



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

Joint 3RP Protection Sector Consultation Meeting

30 September 2024

Meeting Agenda



Morning Session

- Presentation of Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment Round 8 Data
- 3RP Joint National Protection / National Child Protection / National Gender-Based Violence Sector Consultations

Afternoon Session

- Monitoring & Evaluation Consultation



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

Presentation of Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment Round 8 Data

3RP National Protection Sector Coordinator & 3RP Protection Sector Information Management

OBJECTIVES

Objective and Purpose:

- Led by UNHCR, the 3RP Protection Sector has conducted joint needs assessments since June 2020.
- Objective is to understand the protection and humanitarian situation, systematically identify needs, and support evidence-based programming and advocacy efforts.

Assessment Tool:

- A harmonized, inter-agency tool focused mainly on protection, with additional questions on education, livelihoods, basic needs, and health.
- Designed to assess access to services and remain consistent across rounds to enable trend analysis over time.

Thematic Focus

- Access to Information
- Access to Services
- Access to Education and Health Services
- Work/Income & Basic Needs
- Access to Social Assistance
- Protection & Community Concerns
- Access to Legal Assistance and Aid
- Access to Civil Documentation

OVERVIEW



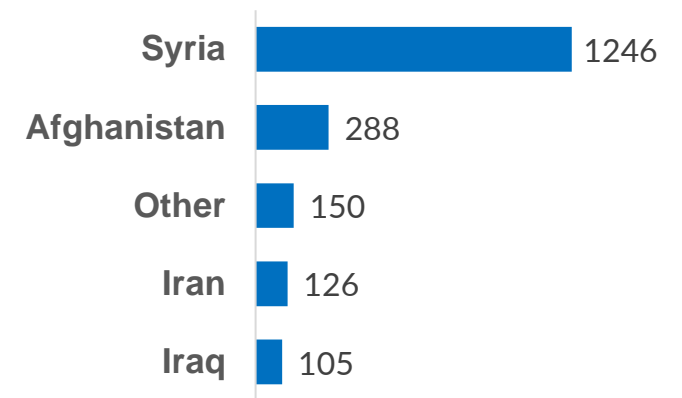
COMPLETED INTERVIEWS

1,915 HH
9,510 IND



POPULATION COVERAGE

Refugees and asylum seekers who received services from the partner organization.



DATA COLLECTION BY

ARSA, ASAM/SGDD, CARE, DRC, EL-BIR, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Genc Hayat Vakfi, GOAL, Gokkusagi Dernegi, HRDF, IGAM, IOM, Maharet, MSYDD, Save the Children, SEVKAR, STL, TRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WALD and WHH.

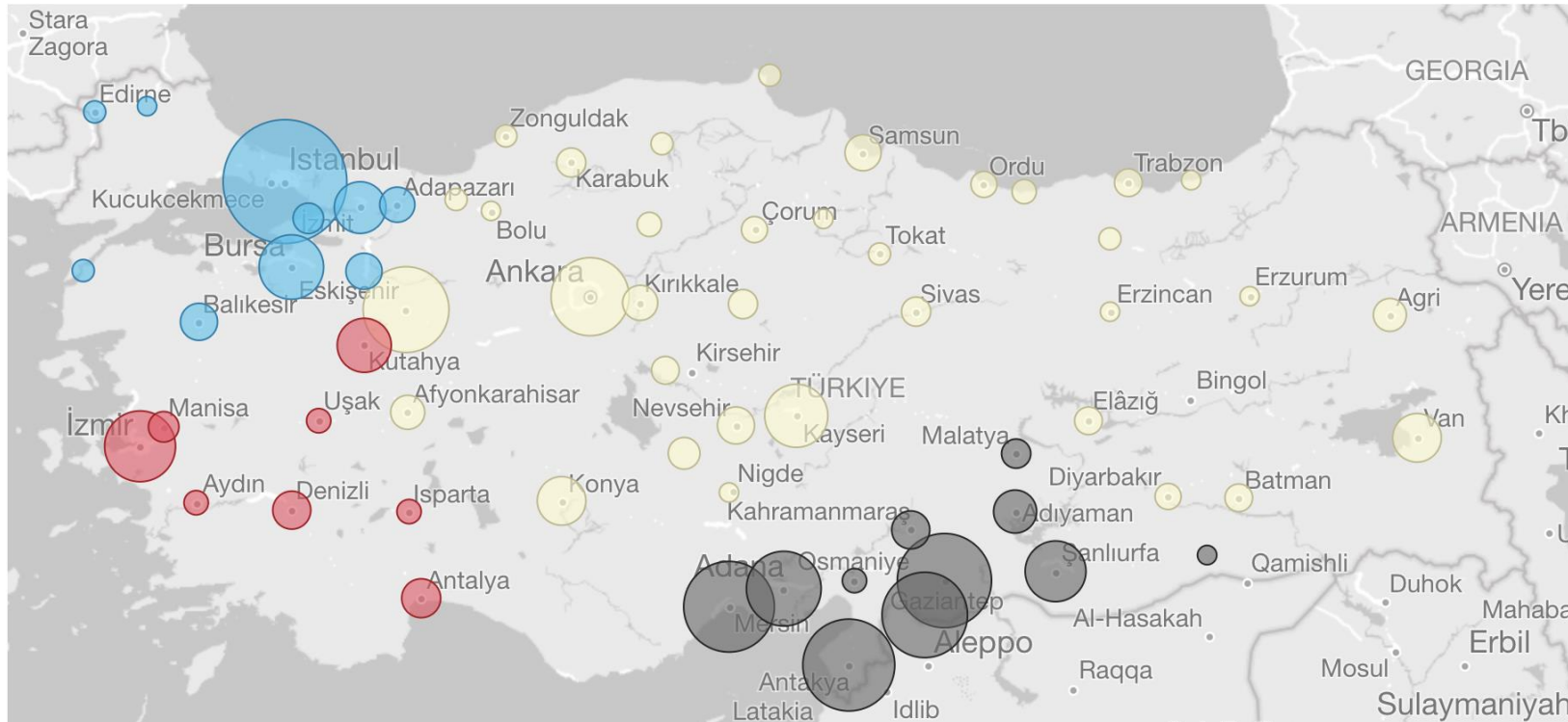


DATA COLLECTION

From **24 June** to **26 July 2024**

OVERVIEW

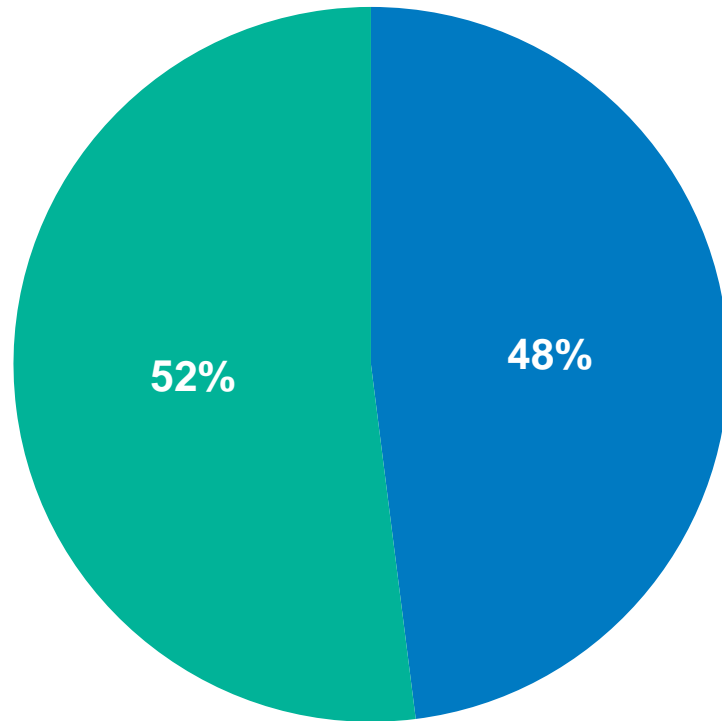
Zone ● Zone 1 ● Zone 2 ● Zone 3 ● Zone 4



In line with the Presidency of Migration Management statistics on Temporary Protection registration (with provincial breakdown) and partner caseload for International Protection applicants and status holders, the majority of interviews were conducted in the Southeast (700) followed by Central Anatolia & Black Sea region (656 interviews), Marmara (404) and Aegean (155).

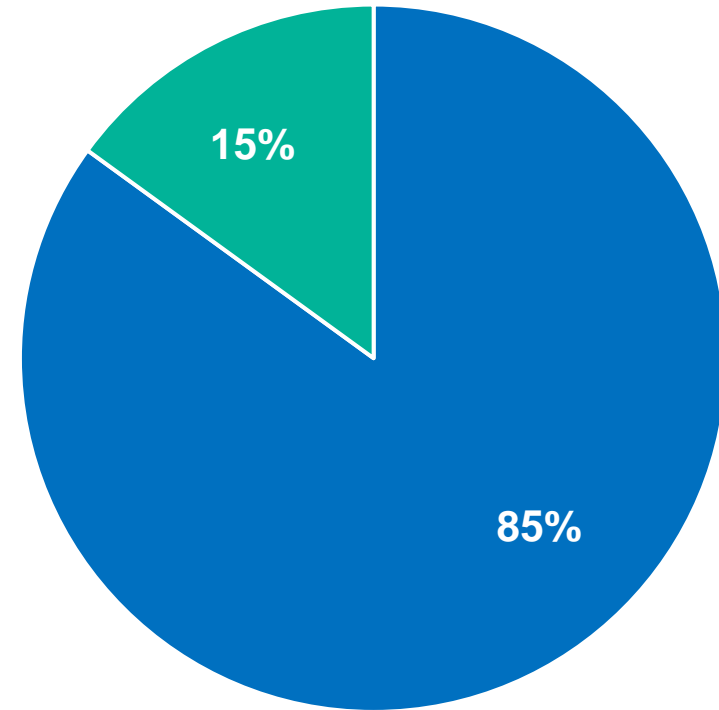
OVERVIEW

Gender Breakdown (Respondents)



■ Male ■ Female

Urban vs. Rural Breakdown



■ Urban ■ Rural

LEGAL STATUS



98% of respondents are registered with the Presidency of Migration Management.

66% Temporary Protection

29% International Protection

2% residence permit

1% pending registration and documentation

Breakdown of IP Statuses (top three)

55% IP status holder

25% pending RSD interview

5% appealed to court and pending decision

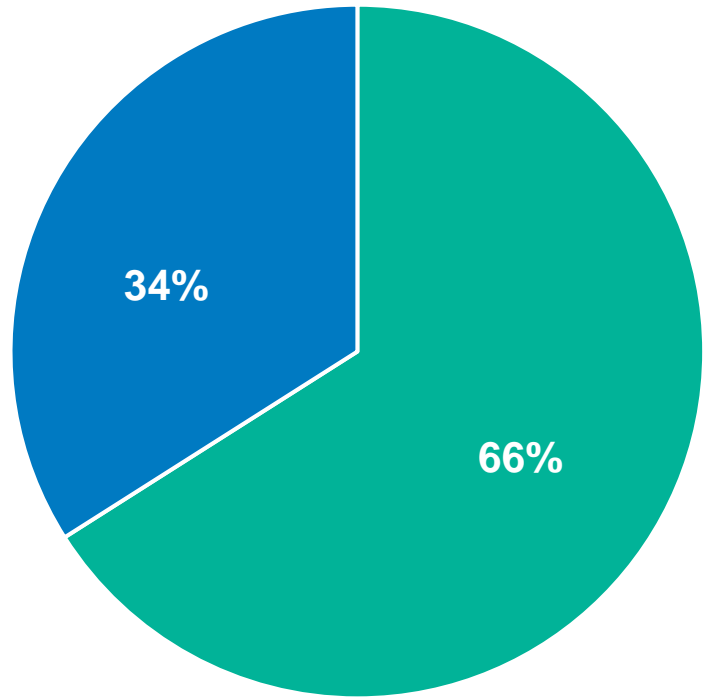
Breakdown of TP Statuses (top three)

97% TP beneficiary

2% TP registration document holder

<1% inactivated due to failure to register/update address

SPECIFIC NEEDS



■ Specific Need ■ No Specific Need

Breakdown of Specific Needs (HH level, top five)

- Chronic medical conditions (34%)
- Critical medical conditions (11%)
- Persons with disabilities (10%)
- Single parent head of household (8%)
- Single woman (6%)

DISABILITY PREVALENCE



Using the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning, the assessment identified a **disability prevalence rate of 15%**.

Among those identified to (potentially) have a disability, **most report disabilities related to mobility and seeing.**

Among these respondents;

41% have a valid report

28% do not need a report

13% attempted to obtain a report but could not

11% did not attempt to obtain a report

7% no longer have a valid report

The main challenges/barriers in obtaining reports are lack of information on how/where to obtain (28%), lack of information/awareness on the need for a report (22%), financial barriers (22%) and hospitals refusing to provide reports (22%)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION



51% report feeling adequately **informed on rights and services** in Türkiye.

Main sources of information include friends, family and neighbors (50%), online refugee groups (39%) and NGOs/CBOs (25%).

Preferred channels to receive information include messaging apps (32%), social media (31%), in person individual counseling (30%).

Main Information Needs

PDMM services (38%)

Resettlement (29%)

Social services (20%)

Main Information Needs (PMM)

Registration and documentation (30%)

Address registration/verification (30%)

Feedback and complaints mechanisms (26%)

ACCESS TO FCRM



41% are aware of channels/mechanisms to provide feedback and complaints to humanitarian service providers, 55% are not.

Main FCRM Known by Community (top five)

- Hotlines/helplines (29%)
- In-person interactions with public institutions (18%)
- Social media (13%)
- In-person interactions with civil society actors (12%)
- Suggestion boxes (9%)

An additional 11% indicate they do not want to provide feedback/complaints to service providers.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Among the 88% that attempted, **56% were able to access essential services in the past six months, while 32% were not.**

The main barriers/challenges faced in access to services include **service providers not being helpful (19%), inability to book appointments (18%) and financial barriers (15%).**

Difficult to Reach Services (top three)

PDMM (39%)

Health Services (28%)

UN Agencies (12%)

Difficult to Reach PDMM Services (top three)

Obtaining/extending travel permits (31%)

Data update (29%)

Address registration/update (25%)

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

28% attempted to access health services but were not able to.

The main barriers/challenges faced in access to health services include **inactivation of health insurances by PDMM due to completion of one-year registration (19%), inability to book appointments (15%) and language barriers (14%).**

Inactivation of Health Insurances

Only 28% report not having any of the specific needs that would potentially trigger reactivation of their insurances.

Only 4% did not approach PDMM to request reactivation.

Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Did not need to access SRH services (50%)

Could not access (27%)

Did not face any difficulties in access (11%)

Yes but faced challenges in access (3%)

ACCESS TO EDUCATION I

Among households with school-aged children, **62% report all their children attend schools, 18% none attend, 10% some attend, and 10% majority attend.**

While 33% mention they do not face any challenges in their children's attendance in schools, 37% mention **financial constraints** and 27% indicate **peer bullying**.

Challenges in Enrolment/Registration in Schools

Lack of information on registration process

Lack of address registration

Quote/capacity issues reported by school administration

Reasons for Children being Out of School

Financial barriers (38%)

Child is working (17%)

Peer bullying (17%)

ACCESS TO EDUCATION II

84% indicate that no one from their household is attending higher education.

The higher education degrees most attended are at associate (7%) and undergraduate (5%) levels.

The main reasons for not attending higher education include **no interest** (33%), **financial difficulties** (27%) and other reasons (23%).

Access to Vocational/Language Courses

66% do not attend

21% attend Turkish language courses

9% attend vocational courses

4% attend general/hobby courses

Motivations for Attending Vocational/Language Courses

To improve integration within society (64%)

To access labour market (33%)

Other reasons (3%)

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

78% of households report at least one member is currently working, while 22% indicate no one in the household is working.

Among those who confirm employment within the household, **63% indicate they are engaged in informal work** (including daily and insecure jobs) while **15% are employed through a work permit**.

Type of Employment

Short term/irregular jobs (58%)
Work for person/company/HH (30%)
Seasonal work (11%)
Own business/freelancer and employ others (10%)

Reasons for Unemployment (top three)

Currently not working but looking for job/available to work (17%)
Not looking for a job, not available to work (14%)
Long term health condition, injury, disability (14%)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Primary sources of income include informal employment (irregular/daily jobs), formal employment, and informal employment (long-term/regular).

71% of households report their **financial circumstances have deteriorated** in the past 6 months.

Average Expenditures

The average monthly expenditure at the household level is 28,000 TL.

The average expense per person is 5650 TL.

Expenditure Categories (top three)

Food (≈ 9500 TL average)

Rent (≈ 7300 TL average)

Other (≈ 3900 TL average)

ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS

82% of households are **not fully able to cover their monthly expenses and basic needs.**

73% of households report they **adopt a survival strategy** to cope with their financial circumstances.

Breakdown of Survival Strategies (top three)

Borrowing money/remittances (44%)

Reducing essential food expenditure (42%)

Reducing essential food intake (31%)

Difficult to Cover Costs (top three)

Rent/housing (47%)

Food (41%)

29% Essential non-food items (29%)

An additional 24% indicate they cannot cover any of the following additional (to those above) costs: household items, utilities, hygiene, health, internet services, communication, transportation, education and remittance/debts.

ACCESS TO SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

48% of households confirm receiving social assistance (30% regular, 18% one-off assistance).

Type of Social Assistance Received

Cash (77%)

In-kind (19%)

Both (4%)

Satisfaction with Assistance

Assistance partially meets needs (51%)

Assistance does not meet needs (32%)

Assistance meets needs (16%)

PROTECTION CONCERNS

Increase in protection risks continue to be observed by community members, as below (from highest to lowest):

- Peer bullying (54%)
- Child labour (50%)
- Conflict/tension with host community (47%)
- Conflict among household members (36%)
- Forced child begging (33%)
- Domestic violence (30%)
- Physical and emotional violence (29%)
- Child marriages (28%)
- Sexual violence and abuse against women and girls (26%)
- Alcohol/substance use (22%)

CHILD LABOUR

5% across respondents confirmed there is a working child in their household.

Main sectors where children work are textile and tailor (29%), other (18%), agriculture and husbandry (13%) and construction (13%).

Reasons for Child Labour

HH income not sufficient to cover needs/expenses (34%)

Child wants to contribute to HH budget (20%)

No other working HH members (17%)

Conditions of Child Labour

Long hours without adequate breaks/leave days (46%)

Other (20%)

Subject to verbal/physical violence (16%)

Injuries or accidents in the workplace (12%)

Dangerous working environment (5%)

MHPSS

61% observe an **increase in stress levels within their communities.**

At the respondent level, **34%** indicate they **do not “feel well”**.

Access to MHPSS Support

Did not receive and not interested (32%)

Did not receive but would like to (15%)

Did not receive due to lack of information on where/how to access (11%)

Received a couple of times but discontinued (11%)

Challenges in Access to MHPSS Services

Lack of information on available support (22%)

I don't know (20%)

Lack of transportation to service provider (16%)

Support not available in my area (16%)

SUPPORT MECHANISMS

When faced with a protection concern, respondents indicate they **seek support primarily from:**

- Police (60%)
- Family members and/or relatives (31%)
- I/NGOs (28%)
- UN agencies (16%)
- Neighbors (15%)
- PDMM (12%)
- I would not seek support (7%)

Support Needs from the Government of Türkiye (top three)

- Financial and material assistance (39%)
- Resettlement (35%)
- Access to safe and dignified work (31%)

Support Needs from the UN and Civil Society (top three)

- Resettlement (53%)
- Financial/material assistance (45%)
- Access to safe and dignified work (24%)

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND AID

25% across respondents confirmed they faced a situation where they **required legal assistance**.

Main issues for which respondents required legal assistance/aid include divorce (15%), changes in registration and status (14%) and TPID - IP application/status holder ID (13%)

Access to Legal Assistance/Aid

Did not receive support by a lawyer (33%)

Received supported by a lawyer via an I/NGO (24%)

Received supported via a private lawyer (23%)

Received support by a lawyer appointed from Bar Association (17%)

Access to Legal Clinics

Did not receive support via legal clinics (66%)

Received support from legal clinics during earthquake (18%)

Received support from legal clinics before earthquake (16%)

ACCESS TO CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

58% confirm awareness on how to obtain civil documentation in Türkiye.

34% needed to obtain civil documentation (primarily birth and marriage certificates) in Türkiye.

79% of those who needed to obtain documentation report they **did not face any difficulties in accessing service providers.**

Main Barriers in Access to Civil Documentation

Lack of required documentation (19%)

Limited information on obligation and/or procedures (18%)

Failure to submit residential address in Türkiye / lack of a document showing residency address (16%)



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

3RP Joint National Protection / National Child Protection / National Gender-Based Violence Sector Consultations

3RP National Protection Sector (including CP and GBV) Coordination Team

3RP Planning: Timeline - 1



- **18-19 September:** 3RP Regional Planning Workshop in Jordan
- **September-October:** Protection Sector Consultations
- **11 – 15 October:** Revised draft narrative to be shared with sector for feedback
- **16 October:** First draft of sector narrative to be submitted to inter-sector team
- **22 October:** IM workshop with appealing partners to introduce process
- **22 October:** Appeal database to be shared with partners for appeal submissions

3RP Planning: Timeline - 2



- **1 November:** Deadline for partners to submit appeals
- **4-15 November:** Coordinators to review partner appeals and provide feedback
- **15 November:** Deadline for protection coordinators to submit sector targets, budgets and revised narrative to inter-sector team
- **21 November:** National Stakeholder Consultation Meeting with the Government of Türkiye
- **February:** 3RP 2025 Launch Event

Current Situation

National Protection Sector



- Primary role and responsibility of public institutions with complementary efforts via sector partners.
- High density of urban population and impact on service provision, against growing needs and risks.
- Impact of Southeast earthquakes on communities and service providers.
- Deteriorating economic conditions, loss of livelihoods and inability to cover basic needs resulting in adoption of survival strategies (EQ).
- Mixed cross-border movements: international protection and assistance needs within apprehended/intercepted groups.
- Continued collaboration with traditional protection service providers.
- Declining funding trends requiring sector to engage with non-traditional partners including development actors and private sector.
- Strengthening humanitarian-development nexus including through increased engagement with UNSDCF.

Current Situation

National Child Protection Sector



- Deteriorating economic conditions, loss of livelihoods and inability to cover basic needs resulting in negative coping mechanisms (e.g. discontinuing of education, child labor, child marriage, reduced / lower quality nutrition intake, etc.) - especially in EQ affected areas
- Deteriorating wellbeing, increased stress levels particularly for adolescents – as linked to trauma, loss, anger, and ongoing uncertainties as to their prospects in Türkiye - aggravated by peer-bullying, domestic violence, tensions in host communities, living conditions, incl. in container cities/TACs, etc. - field reports of higher vulnerabilities to forms of addictions (drugs, alcohol, online)
- Children and families on the move - within Türkiye (e.g. from EQ to relocation provinces) & to third countries – especially Europe. Among those intercepted, apprehended (and pushed-back), increased rate of those already registered in Türkiye - there are people who may need to seek international protection and immediate assistance, including victims of human trafficking, UASC and other vulnerable individuals
- Worsening access to services for children and their families due to ID deactivations, IP application rejections, and fear of apprehension/ retaliations – education, health, social services

Current Situation

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Container sites often lack privacy and safety, exposing women and girls to further risks of violence. And given the overall safety and security risks in the earthquake affected region, girls are dropped out of school and child, early and forced marriages are on the rise as a negative coping mechanism.
- Cultural norms and questions of safety in earthquake affected provinces restrict mobility for women and girls, which makes it very difficult to seek help, access to services or participate in community life.
- The recent changes in legal status, fear of deportation and the tensions between host and refugee communities hinder refugees' access to legal and healthcare services for GBV survivors, resulting in underreporting, thus unresolved GBV cases for refugee populations.
- Declining funding trends significantly undermine GBV prevention and response services, leaving the most vulnerable populations without essential support despite their ongoing and critical needs.
- Economic hardship has led to increased domestic violence and survival strategies that heighten GBV vulnerabilities.
- Given the critical role of public institutions in combating domestic violence, there is a pressing need for stronger collaboration with civil society organizations to enhance service delivery and better support affected individuals.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

National Protection Sector



- Overall protection situation continues to be challenging because of the socio-political, socio-cultural and socio-economic context.
- Difficulties in access to livelihoods, basic needs, protection support and assistance results in most households adopting survival strategies, leading to increased protection risks.
- IAPNA references to observations of increased stress/anxiety, peer bullying, growing social tensions, conflict within households, domestic violence, forced child begging, substance/alcohol abuse, sexual violence and abuse against women and girls.
- Groups facing additional protection risks.
- IAPNA references to access to services, including legal assistance and aid.
- Multi-faceted impact of earthquakes on vulnerabilities and needs of communities.
- Increasing need for medium to long-term cross-sectoral responses, including cash for protection, strengthened collaboration with Economic Empowerment sector, Education sector and MHPSS sub-sector.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

National Child Protection Sector



- Impact of existing context increasingly affecting children and families' lives
- Decreased protection support and assistance level, linked with decreased funding levels and broader economic situation, expected to increase child and family poverty levels among refugee families, which will possibly impact education attendance levels and other negative coping mechanism
- Policy level decisions impacting documentation situation decreasing access to basic services (education, health, social services and social assistance through national services) expected to increase work of CP partners – increased advocacy level interventions, while utilizing individual case approach for targeted interventions
- Strengthening data and evidence on issues affecting children and families - child protection sub-sector priority
- Targeted awareness raising on existing services, community-based CP activities and PSS interventions to strengthen protection capacity of families, caregivers and community – prevention to continue to be a priority despite contextual challenges
- Ongoing collaboration with other sectors, incl. GBV sub-sector (specifically on child sexual abuse, CEFM, trafficking), Education sector and MHPSS sub-sector, CLTWG

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting - 1

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- The February 2023 earthquakes exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities and led to increased protection risks, such as domestic violence, sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, particularly affecting women and children. Refugees are also at higher risk due to their precarious living conditions.
- Vulnerable populations adopt survival strategies, which increases the risks of domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and child, early and forced marriages
- There is an ongoing support for systems providing GBV prevention and response, including safe spaces, shelters, and psychosocial support. Organizations are working closely with public institutions like the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (ŞÖNİM) to deliver specialized services to vulnerable groups, such as women and youth.
- Women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly require targeted support to address the unique risks they face related to GBV.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting - 2

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Rising levels of anxiety, uncertainty where especially young populations tend to substance abuse contribute to heightened domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to legal aid is particularly critical for GBV survivors who require legal assistance in navigating separation from perpetrators and those who face loss of legal status.
- Engaging with men and boys in GBV prevention strategies is important through addressing the trauma-induced aggression through psychosocial support programs and creating spaces for dialogue, while also ensuring safe environments for women and girls, especially in the earthquake-affected areas

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

National Protection Sector



- Continue to provide multi-layered support to public institutions and local authorities. Support will aim to contribute to the availability and quality of services and protection-sensitive inclusion of most vulnerable into national systems.
- Collaboration with authorities will continue to build on previous years' achievements with local coordination mechanisms which support operationalization of cooperation and identification of local needs and solutions.
- Sector partners will:
 - Contribute to effective protection interventions, including through provision of specialized services, particularly for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided by authorities.
 - Support access of individuals in need of IP to registration, documentation and related processes.
 - Ensure interventions are tailored to AGD considerations that will be designed and implemented with participation of affected communities.
 - Explore avenues for community empowerment and mobilization, participation and representation.
 - Identify opportunities to expand social cohesion between host communities and refugees.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

National Protection Sector



- Overview of prioritized EQ related interventions.
- Advocacy for consistent implementation of legislation on access to rights and services, in line with international standards.
- Explore avenues for durable solutions including resettlement, complementary pathways, monitoring of spontaneous returns.
- Disaggregated data collection and analysis to promote evidence-based programming and protection mainstreaming across interventions.
- Continued support to expansion of protection-sensitive referral mechanisms.
- Contribution to advocacy with donors on sustained funding support particularly to improve access of small/medium-scaled CSOs and RLOs to funding opportunities in line with localization agenda.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

National Child Protection Sector



- Continued partnerships with critical public institutions and local authorities/ service providers with CP mandate (e.g. MoFSS, PMM, MoYS, municipalities) – critical areas where further collaboration/ protocols expansion is required include specialized service provision (e.g. case management, incl. referrals, MHPSS, legal counselling on CP/GBV cases involving children, etc.)
- Despite growing needs, funding reductions determining closures of essential CP service provision points across the country. Critical to coordinate more than ever to maximize through referrals and geographical prioritization very limited resources in the sector to ensure CP/GBV prevention and response service continuity
- Continue supporting CP sector capacity strengthening in the areas of CP case management, structured and sustained MHPSS services, CP minimum standards in humanitarian action, prevention programming, including violence against children, and targeted protection programming to particularly vulnerable groups of children - including children with disabilities, adolescents, UASC, children from nomadic/semi-nomadic communities and in rural-agricultural settings, etc
- Continue supporting capacity strengthening of children, adolescents, caregivers and community structures on early identification, referrals of CP concerns, awareness on CP rights and services, and mobilization of community-based prevention and support mechanisms

Strategic Directions & Response Plan - 1

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Continue strengthening the support for public institutions and local authorities for better enhancement of the quality of access to GBV prevention and response services including safe referrals from non-GBV institutions for the most vulnerable populations
- Develop cooperation with GBV and non-GBV actors to address barriers to service provision and improve service access and mainstream GBV risk mitigation
- Facilitate access to essential services for refugees, including registration and documentation, targeting GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV
- Mitigate GBV risks; take initiatives at the community level to increase awareness through information campaigns and capacity-building efforts in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental actors
- Ensure all GBV initiatives are well-designed and implemented in an age, gender, diversity and disability sensitive manner and promote a survivor-centered approach in all GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response efforts

Strategic Directions & Response Plan - 2

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Advocate for sustained funding to small and medium-sized CSOs and refugee-led organizations working on GBV in line with the localization agenda.
- Conduct capacity-building activities to law enforcement/police officers to ensure GBV survivors have full access to justice, protection and health services.
- Explore opportunities to foster social cohesion between host and refugee communities, on matters of raising awareness and preventing GBV.
- Highlight that there is a need for collection of disaggregated data on cases of GBV for evidence-based programming, ensuring responsiveness of interventions to the needs of all demographics.

Accountability Framework

National Protection Sector



- Sector will continue to support the AAP Task Force which promotes standards and technical capacity sharing across sectors.
- Sector will continue to engage with PSEA Network of Türkiye to strengthen implementation of PSEA standards and risk mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms.
- Sector will continue to work with the Ageing and Disability Task Team to mainstream inclusion of PwD and their caregivers in protection service delivery.
- Sector will continue to work with non-protection sectors and non-traditional partners for protection mainstreaming and collective achievement of protection outcomes through programming and advocacy.
- Sector will continue to pursue evidence-based needs identification and response, including through the IAPNA and thematic/localized data collection exercises.
- Community engagement, including participation in decision-making, and representation in the program management cycle, will be pursued the programme management cycle will be pursued.
- Sector monitoring and evaluation framework will facilitate an age, gender, disability status and diversity appropriate reporting and monitoring of achievements.

Accountability Framework

National Child Protection Sector



- In addition to Protection Sector's AF parameters:
- Work with non-protection sectors and non-traditional partners for child protection mainstreaming and collective achievement of protection outcomes through programming and advocacy.
- Utilizing existing data and compilation of targeted data for evidence-based programming - including through Protection Sector's and other sector's regular data and analysis exercises, specifically IAPNA and Education Sector surveys
- Risk-level based monitoring for reflecting targeted response of CP sector
- Ensuring mainstreaming of child safeguarding into overall safeguarding and AAP mechanisms

Accountability Framework - 1

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Sector will incorporate a survivor-centered approach in all interventions, ensuring that services are confidential, respectful and tailored to individual survivor needs.
- Sector will strengthen accountability to affected people, quality programming, and safe access to services for all survivors.
- Sector will continue to collaborate with non-GBV actors to mainstream GBV risk mitigation, ensure safe referrals in line with the GBV Guidelines, to promote a holistic response to GBV survivors.
- Sector will ensure community engagement with a focus on the representation of women and disadvantaged groups, ensuring that accountability mechanisms are inclusive of gender and diversity considerations.

Accountability Framework - 2

National Gender Based Violence Sector



- Sector will incorporate sex, disability status, and age disaggregated data in monitoring and evaluation efforts to inform programming and enhance transparency
- Sector will ensure inclusion of GBV needs in all relevant humanitarian action plans to contribute to the accountability framework by ensuring a coordinated, cross-sectoral approach to GBV risk mitigation and response.
- Sector will ensure that all accountability mechanisms provide an avenue for GBV survivors and community members to raise their concerns and further improve GBV programming
- Sector will identify needs for GBV on an evidence-based information, prioritizing assessments and localized data collection to inform targeted responses.



Inter-Agency
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Monitoring & Evaluation Consultation

3RP Protection Sector Information Management



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