,000 Syrians under temporary protection (of whom 55 per cent are men and 45 per cent are women) are of working age and in need of better livelihoods and employment opportunities.<sup>69</sup> 3RP partners will support the reduction of gender disparity related to access to employment as well by supporting equal opportunities given 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.

In addition to activities directly benefitting the target population, 3RP partners will continue to strengthen institutional capacities of partners, awareness raising, knowledge management and coordination. Livelihoods partners will continue providing support to public institutions such as

MoFLSS, including ISKUR, MoNE, MoIT, to address the challenges to access work permits, facilitate job creation and increase employability and self-reliance.

<sup>69</sup> Number of Syrians that joined the labour force and gender ratio estimates provided by DGMM. Source (3RP) 2018/2019. 3RP partners estimated 1.46 million people in-need for 3RP 2019/2020 planning purposes, of whom 0.48 million joined the labourforce.



Photo:  
UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkin

The high rates of poverty, unemployment and informality that characterized the livelihoods situation of Syrians under temporary protection is a consequence of obstacles to job creation both on labour and demand sides of the labour market. On the demand side, the deterioration of the macro-economic context has largely stalled job creation.<sup>73</sup> Therefore, more labour market assessments, including local economic development and value chain analyses, are needed to identify potentials for growth and job creation.

On the supply side, language barriers make it more challenging for Syrians to be informed about work opportunities, or about the legal framework, both in terms of their social rights and protection but also obligations. It is also one of the key reasons behind employers' reticence to employing Syrians.<sup>74</sup> Therefore Livelihoods sector partners will develop and implement language skills training programmes to increase employability as only 13 per cent of Syrian households reported having above average skills in Turkish.<sup>75</sup>

One aspect that affects both the supply and demand side is the identification of knowledge, skills and competencies possessed by Syrians under temporary

protection. Given the fact that it is not identified which qualifications the Syrians under temporary protection have, but also that they couldn't bring their diplomas, certificates and other documents with them, it is important to identify their knowledge, skills and competencies. In order to facilitate access by Syrians under temporary protection to labour market to support the granting of Vocational Qualification Certificates issued by the Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK) to Syrians under temporary protection upon successful assessment and evaluation of their knowledge, skills and competencies.

An analysis of pre-crisis employment by sector in Syria shows that 77 per cent of Syrian men and 76 per cent of Syrian women were employed outside the agriculture sectors (i.e. 28 per cent of the male workforce and 9 per cent of the female workforce were employed in industry, while the figures were 49 per cent and 67 per cent respectively for the services sector) while only 15 per cent were employed in agriculture.<sup>76</sup> 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 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and other employment support.

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 labour was dominated primarily by men (73 per cent men were employed vs. 14 per cent women).<sup>77</sup> Also in Turkey, a significant gender gap remains between Turkish men (67 per cent employed) and women (30 per cent employed).<sup>78</sup> 3RP partners will therefore specifically target women to support equal access to formal employment opportunities and other services.

<sup>73</sup> World Bank, Presentation at the ESSN future outlook workshop, July 2018

<sup>74</sup> ILO, Outlook of Employers and Workers in Sanliurfa to the Employment of Syrians,

<sup>75</sup> WFP, Presentation of results of ESSN Livelihoods Survey, July 2018

<sup>76</sup> World Development Indicators 2012, World Bank

<sup>77</sup> 18 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.

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=27696>

# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & RESPONSE PLAN

Livelihoods support has become increasingly important under the 3RP to ensure Syrians under temporary protection and host communities have an opportunity to become self-reliant. A recent analysis shows that efforts of 3RP partners have contributed directly and indirectly to supporting 27,100 jobs, through business development, job placement efforts, and recruitment of volunteer teachers and other health and outreach staff in public institutions. While this represents a positive contribution in a challenging macro-economic context, livelihoods and job creation efforts need to be scaled up significantly to address growing needs for self-reliance and prevent frustration surrounding employment, which has the potential to fuel social tensions.<sup>79</sup>

In order to do so, 3RP partners will focus on both supply and demand sides of the labour market and support job creation initiatives which are very limited currently. 3RP partners will target support to Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host communities, especially women, through training, job placements, and expansion as well as creation of new small business opportunities to support job creation. 3RP partners will continue to strengthen capacities of partners to respond to the increase in demand for TVET and language skills training, including on-the-job training and referral to the apprenticeship system, as well as workplace adaptation and basic labour market skills training, with a goal to access employment opportunities. 3RP partners will work on harmonization of training modalities. Language courses targeting Syrian women



Photo:  
IOM / Muse Mohammed

will also be expanded in centres providing services especially to women with flexible programmes.

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. 3RP partners acknowledge that skills training does not ensure access to the labour market and that additional support is required in terms of job placements. The trainings should be designed according to the needs of local labour markets and value chains assessments. Training modalities will also continue to be tailored to the specific needs of women, notably in terms of child-care duties.

In addition, support will be increased in terms of formal job placements to facilitate access to formal employment opportunities after trainings have been completed, including awareness-raising on the importance of formal employment and

social security. The partners will continue providing information and support to access work permits, including through incentives for employers.

The sector will also provide support to enhance employability of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable Turkish nationals including through standardized cash for work programmes to provide additional income reduce the dependency on unconditional cash payments and support familiarity with the working environment. These programmes will primarily target beneficiaries of other forms of livelihoods support (language classes, skills training) to provide them with complementary temporary employment and income opportunities. Beneficiaries will be expected to increase their employability, both through on-the-job skills development and by reconnecting with the professional environment. As such, these programmes will be crucial to allow a large portion of livelihoods beneficiaries that cannot be

<sup>79</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Livelihoods and Employment data analysis, September 2018

immediately absorbed by the labour market to gain valuable experience while efforts on the demand-side of the labour market are producing results in parallel.

The increasing need for additional employment opportunities requires strategic engagement with both the public and private sectors. 3RP partners will expand their partnerships and collaboration with private sector actors to provide incentives and raise awareness about possibilities to employ Syrians under temporary protection formally and facilitate connections between job seekers and employment opportunities in the private sector, as well as identify sectors with growth and job creation potential through value chain analyses and local economic development assessments (labour market assessments). 3RP partners will also support targeted private sector partners to have better access to productive resources (i.e. loans from banks or other lending institutions), provide business advisory services to existing and new enterprises and entrepreneurship support and establish business networks needed to expand economic activities and encourage people to receive Vocational Qualification Certificates from the Vocational Qualifications Authority in order facilitate access to employment. Partners will look into leveraging partnerships with public and private partners to expand employment and business opportunities through labour intensive initiatives. The engagement of the private sector is significant to focus on the demand side of the labour market in order to promote the long-term employment

opportunities and maintain existing jobs.

3RP partners will continue to support public institutions such as the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Services, including the Social Security Institution (SSI) and the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR). Livelihoods partners have remarkably expanded their support to public institutions and systems to foster access to employment and job opportunities: while in 2017 only US\$ 5 million worth of support was delivered to support key institutions such as MoFLSS, ISKUR, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, MoIT, MoAF, or MoNE (for adult language training) and municipalities, this increased to over US\$ 42 million million which was and being delivered in 2018 and beyond.<sup>80</sup>

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 existing referral systems and ensure complementary support services between the sectors. 3RP partners will also work with child protection partners to support the Government implementation of the 2017-2023 National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. The link between Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors will also analyse potential disincentives to formal employment created by the provision of basic needs services. Starting from 2019 agricultural vocational trainings will be covered under the Livelihoods sector with close coordination with Food Security and Agriculture Technical Working Group.

The work of the Livelihoods sector helps in improving social cohesion, both through specific activities that encourage Syrians under temporary protection and host communities to interact and establish social links, and by mainstreaming social cohesion principles in programming and strengthening public institutions. There is potential for tensions due to perception of competition for services and jobs. 3RP partners will explicitly target both members of the host communities and Syrians under temporary protection together within the same projects to facilitate social interaction and encourage joint economic activities.



<sup>80</sup> 3RP Inter-Agency, Support to Public Institutions in the Turkey 3RP 2017-2018, September 2018

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

At the national (Ankara) and regional (Gaziantep) levels, the Livelihoods sector is coordinated by a Livelihoods Sector Coordinator supported by an Information Management Assistant. When necessary, regional/local coordination mechanisms may be established beyond Gaziantep and Ankara to support partners and ensure effective engagement with local stakeholders and affected communities.

The Livelihoods sector will continue to work closely with DGMM, MoIT, MoFLSS, including ISKUR, MoNE, MoAF, Municipalities, Chambers of Industry and Chambers of Commerce, umbrella organizations representing the private sector (such as

TOBB) which are all members of the sector working group. This ensures that the sector strategy is well aligned with the priorities of state institutions and organizations. New partners from Government business networks will be approached and invited to sector.

The inter-sectoral M&E framework has been developed and inter-sectoral outputs and indicators have been determined by 3RP sectors. The sectors will work closely to monitor and evaluate the implementation results, building on analysis undertaken in 2018 to quantify the overall impact on employment of the 3RP.<sup>21</sup>

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, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where the sector's performance can be monitored, results analyzed, and feedback provided when necessary.



Photo:  
UNHCR / C. Argun

<sup>21</sup>3RP Inter-Agency, Livelihoods and Employment data analysis, September 2018

# SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Improved livelihoods and living conditions, including better and improved decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities		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 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	BASE-LINE: TBD	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2019:	OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET 2020:	TBD	TBD	-	-	-
<b>A. REFUGEE COMPONENT</b>										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		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 2019	Total for 2020					
Output 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	7,975	7,305	9,050,476	2,365,883	4	4	4	4	
	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.	3,240	3,640							
	1.1.3 # of individuals who are survivors of GBV receiving livelihoods support, including PSS and specialized support (individual or in groups)	750	500							
Output 1.2	Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among Syrians, host communities and other local groups	1,586	1,578	21,208,167	1,668,571	3	3	4	3	
	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	39,460	37,660							
				Total Budgetary requirements at output level		30,258,643	4,034,454	30,119,181	4,020,848	



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT										
Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2019	Indicator Target 2020	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)			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 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020				
Output 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 trainings).	47,168	36,925							
	1.3.2 # of Syrian men and women or host community members employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement such as cash for work programmes..	16,970	21,270	137,561,667	16,083,449	214,722,136	9,517,728	3	4	3
	1.3.3 # of Syrian refugees or host community members increased income through job placement, self-employment and income opportunities.	22,200	19,275							
	1.3.4 # of Syrian refugees completed Turkish language trainings.	81,370	19,840							
	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.	391	414							
	1.4.2 # of male and female impacted community members assisted with individual counselling, job counselling and business mentoring / coaching.	18,390	16,655							
	1.4.3 # of pilot initiatives launched or alliances formed to increase public/private sector engagement aimed at creating livelihoods opportunities for impacted communities.	327	332	21,850,129	3,623,239	21,901,139	3,651,349	4	3	4
	1.4.4 # of Syrian men and women or host community members benefitting from strengthened capacities of public institutions to access employment opportunities	36,600	49,850							
	1.5.1 # of gender sensitive assessments on labour market demand in areas with high concentration of Syrians.	29	16							
	1.5.2 Database for all Livelihoods trained beneficiaries accessible to all partners(y/n).	4	4	7,252,960	1,176,646	6,053,210	1,136,646	5	3	3
1.5.3 Good practices, lessons learned result of pilot initiatives on jobs barriers and livelihood issues are collected and shared(y/n).	6	6								
1.6.1 # of start-ups / businesses started/ developed including joint ventures and partnerships.	1,459	1,690								
1.6.2 # of SMEs, businesses supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer.	2,445	3,200	33,465,729	3,336,539	61,546,029	3,336,539	-	-	-	
				200,130,483	24,219,872	304,222,512	17,642,261			

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (US\$)		Budgetary Requirement (US\$)	
	Total for 2019	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2019	Total for 2020	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2020
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component</b>	30,258,643	4,034,454	30,119,181	4,020,848
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component</b>	200,130,483	24,219,873	304,222,512	17,642,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,389,126</b>	<b>28,254,326</b>	<b>334,341,693</b>	<b>21,663,110</b>



UN Women /  
Diego Cupolo

# SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019			Budgetary Requirements 2020		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
ACTED	-	452,000	452,000	-	504,000	504,000
ALRASALA	124,000	15,000	139,000	146,450	22,500	168,950
ASAM	32,000	212,760	244,760	-	-	-
BONYAN	635,650	704,000	1,339,650	1,271,300	1,265,000	2,536,300
CIPE LIFE	1,616,800	1,583,200	3,200,000	1,616,800	1,583,200	3,200,000
CONCERN	350,000	7,760,000	8,110,000	200,000	8,060,000	8,260,000
DRC	86,800	1,738,720	1,825,520	-	-	-
FAO	-	11,375,000	11,375,000	-	11,875,000	11,875,000
ILO	-	13,186,900	13,186,900	-	16,700,700	16,700,700
IOM	-	16,000,000	16,000,000	-	16,000,000	16,000,000
KUDRA	-	240,000	240,000	-	360,000	360,000
MWL	31,000	44,000	75,000	46,000	67,500	113,500
RIZK	-	2,206,000	2,206,000	-	2,055,000	2,055,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	163,820	188,114	351,934	168,310	458,987	627,297
QATAR CHARITY	635,000	735,000	1,370,000	635,000	740,000	1,375,000
UNDP	14,812,500	100,788,044	115,600,544	14,812,500	202,065,044	216,877,544
UNIDO	-	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
UNHCR	9,165,619	36,662,476	45,828,095	9,165,619	36,662,476	45,828,095
WATAN	340,000	1,400,000	1,740,000	420,000	250,000	670,000
WFP	-	1,109,269	1,109,269	-	2,003,105	2,003,105
STL	420,000	180,000	600,000	-	-	-
UNWOMEN	440,000	1,250,000	1,690,000	500,000	1,550,000	2,050,000
CARE	1,405,454	-	1,405,454	1,337,202	-	1,337,202
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,258,643</b>	<b>200,130,483</b>	<b>230,389,126</b>	<b>30,319,181</b>	<b>304,222,512</b>	<b>334,541,693</b>

# COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (BY AGENCY)

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2019 (US\$)			Budgetary Requirements 2020 (US\$)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2019	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (US\$) for 2020
<b>FAO</b>	380,000	22,125,000	22,505,000	380,000	22,325,000	22,705,000
<b>ILO</b>	-	13,186,900	13,186,900	-	16,700,700	16,700,700
<b>IOM</b>	27,660,000	27,125,000	54,785,000	28,065,000	27,450,000	55,515,000
<b>UNDP</b>	14,812,500	229,935,519	244,748,019	14,812,500	359,863,046	374,675,546
<b>UNEP</b>	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
<b>UNFPA</b>	21,920,000	13,520,000	35,440,000	21,400,000	21,950,000	43,350,000
<b>UNHCR</b>	232,334,018	107,273,305	339,607,323	190,524,130	107,448,494	297,972,623
<b>UNICEF</b>	130,631,573	108,740,000	239,371,573	124,817,500	102,660,000	227,477,500
<b>UNIDO</b>	-	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>UNWomen</b>	875,000	1,920,000	2,795,000	945,000	2,480,000	3,425,000
<b>WFP</b>	539,145,343	15,437,519	554,582,862	388,448,873	12,351,286	400,800,158
<b>WHO</b>	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000	10,349,000	7,138,000	17,487,000
<b>Partners</b>	80,749,832	44,234,647	124,984,479	58,713,220	35,686,073	94,399,293
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,058,857,266</b>	<b>592,985,891</b>	<b>1,651,843,157</b>	<b>838,455,222</b>	<b>718,102,598</b>	<b>1,556,557,820</b>

Following months of extreme fluctuations in the TRY to the USD exchange rate, funding requirements across all sectors of the 3RP Turkey chapter have been estimated by the October 2018 UN exchange rate of 6.0067. If further fluctuations in the exchange rate significantly impact the requirements, they will be revisited.

# LIST OF 3RP PARTNERS

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)  
 Al Ameen for Humanitarian Support  
 Al Resala Foundation  
 Association for Aid and Relief (AAR Japan)  
 Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)  
 Bonyan  
 CARE International  
 Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)  
 Chamber of Commerce  
 Chamber of Industry  
 Children of One World Association  
 CONCERN Worldwide  
 Danish Refugee Council (DRC)  
 Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)  
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
 Homs League Abroad (HLA)  
 HOPES  
 Human Appeal  
 Ihsan Relief and Development (Ihsan RD)  
 International Labour Organization (ILO)  
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
 Islamic Relief Worldwide  
 ISWA  
 Kudra  
 Maram Foundation  
 Mercy Without Limits (MWL)  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)  
 Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)  
 Ministry of Justice (MoJ)  
 Ministry of National Education (MoNE)  
 Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)  
 Ministry of Interior (MoI)  
 Multeciler Dernegi  
 PASS Humanitarian  
 Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)  
 Qatar Charity  
 Rizk  
 Save the Children  
 Sevgi ve Kardeşlik Vakfı  
 SHAFAK  
 SPARK  
 Support to Life (STL)  
 Syria Relief  
 Team International Assistance for Integration (TIAFI)  
 TEKAMUL  
 The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the  
 Empowerment of Women (UNWomen)  
 Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR),  
 Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)  
 Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)  
 Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA)  
 Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
 Watan  
 Welthungerhilfe (WHH)  
 World Food Programme (WFP)  
 World Health Organization (WHO)







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REFUGEE &  
RESILIENCE PLAN

**TURKEY**