

TURKEY COUNTRY CHAPTER 2021-2022

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE
PLAN



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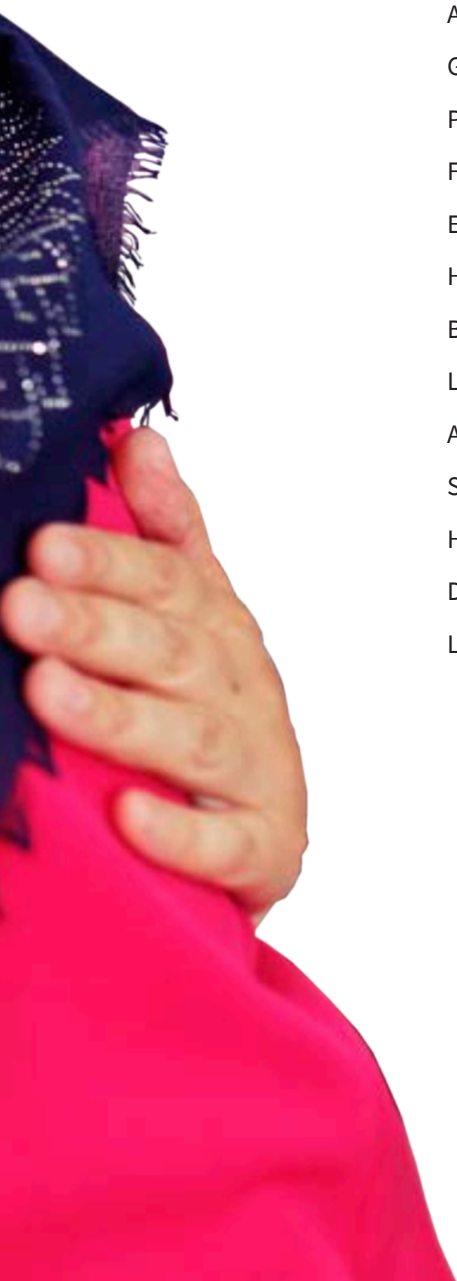
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Contents

Current Situation	4
Needs	6
Response	13
Durable Solutions Strategy	15
Social Cohesion & Harmonization	16
Social Protection	18
Partnership & Coordination	19
Accountability Framework	20
Global Processes	22
Protection Sector Response	24
Food Security & Agriculture Sector Response	38
Education Sector Response	50
Health Sector Response	62
Basic Needs Sector Response	74
Livelihoods Sector Response	86
Appeal Analysis	96
Sources	98
Host Country	105
Donors	106
List of Partners and How to Contribute	107



Current Situation

Turkey has been hosting the largest population of persons under temporary and international protection in the world for six years. In 2020, the number of Syrians under temporary protection have passed 3.6 million, almost half of whom are children¹ and 46 percent of whom are women and girls. In addition, Turkey hosts approximately 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders from other countries. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and the Temporary Protection Regulation, continue to provide a strong legal framework for the legal stay, registration, documentation and access to rights and services for foreigners in Turkey.

Currently, over 98 percent of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas across Turkey's 81 provinces, with less than two percent residing in the seven remaining Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). The majority live in the southeast of Turkey, as well as metropolitan cities such as Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir and Konya, mostly among members of the host community that often face similar needs and challenges. International protection applicants and status holders in Turkey include various nationalities, with the largest populations coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran.

The Government of Turkey has shouldered the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee² response in Turkey. As the displacement situation remains protracted, Turkey is calling for increased and sustained international responsibility sharing, in line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind' under the Sustainable Development Goals, to address the continued needs of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, as well as the needs of host communities. However, while many 3RP efforts have focused on strengthening and enhancing the capacities of host communities and relevant institutions, resilience related needs have increased and remain largely underfunded.

In 2020 the Government of Turkey had to rapidly mobilize a national health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which also had profound and far-reaching socio-economic consequences on already vulnerable groups including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders. Turkey reported its first positive case of COVID-19 on 11 March 2020 and the first loss of life on 17 March 2020. Like other countries responding to the pandemic, the number of positive cases in Turkey has continued to increase during 2020.

The economic and social impacts of COVID-19 in Turkey are less easy to quantify and the consequences of the pandemic are being felt across communities and sectors. Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders have been affected by a dramatic loss of livelihoods and income due to the pandemic which was compounded by a lack of savings, causing households to struggle to meet the costs of basic needs such as food, rent, hygiene and other daily expenses. While ongoing 3RP activities were adapted to respond to new and emerging needs, 3RP partners issued a supplementary appeal on 7 May 2020 to support Turkey's response to the pandemic, drawing on rapid assessments including the April 2020 COVID-19 Needs Assessment for Refugees in Turkey coordinated by the Vice-Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, which contributed to the UN's COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan³. For 2021/22, 3RP sector responses take into account the impact of the pandemic, which has – to the extent known – been reflected across the 3RP plan.

Despite the increased burden of responding to COVID-19, Turkey has continued to provide Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with access to services in national systems, such as health, education and social services, as stipulated in the 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and the Temporary Protection Regulation. Turkey's strong legal and policy framework for temporary and international protection forms the basis of the inclusive approach pursued through the response, including 3RP supported activities. The framework also provides for protection procedures such as registration and, with it, access to rights and services at national, provincial and local levels in health, education and social services. In addition, on the basis of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection, and the Regulation on the Work of International Protection Applicants and International Protection Status Holders, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) provides foreigners seeking asylum in Turkey with access to formal employment opportunities through work permits.

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection also introduced the concept of harmonization to the legal framework in Turkey, in an effort to strengthen social inclusion, promote self-reliance and allow for host community members and foreigners including persons under temporary and international protection to live in harmony. In 2018, Turkey adopted a National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan to implement the

concept of harmonization with the aim of facilitating mutual harmonization between foreigners, persons under temporary and international protection and the society, as well as equipping foreigners with the knowledge and skills to be independently active in all areas of social life without the assistance of others. While there were signs before COVID-19 that the social distance between persons under temporary and international protection and host communities was increasing in Turkey due to the pressure placed on resources by the increased population, the added stress placed on individuals, families and communities by the pandemic risks undoing the progress achieved so far to promote social cohesion, and increasing competition for jobs and access to assistance and services may further strain community relations.

3RP partners work in support of the Government of Turkey's refugee response, and complement support provided by development partners such as international financial institutions and other development partners. Since its introduction in Turkey in 2015, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) has contributed to the mobilization of approximately USD 4.5 billion to date.⁴ This support has been directed largely towards public systems and services that have been stretched as a result of the increase in demand in areas with high concentrations of Syrians under temporary protection.

The inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in relevant national systems is also outlined in Turkey's 11th Development Plan (2019-23), which refers to harmonization for youth and children, awareness raising campaigns and support with adapting to social life in Turkey. The 3RP continues its alignment efforts with national development processes, as well as with the United Nations Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2021-25) to support the Government of Turkey in progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and "leaving no one behind."

As first responders to the impact of population increase on services, local authorities including municipalities and Provincial Administrations play a vital role in hosting Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, complementing the important services provided by line ministries and provincial directorates. Local actors also help identify and tackle social barriers through inclusive policies and service provision, even though Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders are not budgeted for in local development initiatives like the municipal 5-year strategic plan. Since 2014, USD 67 million has been mobilized by 3RP partners to support 60 municipalities, hosting 90 percent of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey.



Needs

In the tenth year of the Syria conflict, the humanitarian crisis in neighbouring countries continues, caused by the protracted displacement of millions of Syrians. Turkey's public systems have stepped up to the challenge of delivering services to persons under temporary and international protection in line with the national legal and policy framework, especially in the areas of health, education and social services.

Due to the protracted nature of the Syria conflict and displacement of refugees into neighbouring countries and the impact of COVID-19 Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey have mostly exhausted their assets and, as a result, faced high levels of economic insecurity.⁵ Rising costs of living such as increased consumer prices, costs for housing, utilities and food have negatively affected vulnerable households and their ability to meet their basic needs. Many Syrian households still live in substandard shelters. Single, female headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) are among those severely affected.

While rising costs of living have negatively affected vulnerable households in urban areas, persons living in rural areas, both long term and when migrating for seasonal agriculture, equally struggle to meet their basic needs, including decent housing, hygiene items, utilities and food.

Recent assessments⁶ underscore the high vulnerability of female headed households across almost all the indicators studied and show how women are far more dependent than men on assistance. Around one in five female headed households had no income source other than the ESSN or humanitarian assistance. Female headed households are also far more likely to have no working members in the household (42 percent of female headed vs. 15 percent of male-headed households). As a result, there is a wide gap between male and female-headed households in terms of poverty (4 percent of male-headed compared with 10 percent of female-headed households are living in extreme poverty). Poverty and high dependence on assistance also leads to food insecurity and malnutrition, with children in households headed by women consuming fewer meals than those in households headed by men.

Enhancing self-reliance, and the resilience of persons under temporary and international protection and host communities was already a challenge, particularly for women for whom incomes were limited due to existing barriers such as childcare responsibilities, lack of Turkish

language skills, or the added burden of housework. Since March 2020, school closures due to the pandemic have further intensified the workload and reduced the earnings of women. Working women in vulnerable and informal jobs were the first to lose their income and will be among the last to recover as the demand for unpaid care within households increases.

The social-economic impact of COVID-19 has affected many economic sectors that used to employ Syrians, international protection applicants and status holders. The economic downturn caused by the pandemic has hit the private sector hard, including Syrian-run small and medium enterprises that employed both Syrian and Turkish employees. While restrictions introduced to reduce the spread of the virus have started to ease in Turkey and globally, economies are dealing with significantly lower demand for goods and services and recovery is expected to remain slow for some time. As Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders depended largely on informal and temporary work, the full impact of the pandemic on livelihoods is impossible to quantify, and the timeline for recovery remains unpredictable.

Even before COVID-19, existing unemployment and social impediments, including language barriers, experienced by employers and job seekers created challenges to formal employment. The language barrier is a major obstacle that affects access to services and employment. Adult women are far less likely than men to speak Turkish (64 percent of women vs. 33 percent of men aged 18-59 years do not speak Turkish at all) or to have received any formal education.⁷ Although Turkey's Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection allows for access to formal work, the demand for employment outweighs the supply. In addition, knowledge on the work permit regulation remains limited, both on the side of employers and workers. Many legislative and administrative arrangements have been made to increase access to formal employment. For example, in 2018 annual work permit fees were reduced by around 40 percent for employers of Syrians under temporary protection.⁸

3RP partners have contributed directly and indirectly to 27,100 formal jobs. This has been achieved through job creation, job placement efforts, in addition to the recruitment of volunteer educators and other health and outreach staff in public institutions. However, more investment is needed in order to support a transition to the formal economy, especially focusing on support to



young people to access the formal labour market. There is a need to continue supporting the effective implementation of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees under Temporary Protection, raise awareness, reduce barriers and develop strategies for employers to hire Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders without implications on the employment of Turkish citizens.

While Syrians under temporary protection have gradually managed to access work opportunities (prior to the pandemic, 84 percent of households reported having a working family member), only three percent of workers were doing so being formally registered, with the provision of social security and a minimum wage. Before COVID-19, 71 percent of households were unable to access skilled or reliable work, while the employment situation within the host community was also challenging, with a national unemployment rate of 13.9 percent and the rate of youth unemployment reaching 27.1 percent.⁸

The socio-economic impact of the pandemic has been significant in Turkey, as everywhere, and the sudden and unexpected loss or reduction in incomes and livelihoods have been devastating, with up to 80 percent of households among Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders reporting a negative change in employment and income status. This has resulted in half of the families of persons under temporary and international protection struggling to meet the cost of basic needs such as accommodation, food, hygiene and other daily expenses. At least 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders are living under

the poverty line in Turkey, including 280,000 living in extreme poverty.⁹ With the added shock caused by the pandemic, households have had to resort to a range of negative coping strategies such as borrowing, selling income generating assets and reducing food expenditure, in addition to child labour and child marriage for families with children. While socio-economic needs amongst persons under temporary and international protection, and host communities increased, the pandemic also meant that many 3RP activities designed to increase support for the Livelihoods and Food Security and Agriculture sectors had to be postponed or adapted for public health reasons. In the medium term, additional support will be needed to preserve employment, increase access to formal employment, minimize health risks at work and prevent long-term unemployment, particularly amongst vulnerable groups including women and youth, and help businesses to sustain their operations and adapt to digital marketing when possible and relevant.

A massive effort is needed in 2021/22 to re-build this resilience by supporting both the demand and supply sides of employment. This will entail working with public institutions, the private sector and communities to build skills and support businesses while reducing informality through information, and awareness raising in 2021/22.

In conversations with Syrians under temporary protection, the need to support youth in their transition from education to the job market was raised as a priority for the Syrian community in order to increase self-reliance. The assessments underlined the need for youth empowerment and engagement as well as their skills development, and the importance of including women,

girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability to ensure equal access to services for women, men, girls and boys.

The pandemic has affected entire communities, increased unemployment and heightened anxiety, and it is no surprise that in such a difficult and unpredictable climate social tension is reportedly on the increase. Access to decent work is a key driver of social tension and social cohesion, along with other factors outlined in the Government of Turkey's Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. Livelihoods support that reduces competition for jobs and brings communities together will be essential in strengthening social cohesion in 2021/22.

People with specific needs, particularly women and children at risk, continue to require targeted support. 3RP partners have worked to support systems that provide protection assistance to specific groups, including the prevention and response to violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, providing protection responses and psycho-social support to the community with a focus on children and adolescents, and supporting access to health, legal and other specialized services. Addressing discrimination against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability from a needs and rights-based approach is a priority of 3RP partners, including preventing, mitigating and responding to violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, and overcoming discrimination through specific sector responses. Sectoral and inter-sectoral interventions within the 3RP framework are designed to meet needs in a cross-cutting and complementary way. Special attention is given to persons under temporary and international protection with specific needs such as the elderly, adults and children with disabilities, as well as children and women at risk.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased vulnerabilities and needs amongst Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders residing in Turkey whilst reducing the availability of services. Many public services, already stretched due to the high level of demand posed by the increased population, had to be paused or reduced to slow the spread of the virus. And, while service providers have gone to great lengths to adapt service delivery, including for example using online and virtual delivery, many households composed of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders lack the financial, linguistic or technological means to adapt and have been negatively impacted in their ability to access services and continue education or vocational training.

Syrian women under temporary protection and female international protection status holders and applicants

have often been first and hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic due to their typically informal or temporary employment, the nature of their work and unpaid care responsibilities. Two-thirds of healthcare workers in Turkey are female, and women have tended to shoulder additional responsibilities in caring for children or elderly relatives required to stay at home due to the pandemic.

The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), which assumed responsibility in 2018 for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with specific needs through MoFLSS-run services including Social Service Centres, continues to respond to identified needs and has strengthened its capacity to undertake outreach and manage protection cases. This includes offering specialized services for women, youth and children such as safe spaces and shelters.

Women's guesthouses and Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (ŞÖNİM), which are among institutions providing services within the Ministry, continued to provide uninterrupted services during the pandemic. Guidance, support and referrals with relevant parties are provided for women who are subjected to violence or are at-risk along with their children and family members. MoFLSS also runs a "183 Social Support Line", which provides psychological, legal and economic counselling for women and children who are subjected to violence or are at risk of being subjected to violence and who need support and assistance; giving information to these persons about their rights and where to apply.

While public institutions have continued to respond to emergency needs, 3RP partners increased support for phone and on-line services to provide multi-faceted support to women, children and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. In collaboration with MoFLSS, 3RP partners have also provided specialized trainings and basic psychosocial support modules with specific emphasis on distant intervention for service providers. Nevertheless, the difficulties in providing outreach activities and face-to-face counselling have resulted in reduced support despite the significant increase in needs.

The reduction in service capacity and outreach has made it harder for service providers to identify and protect vulnerable individuals despite efforts to increase support through helplines and psychological counselling. Investing further in robust referral mechanisms and in services to respond to the specific needs of women and children at risk is a central component of the 3RP in 2021/22. Stress has also increased significantly amongst persons under temporary and international protection due to the pandemic, exacerbating mental health issues, heightening the level of anxiety felt by women, men, girls

and boys and requiring greater psychosocial support. Identifying people in need has become harder due to COVID-19 restrictions on community outreach and reduced in-person services, while phone and on-line counselling is an important but imperfect solution until home visits and in-person counselling can resume.

Child, early and forced marriage¹⁰ remains a critical concern around the world. In Turkey, ongoing efforts to combat child, early and forced marriage amongst persons under temporary and international protection require continued support as well as an expansion of programming. Adverse social norms, coupled with a lack of livelihood opportunities, perpetuate a situation of risk for women and girls in particular, impacting their access to services and assistance, and many families regard child marriage as the only way to secure a future for themselves and their children. The lack of livelihood opportunities is also increasing risks of families to engage their children in the labour force. Children are found working in hazardous conditions, including in street-based work and in industrialized areas of large cities like Istanbul. Field observations also suggest that an increasing number of

Syrians including children engage in seasonal agricultural work. With higher risks of poverty due to the pandemic, children living in poor households also face increased risks of malnutrition, with potential lifetime consequences.

In response to the pandemic, 3RP partners in Turkey engaged in adapting the delivery of services, support and assistance to ensure continuity given the situation of confinement and partial closure of community-based services; in identifying priority needs of women and men, girls and boys, communities and institutions impacted by the pandemic; and in developing new activities to respond to additional needs triggered by the pandemic. The effects of COVID-19 are expected to last well into 2021, and 3RP sector coordinators have based their plans for 2021/22 on needs assessments and consultations with communities and government partners nationally and in nine field locations that host the greatest number of persons under temporary and international protection¹¹, to adapt the response to the new realities created by the pandemic.



3RP partners continue to support the Government of Turkey in meeting the most pressing basic needs of persons under temporary and international protection and of vulnerable host community members, providing cash and in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable individuals. One of the most immediate impacts of COVID-19 was the dramatic increase in requests for emergency cash and in-kind support for families that had suddenly found themselves without a source of income and struggling to meet basic needs. Since its inception in 2016, over 2 million vulnerable individuals have benefited from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) - a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme for the most vulnerable persons under temporary and international protection as well as Humanitarian Resident Permit holders to cover essential needs like food, rent and utilities. While the ESSN is now funded outside the 3RP and supports around 1.7 million Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, 3RP partners provide complementary cash-based assistance and one-off cash and in-kind support to the most vulnerable households in need, who do not meet the ESSN criteria.¹²

Social assistance schemes like the ESSN and Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF) provide a lifeline for hundreds of thousands of persons under temporary and international protection, but the number of vulnerable households has grown far beyond that anticipated at the start of 2020, requiring emergency and one-off cash support to help reduce the short-term impacts of the pandemic. Addressing the risks of increased levels of poverty due to the impact of the pandemic on coping mechanisms and income levels through cash-based and other forms of social assistance will be required in 2021 due to the uncertain trajectory of the pandemic and its socio-economic impact on thousands of already vulnerable households. At the same time, existing social protection schemes may need to be reviewed to take into account new or exacerbated vulnerabilities caused by COVID-19, including from a gender and child-sensitive lens given the particular risks to women and children.

In responding to the increased population and heightened vulnerabilities created by displacement and compounded by the pandemic, the capacities of public institutions and particularly local institutions have been stretched to breaking point. To meet the needs, public institutions need additional resources and capacities to provide the required infrastructure and expertise, including adapted methods of service delivery due to COVID-19 such as digitalized tools and coordination platforms. This support to public institutions is needed in the form of additional human and financial capacities, infrastructure and equipment to expand services, as well as targeted support for people that face particular challenges of access in the current circumstances, such as children to continue their education through adapted modalities, including distance learning.

Increased demands for services continue to strain the infrastructure and services of municipalities, especially in provinces where the population of Syrians under temporary protection is higher, such as in South-East Turkey and Istanbul. With more than 98 percent of Syrians under temporary protection residing in host communities, municipalities are among the primary responders in coping with the population increase and the pandemic. Four provinces in the Southeast region of Turkey host over 1.4 million Syrians under temporary protection.¹³ This represents a 20 percent increase in population which has contributed to additional consumption of, for instance, 70 billion litres of water and the production of one million tons of solid waste per year. Whilst 3RP support to national and local responders has continued to grow, supporting more than fifteen line ministries and public institutions with over US\$700 million in capacity support provided since 2017, the needs far outweigh the level of funding. For example, 3RP support to municipalities only covers 10 percent of the additional need for service delivery. A study¹⁴ by the Union of Municipalities of Turkey confirms the important fiscal implications of hosting Syrians under temporary protection for municipalities, which amount to US\$ 126 per individual per year, or USD 455 million for all Turkish municipalities. Increasing support for municipalities and local responses will be key in 2021/22, in terms of services and infrastructure as well as in increased community engagement on aspects of common concern.

To improve access to services, Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders need accurate information on rights, obligations and services. An important aspect of the Government's response to the pandemic and 3RP partner support has been to increase awareness on the virus and measures to mitigate its spread and make timely information available in various languages to reach different populations living in Turkey.

The Directorate General of Migration Management and provincial directorates of migration management, information activities are carried out on the rights and obligations of foreigners, services and procedures. At the provincial level, information and guidance activities are carried out at PDMM-run protection desks where one-to-one interviews are held with persons with specific needs.

In addition, the "183 Social Support Line", operated by the MoFLSS, works as a psychological, legal and economic counselling line for women and children who are subjected to violence or at risk who need support and assistance; giving information to these persons about their rights and where to go for assistance. This line is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in Arabic and Kurdish languages and services are free of charge. Precautionary messages are also disseminated to prevent negligence, abuse and violence or custom and honour killings. Considering the seriousness and urgency of such incidents, the emergency response teams and law enforcement officers in the relevant province are alerted



for rapid interventions, if required.

Turkey's legal framework allows Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and other status holders to access health care, with the Ministry of Health (MoH) overseeing provision of services through state hospitals, Migrant Health Centres and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres. A network of 180 Migrant Health Centres provides primary health services in 29 provinces that alleviate the pressures placed on hospitals and increase access to healthcare through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. In addition, efforts 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 continue. Prioritizing maternal health is especially important because studies show that, globally, pregnant refugee women show higher rates of adverse pregnancy outcomes.¹⁵

The COVID-19 pandemic dramatically increased the demand for healthcare related to infection prevention and control while reducing the availability of services for other health problems. Routine health services (such as vaccinations, routine immunization of children, sexual and reproductive health, and treatment of non-communicable diseases) were impacted by the pandemic. The Government granted Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders free access to protective equipment, tests and medication for COVID-19 irrespective of whether they have social security, but concerns about health insurance and costs and lack of awareness of available services have negatively impacted many persons under temporary and international protection from accessing available health services.

In 2021/22, 3RP partners will focus on contributing to the Government's efforts to prevent and control the pandemic, including continued contribution to risk communication and community engagement on COVID-19, and support the capacity of health service providers to help with chronic and other categories of

patients including persons under temporary and international protection in urgent need of healthcare. This will include efforts to sustain the availability of and demand for services such as routine immunization, maternal and child healthcare and other aspects of preventative healthcare.

In the Education sector, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continues to promote the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and other status holders in the national education system. As of the start of the 2020/21 school year, more than 768,000 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in Turkish public schools¹⁶ and over 33,000 students were attending tertiary education. Enrolment rates are generally high in primary education (79.5 percent) but drop in lower-secondary (78.9 percent) and fall dramatically in upper-secondary (39.7 percent) education levels. However, more than 35 percent of school-aged children were still out-of-school and did not have any access to education opportunities. Out-of-school children are one of the most vulnerable groups in Turkey, and face multiple child protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour, child marriage and other forms of exploitation and abuse. Out-of-school children are not a homogeneous group, have different profiles and are therefore in need of tailored approaches to increase their chances of entering a relevant form of learning.

Socio-economic factors have a marked effect on school enrolment, attendance and retention, particularly for older children, and the consequences of COVID-19 have also made it harder for children under temporary and international protection in Turkey to continue their education.¹⁷ The Conditional Cash Transfer for 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 socio-economic barriers, while adapted learning and home school support have been vital in mitigating the impacts of the pandemic. Around 625,000 children benefit from the CCTE programme, including almost 70,000 children who benefit from child protection outreach

services, which aim to promote regular school attendance and provide higher cash amounts for girls as they have more difficulties accessing education and for secondary school students attending formal education. Adolescents and youth continue to receive support in acquiring relevant technical and vocational skills training. 3RP partners support and enhance accredited programmes that provide a wider range of relevant pathways to learning to enhance access to formal education, vocational training and life skills development, as well as accelerated learning programmes for those who have missed several years of schooling.

The move to distance learning and remote service provision has been a necessary aspect of the response to COVID-19, but it has exacerbated inequalities and created additional barriers for many households. For example, some families do not have access to the internet or a television and therefore cannot access communication platforms that have been established to mitigate the impact of limits on physical outreach activities, community meetings and face-to-face services due to the pandemic. These problems are often compounded by language barriers. The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, discontinuation of face-to-face learning, lack of interaction with peers and a reported increase in the level of domestic violence are likely to result in reversed learning gains and loss of learning for vulnerable children, including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders. Further negative effects on school enrolment, attendance and retention at all levels are also expected, likely resulting in the adoption of negative coping mechanisms affecting children, such as child labour mostly for boys and the exposure of girls to child marriages. A priority therefore for education partners is supporting the Ministry of National Education to re-open schools safely and mitigate the prolonged, negative impact of COVID-19 and to ensure that they remain safe places for continuous education and learning achievements. The same goes for child day care, pre-school education and youth centres given their important

role in providing spaces for physical, emotional and cultural development.

In 2021/22, 3RP partners hope to re-double efforts aimed not only at expanding access to quality services but also to invest in sustaining achievements to date by supporting those who face particular challenges of access in the current circumstances, such as children to continue their education through distance and adapted learning modalities. Language remains one of the largest barriers to access services and towards social cohesion. This is evident for example in health and education where, even though services continue to be provided free of charge, Syrians under temporary protection face challenges in benefiting from the services due to difficulties in understanding procedures and instructions. Interpretation support is also needed for international protection applicants and status holders who do not speak Turkish or Arabic, and better analysis is required in 2021/22 to guide programming in this area.

Across the sectors, 3RP partners have highlighted the need to strengthen and mainstream environmental sustainability considerations in their programmatic interventions with a view to minimizing the negative impact of population increase and humanitarian interventions on natural resources. This approach is aligned with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation for all, and the 11th National Development Plan's priorities for environmental protection. The added burden of four million persons under temporary and international protection on environmental sustainability has been compounded by the pandemic, including the heightened importance of waste and water management, as well as opportunities linked to an environmentally sustainable and resilient recovery, such as greater investment in renewable energy and job creation linked to the "green economy."



Response

The 3RP response, which is designed on the basis of Turkey's Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation, is a global example of the kind of State-led, inclusive approach that implements the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees. The legal and policy framework in Turkey provides for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to access national services. The public systems and national institutions have expanded their services to enable Syrians and other persons in need of international protection to access health, education and social services and to pursue self-reliance through formal work opportunities made possible through the Regulation on Work Permits and an entrepreneur-friendly regulatory framework. The 3RP partners work in support of public systems and services to enable the inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders without having a negative impact on the quality of service provision, or in the delivery of services to the host community benefiting from the same systems.

These systems and services have been put under incredible pressure in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the importance of supporting public systems and institutions and providing complementary services, when required. It is a testament to the relevance of the 3RP as a strategic, coordination and fundraising tool that it could adapt to the unforeseen changes brought about by the pandemic. Such adaptability and support would not have been possible without the Government's leadership and the inclusive policies that underpin the response in Turkey.

The 3RP partners recognize the growing role of other stakeholders providing support to the Government of Turkey outside the scope of the 3RP appeal and, in line with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, the New Way of Working and the Sustainable Development Goals, the response places strong emphasis on strengthening partnerships to promote complementarity. To build a coherent and sustainable response, and provide efficient support to the Government of Turkey, the 3RP response aims to achieve complementarity amongst its partners through inclusive coordination platforms. In addition, 3RP partners promote engagement in local coordination mechanisms, such as those led by governorates and provincial directorates, to support complementarity between the government and civil society partners in local service provision. Consultations with local government and

civil society partners as part of the planning process for 2021/22 highlighted the importance of local responses and community engagement, including the meaningful participation of different age groups, women and women's organisations, and provided concrete examples of how this is happening across Turkey. These good practices need to be shared and replicated, based on local realities, to inform initiatives that benefit Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host communities, and promote communication with and the engagement of communities in those efforts.

The strategic objectives of the 3RP for the 2021-2022 period have been revised to reflect the emphasis of the strategic priorities related to inclusion into the national systems, support to self-reliance and promoting social cohesion. The three strategic objectives are to:

1. *Contribute to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders*
2. *Support inclusion and access to services, including health, education, social services as well as municipal services and local solutions*
3. *Promote harmonization, self-reliance and solutions*

The following principles of implementation will guide 3RP activities in 2021/22:

- *Prioritize system support for assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions.*
- *Provide targeted, complementary, temporary assistance where the demand in services exceeds availability and promote a strategy to integrate into national services, including outreach activities to raise awareness and connect the people in need to available services.*
- *Strengthen referrals between service providers and supporting institutional capacity to follow up on referrals.*
- *A rolling two-year perspective, with a multi-year strategy and 2-year plan with funding needs. Partners will undertake a quality review in late 2021 to update 2022 plans.*

- *Apply an inclusive approach, with a regional 3RP focus on the Syria response and a country plan that includes other nationalities in need of international protection and assistance in Turkey.*
- *Mainstream protection, age and gender¹⁸, environment as well as the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) issues in all sectors.*
- *Address with targeted actions the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls across all sectors.*
- *Mainstream COVID-19 related impacts and responses in all sectors.*
- *Promote a multi-stakeholder approach through engaging with the private sector, national and local actors (municipalities, CSOs/NGOs, communities).*
- *Provide training (e.g. language, vocational and skills training) with a clear objective to increase prospects for self-reliance and harmonisation.*
- *Support provided by 3RP partners will take into account other actors (IFIs, TRC/IFRC, bilateral development partners) providing support to the refugee response in Turkey to ensure complementarity and prevent duplications¹⁹.*
- *Conduct evidence-based programming and, where required, advocacy with relevant stakeholders (e.g. government, donors, private sector, NGOs) to prioritise needs and measure impact, drawing for example on the 2018 Updated Needs Assessment Report on the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey²⁰, under the cooperation of the Vice Presidency and the EU Delegation, as well as the COVID-19 Needs Assessment of Refugees in Turkey, coordinated by the Vice Presidency with contributions from relevant public institutions.*

Throughout 2020, 3RP partners and sector working groups continued to advance long-term solutions, sustainable planning and resilience in the response although the impact of COVID-19 in Turkey necessitated an urgent revision of priorities and adapted service delivery. While the impact of the pandemic on service delivery and socio-economic needs are expected to shape much of the response in early 2021, the 3RP plan in Turkey is characterized by continued investment in public institutions, both in terms of additional financial, human, and infrastructure resources, and to strengthen existing capacities. This support is crucial so that public systems can include Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in the national and local response to the pandemic while contributing to sustainable development in Turkey, without their capacity to assist host communities being affected.



Durable Solutions Strategy

A refugee response generally aims to promote solutions that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and live in dignity and peace. Globally, these solutions include local integration, resettlement, and voluntary repatriation.

Resettlement continues to be an option only for some of the most vulnerable refugees in Turkey. For 2021, advocacy will continue in Turkey and globally towards increasing resettlement quotas and expanding complementary pathways. This will be in line with the commitment of States in the Global Compact on Refugees to expand access to third country solutions as well as global efforts to enlarge the scope of resettlement programmes worldwide and increase availability of complementary pathways in a more systematic way in the spirit of international responsibility sharing. While complementary pathways have the potential to bring greater access to 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. The support offered to the DGMM by 3RP partners aims to strengthen these procedures, ensuring that returns take place on a voluntary basis through a free and well-informed choice. In preparation of safe and dignified 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. While 2020 saw a significant drop in return numbers, due largely to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government estimates that around 420,000 Syrians have returned voluntarily from Turkey to Syria since the crisis began. The security and humanitarian situation inside Syria remains precarious, creating significant challenges for the sustainability of large-scale returns.

In Turkey, 3RP partners aim at enhancing resilience and self-reliance for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as a precursor to any durable solution. Enhancing self-reliance is one of the four objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. The legal framework in Turkey provides for social and economic inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection as well as harmonization, which is further elaborated in the Government's

Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. In defining 'harmonization', the Law on Foreigners and International Protection aims to promote community members and foreigners including persons under temporary protection to live in harmony, to reduce dependency on third party support and increase independent activity of foreigners in all areas of social life. The harmonization policy aims to equip foreigners, including Syrians under temporary protection, with the knowledge and skills to become self-reliant, more resilient, and able to contribute to society, which various studies show also assists refugees to achieve a more durable solution.

The 3RP acknowledges the specific barriers and discrimination that women face and, through activities in 2021/22 aimed at supporting durable solutions, partners will promote the contribution that women and girls' leadership, equal participation and agency bring to the delivery of more effective durable solutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of emergency preparedness and coordinated responses. In planning for 2021/22, the emergency preparedness of current and planned 3RP activities will be reviewed for a range of potential events, including contingency situations that necessitate a rapid scaling up or adaptation in close cooperation with relevant coordination platforms and Government entities.

Social Cohesion & Harmonization

The comprehensive legal framework in Turkey concerning Syrians under temporary protection includes social cohesion components and efforts aimed at harmonization. The inclusive policy framework of the Government of Turkey and the generally welcoming attitude of host communities has proven crucial not only to reduce the marginalization of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, but also to foster positive relations with the host community. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected many sectors of the society, and therefore investment in fostering social cohesion needs to be scaled up in 2021/22 to address the risk of growing social tensions. The loss of livelihoods and growing competition over jobs, misinformation and language barriers are among the primary factors affecting social cohesion in Turkey, requiring sustained and coordinated support.

In February 2018, the Government of Turkey adopted the National Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan. In line with the legal framework, and coordinated by DGMM, the National Strategy on Harmonization promotes harmonization activities at both the national and the provincial level, between persons under temporary and international protection and host communities, strengthening social inclusion and promoting the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.

A 3RP inter-sectoral framework on social cohesion has been developed and updated to align it with the National Harmonization Strategy and Action Plan. The framework builds on trends and lessons learned to guide and coordinate social cohesion related programming, and provides recommendations based on field and national level consultations. In 2021/2022, 3RP partners will increase efforts to raise awareness among host community members, address misinformation related challenges that cause social tensions and support locally led responses involving the host community and opinion leaders. Social cohesion initiatives will be monitored and evaluated and mainstreamed in service provision aligned with the do-no-harm principle. The implementation of the do-no-harm principle implies that the 3RP partners in devising and implementing their programs will not exacerbate social tensions by supporting the most vulnerable persons from all communities.

The introduction of harmonization into Turkey's legal framework has allowed for the mainstreaming of social cohesion components into national service provision (such as health and education) by different public actors and processes. This helps increase the social and economic inclusion of persons under temporary and international protection to contribute to their self-reliance. Ongoing investment in service providers is key to support their response and absorption capacity, to limit competition between communities, and counter misperceptions and misinformation about unequal support.



Promoting self-reliance and resilience of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders is a key element of harmonization, made more important and challenging by the pandemic. Therefore, 3RP partners will continue to support livelihoods activities in all economic sectors, promoting access to formal education, vocational training and life-skills development as well as addressing barriers to the formal labour market and support decent working conditions once employed, supporting the government to enhance enforcement and compliance with the labour law. The language barrier remains a key obstacle to the development of social cohesion as it undermines the ability of persons under temporary and international protection to communicate and engage with the host community. In support to the Government of Turkey, 3RP partners are providing trainings for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to learn Turkish, and thus facilitate better working relationships between them and host communities.

Municipalities play a vital role in the implementation of social cohesion and harmonization programming as they are at the centre of community interactions and perceptions. Local service providers and facilities need further support (e.g. digitalisation tools) to respond to the

pressures of increased population numbers and counter negative perceptions among host community members. 3RP partners will continue supporting local institutions and civil society actors in taking up a leadership role in mediating and enabling dialogue between communities.

It is crucial that 3RP partners continue to foster dialogue and co-existence such as through meetings between community leaders as well as social and cultural interactions and engagement, in addition to awareness raising and information dissemination activities. Community engagement can also be strengthened by including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in local initiatives that can help identify and resolve potential areas of community tension. It is crucial to understand how women and men can influence within their community to foster social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Given the impact of the pandemic on physical gatherings, 3RP partners will need to be innovative in their approaches and support local actors in obtaining and using digital tools to engage remotely with persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities until the public health situation normalises.



Social Protection

Social protection plays a vital role in achieving greater equality and social cohesion as well as supporting human and economic development. Social protection is defined as a set of policies and programmes designed to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion stemming from shocks and personal conditions (e.g. loss of livelihood, illness, disability, old age) throughout one's life cycle. As a result, while social protection helps diminish people's exposure to risks, it also helps enhance their capacity to manage economic and social risks. Social protection supports access to basic services and strengthens the capacity of families to care for their children and other vulnerable family members. Social protection policies typically cover nine main areas, namely: 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 socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable households in Turkey including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders dramatically increased the need for social protection support, further stretching public institutions and 3RP partners providing assistance. Women's unpaid care work also needs to be acknowledged as those responsibilities increase during a health crisis, putting women and girls at heightened risk of becoming infected. The Turkish social protection system has different components related to social insurance, social services and assistance. The social insurance system aims at providing coverage to the 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 systems are important as they aim at alleviating poverty and providing social care for people with specific needs.

Considering that formal work opportunities and work permits were only accessible for a limited number of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders prior to the pandemic, social protection has remained one of the key elements of the 3RP response and will need to increase in 2021. 3RP partners have been engaged primarily in supporting the provision of social services and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and families under temporary and international protection as well as host communities 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 multiple cash-based assistance modalities through the locally based Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, as well as to help access to social and employment services through İŞKUR, the MoFLSS-run Social Service Centres and other local institutions. At the same time, 3RP partners work closely with the Social Security Institution under the MoFLSS to support transition to the formal labour and the social security system by covering social security premiums for a period of six months.

Due to the increased vulnerabilities during the pandemic, cash-based assistance will have to be sustained in 2021 to support the most vulnerable persons to cope during this challenging period. 3RP partners will continue working towards empowering people with specific needs to seek social services to address these needs, contributing to an increase in the inclusion of women, children, adolescents, people living with disabilities and the elderly, to protect and promote the rights and safety of informal workers and encourage their inclusion in the formal workforce. 3RP partners will also empower persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities to identify people with specific needs and assist them in accessing appropriate services. Moreover, 3RP partners will ensure close collaboration, coordination and complementarity with partners beyond the 3RP such as IFIs and IFRC/TRC, involved in social protection and livelihoods. In 2021, 3RP partners will continue to prioritize increased access to formal employment in close collaboration with public institutions and the private sector and to enable access to the social insurance system to allow formal social protection coverage. Unemployed persons as well as those working informally - with a particular focus on women and 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. Furthermore, employers will be supported to hire employees formally and affiliate them with the social insurance system.

Partnership & Coordination

Turkey's leadership of the refugee response entails close coordination and collaboration with a number of government entities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Vice-Presidency, line ministries such as the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as the Directorate of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Justice who, collectively, define and coordinate priorities in accordance with the policies and activities devised under the guidance of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey. These priorities serve as the basis for the 3RP plan.

Under the national legislation, DGMM, as part of the Ministry of Interior, is the main entity in charge of the implementation of policies and processes for all foreigners in Turkey. It is the sole responsible authority in Turkey for procedures regarding temporary and international protection (including registration, documentation and refugee status determination), stateless persons and other foreigners. DGMM is also tasked to lead coordination among public institutions and agencies, local governments, civil society, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, towards implementation of these policies. This coordination function extends to the provincial level, carried out by Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) on behalf of the Governor. In addition, Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services (PDoFLSS) lead the protection response at the provincial level in coordination with 3RP partners and other civil society organizations.

The 3RP partners work under the supervision and leadership of the Government of Turkey to achieve suitable outcomes for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host communities in need. 3RP partners work in close collaboration with national and local institutions as well as civil society actors towards supporting the policies and services provided by the Government of Turkey, thus presenting a strong model of inclusivity and ownership.

The 3RP's coordination structure reflects the multi-stakeholder and partnership approach outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees and the SDGs. The

3RP provides an inclusive platform for creating and strengthening partnerships to leverage resources in support of Turkey's refugee response by working together in a transparent, respectful, complementary and mutually beneficial way.

Technical coordination amongst 3RP partners is structured around six sectors, namely: Protection; Food Security and Agriculture; Education; Health, Basic Needs; and Livelihoods. Inter-sector coordination structures have been established in Ankara, Gaziantep, Istanbul and Izmir. All the 3RP sectors engage in joint needs assessment and analysis, strategic planning and coordination of activities with national and local public and private stakeholders in order to efficiently use limited resources, apply consistent standards and share information. In 2021/22, cross-cutting issues and information sharing will continue at sector level, supported by thematic coordination groups such as the Child Labour Technical Group, GBV Working Group, the Information Management Working Group, the Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group, the Transition from Social Protection to Livelihoods Working Group, Durable Solutions Working Group and the Communication with Communities Task Force. 3RP partners will also continue their engagement in conducting joint risk analysis and coordinating the preparedness and risk mitigation activities.

The 3RP partners engage regularly with Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders together with members of the host communities through multiple local platforms. 3RP partners will place more importance on the representation and participation of different population groups in 2021/2022, including women and young people.

The 3RP partners help sustain efforts towards strengthened access of persons under temporary and international protection to national systems through increased collaboration with other actors, such as International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and civil society organisations as well as the private sector. In collaborating with these actors, the 3RP will contribute to a more comprehensive analysis of needs for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, as well as host communities, and better coordination of support to the Government of Turkey in meeting them.

Accountability Framework

As a basis for addressing its key objectives and priorities, strengthening partnerships and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Turkey 3RP, all partners are committed to align 3RP efforts with existing national strategies and policies. Working closely with host communities and persons under temporary and international protection, is a must to ensure that accountability mechanisms take account of and can be held to account by the people that 3RP partners seek to assist. Accordingly, this plan has been prepared based on assessed and observed local needs and solutions as well as through multiple consultations with stakeholders including affected populations (via inter-agency assessments), national and local government authorities (e.g. provincial directorates, municipalities), civil society partners, the Turkish and Syrian private sector, donors and International Financial Institutions.

All 3RP partners are committed to promoting the engagement of beneficiaries in programme design and implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of the response. The 3RP seeks to enhance the participation of persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities, with specific attention to representation of women, different age groups and the most disadvantaged groups in line with the principle of leaving no one behind. Guided by the accountability principles of the Inter Agency Standing Committee and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations have been established to provide individuals with timely and accessible information for accessing services and communicating feedback. By facilitating a dialogue between organizations and affected populations, the

3RP aims to ensure that communities have real influence and impact on decision-making in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way. As such, safe channels for beneficiary feedback taking into consideration gender, age and diversity is systematically used to improve the quality of programming and services that 3RP partners provide, while agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks.

Due to the physical restrictions introduced due to COVID-19, digitalized communication tools, helplines and phone surveys are being used to maintain these links with communities. In that regard, communication with communities continues to be strengthened and adapted on the basis of feedback provided by the communities through hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and teams of community feedback assistants (e.g. help desks) that have been established around the country. Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders are informed about existing feedback mechanisms through SMS, leaflets, posters and verbally at points of service delivery. Outreach networks continue to operate and the national counselling line for persons under temporary and international protection continues to be operational. While the network of partner run community centres provides individuals with counselling, social and cultural services, the Social Service Centres (SSCs) under management of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, provide services to vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host community members, adding up to a large, localized network of information and service providers.



Following a protection workshop on accountability to affected populations (AAP) in early 2020, an inter-agency AAP Task Force was established that developed an action plan to guide 3RP activities. Further training and guidance on APP will be provided to partners in 2021.

Robust prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) systems are crucial in protecting the most vulnerable populations from risks of abuse of power. To strengthen PSEA in Turkey, an inter-agency guidance note has been developed laying out minimum standards to be instituted at agency level. 3RP partners have been tasked to institute an agency-specific code of conduct, appoint dedicated PSEA focal points, and establish effective and accessible community-based complaint mechanisms with follow-up. At various levels, trainings continue to be conducted to establish preventive and accountability measures for 3RP partners. The overarching objectives are to establish accessible and effective channels for reporting incidents along with the required response mechanisms, and to mitigate risks through increased staff awareness.

The Services Advisor application has been developed to improve the understanding of Syrians under temporary protection of available services, where to access them and what can be expected of the provider. Complaint mechanisms have been established through call centres and community centres giving persons under temporary and international protection an opportunity to provide feedback and make complaints with regards to services

provided. The ESSN and CCTE programmes have also promoted accountability towards its beneficiaries through the launching of a call centre managed by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) as well as associated websites.

3RP coordination mechanisms continue to be operational, covering multiple locations across the country. Dedicated coordinators and information management staff support the six sector working groups and the inter-sector coordination mechanism co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP. Regular information sharing meetings are organised at sub-national and national levels such as the Syrian Task Force (STF) that comprise more than one hundred members representing various stakeholders.

The Syria Response Group (SRG), chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and consisting of relevant heads of UN Agencies, carries the ultimate responsibility for partners' implementation of the plan. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework at outcome level accompanies this plan and supplements sector results frameworks to ensure accountability and coherence of joint efforts at outcome level across sectors. Sex and age disaggregated data will be collected and used systematically to better inform planning and programming; and monitoring and evaluation indicators will incorporate gender and age-based considerations where possible. Information products related to implementation of 3RP activities and needs assessments are shared publicly via the Data Portal.²⁰



Global Processes

The 3RP provides an example of the kind of holistic, State-led plan that helps implement the vision of the Global Compact on Refugees, designed to promote burden- and responsibility-sharing with a view to easing pressure on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance and expand access to third country solutions. Turkey played an important role in the first Global Refugee Forum²¹ held in December 2019 in Geneva both as co-convenor of the Forum and by sharing some 50 good practices from the country's comprehensive refugee response.

Multi-stakeholder support for the Government of Turkey's response to the humanitarian crisis originating from Syria is the overarching goal of the 3RP in Turkey and, in line with the principle of international burden and responsibility sharing, donors have continued to generously fund the response. The impact of COVID-19 has placed incredible stress on Turkish public systems and services already strained by assisting four million persons under temporary and international protection in addition to the host population, and the 3RP was able to adapt and respond to assist Turkey's inclusive approach to the pandemic which has had particularly harsh consequences for forcibly displaced households.

With the increased burden on Turkey which hosts millions of refugees, principally as a result of the Syria crisis that has persisted for more than 10 years, compounded by the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on hosting communities and donor countries, the importance of strong and sustained funding for the 3RP will be even greater in 2021/22.

The United Nations has developed a COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Offer covering an 18-month period in support of the Government of Turkey and development partners response to the pandemic. The Response Offer aligns the UN's response, recovery and building-back better activities with long-term national development partners based on the Sustainable Development Goals and Turkey's 11th Development Plan (2019-23). The Offer is structured under five pillars, namely: i) Health First; ii) Protecting People; iii) Economic Response and Recovery; iv) Macro-Economic Response and Multi-Lateral Collaboration; and v) Social Cohesion and Community Resilience. Impact assessments show that refugees and migrants have been severely impacted by the socio-economic risks induced by COVID-19 and reinforce the importance of including vulnerable groups in recovery plans, and the Response Offer includes activities that make up the 3RP COVID-19-specific appeal, launched on 7 May 2020 and totaling US\$ 140,588,556.

As the Global Compact on Refugee states: "There is also increasing recognition of the development challenges posed by large refugee situations and the advantages of shared and inclusive economic growth in refugee-hosting areas from which all can benefit, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-25) outlines the UN's development plan for Turkey in line with the strategic framework set forth in the Eleventh NDP, and structured around the following development priorities that will support Turkey's progress towards the 2030 Agenda: i) Inclusive and fair social development; ii) Competitive production, productivity and decent work for all; iii) Climate change, sustainable environment and livable cities; and iv) Good governance and quality judicial services. Outcomes around social cohesion and effective migration and international protection management are included in this framework.

Both the 3RP and UNSDCF will contribute to Turkey's 11th Development Plan (2019-23) and its five strategic priorities, namely: i) stable and strong economy; ii) competitive production and productivity; iii) qualified human and strong society; iv) livable cities and sustainable environment, and v) rule of law, democratization and good governance. All these pillars aim at achieving the ultimate vision of "a stronger and more prosperous Turkey that produces more value and shares more fairly". In Turkey's Development Plan, the refugee response is reflected through the integration of persons under temporary and international protection into national systems and service delivery, promotion of social cohesion and effective migration management.

To further promote strategic alignment between the resilience objectives of the 3RP and the priorities of the UNSDCF and facilitate operational coordination, regular meetings will be held between the respective coordination mechanisms in 2021/22 to jointly analyse the operational framework, to exchange information on progress against the outcomes and to contribute to joint monitoring and learning.



SECTOR

PROTECTION



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women and NGO partners.	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), municipalities, Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA).	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote access to effective protection for persons seeking temporary or international protection in Turkey; 2. Support community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals; 3. Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability and improve access to quality services; 4. Improve equitable access of girls and boys under temporary or international protection in Turkey to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 235,450,892	USD 231,751,334
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 82,014,593	USD 82,965,350
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 317,465,485	USD 314,716,684

PROTECTION SECTOR

Current Situation

The Protection sector response continues to be firmly anchored in sustaining support to public institutions in Turkey and their primary role in coordination and the provision of protection services and assistance to persons seeking international protection. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation, in force since 2013 and 2014 respectively, set out the protection framework for persons seeking international protection in Turkey, including Syrian nationals under temporary protection, and establishes the basis for their access to a wide range of rights and services through national systems, which continue to be supported by sector partners. Sector partners play a complementary role to that of public institutions, particularly in the identification and referral of persons with specific needs,²² in strengthening the capacity and quality of services, as well as in promoting the meaningful engagement with communities.

Turkey continues to host the highest number of persons under temporary and international protection in the world, of whom more than 98 per cent live in urban and rural areas²³. The number of persons under temporary and international protection living within host communities has overwhelmed the capacities of public service providers, generating the potential for social tension between communities. DGMM, line ministries, provincial and local authorities, in particular Social Services Centers under the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services and municipalities face enormous challenges to provide timely and effective protection and assistance to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.

While the COVID-19 pandemic had significant impact on communities in terms of increased needs, it also significantly affected the operational capacity of service providers²⁴. To deliver services in a safe manner and in line with COVID-19 prevention measures, service providers were required to make changes to their programmes on outreach, methodologies in identification, and face-to-face service delivery, while focusing on the delivery of remote services. While this mitigated some of the impact of COVID-19 on protection service delivery, there remains a need to support vulnerable individuals to increase their connectivity and access to the internet and digital tools, and strengthen their digital literacy. The importance of disseminating timely and accurate information increased due to the pandemic, making access to the internet and communication tools even more critical.

The importance of stakeholders working in a coordinated and complementary manner to address protection concerns at the community level continues to be felt, including for women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. Collaboration between public institutions and sector partners is key to ensuring that protection needs are met in real time and in an effective manner. To that end, enhanced collaboration with local authorities, including PDMM, PDoFLSS, municipalities and law enforcement units on the coordination of service delivery at the local level remains a priority.

In relation to social cohesion between communities, surveys and focus group discussions conducted with both communities²⁵ as well as media monitoring indicate an increasing social distance between Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and host communities. Turkey's 11th Development Plan foresees a number of different avenues to strengthen cohesion between communities, including through support to migration management's institutional structure and capacity, as well as increased targeting of children and youth. Furthermore, DGMM's Harmonization Strategy²⁶ provides a framework for public institutions and civil society actors to work towards improving social cohesion between Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and host communities.

The amendments to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, introduced in December 2019, particularly on appeal deadlines against deportation orders render effective access to legal assistance even more important.

PROTECTION SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table²⁷

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection ²⁸	Men	1,065,338	1,065,338	1,065,338	1,065,338
	Women	855,959	855,959	855,959	855,959
	Boys	898,255	898,255	898,255	898,255
	Girls	830,944	830,944	830,944	830,944
Sub Total		3,650,496	3,650,496	3,650,496	3,650,496
Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities	Sub Total	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Sub Total	8,500,000	118,000	8,500,000	118,000
Grand Total		12,470,496	4,062,941	12,444,941	4,062,941

The overall protection situation of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders has deteriorated as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak in Turkey, especially when viewed in conjunction with reduced access to livelihoods opportunities, increased basic needs, and challenges in access to education and health services. Existing needs increased and persons with specific needs are at heightened risk of exposure to protection risks. A recently finalized Protection sector needs assessment²⁹ shows that the working status of 76 percent of respondents (70 percent for female headed households) who were working prior to the pandemic have seen a negative change in their employment and income status and 84 percent (81 percent for female headed households) are struggling to cover their monthly expenses and basic household needs.³⁰ Increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities of individuals and households and their resorting to coping mechanisms³¹ will have protection consequences.

At the community level, various protection concerns were reported through the sector needs assessment. In particular, 60 percent of respondents reported increased stress within their communities (48 percent for female

headed households). Linked to increased stress, it is noted that 36 percent observed increasing conflict between household members, whereas 31 percent observed increased domestic violence. This indicates an increased risk of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, against the reduced ability to seek support. With the overall increase in socio-economic vulnerabilities, the disruption of daily routines and increased pressure on parents, child protection risks will likely increase. This increases the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour particularly affecting boys, and the exposure predominantly of girls, to child, early and forced marriages.³²

Against the increasing vulnerabilities and needs of communities, it is noted that COVID-19 had a negative impact on the services and operational capacity of service providers, resulting in reduced access to services. 31 percent of assessment respondents (36 percent for female headed households) mentioned they were not able to access essential services³³ since March 2020. The main barriers in accessing essential services include closure and overcrowding of services as well

as the inability to book appointments through online systems. Most individuals did not face information related challenges during COVID-19, as 75 percent mentioned they had enough information, of which 64 percent received relevant information in their own language.³⁴ Nonetheless, sector partners observe that the access of certain groups to services has been particularly challenging, including the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups including women and girls, international protection applicants pending registration and documentation, as well as rural populations (including mobile groups and seasonal agricultural workers)³⁵.

Notwithstanding Turkey's inclusive policy and legal framework and the welcoming attitude of host communities, tension between communities has grown as the impact of the Syria crisis on Turkey becomes more protracted. The main contributory factors of rising tension include socio-economic distress created by the pandemic, the perception of socio-cultural differences, increasing social distance between communities, language barriers, decreasing social acceptance, competition for jobs, security concerns, misperceptions and misinformation concerning the services available, as well as pressure on services and assistance.



PROTECTION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Protection sector partners will continue to support national systems and expand the quality and coverage of services. Cooperation with public institutions will build on achievements from previous years.³⁶

Considering the impact of COVID-19 on the operational capacities and the limitations around outreach as well as identification of groups at risk, the sector will support the quality of national services and inclusion of individuals in national schemes. Sector partners will also contribute to effective protection interventions for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided by national and local systems. Building on the existing engagement with provincial and local authorities, sector partners will continue to identify local needs and corresponding solutions through engagement with communities and structured support to provincial authorities in coordination. In line with the multi-stakeholder approach underpinned by the Global Compact on Refugees, partners will promote and strengthen complementarity in service delivery between stakeholders. The continued establishment of structured, protection-sensitive referral mechanisms between stakeholders, through existing 3RP sectoral and local coordination platforms, will be prioritized.

To improve access to quality national protection mechanisms, including registration and documentation, international protection status determination, and enhance specialized service delivery, line ministries and local administrations including DGMM, MoFLSS, MoYS, MoNE, municipalities, Bar Associations, the judiciary and law enforcement institutions will be provided with support including human resources, material, logistics and technical capacity development support.

In facilitating equitable access, sector partners will prioritize support to the most vulnerable and hardest to reach (including but not limited to women and girls, the elderly, persons with disabilities and rural-mobile populations), with digital infrastructure as well as digital literacy. By supporting systems and remote service delivery modalities that target persons under temporary and international protection and host communities alike, the sector aims to strengthen the availability of and access to services, in turn mitigating the risk of social tensions whilst aiming to reach the most vulnerable and supporting efforts to ensure that no one is left behind.

Provision of specialized services for persons with

specific needs remains a priority for the Protection sector, especially considering the increased risks and vulnerabilities related to mental health and psychosocial well-being of individuals, as well as risks of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. Enhanced awareness-raising and empowerment, increasing access to appropriate services (including through and within safe spaces for women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability) and strengthening community-based mechanisms will help prevent, mitigate and respond to incidents of violence. Considering the disruption of daily routines for caregivers and children, as well as the increasing risks for children caused by the pandemic, 3RP partners will continue to prioritize the improvement of the protection environment for boys and girls, including through support to coordination structures with public services for children at risk. Children, youth and adolescents, women and other vulnerable groups will continue to be empowered through community mobilization, engagement and empowerment programmes. Tailored and quality psychosocial support, especially in consideration of increased stress levels within communities, will also be prioritized.

At the community level, age, gender and diversity sensitive protection interventions will remain of key importance. Compared to previous years, Protection partners increasingly recognize the importance of supporting community-driven mechanisms especially considering current limitations and stretched capacities of public institutions. In order to continue targeting community members with specific needs and those in need of protection, community capacities to identify and refer individuals at risk to available services will be prioritized. Furthermore, sector partners will continue to promote engagement between communities and local authorities, as well as networks and structures to facilitate meaningful and active participation of persons under international protection and temporary protection, as well as host communities, in designing, implementing and leading on protection solutions. Such initiatives will work towards incorporating a longer-term lens in protection interventions, including through exploring linkages to social protection mechanisms. Working through these networks and structures, 3RP partners will promote structured forms of interactions between communities, also improving social cohesion at the local level.

Throughout 2021-2022, 3RP partners will advocate for consistent implementation of the national legislation and access to rights and services. In addition, urgent advocacy for increased international responsibility-sharing through resettlement, particularly in light of heightened vulnerabilities caused by COVID-19, will be pursued. In addition to resettlement, the sector will also seek the expansion of complementary pathways including private sponsorship, education scholarships and labour mobility schemes. The Protection sector will continue to monitor the voluntariness of spontaneous returns of Syrians under temporary protection and assess intentions relating to voluntary return.

Finally, the Protection sector will strengthen its work with other sectors and non-3RP partners to mainstream protection principles, particularly to enhance access to services across sectors for the most vulnerable, to promote safe and dignified access to services, and adhere to the do-no-harm principle in all interventions. Integrated programming with other sectors to address root causes of protection concerns, such as child labour, will be particularly important, alongside the prevention of and response to violence against women, girls, men and boys at risk, as well as other individuals with specific needs.



PROTECTION SECTOR

Accountability Framework

The sector will build upon the progress achieved in 2020 to further its accountability commitments. The dedicated accountability to affected populations (AAP) Task Force will enhance its support to promote AAP standards and provide technical capacity development support to members in all sectors in line with IASC AAP Commitments to enhance staff capacity and improve AAP systems.

The sector will continue to pursue support to evidence-based responses, as prioritized by the Global Compact on Refugees. To further the systematic and structured information collection of needs of various groups, the harmonized inter-agency protection sector needs assessment process, launched during COVID-19, will be promoted to improve protection analysis capacity, engagement with at-risk groups and promote evidence-based programming. Using these regular, interactive assessments, the sector strategy and programmes continue to reflect an age, gender and diversity lens, that can contribute significantly towards the development of strategies that empower women and girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. Community mobilization and empowerment efforts will be prioritized in consideration of the impact of COVID-19 on outreach and response capacities of service providers. Through continued remote community engagement and improved inter-agency collaboration on participatory assessments, the sector will seek the safe and meaningful participation of persons under temporary and international protection, including women, children, adolescents, the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Gaps and needs as well as existing capacities and solutions identified by the impacted communities themselves will contribute to planning processes, including for programming and the development of strategies and interventions.

As part of protection mainstreaming efforts, the sector will promote and support the implementation of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) standards and mechanisms, as well as child safeguarding measures, across sectors. Simultaneously, partners will prioritize strengthening awareness of communities on PSEA (and reporting protocols) as well as child safeguarding measures. With the emphasis on remote service provision and digital transformation because of COVID-19, sector partners will continue to adhere to the do no harm principle, particularly in relation to digital security, safety of personal data and confidentiality which will be important to overcome barriers for active participation in remote services. Partners will revise and diversify available feedback, complaints and response mechanisms tailored to the needs of different communities to facilitate equal and efficient access, which will inform analysis of interventions and programming.

The sector's monitoring and evaluation framework is developed to facilitate an age, gender and diversity-appropriate reporting under each objective through the ActivityInfo platform, and to support data collection and analysis. The indicators are set not only to measure progress, but also to inform the strategic direction of the response plan. Regular progress reviews will allow for course corrections when and if needed utilizing the existing [sector coordination mechanisms](#) at the national and sub-national level. Monitoring and evaluation will continue to involve communities through consultations to increase responsiveness to the needs of communities and to enhance accountability within the Protection sector. Lastly, in implementing the sector objectives, partners will identify synergies and harmonize national and field level coordination mechanisms, sharing where appropriate good practices emanating from protection activities.

OBJECTIVE 1	Promote access to effective protection under the Temporary Protection Regulation for Syrians and LFIP for individuals other nationalities in need of protection
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	# and % of Syrians under temporary protection with verified / updated individual registration records

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021*	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
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	18,863	10,781	6,754,094	7,000	6,369,294	5,600
	1.1.2 # of protection monitoring missions and visits conducted	497	486				
Output 1.2 - Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of individual Syrians under temporary protection registered during the year	250,650	200,675	44,269,783	-	44,303,033	-
Output 1.3 - Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection submitted for resettlement by UNHCR	15,000	15,000	6,109,233	-	6,109,233	-
	1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	200,000	200,000				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				57,133,110.0	7,000	56,781,560	5,600

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 1.4 - Access to gender-sensitive legal assistance and remedies improved	1.4.1 # of refugees/vulnerable host community members provided with individual legal support (legal aid and counsel)	45,095	47,035	22,043,438	170,000	23,564,555	200,000
	1.4.2 # of individuals reached through information tools on civil documentation, rights and remedial mechanisms	191,548	180,248				
	1.4.3 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	6,730	7,450				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				22,043,438	170,000	23,564,555	200,000

OBJECTIVE 2	Support community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals.
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# and % of refugees supported with community-based protection programmes

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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	539,836	524,665	107,973,117	18,974,400	103,149,844	18,737,800
	2.1.2 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs	350,912	338,227				
	2.1.3 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities referred to specialized services	147,914	88,300				
	2.1.4 # of individuals receiving material or cash assistance to meet their protection needs	233,798	232,040				
	2.1.5 # of individuals receiving psycho-social support	74,758	71,698				
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	707,220	688,230	17,501,976	5,875,000	17,385,558	5,860,500
Output 2.3 - Individuals have increased capacity to exercise their rights and potential fully for self-protection	2.3.1. # of individuals engaged in community mobilization efforts and empowerment programmes	75,106	77,831	6,152,461	4,510,000	6,946,753	5,475,000
Output 2.4 - Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms established and/or maintained	2.4.1 - # of feedback, complaints and response mechanisms established and/or maintained	37	37	4,950,515	107,000	4,951,909	122,500
	2.4.2 - # of feedback and complaints received and followed-up	13,210	13,210				
	2.4.3 - # of individuals participating in decision-making processes	15,353	15,378				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				131,627,554	29,466,400	127,482,155	30,195,800

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 2.5 - National / local institutions and partners supported to promote social cohesion	2.5.1 # of institutions supported to undertake peaceful co-existence interventions	139	139	35,815,099	2,219,616	34,638,873	2,011,000
	2.5.2 # of persons participating in events organized for both refugee and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence	459,134	395,940				
Output 2.6 - National / local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs.	2.6.1 # of service providers trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	303	297	12,778,073	3,575,000	12,917,743	3,580,000
	2.6.2 # of individuals trained on support to persons with specific needs (from both refugee and host communities)	4,830	5,455				
	2.6.3 # of centres supported to improve physical capacities(SSC, CC, Multi-Service centers, WGSS, etc)	190	190				
	2.6.4 # of centres supported to strengthened professional capacities (SSC, CC, Multi-Service centers, WGSS, etc)	208	212				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				48,593,172	5,794,616	47,556,616	5,591,000

OBJECTIVE 3

Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of gender based violence (SGBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs and improve access to quality SGBV services

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3

% of identified GBV survivors who receive effective, survivor-centered and multi-sectoral GBV specific response services

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 3.1 - Refugees and most in need amongst the host community members have increased access to safe, confidential and quality multi-sectoral GBV services and support programmes	3.1.1 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and those at risk assessed	27,035	27,535	6,110,605	825,000	6,707,929	806,500
	3.1.2 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors provided with GBV specific response services	8,585	8,885				
	3.1.3 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors referred to multi-sectoral GBV specific response services	1,820	2,020				
	3.1.4 # service delivery centers/units providing GBV specific services	22	22				
Output 3.2 - Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached through community-based initiatives with GBV-related information campaigns and activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements and assistance for mitigation and prevention of GBV	61,460	59,410	4,974,391	390,000	4,996,991	395,000
	3.2.2 # of individual boys and men reached through community-based initiatives for mitigation and prevention of GBV	3,872	3,952				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,084,996	1,215,000	11,704,920	1,201,500

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 3.3 - Capacity of government and non-government actors and services in all sectors are strengthened to effectively respond to GBV and PSEA	3.3.1.A # of governmental and non-governmental institutions supported with GBV-specific activity programming	148	158	5,940,779	210,000	5,990,379	220,000
	3.3.1.B # of governmental and non-governmental institutions supported with PSEA-specific activity programming	360	362				
	3.3.2 # of individuals reached through capacity-building initiatives for strengthening GBV and SEA prevention, risk mitigation and response (government and humanitarian staff)	5,135	5,175				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,940,779	210,000	5,990,379	220,000

OBJECTIVE 4	Improve equitable access of girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	% of children identified as at risk of a child protection concern who received a response

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2022
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	86,519	86,019	21,868,930	3,000,000	21,904,970	3,012,500
	4.1.2 # of children referred to specialized services	39,375	38,825				
Output 4.2 - 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 children participating in structured and sustained psycho-social support programmes	28,855	28,255	8,785,787	7,103,220	8,925,820	7,151,119
	4.2.2 # of individuals reached with positive parenting programmes	22,130	22,480				
	4.2.3 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection	15,860	25,860				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				30,654,717	10,103,220	30,830,790	10,163,619

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/Youth Budget for 2022
Output 4.3 - Capacity of government and non-government child protection actors are strengthened to effectively implement the existing legislation framework	4.3.1 # of individuals (women, men, girls and boys) trained on child protection mechanisms and PSS in emergencies	4,100	4,170	5,437,204	4,260,792	5,853,800	4,260,792
	4.3.2 # of government and non-government actors supported for child protection specific activity programming	276	278				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				5,437,204	4,260,792	5,853,800	4,260,792

PROTECTION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
AAR Japan	4,000,000	100,000	4,100,000	3,000,000	\$100,000	3,100,000
ASAM	4,200	1,053,921	1,058,121	-	-	-
Bonyan	180,000	-	180,000	199,500	-	199,500
CARE International	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Concern Worldwide	4,582,075	2,800	4,584,875	4,582,075	2,800	4,584,875
DRC	769,000	386,200	1,155,200	1,189,000	698,600	1,887,600
GOAL	4,726,775	747,500	5,474,275	5,329,575	825,000	6,154,575
IBC	3,406,250	1,515,000	4,921,250	3,087,700	1,345,000	4,432,700
IOM	12,950,000	9,500,000	22,450,000	12,950,000	9,500,000	22,450,000
JCCP	299,450	6,500	305,950	301,450	15,000	316,450
KADAV	163,000	140,000	303,000	190,000	177,000	367,000
MSYDD	\$171,000	26,000	197,000	190,000	26,000	216,000
RET International	830,000	180,000	1,010,000	830,000	180,000	1,010,000
SAMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Save the Children	138,213	1,588,976	1,727,189	318,379	1,995,572	2,313,951
UNDP	-	8,070,000	8,070,000	-	9,570,000	9,570,000
UNFPA	4,114,376	989,970	5,104,346	4,154,332	1,042,722	5,197,054
UNHCR	141,722,953	52,833,656	194,556,609	141,722,953	52,833,656	194,556,609
UNICEF	42,525,000	4,420,000	46,945,000	43,525,000	4,420,000	47,945,000
UNWomen	1,362,000	150,000	1,512,000	424,000	50,000	474,000
WALD	350,000	-	350,000	350,000	-	350,000
Watan	605,000	45,000	650,000	-	-	-
WHH	4,734,000	249,070	4,983,070	1,531,770	84,000	1,615,770
World Vision	1,542,600	10,000	1,552,600	1,600,600	100,000	1,700,600
WSA	275,000	-	275,000	275,000	-	\$275,000
TOTAL	235,450,892	82,014,593	317,465,485	231,751,334	82,965,350	314,716,684

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	235,450,892	40,791,620	231,751,334	41,566,519
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	82,014,593	10,435,408	82,965,350	10,271,792
TOTAL	317,465,485	51,227,028	314,716,684	51,838,311

SECTOR

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE



LEAD AGENCY	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and NGO partners, namely ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association, Welthungerhilfe, Shafak and WATAN foundation	
OTHER PARTNERS	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)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the food and nutrition security of Syrians under Temporary Protection and vulnerable communities and prevent them from resorting to food-related negative coping strategies; 2. To strengthen the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable host communities by increasing self-reliance through employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors; 3. To improve local and community-level public and private sector and civil society capacities to respond to the food and agriculture needs of impacted communities. 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 1,386,238	USD 272,000
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 21,809,896	USD 17,895,340
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 23,196,134	USD 18,167,340

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Current Situation

For many Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Turkey, the food and agriculture sector is the most viable entry point into the Turkish economic system due to the sector's ability to provide a wide range of employment and income generation opportunities and to absorb a large workforce from Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host communities. Recent studies show that casual work (including self-employment in small businesses) in the food and agricultural sector is the main source of income for many migrant workers.³⁷ There is a strong labour demand in the food and agriculture sector in Turkey, and many Syrians under temporary protection are employed in this sector.

Turkey has a robust agriculture and food industry that employs around 20 per cent of the country's working population³⁸ in its agriculture sector³⁹ only, that accounted for 6.4 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019.⁴⁰ According to government estimates, approximately 20 percent of 552,000 agricultural workers⁴¹ are persons under temporary or international protection of different nationalities, mainly engaged in unskilled work. Consequently, the agriculture and food industries are amongst the main sources of income and employment not only for host communities but also for other migrant and refugee communities, particularly in south-eastern provinces such as Gaziantep, Kilis and Şanlıurfa. In commercial and industrial urban areas such as İzmir and Mersin, the food processing and food supply sectors employ both Syrians under temporary protection and Turkish workers, particularly women. According to FAO and AKCAM⁴², many Syrian women under temporary protection are working as casual labourers in the agri-food sector, particularly for sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting and post harvesting processes such as packaging. Women's informal employment in agriculture was 95.7% compared to 79.5% for men⁴³ with limited legal and social protection.

Nonetheless, according to FAO's recent assessment on vulnerable agricultural populations including seasonal workers, the incomes of Syrian workers are unstable and unpredictable, as low-skill jobs tend to be irregular and seasonal, particularly in agricultural employment.⁴⁴ Besides seeking employment, Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own small-scale businesses in the food and agriculture sector. However, they face a number of barriers such as access to credit, lack of productive assets and limited understanding of property rights and market dynamics. Food security amongst persons under temporary and international protection is affected not only by their low levels of income and limited employability due to their low skillsets, but also due to the increased price of basic food items in the local markets.⁴⁵

Even prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, many Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as migrants have been working informally in the agriculture sector with very limited job security. According to a recent survey on the impact of the pandemic on Syrians under temporary protection and others living in Turkey, 41 percent of persons under temporary and international protection expressed that they have lost their earnings due to business foreclosures, while 18 percent indicated that they had been laid off and 12 percent stated that they were unable to find a job.⁴⁶

Increasing unemployment and reduced earnings may result in negative coping strategies such as unhealthy food consumption due to decreased purchasing power and economic access to nutritious and healthy food. Increasing unemployment also has the potential to exacerbate already existing competition for employment, impacting social cohesion.⁴⁷ Children, many of whom are not enrolled in school, engage in hard physical labour under working conditions that cannot be considered decent even for adults.⁴⁸ They live in temporary settlements that often lack basic infrastructure and in conditions that are well below minimum standards.⁴⁹ According to a recent study 'Virus or the Poverty' by ILO and Development Workshop (Kalkınma Atolyesi), child labour in agriculture is continuing and even increasing in some provinces.⁵⁰

Although no major food shortages have emerged so far, there are potential threats that COVID-19 poses to the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable groups. According to WFP's Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) conducted prior to the pandemic, food security was fragile among many households under temporary and international protection.

At the same time, there is a high potential for growth in the food and agriculture sector, and the Government aims to strengthen the food and agricultural industry

through the Eleventh National Development Plan as one of the priority development areas. The Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection indicates that Syrians under temporary protection who engage in seasonal agricultural work will be within the scope of work permit exemptions thus increasing their chances to find employment in this sector. Similarly, international protection applicants and status holders can work legally by obtaining work permit exemption as regulated by the Regulation on the Work of International Protection Applicants and International Protection Status Holders.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need ⁵¹	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection living in Temporary Accommodation Centres ⁵²	Men	32,073	6,594	8,563	1,723
	Women	27,321	5,123	7,796	1,430
Syrians under Temporary Protection living with host community ⁵³	Men	416,035	9,160	465,959	5,395
	Women	227,965	8,317	255,320	5,096
Sub Total		703,394	29,194	737,638	13,644
Members of Impacted Host Communities	Men	416,035	14,740	465,959	5,620
	Women	227,965	12,401	255,320	4,925
Sub Total		644,000	27,141	721,729	10,545
Grand Total		1,347,394	56,335	1,458,917	24,189

According to WFP's Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, household food security was fragile among many households. One quarter of households were allocating more than 65% of their total expenditure to food, implying some degree of strain in access to food. Nearly half (48%) of them borrowed money specifically to buy food; and up to 94% had adopted at least one consumption-related coping strategy to cope with the lack of food or money to buy food, especially resorting to consumption of less preferred, less expensive food (92%) and a reduction in the number of meals eaten per day (44%). Female headed households were found to be more likely to resort to such coping strategies. ⁵⁴

The on-set of COVID-19 and the resulting increase in unemployment have severely affected the household purchasing power of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, leading to an increase in the use of negative coping strategies due to rising stress, including higher household debt and restricted food consumption. A considerable number of Syrians in Turkey are engaged in informal works through local mediators such as seasonal

agricultural works or establishing their own micro-scale agri-food enterprises. Limited skills, experience and access to information make them highly dependent on informal employment opportunities, which is characterised by unpredictability and low wages. Due to low and irregular income, insufficient social protection coupled with loss of income during the COVID-19 crisis, they have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing the quality of food consumption and reducing expenditure on health and education. Some of the consequences of such negative coping strategies are becoming apparent through increasing chronic diseases, undernutrition and low school attendance as well as increased child labour ⁵⁵, threatening their human security. The agriculture sector engages more women than other sectors, however, women in the sector are more often engaged in seasonal, low paid and low-skilled jobs, often combined with primary caring responsibilities. Given the traditional cultural context, many women, especially among Syrians under temporary protection, are restricted in the activities they can participate in and they do not have access to childcare.

Due to characteristic features such as intensive mobility, informality, and remoteness, seasonal agricultural workers cannot be reached by social protection programmes such as the ESSN and other national programs, thus making them ever more vulnerable and at risk in comparison to other migrant workers.

The private sector in Turkey relies on skilled and semi-skilled labour especially in the agri-food sector, while with the right skillset Syrians under temporary protection and others can meet the labour market demand of the sector. Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own, small-scale agri-food businesses together with Turkish people, but they often face a number of challenges related to business establishment, understanding the relevant business legislation and market dynamics. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, many Syrian businesses and entrepreneurs mentioned limited financial resources and awareness about legislation and regulations as the main obstacles⁵⁶, restricting business stability and growth.

It is important to support small-scale agri-food enterprises in navigating especially the COVID-19 related business challenges, using innovation and new technologies such as digital platforms, e-commerce and e-marketing modalities, seeking new opportunities in the local and international markets, and accessing land and other productive assets. Supporting job placements and entrepreneurship during this crucial period will not only contribute to addressing the negative impacts of the pandemic on household food security and nutrition status but will also help ensure social cohesion and resilience of communities by reducing tensions due to competition over employment opportunities. Many affected businesses and enterprises are now considering ways to expand their businesses through online digitalized platforms such as e-marketing.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In the short-term, the 2021-22 sector strategy of the Food Security and Agriculture sector recognizes that investments in the food and agricultural sector and innovation are crucial to increase food availability, reduce food prices, enhance agricultural production and generate income for vulnerable groups including Syrians under temporary protection. In the medium to long term, investments in the food and agricultural sector will contribute to economic growth and socio-economic stability, social cohesion and food security of many vulnerable communities in Turkey's rural areas while increasing labour market capacities. Therefore, the Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy for 2021-22 includes following six inter-linked components:

- **Promoting skills and knowledge for food and nutrition security.** Enhancing the right skillsets can help increase income and economic access to food. These efforts, however, must be pursued in conjunction with improved knowledge and skills for ensuring food and nutrition security.
- **Supporting employability and entrepreneurship for self-reliance through sustainable livelihoods in the food and agriculture sectors.** The sector strategy will provide skills development trainings and entrepreneurship support to vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection and other groups for increased employment and income generation in the agri-food sector, while ensuring access to social protection for both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.
- **Sustainability through investment in human capital and support systems.** This will be achieved through strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national partners and institutions in the food and agriculture sectors and establishing a multi-stakeholder policy level coordination platform to strengthen national systems, supply chains and markets.
- **Investing in sustainable management and utilization of natural resources in agriculture for environmental protection.** The main focus will be on the environmental impacts of response activities, with increased awareness of key environmental knowledge, resources and tools to mainstream environmental sustainability into sector programming. In food production, it is important to take the necessary measures to eliminate physical, chemical, biological and other types of damage that may occur to food. Informative trainings are encouraged to sensitize

persons under temporary and international protection working in the food security and agriculture sector on the necessary knowledge and skills to comply with minimum technical-hygienic principles. It is important to increase awareness-raising activities and minimize the risk to public health, in accordance with Turkish regulations.

- **Knowledge management in the food and agriculture sector.** Thematic assessments, monitoring and evaluation of projects responsive to women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, and sex and age disaggregated data collection with partners, will inform evidence-based activity planning, coordination between agencies for increased efficiency in the use of resources and the proliferation of good practices.
- **Promoting social cohesion and inclusion through increased engagement of the private sector in the food and agriculture sector.** The sector will work on creating awareness about labour laws among most vulnerable



agricultural workers and host community members, while boosting social cohesion and harmonization, including a plan of action for engagement with the private sector during 2021-2022 developed jointly with the Livelihoods sector with special focus on women's empowerment and employability to enhance access to marketable skills, jobs, and economic opportunities. Engagement with the private sector to identify the agri-food sector needs for the qualified workforce will be carried out to understand the market demand, activities such as cooperative trainings and field visits to producer unions and cooperatives will contribute to the development of agri-food business models.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will continue to prioritize the provinces with the highest number of Syrians under temporary protection and the provinces with potential opportunities in agri-food sector and labour market demands. Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the sector strategy for the equal right of women and men to good nutrition and healthy diets and for equal access to decent employment opportunities in the agri-food sector, thus encouraging women's empowerment and combating discrimination against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability while fostering an enabling environment (such as supporting child-care facilities) to support the equal access of women to better-paid and more sustainable jobs, which will also help reduce child labour in the agriculture sector.

The sector partners recognize the strong leadership of the Government of Turkey and will design and implement activities in line with the Government's programmes. The sector will also capitalize on the opportunities available to Syrians under temporary protection under the Regulation on Work Permit for Foreigners under Temporary Protection. Accordingly, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will further strengthen linkages with DGMM, MoAF, MoFLSS, ISKUR, the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (ACC) and the GAP Regional Development Administration as well as with the municipalities. UN agencies and the sector partners will continue to design projects in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other relevant ministries such as Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. In line with the 11th National Development Plan, the sector recognizes the need to integrate environment and climate change considerations into the 3RP 2021-22 for accountability and improved sustainability.⁵⁷ Including Turkish language training in sector interventions will be one of the key factors in ensuring social cohesion and in the access of refugees to the agricultural labor market.

The sector will strengthen coordination with key partners engaged in the food security and agriculture sector such as the World Bank, Agriculture Credit Cooperatives (ACC) and other relevant actors, for a better coordinated response around the identified needs of the Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, as well as vulnerable host communities.

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Accountability Framework

To ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and enhance accountability, the Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will continue to strengthen coordination and monitoring and evaluation efforts. The food and agricultural responses in Turkey are led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. As the Food Security and Agriculture sector lead agency of the 3RP, FAO will ensure continued coordination between the 3RP partners through a dedicated Food Security and Agriculture working group, which will convene on a monthly basis. To ensure discussions are strongly aligned with national policies and priorities, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will also maintain close coordination with DGMM, TRC and ISKUR at the national and provincial levels.

The sector partners will maintain constant and dynamic two-way communication and participatory planning with Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, in order to promote feedback and timely response, as well as for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability to affected populations (AAP). 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 take into account the needs of disadvantaged people, 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 on mainstreaming actions such as knowledge sharing and sensitization around COVID-19 impact through the dedicated taskforce which has been established under the 3RP interagency coordination in southeast Turkey. The Food Security and Agriculture sector partners stand accountable through adopting “accountability to affected population” framework and ready to adjust its strategy according to beneficiary feedback.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector will continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. To this end, the 3RP 2021-22 sector indicators sensitive to women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability have been refined to enable the impact of activities to be better measured at outcome levels and to build a strong evidence base to inform programming and advocacy. Priority will be given to gathering evidence for well-informed programming through relevant assessments and studies in food security and agriculture sector during 2021-2022. All Food Security and Agriculture sector partners will be required to report on their activities on a monthly basis using the SI tool. Where possible, sex-disaggregated data will be used for monthly and quarterly sector dashboards. The sector will also undertake financial tracking and input for mid-year and end-of-year progress reports.



OBJECTIVE 1	To improve the food security of Syrians under Temporary Protection and vulnerable communities and prevent them from resorting to food-related negative coping strategies
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	1.1 # of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities with increased consumption or sale of food products 1.2 # of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities that are using negative food-related coping strategies

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021*	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
Output 1.1: Nutrition skills and fundamental agriculture knowledge of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities are improved in a gender-sensitive manner	1.1.1 # of individuals benefitted from training program on good food and nutrition agriculture practices (food consumption, food safety, nutrition, cooking demonstration)	3,300	450	181,962	250,000	70,000	30,000
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good food and nutrition agriculture practices	21,713	3,303	1,097,138	5,000	92,000	6,000
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens	500	-	57,138	-	10,000	-
	1.1.4 # of individuals provided with online/distance learning programmes on good food practices and healthy dietary habits	2,000	3,000	50,000	-	100,000	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				1,386,238	-	272,000	1,658,238

*Adolescent/Youth Budget only to be filled for Livelihoods, Social Cohesion and Protection Sectors (see Template Instruction Sheet and Guidance Note 10 for more information).

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 1.2: Household-level dietary diversity improved for Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities	1.2.1 # of individuals provided with the tools to establish greenhouse, or/and backyard urban and peri-urban agriculture schemes	2,900	4,400	1,600,000	50,000	1,700,000	50,000
	1.2.2 # of greenhouse, or/and backyard farming schemes established	10	10	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
	1.2.3 # of individuals benefitted from greenhouse or/and backyard farming schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,600,000	50,000	2,700,000	-

OBJECTIVE 2	To strengthen the resilience of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable host communities by increasing self-reliance through employment, increased income and financial assets in the food and agriculture sectors
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% increase in the income of targeted communities disaggregated by sex and age

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 2.1: Agriculture and forestry based livelihood of Syrians under temporary protection and vulnerable communities improved through use of modern/innovative approaches in a gender-sensitive manner.	2.1.1 # of individuals benefitted from access to income-generating opportunities in food, agriculture and forestry sectors	8,755	10,555	8,677,100	68,000	10,561,200	50,180
	2.1.2 # of business established and entrepreneurship models developed through use of modern/ innovative approaches	4,331	5,336	2,715,200	68,000	2,525,000	50,050
	2.1.3 # individuals benefitted from business established and entrepreneurship models developed through use of modern/ innovative approaches	1,650	2,500	850,000	-	300,000	-
	2.1.4 # of individuals benefitted from agricultural, vocational and livelihoods trainings including language skills through distance/ online learning programmes	1,700	2,250	1,000,000	50,000	210,000	50,000
	2.1.5 # of individuals benefitted from cash-based assistance support programmes including on-job training programmes	35,000	-	4,112,676	-	-	-
Output 2.2: Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development	2.2.1 # of individuals benefitted from short term employment in agriculture and forestry sectors	500	500	995,980		995,980	19,196
	2.2.2 # of individuals participated in modern agriculture farming technologies	-	-	-		-	-
	2.2.3 # of modern agriculture farming technologies developed	-	-	-		-	-
	2.2.4 # of individuals benefitted from modern agriculture farming technologies	-	-	-		-	-
	2.2.5 # of home-based agri-food businesses and income generating programmes especially for women to support the rural poor in agriculture sector	200	200	150,000	75,000	150,000	75,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				18,500,956	186,000	14,742,180	169,426

OBJECTIVE 3	To improve local and community-level public and private sector and civil society capacities to respond to the food and agriculture needs of impacted communities.
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	Number of actors benefiting from enhanced access to information and technical assistance and policy reforms

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 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	1055	1055	708,940	-	453,160	-
	3.1.2 # of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge in agriculture productivity, environment, food security and nutrition	1	1				
	3.1.3 # of initiatives taken in policy reforms to strengthen the national systems and supply chains	0	0				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				708,940	-	453,160	-



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
FAO	1,074,824	6,012,676	7,087,500	-	-	-
ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association	80,000	1,300,000	1,380,000	170,000	2,160,000	2,330,000
WATAN Foundation	60,000	962,000	1,022,000	72,000	980,000	1,052,000
Welthungerhilfe	171,414	2,424,240	2,595,654	30,000	1,144,360	1,174,360
UNIDO	-	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
Shafak	-	210,980	210,980	-	210,980	210,980
IOM	-	5,650,000	5,650,000	-	5,650,000	5,650,000
UNDP	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	7,500,000	7,500,000
TOTAL	1,386,238	21,809,896	23,196,134	272,000	17,895,340	18,167,340

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	1,386,238	255,000	272,000	1,658,238
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	21,809,896	236,000	17,895,340	169,426
TOTAL	23,196,134	236,000	18,167,340	1,827,664



SECTOR

EDUCATION



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO Partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family Labour Social Services, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities and other partners	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for children, youth and adults under temporary and international protection that are inclusive and promote life-long learning. 2. Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for children and youth under temporary and international protection in protective learning environments. 3. Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to children and youth. 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 70,944,810	USD 67,726,503
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 181,796,065	USD 173,881,833
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 252,740,875	USD 241,608,336

EDUCATION SECTOR

Current Situation

The education response in Turkey is led and coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) for formal and non-formal education for both children and adults. The Higher Education Council (YÖK) and the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) play a key role in facilitating access to higher education. 3RP response partners work in close coordination with these and other public institutions in order to support the Government of Turkey's strategies and policies to ensure access to quality education opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection. The education strategy is also in line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Sustainable Development Goals' principle of "Leaving No One Behind".

As of the start of the 2020/21 school year, more than 768,000 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in Turkish public schools.⁵⁸ The enrollment rate is 79.5 percent for children in primary school, 78.9 percent for children in middle school, and 39.7 percent for learners at secondary level. Despite significant overall achievements to date and the increase in enrolment in higher grades, approximately 35.8 percent of Syrian school-aged children under temporary protection still remain out of school. The disaggregation of enrollment data also indicates a significant increase in the number of out of school children in pre-primary and primary levels compared to previous years, with a percentage 75.6 and 20.5 respectively, children not enrolled. This highlights the early impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its tangible effect on the socio-economic status of the most vulnerable populations.

University enrolments of Syrians under temporary protection increased to 37,236 in the 2019-2020 academic year,⁵⁹ bringing the enrolment rate for Syrian students to 6.67 percent⁶⁰ of the overall enrolment in Turkey, which is quite high compared to the 3 percent world average for refugee enrolment in higher education. Out of 37,236 Syrian students in Turkish universities, 63 percent are male and 37 percent are female. The Government of Turkey continues to support access to higher education by covering tuition fees at state universities for Syrian students. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) has expanded its centralized system for international students to include Syrians under temporary protection. Since the onset of the Syria crisis YTB has directly provided 5,536 scholarships while 3RP sector partners have further increased this number by providing scholarship support to an additional 2,015 Syrian students (1,091 male and 924 female) in 2020. In addition to direct scholarships, YTB also pays the

university contribution fees of approximately 8,000 Syrian students each year.

Despite the 3RP partners' efforts and the action plan to continuously support the enrolment of Syrian children in public schools, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in school closures on 16 March 2020 and the closure of universities on 12 March 2020, affecting the learning of 19 million children from pre-primary to upper secondary age (48 percent girls, 52 percent boys), and 7.9 million university learners (52 percent male and 48 percent female), including Syrian children under temporary protection enrolled in the public education system and youth in Turkish universities. The pandemic has further exacerbated challenges in access to education particularly for vulnerable children, including Syrian children under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders, children with disabilities and out-of-school children among many others. In response to this learning crisis, MoNE scaled up the Education Continuous Distance Learning Programme (EBA) broadcasting lessons on television and is utilizing an online platform (which existed prior to COVID-19) to deliver the curriculum. According to the most recent data from the MoNE as of 13 November 2020, a total of 11,408,215 students and 874,645 teachers actively benefited from the online EBA platform⁶¹. To address challenges faced by university students, YÖK has also invested in establishing the Distance Learning Policies Commission to support distance learning process with expert academics from different fields. In addition to each university's own distance learning system, YÖK prepared a protocol to provide distance learning between universities and established YÖK Courses Platform. Moreover, 'COVID-19 Information' website was launched to disseminate information on YÖK's activities and the decisions taken by YÖK.

Nonetheless, the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, discontinuation of face-to-face learning, lack of interaction with peers and a reported increase in the level of domestic violence are likely to result in reversed learning gains and loss of learning for vulnerable children, including refugees. Further negative effects on school enrolment, attendance and retention at all levels are also expected. In order to prevent further reversals and respond to these increased needs, the situation requires a scaled-up, multi-sectoral response with education sector actors continuing to closely coordinate with MoNE, YTB and YÖK to mitigate the prolonged and negative impact of COVID-19 on access to safe, continuous education and learning achievements.

EDUCATION SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under temporary protection	Men *	241,262	55,603	241,262	60,608
	Women *	192,504	55,603	192,504	60,608
	Boys **	721,506	444,675	793,656	450,920
	Girls **	658,276	444,675	724,104	450,920
Sub Total		1,813,548	1,000,556	1,951,526	1,023,055
Members of Affected Communities	Men ***	107,680	70,100	11,258	7,343
	Women ***	107,680	70,100	11,258	7,343
	Boys ****	27,373	11,051	27,171	10,994
	Girls ****	27,373	11,051	27,171	10,994
Sub Total		270,106	160,302	76,858	36,672
Grand Total		2,083,654	1,160,858	2,028,384	1,059,727

As education is a fundamental right for all children, the sector response seeks to ensure that all children aged 5-17⁶² 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 who are not enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) programmes, formal or non-formal education, skills training, higher education and other 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. More than 428,000 school-aged children not enrolled in education or training programmes represent the most disadvantaged and vulnerable. Unlike in previous years, 2020-2021 data suggests a drop in the enrollment rate of children at pre-primary and primary education levels. Out of school children also include working children, those with disabilities and those experiencing other protection risks⁶³. In a recent parental survey carried out by the 3RP Education sector working group members, in provinces with a high percentage of persons under temporary

and international protection it has been established that 14 percent of identified children were not enrolled in school for the 2020-2021 academic year, while 66 percent of interviewed parents said that they are not considering sending their children to school this year. 28 percent of respondents indicated as the main reason for non-enrolment the financial barriers confronted by the family, 23 percent of respondents indicated that a child is working and 12 percent that non-enrolment was due to a child's disability.⁶⁴

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected all aspects of life for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and the most vulnerable host communities. The COVID-19 pandemic has created conditions for a real learning crisis with potential detrimental effects on the learning achievements of children and youth. A number of assessments carried out within the Education sector indicate that up to 50 percent of Syrian children who were already enrolled in formal education did not have access to distance learning⁶⁵ due to limited internet

access, lack of equipment in households (e.g. lack of TV and/or internet connection), in addition to limited Turkish language skills which made it difficult to continue learning remotely. Challenges with distance learning for higher education were similar⁶⁶. Needs in the Education sector for this 3RP appeal go beyond maintaining the quality of education, reaching the most vulnerable and preserving the gains made over the past five years. There is a real risk that progress will be reversed due to the prolonged learning interruptions and the constraints persons under temporary and international protection and the most vulnerable children and youth are facing when engaging with distance learning.

Furthermore, also critical is the provision of capacity building to teachers and education personnel to adapt teaching methods and styles to support children and youth with the new normal modalities of learning, addressing the needs of students with different language, academic and physical abilities as well as providing much needed psycho-social support.⁶⁷

As new needs have emerged with COVID-19, the Education sector will continue to prioritize interventions that support enrolment and access to formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways and education opportunities. Support to the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education, provision of incentives and capacity building of Syrian Volunteer Education Personnel, support to non-formal education and Early Childhood Education remain relevant and will be key to ensuring that children realize their right to education and continue their learning.

These areas complement Education sector needs identified by the needs assessment coordinated by the Office of the Vice Presidency. MoNE has particularly identified the importance of the continuation of economic financial support to vulnerable families and the provision of top-up payments, the provision of materials to the most vulnerable children, scholarships and grants to university students, together with strategic messaging and training to teachers and school staff about learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 to strengthen a more resilient and inclusive education system, able to manage in the ongoing and post COVID-19 pandemic environment.



EDUCATION SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Education sector response within the new COVID-19 pandemic context continues with efforts to preserve gains made in previous years by focusing on three pillars: supporting increased and gender-inclusive access to safe, protective learning opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders 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, international protection applicants and status holders as well as vulnerable children and youth in host communities. The strategy contributes to ensuring 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 and international protection applicants and status holders in partnership with different stakeholders at national and local level. The 2020-21 strategy builds on the achievements of previous years, however, new needs have produced additional interventions including strengthening different learning modalities, including distance learning opportunities, developing inclusive online platforms for children, girls and boys, education personnel and families to promote learning for all and enhancing social cohesion.

The 3RP strategy complements the efforts of the Government of Turkey as well as the financial contributions supporting education initiatives that fall outside of the 3RP appeal. 3RP partners are committed to working in cooperation with and strengthening the public institutions at national and local levels to deliver education programmes in line with MoNE's For a Stronger Tomorrow: Education Vision for 2023, the 11th National Development plan and approved COVID-19 intervention strategies.

The current situation demands that special measures be taken to provide the technological and infrastructural support to the most vulnerable children and youth, such as assistance to EBA support centers and to the ICT EBA infrastructure. The needs-based support for teachers and education personnel for in-service training and pedagogy, blended learning approaches (also used for adult language training), inclusive education, distance learning and provision of psycho-social support to children and

youth will be complemented with innovative ideas to quickly expand access to educational opportunities using different modalities in addition to empowering women and girls, combatting discrimination and promoting social cohesion in schools, universities and other learning institutions. Access to early childhood education (ECE) is more important than ever 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 and International Protection applicants and status holders in Turkey. Supporting MoNE's policy of having all five-year olds enrolled in at least one year of ECE still remains a key strategic goal.

Effective implementation of the Education sector strategy requires further coordination and complementarity with the Health, Livelihoods, Protection and Basic Needs sectors to address health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic barriers to education. Programmes will pay special attention to ensuring protection issues are addressed and that activities promote enhanced participation of 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 the ESSN and the CCTE programs. Additionally, the sector will continue to support the Syrian Volunteer Education Personnel (SVEP) through training and the provision of financial assistance, who continue to assist in the integration of Syrian learners into the Turkish national education system and promote social cohesion in and outside of schools. As girls have more difficulties accessing education, sector assessments will consider the specific barriers affecting access to learning for girls.

EDUCATION SECTOR

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, YOK and YTB data sources and data management systems provide information on student enrolment, retention and success in formal, non-formal education programmes and university education. A detailed activity-based monitoring and evaluation framework based on the 3RP log frame has been developed to facilitate timely and accurate reporting on ActivityInfo on service delivery by 3RP actors.

Coordination structures in Istanbul, Izmir and the South East have been established in order to ensure cohesion and synergies at all levels between education programmes implemented by UN agencies and international and local NGOs. The sector lead also participates 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.

New outreach modalities are integrated into the sector strategy ensuring that Syrians under temporary protection and International Protection applicants and status holders are aware of all educational services available and how to access them. Outreach, information dissemination programmes and case management allow for regular and direct engagement with communities and for information gathering on barriers to accessing services and implementation of responsive solutions. Effective feedback mechanisms will be established and maintained to ensure that Accountability for Affected Populations is an integral part of the sector response.

3RP partners will continue advocating with MoNE to generate and share disaggregated data on participation and quality indicators of Syrians under temporary protection, international Protection applicants and status holders, especially with the new needs to improve data management systems to follow school attendance in distance learning, grade level completion, and learning outcomes.



OBJECTIVE 1	Ensure sustained access to formal, non-formal and informal education programmes for refugee children, youth and adults in camps and living in communities that are inclusive and promote life-long learning
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	1.A. % of Syrian boys and girls (5-17yrs) enrolled in formal education 1.B. # of Syrians refugee children having access to all kinds of education opportunities

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 1.1: Refugee and vulnerable children have increased access to early childhood education programmes	1.1.1 # of children (3-5 years) enrolled in ECCE and pre-primary education	74,796	97,840	6,078,608	6,078,608	10,602,954	10,602,954
Output 1.2: Refugee children and youth have increased access to formal education	1.2.1 # of children (5-17 years) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	800,000	800,000	-	-	-	-
	1.2.2 # of children supported with distance learning	834,500	23,000	10,040,000	10,040,000	4,715,000	4,715,000
Output 1.3: Out of school and at risk refugee children have increased access to accredited non-formal education programmes that facilitate the reintegration or retention into formal education	1.3.1 # of children (5-17 years) enrolled in accredited non-formal education	39,010	40,020	19,154,655	19,154,655	19,429,655	19,429,655.00
Output 1.4: Out of school and at risk children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.4.1 # of children (5-17 years) enrolled in informal non-accredited education	31,944	20,580	4,292,474	4,292,474	2,326,929	2,326,929
Output 1.5: Refugee adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	1.5.1 # of youth (14-17 years, girls/boys) enrolled in formal TVET	3,514	2,000	596,720	596,720	140,000	140,000
	1.5.2 # of youth (14-24 year, girls/boys) enrolled in non-formal TVET	2,600	2,400	823,000	823,000	497,000	497,000
Output 1.6: Refugee youth have increased access to higher education programmes	1.6.1 # of students (>18 years) enrolled in tertiary education	33,000	43,000	10,251,000	10,251,000	9,013,000	9,013,000
	1.6.2 # of students (>18 years) receiving higher education scholarships	2,290	1,825	5,951,549	5,951,549	4,947,885	4,947,885
Output 1.7: BTL campaigns conducted that aimed at mobilizing governments, communities, donors and partner organizations to get children back to learning	1.7.1 # of BTL/BTS campaigns conducted	7	7	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
	1.7.2 # of children (5-17 years) reached through BTS campaigns	811,200	811,200	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
	1.7.3 # of (5-17 year) children receiving support (including case-based support) for enrolment to all forms of education	61,375	70,925	11,650,804	11,650,804	13,948,080	13,948,080
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				70,944,810	70,944,810	67,726,503	67,726,503

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Outputs 1.8: Refugee children benefit from improved education facilities	1.8.1 # of schools implementing safe school protocol	1,019	10	3,272,500	3,272,500	22,500	22,500
	1.8.2 # of classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	532	204	4,650,000	4,650,000	-	-
	1.8.3 # of children (3-17 years, girls/boys) benefitting from classrooms constructed, established or rehabilitated	10,500	10,500	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
	1.8.4 # of schools or learning spaces benefitting from gender-sensitive and disability-sensitive WASH facilities	1,246	1,240	170,000	170,000	20,000	20,000
	1.8.5 # of children reached through messaging on prevention and access to education services	11,240	6,240	11,000	11,000	6,000	6,000
Outputs 1.9: Refugee children have access to education supplies	1.9.1 # of children (3-17 years) receiving school supplies	52,340	51,580	3,203,603	3,203,603	3,190,700	3,190,700
	1.9.2 # of teachers/facilitators (female/male) receiving teaching materials	90	80	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Outputs 1.10: Refugee children have access to education supplies	1.10.1 # of children (3-17 years) provided with school transportation support	6,000	6,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	1.10.2 # of children (5-17 years) supported by cash-transfers for education	662,500	660,700	67,774,000	67,774,000	67,449,000	67,449,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				88,883,203	88,883,203	80,190,300	80,190,300

OBJECTIVE 2

Enhance the quality of education opportunities for refugee children and youth in protective learning environments

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

2.A. Gross enrolment rate in Grades 5
2.B. Gross enrolment rate in Grade 9

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 2.1: Teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of refugee children	2.1.1 # of teachers and education personnel (female/male) trained including on remote learning	152,405	26,900	3,664,200	3,664,200	5,151,000	5,151,000
Output 2.2: Ensure a sufficient numbers of refugee teachers available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.1 # teachers and education personnel provided with incentives	12,206	12,215	66,018,000	66,018,000	66,045,000	66,045,000
	2.2.2 # of teachers and education personnel receiving teaching resources, kits and guides	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 2.3: Refugee children and youth provided with life skills and citizenship education	2.3.1 # of children (5-17 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal settings	20,500	10,000	1,071,000	1,071,000	700,000	700,000
	2.3.2 # of children (5-24 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal settings	41,650	38,500	10,351,283	10,351,283	10,061,283	10,061,283
	2.3.3 # of children (5-24 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in informal settings	10,380	10,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	2.3.4 # of teachers and educational personnel receiving training in life skills and/or citizenship education	20	20	450.00	450.00	450	450
Output 2.4: Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning material support	2.4.1 # of children (5-17 year) receiving textbooks	1,800	1,800	24,800	24,800.00	24,800	24,800
	2.4.2 # of children (3-17 years) receiving supplementary learning materials in formal and non-formal/informal settings	546,600	7,600	1,339,500	1,339,500.00	378,500	378,500
	2.4.3 # of children (3-17 years) benefitting from recreational materials	6,060	5,880	64,129	64,129	58,000	58,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				84,883,362	84,883,362	84,419,033	84,419,033

OBJECTIVE 3	Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to refugee and Turkish children and youth
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	# of refugee-related education strategies, policies and programmes endorsed by MoNE

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 3.1: Policies, strategies, and programmes that respond to the education needs of refugee children and youth are strengthened	3.1.1 # of education programmes, strategies, and policies are developed	10	10	7,720,000.00	7,720,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
	3.1.2 # of materials developed	2	1	102,500.00	102,500	2,500	2,500
Output 3.2: Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data collection	3.2.1 # of programmes implemented to improve education data system collection	1	0	7,000.00	7,000	-	-
	3.2.2 # of evidence-based reports on the educational situation of children published annually	2	2	150,000.00	150,000	100,000	100,000
Output 3.3: Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data to support evidence-based policy making	3.3.1 # of education actors (female/male) trained on policy, planning, data collection, sector coordination or INEE MS	70	70	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
	3.3.2 # of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) supported or established	0	0	-	-	-	-
	3.3.3 # of parental engagement activities supported or established	0	0	-	-	-	-
	3.3.4 # of sector coordination meetings held	36	36	15,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				8,029,500	8,029,500	9,272,500	9,272,500

EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
ATAA Relief	450,000	1,830,000	2,280,000	560,000	1,550,000	2,110,000
Children of one World	2,724	11,032	13,756	-	-	-
Concern Worldwide	862,980	1,694,400	2,557,380	262,980	533,400	796,380
IOM	6,800,000	11,000,000	17,800,000	6,800,000	11,000,000	17,800,000
Save the Children	20,000	28,200	48,200	-	9,000	9,000
SPARK	3,041,269	500,000	3,541,269	1,447,885.00	50,000	1,497,885
WATAN	260,000	68,900	328,900	260,000.00	68,900	328,900
WHH	106,682	-	106,682	49,483.00	-	49,483.00
Bonyan	200,000	-	200,000	200,000.00	-	200,000.00
Ihsan RD	31,000	18,000	49,000	185,000.00	45,000.00	230,000.00
Qatar Charity	700,000	4,020,000	4,720,000	-	-	-
Syria Relief	230,000	-	230,000	460,000.00	-	460,000.00
UNHCR	16,930,000	11,216,283	28,146,283	15,030,000.00	11,216,283	26,246,283
Olive Branch	1,956,000	500,000	2,456,000	1,862,000.00	500,000	2,362,000
IBC	257,200	104,250	361,450	212,200	99,250	311,450
UNICEF	38,660,000	150,805,000	189,465,000	39,960,000	148,810,000	188,770,000
Maram Foundation	436,955	-	436,955	436,955	-	436,955
TOTAL	70,944,810	181,796,065	252,740,875	67,726,503	173,881,833	241,608,336

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	70,944,810	70,944,810	67,726,503	67,726,503
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	181,796,065	181,796,065	173,881,833	173,881,833
TOTAL	252,740,875	252,740,875	241,608,336	241,608,336

SECTOR

HEALTH



LEAD AGENCY	World Health Organization (WHO)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and NGO partners.	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases (including COVID-19). 2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of cases of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. 3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including immunization); and strengthen all-hazard emergency response, with an overall focus on COVID-19 measures. 4. Increase access to services for non-communicable diseases (NCD) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services. 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 11,696,679	USD 11,310,924
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 14,294,664	USD 10,004,549
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 25,991,343	USD 21,315,473

HEALTH SECTOR

Current Situation

The overall health response and the provision of health care to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders is led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Turkey. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection regulates the access of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to health care on the same basis as Turkish nationals, with the MoH overseeing the provision through local public hospitals, Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres.

Foreigners who are not registered with the Government of Turkey have limited access to primary or referral health care but are provided with emergency care and essential public health services including COVID-19 diagnosis and treatment free-of-charge, and then referred for registration. Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in rural areas face high transportation costs to utilise available services, limiting access. Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders face a wide range of negative effects of displacement that impact their health, wellbeing and access to health services. Language, cultural norms and socio-economic status continue to create barriers for those seeking health care, especially for preventative services, access to medication, medical devices and specialized services (including sexual and reproductive healthcare, maternal and child healthcare and rehabilitation health care). The increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders exceed existing support and treatment capacities, which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In response to these needs, the MoH, supported by Health sector partners, established Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) in 29 provinces, where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrians under temporary protection, with support from Turkish health personnel. The network of MHCs provide primary health care services that alleviate pressures placed on public hospitals and increase access to healthcare through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. The MHCs operate as part of the national health system. Despite improvements, changes to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection of 24 December 2020 have in a number of cases limited health insurance coverage to a one-year period and increased the administrative burden on renewals.

In addition, the MoH has initiated mental health and psychosocial programs (MHPSS) and self-care services for caregivers reporting symptoms of burn-out and mental health disorders, as well as to the service users affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Another avenue of preventive care focuses on prevention and early detection of diseases, acute and chronic stress, and combating tobacco and drug abuse, depression, and drug abuse. Special attention is given to survivors of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. 3RP partners support the MoH in providing specialized services for Syrian women and girls in six Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and four Youth Centers that provide complementary sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as well as prevention and response services for violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, including psychosocial support.

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed an additional significant burden on health services and service users. The necessary focus on COVID-19 measures resulted in lower utilization of basic health services for other health problems and resulted in increased unmet health needs for the most vulnerable groups (including women, children, the elderly and the disabled). Quarantines and the risk of infection have further limited access to health services, including vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health, and non-communicable diseases (NCD). 3RP Health partners in Turkey have incorporated the COVID-19 response into their programmes, including the procurement and dissemination of personal protective equipment (PPE) for health service providers, COVID-19 awareness-raising activities and training, the dissemination of information and communication online, and through materials in different languages to reach the most vulnerable groups and increase knowledge on COVID-19 detection, referral and case management services, including service provision using online platforms.

HEALTH SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	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
Sub Total		3,251,997	2,236,500	3,251,997	2,236,500
Members of Affected Communities ⁶⁸	Men	2,125,000	450,000	2,125,000	450,000
	Women	2,525,000	540,000	2,525,000	540,000
	Boys	1,925,000	405,000	1,925,000	405,000
	Girls	1,925,000	405,000	1,925,000	405,000
Sub Total		8,500,000	1,800,000	8,500,000	1,800,000
Grand Total		11,751,997	4,036,500	11,751,997	4,036,500

Dignified and equitable access to quality and affordable health services can significantly reduce risks to health in refugee and host communities. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, as well as free-of-charge access to otherwise expensive medications, advance prosthesis, tissue transplantations and reconstructive surgeries, remain major challenges. The gap between the limited availability of interpretation services, especially for secondary and tertiary health care services, and the large demand for these services remains.

The MoH has made significant efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) amongst Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicant and status holders and it also uploaded all the records for Syrian children into the National Health Information System (NIS). Although considerable progress with immunization coverage has been made, certain gaps remain and further strengthening of follow up and monitoring systems for children's vaccination status is needed for the EPI vaccines including Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis,

Measles and Tuberculosis vaccines for those under temporary protection. In 2019 a total of 2905 measles cases have been observed of which 33 percent have been identified mainly amongst the Syrian children, while the incidence of Measles and Tuberculosis were higher amongst persons under temporary and international protection (10 times and 3 times respectively) compared to the incidence rates with local population.⁶⁹ Women of reproductive age constitute more than 25 percent of Syrians under temporary protection (four percent are pregnant and childbearing) and face economic, social and cultural deterrents in seeking services from official clinics (e.g. lack of female medical providers). Health knowledge and specific health needs of adolescents and youth also requires targeted attention. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2018 indicates unmet needs in Family Planning, Ante-Natal Care and low health literacy, especially among the younger majority group.

The psychosocial effects of war and prolonged displacement persist as the Syria conflict continues. Long-term impacts (such as major depression) are challenging to address and require specialized care and

family expenditures. Continuity of care for emergency and specialized cases, including rehabilitation, is insufficient and needs to be addressed systematically.

The most vulnerable groups were the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. They live in larger-sized households, have low health literacy and access to sanitation or medicine. The health impact was further exacerbated by the loss of income and resulting hardship during the pandemic.

HEALTH SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Health sector partners will continue to support the MoH and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), to respond to the immediate needs of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as vulnerable host community members. As the funding for 3RP Health sector is further reduced in 2020, more advocacy efforts will be focused on reaching out to donors to continue supporting health activities in Turkey.

Through the leadership of the MoH, the sector will focus on building health system resilience through skills development, information, and standards-sharing while supporting and augmenting primary and referral health care capacities. The entry point for these interventions is the MoH MHC system and targeted specialized services. Health services will be designed to assure continuity of care so that the vulnerable are able to access appropriate curative services and secondary and tertiary prevention.

All services are owned and operated by the MoH. 3RP partners provide complementary support in training of health professionals and providing assistance to operations of selected health facilities; along with support to vaccination activities and sexual and reproductive health activities.

Preventative measures against health risks will address issues through health education, health promotion and health literacy in several languages, to enhance knowledge on health rights, how to access health services, and on non-communicable and communicable disease prevention including COVID-19. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to increase immunization coverage for all vulnerable children.

Preparedness actions will be taken to maintain a high level of readiness and responsiveness in the Health sector to improve health risk management, including any significant changes in the overall humanitarian context in Turkey. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care

through the integration of refugee medical providers into the Turkish health system.

Targeted interventions will address the needs of particularly vulnerable and underserved populations (including women, girls, adolescents and youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and seasonal agricultural workers) with regards to sexual and reproductive health, including interventions on sexual violence and exploitation, provision of targeted child and youth health services. Maternal and new-born health risks will be addressed through improved antenatal care, safe delivery, neonatal care and family planning. Community-based support to persons living with disabilities, the elderly as well as persons under temporary and international protection living in rural areas will be provided by multidisciplinary mobile teams.

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. The 3RP and its partners will continue to support mental health and psychosocial health services, expanding to meet needs at all levels of the health care system, including health literacy, substance abuse, mental health, patient satisfaction, monitoring and evaluation of service provision etc.

Special attention will be needed in 2021 for COVID-19 prevention, mitigation and response measures. The focus will be on health service providers and service users, with targeted support for the most vulnerable groups under temporary and international protection as well as from host communities. The 3RP health partners will continue to support the MoH efforts for curbing the pandemic and will advocate for more resources and information on cases and contacts among the vulnerable groups. Support will be provided for online training and service provision, purchase of PPEs and medical equipment/supplies as needed.

HEALTH SECTOR

Accountability Framework

The Health sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration with sector partners, the MoH and MoFLSS. They will be utilized as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting of 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 for vulnerable groups will be collected and reported via 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 service provision.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age and sex, where available. Data on overall service delivery, health demographics, status and disease control 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. Health related information management efforts are coordinated by the MoH with support from sector partners. Efforts will be made to evaluate the perception of those utilizing Health Sector supported services through appropriate means in the various settings.

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be published based on the analysis of data collected and reported through ActivityInfo by all Health sector partners on services provided to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders. The reports will inform decision making and will be used to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of interventions by Health sector partners. Regular sector and donor meetings will take place to identify and respond to gaps in health service provision for the Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.



OBJECTIVE 1	Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases (including COVID-19).
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% of Syrians refugees reporting access and satisfaction with health services in targeted provinces

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021*	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
1.1 Maintain targeted refugee (primary and referral) health care service delivery and access levels	1.1.1 # of consultations received by male and female refugees and impacted host community residents in primary health	304,130	300,200	11,006,530	-	10,570,050	-
	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities (women, men, girls and boys)	130	200				
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF delivered to target population	100,000	100,000				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				11,006,530	-	10,570,050	-

*Adolescent/Youth Budget only to be filled for Livelihoods, Social Cohesion and Protection Sectors (see Template Instruction Sheet and Guidance Note 10 for more information).

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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	24	14	2,050,000	-	2,000,000	-
1.3 Increased availability of skilled and knowledgeable, gender balanced, human resources at health care facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.3.1 # of male and female Syrian health care providers trained	1,800	1,700	2,415,000	-	1,415,000	-
	1.3.2 # of male and female Turkish health care providers trained	32	30				
	1.3.3 # Syrian health care providers and professional with reconsiliated diplomas and integrated positions in the health system	-	-				
				4,465,000	-	3,415,000	-

OBJECTIVE 2	Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of GBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups (women, girls, adolescents and youth)
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% (#) of migrant health centers supported with sexual and reproductive health services

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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)	38,800	38,800	431,799	-	475,874	-
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	9	9				
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	10,000	10,000	258,350	-	265,000	-
	2.2.2 # of male and female adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	1,800	1,800				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				690,149	-	740,874	-

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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	1,000	400	610,862	-	382,430	-
				610,862	-	382,430	-

OBJECTIVE 3	Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including immunization); and strengthen all-hazard emergency response, with an overall focus on COVID-19 measures.
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3	% of Syrian refugee children under 1 years received routine vaccination

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
3.1 Increased access to preventive measures of communicable diseases and immunization services	3.1.1 # of Syrian refugee children under 1 year received routine vaccination (DPT3/Penta3)	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
	3.1.2 # of pregnant women receiving tetanus shots	-	-				
	3.1.3. a # of pregnant women receiving ANC services	-	-				
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	1,650	1,750	192,302	-	148,719	-
	3.2.2 # of refugees and host communities who are informed about risks and prevention measures for Covid-19	6,100	1,000				
3.3 Primary and public health care capacity to prevent communicable diseases including vector-borne diseases strengthened	3.3.1 # of cases of Syrian children with Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) with samples taken and tested	15,010	10	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	-
	3.3.2 # of provinces with outbreak response teams trained and equipped	8	8				
	3.3.3 # of service providers trained on communicable disease prevention, diagnosis and case management (e.g. immunization, STI counseling)	-	-				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				2,692,302	-	2,148,719	-

OBJECTIVE 4	Increase access to services for non-communicable diseases (NCD) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4	# of PHC health facilities focusing on refugee services with an integrated and standardized approach on MHPSS and NCD care

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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)	1,143,200	1,142,000	4,618,500	-	2,150,400	-
	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)	191	190				
	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	180,000				
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	100	100	450,000	-	450,000	-
	4.2.2 # of male and female health service providers trained on self-care	100	100				
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	2,280,000	1,458,000	-	1,458,000	-
	4.3.2 # of refugee health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on NCD services (PEN)	190	190				
	4.3.3 # of people with disabilities receiving self-care training along with the provision of an appropriate assistive devices for each individual (disaggregated results by women, men, girls and boys)	-	-				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				6,526,500	-	4,058,400	-

HEALTH SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
INARA	346,330	118,500	464,830	406,050	150,400	556,450
IOM	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
SAMS	-	3,050,000	3,050,000	-	-	-
UNFPA	801,349	1,303,164	2,104,513	740,874	531,149	1,272,023
UNICEF	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	1,000,000
WHO	10,349,000	7,523,000	17,872,000	9,964,000	7,523,000	17,487,000
TOTAL	11,696,679	14,294,664	25,991,343	11,310,924	10,004,549	21,315,473

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	11,696,679	-	11,310,924	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	14,294,664	-	10,004,549	-
TOTAL	25,991,343	-	21,315,473	-





SECTOR

BASIC NEEDS



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and National/International NGO partners.	
OTHER PARTNERS	Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC- Turk Kizilay), Municipalities, and other NGO partners.	
OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable members of the host community. 2. Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for public services. 	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 107,978,459	USD 40,841,238
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 102,447,750	USD 75,330,000
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 210,426,209	USD 116,171,238

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Current Situation

The Government of Turkey continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to providing temporary protection and assistance to more than 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection currently living in the country and around 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders. Most Syrians under temporary protection live within the host community with only around 59,500 Syrians under temporary protection still living in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs).⁷⁰

Syrians under temporary protection have long exhausted their assets and savings due to the protracted nature of their displacement while having limited job opportunities.^{71 72} Higher consumer prices⁷³ and rising living costs have made it increasingly difficult for persons under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable host community households to cover their basic needs. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a drastic decrease in access to livelihoods⁷⁴, as confirmed through various agency assessments. The pandemic has significantly increased the needs of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and host community households for assistance including cash, food, shelter, hygiene, medical supplies and sanitary items, thus adding pressure on service providers.

3RP partners have adapted to the situation and continued their support by providing services using digital platforms and other means of remote communication and engagement with beneficiaries. In addition, 3RP partners have responded to the increasing needs by providing ad-hoc cash-based interventions, including one-off emergency cash assistance and one-off top-ups, as well as in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable households in coordination with the Government of Turkey. Including through the ESSN, over 1.7 million⁷⁵ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders received unconditional cash transfers, contributing to covering costs such as rent, utilities and food.

As support through the ESSN continued without interruption, 3RP partners provided complementary cash assistance to respond to the most pressing needs created by the pandemic for those not covered by the ESSN.

3RP partners support the strengthening of available systems by liaising with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS) and municipalities, together with other local authorities and actors and providing support in collaboration with and through these institutions.

In coordination with the Directorate General of Migration Management, 3RP partners continue to provide assistance to Syrians under temporary protection residing in TACs, providing them with e-vouchers which are targeted to meet their food needs, in addition to other types of assistance including hygiene and sanitary items.

By repositioning and raising new funds, the Basic Needs sector increased 3RP support to the Government's response to emergency needs in 2020, including the western border situation and the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the sector surpassed its annual target of beneficiaries in the first six months of 2020.⁷⁶

Forecasts regarding the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in 2021 suggest that basic needs assistance in the form of cash and in-kind assistance will remain critical and increasingly required. Notwithstanding, the sector remains committed to collaborating with key stakeholders in 2021/22 to reduce the reliance on basic needs assistance in the medium term and supporting persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities with the transition to formal employment and self-reliance, to the extent possible.

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need	Target Population	Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians Under Temporary Protection ⁷⁷	Men	973,871	973,871	608,232	608,232
	Women	790,123	790,123	493,472	493,472
	Boys	731,046	731,046	456,575	456,575
	Girls	673,446	673,446	420,602	420,602
Sub Total		3,168,487 ⁷⁸	3,168,487	1,978,881	1,978,881
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders ⁷⁹	Men	89,464	89,464	55,875	55,875
	Women	72,529	72,529	45,298	45,298
	Boys	60,343	60,343	37,687	37,687
	Girls	54,328	54,328	33,930	33,930
Sub Total		276,664 ⁸⁰	276,664	172,791	172,791
Members of impacted Communities	Men	2,023,234		2,023,234	
	Women	2,054,264		2,054,264	
	Boys	2,093,005		2,093,005	
	Girls	1,984,493		1,984,493	
Sub Total		8,500,000 ⁸¹		8,500,000	
Grand Total		11,945,151	3,445,151	10,651,672	2,151,672

Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders face high levels of economic insecurity. Rising costs for housing, utilities and food have negatively affected vulnerable Syrian households and their ability to meet their basic needs.⁸²

The impact of rising costs is particularly relevant to individuals who live in metropolitan cities where costs are consistently higher,⁸³ and for those who live in areas where winter conditions are more severe. Vulnerable households in rural areas, encounter different challenges in accessing services and assistance in addition to decreased chances of livelihoods and increasing costs. Assessments brought out that access by persons under

temporary and international protection to livelihood opportunities remained challenging⁸⁴ and the working status of 76 percent of participants changed due to the pandemic.⁸⁵

Sector partners have observed an overall decrease in the ability of households to meet basic needs due to the pandemic, leading to an increased risk for households resorting to negative coping mechanisms.⁸⁶ 3RP partners identified increasing needs for elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, women and girls, seasonal agricultural workers and rural populations, in addition to households which are directly impacted by the health implications of COVID-19.

Cash assistance enables vulnerable households to meet their immediate needs but does not allow sufficient savings to absorb economic shocks including economic insecurity resulting from COVID-19, the increasing cost of food,⁸⁷ additional costs of heating,⁸⁸ insulation, shelter maintenance, winter clothing, rising rents, costs arising from remote education, medical costs and other unexpected expenditures. The impact of poverty is not equal and female-headed households face higher protection risks due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty.⁸⁹ Analysis shows that the ESSN is helping to bridge the gap between household income and the refugee-adjusted Minimum Expenditure Basket; however, the ESSN assistance is not enough to cover the entire needs.⁹⁰ The Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise shows that large numbers of households are living in houses that do not meet minimum standards.⁹¹ Living conditions have deteriorated among ESSN beneficiaries and ineligible households since the last quarter of 2018, possibly due to the 36 percent increase in rental cost observed in the same period.⁹²

The gap is even larger for vulnerable households, not covered by the ESSN. Post distribution monitoring of the 3RP partner's COVID-19 Emergency Cash program shows that although the one-off cash support helped households cover their most pressing needs including rent and utilities, households were able to meet only half of their overall basic needs.

Despite the support of 3RP partners, 66 percent of households among Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders live in housing that does not meet minimum humanitarian standards.⁹³ Post distribution monitoring revealed that many Syrian households still live in overcrowded or substandard shelters with inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities⁹⁴. Women and girls in particular face higher protection risks due to sub-standard housing and limited access to shelter.⁹⁵ Assessments show that nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of surveyed households are at risk to COVID-19 due to exposure to two or more risk factors such as crowding in the home, insufficient access to water and hygiene items, and poor sanitary practices.⁹⁶

Due to limited access to livelihoods, households deprioritise the purchase of goods such as food and hygiene items, hence the provision of these goods as in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable households becomes more relevant and required in comparison to previous years. According to the assessment report prepared by TRC and IFRC, food is the most frequently identified priority need reported by 95 per cent of the households.⁹⁷ Assessments of 3RP partners show that more than half of the households among persons under temporary and international protection face challenges in accessing basic hygiene items.⁹⁸ Approximately 41 percent of individuals are not able to access these items and around 36 percent has limited access due to the unexpected loss of livelihoods compounded by the lack of other cash assistance or savings.⁹⁹

The continued presence of Syrians under temporary protection has impacted the provision of municipal services. Municipalities have had to cope with the increased demand but without sufficient additional resources, including the higher operational cost of waste collection, wastewater management and public transportation. It has also resulted in waste management facilities such as landfills reaching their maximum intended capacity earlier than planned. A recent study by the Union of Municipalities of Turkey confirmed the important fiscal implications of hosting this additional population for the municipalities, amounting to US\$ 126 per individual per year, or an additional \$455 million for all Turkish municipalities.¹⁰⁰ Fully expanding services in proportion to the population increase would necessitate a 20 percent budget increase for municipalities in the South-East. In addition, COVID-19 resulted in increased demand from municipalities and other local authorities and administrations for financial and material assistance. Only 30 percent of overall needs of the municipalities identified through the inter-agency material tracking tool were met by 3RP partners, and significant gaps remain for supporting these institutions in the provision of medical items, sanitary items, hygiene items and basic needs items.¹⁰¹



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

3RP partners remain committed to addressing the complex vulnerabilities of the Syrian population facing a protracted displacement as well as the needs of vulnerable international protection applicants and status holders. The Basic Needs response strategy includes measures to respond to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable, which have increased due to the pandemic, while contributing to medium and long-term strategies to support self-reliance. In addition, the sector strategy aims to increase the infrastructure resilience and enhance service delivery to support systems and in turn contribute to social cohesion.

Taking into account the needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector will continue to support the Government in addressing the most pressing needs of Syrian households and individuals from other nationalities through one-off and monthly multi-purpose cash assistance, in combination with in-kind modalities including food assistance, distribution of core relief items, gender appropriate hygiene kits, dignity kits, sanitary items as well as other modalities including shelter and WASH assistance where feasible.

The support planned by 3RP partners under the Basic Needs sector has been prioritized taking into account the support provided to the Government of Turkey at national and local levels by actors that are not part of the 3RP. This includes the monthly cash assistance through the ESSN, as well as infrastructure support for solid waste and wastewater. Inclusive coordination¹⁰² such as the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group, and regular consultations with key partners will facilitate the timely exchange of technical information and analysis to promote efficiency and complementarity of support.

The ESSN will continue to assist Syrians under temporary protection and other individuals under international protection through monthly multi-purpose cash transfers aligned with national social welfare systems. Complementary cash assistance programmes will identify and assist vulnerable households that are not eligible for the ESSN. This assistance will address the needs of the most vulnerable including households whose vulnerability increased due to COVID-19, who face specific seasonal challenges from straining winter conditions or have been relocated from TACs to live within host communities.

Due to the high number of cash beneficiaries, sustained inter-sector efforts are required to reduce the reliance on cash assistance and help more households to become self-reliant. 3RP partners are committed to promoting the self-reliance of persons of concern and reduce aid dependency through close cooperation with the Livelihoods sector. In coordination with other sectors, this will be done by referring Basic Needs sector beneficiaries to language and skills trainings and formal employment opportunities to the extent possible and through relevant sectors. Referrals will be made with respect to needs and priorities of different age and gender groups, and Basic Needs sector will maintain its alignment with the 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, international protection applicants and status holders. This will include material and human resources support to MoFLSS, municipalities and other local authorities targeting the most affected municipalities to address the increased demands and further strengthen institutional resilience. 3RP partners remain committed to supporting DGMM in the event of emergencies impacting persons under temporary and international protection with the provision of cash-based assistance and other modalities as appropriate in the given context including the provision of core relief items for new arrivals, and support in implementing decisions regarding the decongestion or phase-out of TACs.

3RP partners will continue to provide gender appropriate hygiene and dignity kits to vulnerable women, girls and other groups with specific needs.¹⁰³ 3RP partners will adjust the content of the kits to cover specific needs related to infection prevention and control in the context of in Covid-19 situation. Food assistance in the urban context, as well as all households in the TACs, will remain relevant for highly vulnerable households. 3RP partners will continue to provide food assistance to Syrians under temporary protection in the remaining TACs, who are considered among the most vulnerable in Turkey. 3RP partners will strengthen their collaboration with municipalities in distribution of in-kind assistance including food assistance, hygiene and sanitary items.

Shelter and WASH activities will support the Government of Turkey in ensuring continued gender-sensitive accessibility to suitable levels of shelter and WASH facilities in TACs and municipalities hosting large numbers of Syrians under temporary protection. In addition, environmental awareness raising activities for persons under temporary and international protection as well as host communities will target zero waste, recycling and water conservation at community level to reduce pressure on municipal services.

The focus on social cohesion will continue being relevant for the sector in the coming years. In the context of reduced availability of employment opportunities and services, tensions among persons under temporary and international protection and host communities are likely to increase. 3RP partners will mainstream social cohesion into their programming in consideration of the government's implementation of the Harmonization Strategy.



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Accountability Framework

Measures to assist Syrians under temporary protection and individuals from other nationalities, as well as vulnerable members of the host community in relation to their basic needs, will be coordinated with the Directorate General of Migration Management, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Interior, municipalities and other local authorities, with UN Agencies and civil society organizations.

Participatory assessments will involve the affected population in decision-making and programme design, monitoring, ensuring age and gender balanced participation. Effective outreach and post-distribution monitoring of basic needs assistance will continue to promote efficient use of resources and ensure that the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection are identified and assisted. Partners will adapt their assessment methodologies to digital platforms in the context of Covid-19 pandemic, aiming to ensure continued participation of all segments of society, including women, men, children, adolescents and the elderly as well as protection of personal data and confidentiality.

3RP partners will maintain transparent communication with affected communities, sharing information on selection criteria and beneficiary entitlements. Effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms and call centre operations will be maintained to ensure continual improvements in programme quality and response.

This two-way communication, coupled with a commitment to generating regular analysis of the results of the sector assistance through post-distribution monitoring and in-depth reporting on tracking the institutional support to municipalities, will allow 3RP partners to monitor the implementation of the strategic direction and contribute to evidence-based programming and course-correction of the response if needed.

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. Similarly, the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors will work closely together to support the transition from basic needs assistance to livelihood opportunities and formal employment; thereby building self-reliance of beneficiaries. The sectors will achieve this by ensuring thorough information dissemination on referral pathways and promoting access to employment opportunities.

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the Basic Needs sector is designed to facilitate an age, gender and diversity appropriate reporting under each objective which ensures effective monitoring of achievements per target; and provides sex and age disaggregated data for evidence and results-based analysis of the sector's planning and implementation. Quarterly and needs-based dashboards and information management tools will continue to be made available in this purpose. Additionally, 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through ActivityInfo where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.

OBJECTIVE 1	Improved living conditions of the most vulnerable refugees living in temporary accommodation centres, urban and rural areas; and members of impacted communities
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	% decrease in the mean livelihoods Coping Strategy Index, as it relates to most vulnerable Syrians

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021*	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of individuals benefitting from access to adequate shelter solutions	21,500	27,200	5,218,121	558,759	4,921,649	833,089
	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	25,000	0				
Output 1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (Food, Non-food and CRIs) and services in a safe, gender-sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions	780,119	124,590	90,630,264	311,110	31,410,743	264,450
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items	141,700	87,650				
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving in-kind or cash food assistance	129,700	43,200				
Output 1.3 Refugees have access to adequate gender appropriate WASH, hygiene and dignity items; and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	1.3.1 # of persons benefitting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	727,850	56,500	12,130,074	156,550	4,508,847	97,550
	1.3.2 # of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions	36,750	33,500				
	1.3.3 # of individuals receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation	4,300	4,400				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				107,978,459	1,026,419	40,841,238	1,195,089

*Adolescent/Youth Budget only to be filled for Livelihoods, Social Cohesion and Protection Sectors (see Template Instruction Sheet and Guidance Note 10 for more information).

B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
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	0	0	-	-	-	-
Output 1.5 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.5.1 Mechanism for referral and transition of refugees and host communities to livelihoods opportunities is operational	-	-	399,000	115,000	687,000	238,000
	1.5.2 # of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex, age and nationality	1,800	2,500				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				399,000	115,000	687,000	238,000

OBJECTIVE 2	Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic needs and public services
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	# of refugees and host community members benefitting from improved access to basic needs and public services provided by local authorities and administrations

B, RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 2.1 Local authorities have increased technical and infrastructure capacity to deliver basic as well as municipal and other services in response to the increase in demand	2.1.1 # of municipalities with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery	31	41	101,500,000	300,000	73,500,000	300,000
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established to expand capacity for service delivery	50	44				
	2.1.3 # of public institutions with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery	30	30				
Output 2.2 Local authorities supported in providing basic needs services through increased environmental awareness of communities	2.2.1. # of individuals received awareness raising/training on zero waste, recycling and water conservation*	526,367	1,001,000	505,000	1800	1,003,000	1,250
Output 2.3 Partners supported in basic needs service delivery through inter-agency coordination mechanisms	2.3.1. Inter-agency cross-check mechanism established	1	1	43,750	-	140,000	-
	2.3.2. # of Partners' staff member received capacity development training for using the cross-check mechanisms*	N/A	40				
	2.3.3. # of individuals cross-checked through the mechanism by partners to prevent duplication of assistance	3,500,000	5,000,000				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				102,005,000	301,800	74,503,000	301,250

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
CARE	881,099	500,000	1,381,099	1,321,649	500,000	1,821,649
IOM	21,000,000	10,000,000	31,000,000	21,500,000	12,000,000	33,500,000
UNFPA	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
WFP	20,998,893	-	20,998,893	-	-	-
QC	405,000	350,000	755,000	405,000	650,000	1,055,000
WHH	567,200	-	567,200	280,000	-	280,000
IBC	2,641,400	29,000	2,670,400	1,373,000	15,000	1,388,000
UNHCR	54,853,913	-	54,853,913	11,585,826	-	11,585,826
UNDP	-	90,500,000	90,500,000	-	61,000,000	61,000,000
MWL	129,700	-	129,700	170,500	-	170,500
MSYD	850,254	-	850,254	692,264	-	692,264
UNICEF	4,400,000	1,000,000	5,400,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
SHAFK	485,000	25,000	510,000	485,000	25,000	510,000
ATAA	316,000	-	316,000	488,000	-	488,000
WATAN	400,000	-	400,000	490,000	-	490,000
TRC	-	43,750	43,750	-	140,000	140,000
TOTAL	107,978,459	102,447,750	210,426,209	40,841,238	75,330,000	116,171,238

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	107,978,459	1,026,419	40,841,238	1,195,089
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	102,447,750	416,800	75,330,000	539,250
TOTAL	210,426,209	1,443,219	116,171,238	1,734,339



SECTOR

LIVELIHOODS



LEAD AGENCY	United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)	
APPEALING PARTNERS	International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP) and NGO Partners	
OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Interior-Directorate General of Migration Management (Mol-DGMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Industry, Türkönfed, TÜSIAD, TOBB, ICMPPD, Municipalities, cooperatives and Syrian and Turkish owned SMEs and other private sector actors and other partners to be identified during implementation.	
OBJECTIVES	Improve livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work conditions as well as job creation for Syrians under temporary protection, International Protection Applicants and Status Holders and host communities.	
GENDER MARKER	4	
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	2021	2022
REFUGEE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 25,448,071	USD 38,305,878
RESILIENCE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT	USD 177,817,286	USD 206,928,760
3RP TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT 2021-2022	USD 203,265,357	USD 245,234,638

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Current Situation

Since the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection in 2016, the number of work permits granted to Syrians was 132,497 as of the end of 2019, including the work permits granted to Syrians with residence permits.¹⁰⁴

Activities continue to increase the employability for foreigners, including Syrians under temporary protection. These activities are carried out in the context of integration in the labor market and on the basis of skills assessments. As of January 2021, a total of 4,198 foreigners obtained Vocational Qualifications Authority (VQA) certificates via their inclusion in the assessment and evaluation system through certification bodies authorized by the VQA. 2,701 of these foreigners are Syrians, and activities related to the employment of Syrians under temporary protection continue.

The inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection into relevant national systems is also outlined in Turkey's 11th Development Plan (NDP), which refers to harmonization for youth and children, awareness raising campaigns and language learning. In line with Turkey's Development Plan, the Livelihoods sector has supported Syrians under temporary protection and members of the host community through the provision of Technical and Vocational Training and Education (TVET), skills and language training to increase access to employment opportunities, facilitation of formal job creation as well as transition to formality and have strengthened capacities of relevant national and local government institutions as well as existing businesses.

As of December 2020, 61,633 direct beneficiaries, of whom 57 percent were female, have been reached through Livelihoods sector partners. 40,939 Individuals participated in vocational, language and livelihoods skills trainings, 10,424 individuals have increased their income through job placement, self-employment and income opportunities. 119 new start-ups and businesses became operational. 289 Syrian and Turkish SMEs have been supported through business management trainings, digitalization support and financial as well as other services. 1,003 individuals have been supported to establish new or expand businesses. 6,502 individuals have been assisted with counselling and business mentoring.¹⁰⁵

However, access to employment as well as creation and retention of businesses continue to be challenged by various factors (e.g. language barriers, lack of job-related skills, and lack of awareness on the labour market modalities). This is compounded by the level of informality and unemployment in the country, which has resulted in Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to be overwhelmingly employed informally. The socio-

economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has further increased challenges to access livelihoods opportunities and endangering income security. Increases in economic vulnerability are driven by the loss of employment with daily wage earners and women in the informal sector worst affected.¹⁰⁶ The limited access to social protection schemes and further interruptions in the processing of work permits due to the pandemic restricted the possibility to access new formal job opportunities.

A Rapid Migrant Vulnerability Assessment conducted by IOM in cooperation with the Directorate-General of Migration Management (DGMM) in March and April 2020 showed that 82 percent of migrants and persons under temporary and international protection had lost work and income due to COVID-19. Recent research shows that women experienced more severe pandemic-triggered employment disruption in Turkey. While 51 percent of women experienced employment disruption due to the pandemic, the same ratio was 42 percent for men. Assessments of the impact of COVID-19 have shown that 69 percent of Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) beneficiary households reported loss of employment due to COVID-19, increasing the overall dependency on cash assistance schemes.¹⁰⁷

In parallel, both Turkish and Syrian owned businesses have experienced the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to two online enterprise surveys conducted by the Business for Goals (B4G) Initiative, the impact of the crisis on enterprises has been staggering. In May 2020, 78 percent of enterprises reported adverse impacts. The crisis caused by the pandemic affected smaller enterprises disproportionately. The proportion of enterprises reporting a substantial impact was highest among micro enterprises at 69 percent. The case for Syrian-owned businesses was even more striking. 59 percent of the employees of the Syrian businesses surveyed were at risk of losing their jobs and 59 percent of the companies were at risk of closing down. Most companies called for financial support to small and medium-scale enterprises and the postponement of repayments on loans, and commercial debts.¹⁰⁸

As a result of the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, there is a high risk of a rise in poverty and inequality across society with particularly adverse effects for children, older persons, women and girls, as well as for persons with disabilities and chronic diseases. Since the economic impact of the crisis affects Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as host communities, the loss of jobs and income may lead to competition over employment opportunities and could also contribute to social tensions. 3RP support will be needed more than ever to help vulnerable populations to recover from the pandemic, promoting self-reliance through a combination of active labor and business policies, income and job retention support and enhanced access to the social protection system. Further engagement and coordination at national and local levels with the private sector, NGOs, non-3RP partners, donors and key public national and local institutions will be reinforced.

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

Population Table

Population Group		2021		2022	
		Population In Need ¹⁰⁹	Target Population	Population In Need ¹¹⁰	Target Population
Syrians Under Temporary Protection	Men (18-64)	383,291	36,658	346,633	42,264
	Women (18-64)	269,864	36,817	269,865	42,339
	Boys (15-17)	53,355	5,964	47,391	6,848
	Girls (15-17)	44,493	6,265	38,228	7,182
Sub Total		787,820	85,704	702,117	98,633
Members of Impacted Host Communities ¹¹¹	Men (18-64)	383,291	36,658	346,633	42,264
	Women (18-64)	269,864	36,817	269,865	42,339
	Boys (15-17)	53,355	5,964	47,391	6,848
	Girls (15-17)	44,493	6,265	38,228	7,182
Sub Total		787,820	85,704	702,117	98,633
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities ¹¹²	Men (18-64)	38,276	4,210	34,066	3,747
	Women (18-64)	30,572	3,363	27,209	2,993
	Boys (15-17)	3,711	459	3,712	408
	Girls (15-17)	3,533	389	3,144	346
Sub Total		76,551	8,421	68,131	7,494
Grand Total		1,472,362	179,829	1,472,365	204,760

More than 2 million of the 3.62 million Syrians under temporary protection and the 320,000 international protection applicants and status holders are of working age.¹¹³ Current estimates indicate that approximately 800,000 Syrians have been working informally and 45 percent of Syrians under temporary protection and other international protection applicants and status holders were living below the poverty line, including 39 percent considered to be multi-dimensionally poor.¹¹⁴ Different assessments converge to point out that while 84 percent of these households had a working member, only around 16 percent of them have access to reliable work.¹¹⁵

The ratio of female employment is low compared to men.¹¹⁶ Only a small percentage of persons under temporary and international protection are working formally with a work permit, indicating that the vast majority are working informally with limited job security, which exposed them to risks and multiple types of vulnerabilities and a general inability to become self-reliant. As such, Syrian workers earn on average below the minimum wage, whereas Syrian women earn even less than their male counterparts and 75 percent work more than 45 hours per week (the maximum legal weekly working time in Turkey).¹¹⁷ On average, 16 percent of households among persons under temporary and international protection do

not have any working members, going up to 31 percent among female headed households¹¹⁸. These risks had in some cases lead to negative coping strategies such as child labour.¹¹⁹

Further vulnerability analyses and field surveys will also be needed to fully comprehend the impacts of COVID-19 on the socio-economic situation regarding Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and impacted host communities. Such analyses will enable partners to update the targeting of their programmes. In the meantime, the overall approach of livelihoods partners will continue to target individuals of working age, including female-headed households and people with disabilities from multi-dimensionally poor households, as livelihoods support of such individuals is deemed key to reduce the deprivations of these households.

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Livelihoods sector will continue to support its partners to promote harmonization, social cohesion and durable solutions. The 3RP partners aim to assist the transition of vulnerable groups towards self-reliance through a comprehensive approach that supports the supply and demand sides of the labour market while contribute in establishing an enabling environment to facilitate access of vulnerable groups to decent and formal work. 3RP partners will work in complementarity and coordination with the Government, line ministries, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), donors and other relevant institutions to support them to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. The mapping of overall on-going initiatives and available funds will also continue to guide the sector.

The Livelihoods sector aims to assist the transition of vulnerable groups towards self-reliance through improved referral and follow-up systems with other sectors and service providers with a specific consideration for women headed households. The link between the Basic Needs and Livelihoods sectors will address potential incentives to contribute to the transition to formal employment and support relevant public institutions as well as other sectors such as Protection, Food Security and Agriculture.

To reduce the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19, initiatives will especially focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities to promote decent

As the increasing competition over the labour market may result in social tensions, the Livelihoods sector will also target an equivalent number of impacted members of the host community. This strategy will also include specifically targeting women and easing their access to the labour market through gender responsive interventions. In addition to this, the Livelihoods sector will also be targeting over 20,000 students amongst Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders enrolled in Turkish universities to increase the access of qualified workforce into the Turkish labour market.

The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 have also adversely affected small and micro companies. As 59 percent of Syrian companies are facing the risk of closure due to COVID-19, micro and small enterprises will be targeted with a combination of technical and financial support while also building partnerships and coordination mechanisms with larger enterprises.

work; tackle precarious working conditions, including occupational safety and health risks, discrimination, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse at the workplace, informality and child labour; support for accessing work permits and social security payments; as well as assisting public institutions, local authorities and NGOs in maintaining social cohesion.

Extensive consultations and surveys with private sector actors revealed that the lack of Turkish language and e-commerce skills, information on the legal frameworks regarding employment and entrepreneurship and negative socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 are the main challenges especially with the Syrian-owned enterprises. Thus, the Livelihoods sector aims to support the private sector by providing targeted, flexible and occupation-specific online and blended learning opportunities (covering language and vocational skills) for a better job/skills matching and job placements, as well as provision of childcare services to help women continue their education or attend vocational training. Furthermore, the sector partners aim to provide financial and technical support for the creation of new small businesses and provide support to existing businesses on digitalization, labour law and e-commerce.

The qualified workforce gap in the IT sector in Turkey is over 30 percent¹²⁰ and providing coding and other digital skills training to vulnerable groups and host community

youth in Turkey will be beneficial to facilitate access to the digital economy as well as more sustainable jobs and (digital) livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, 3RP partners will establish freelance platforms, offer grants and start-up support to increase self-employment opportunities in line with national legislation. New initiatives will work on providing incentives and income support to the workers who lost their jobs or were put on unpaid leave due to COVID-19 and to employers, in order to protect existing work opportunities.

Investments on diversifying job opportunities in the post-COVID era will also be a priority. Cooperatives will be supported in terms of quality standards, legal support or marketing and processing strategies to enhance job creation, especially for more vulnerable groups such as women.¹²¹ Partners will work on increasing linkages to the Food Security and Agriculture sector to contribute to facilitating access to the agriculture sector. Focusing on the green economy and waste/water management sectors can also help foster new partnership opportunities with the private sector, local public institutions and municipalities and create new employment opportunities and sustainable green jobs.

The Livelihoods sector is working closely and complementarily with local actors such as municipalities and business associations in identifying diverse local needs through dialogues and consultations as well as regular needs assessments with a specific consideration for women and people from different age groups. 3RP partners aim to promote local economic growth in line with Municipal Strategic Plans and assist in creating a stimulus in the labour market as well as supporting the local institutions in service provision and contributing to social cohesion. Livelihoods partners will also continue to work on assessments and surveys that can help the Ministry of Industry and Technology to develop strategies for promoting employment of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkish SMEs. Such studies will also ensure that Syrian businesses and entrepreneurs are benefitting from technical and financial services available.¹²² Further labour market research and needs analyses are also needed to identify the potential labour and skills gaps especially in the post-COVID-19 economy.

The sector will continue its cooperation with chambers of commerce and industry so that productivity gains for SMEs result in employment opportunities. Partners will collaborate on developing and strengthening the relations between Syrian and Turkish businesses, establish partnerships to create business dialogues and employment opportunities. Increasing the representation of enterprises owned by Syrian and other vulnerable groups, will also contribute to the social cohesion efforts.



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Accountability Framework

The Livelihoods sector will continue to coordinate closely with key institutions. These include the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), as well as the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SSI), Union of municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and umbrella organizations representing the private sector (such as the Union of Chamber and Commodity Exchange of Turkey - TOBB). This ensures that the sector strategy is aligned with the priorities of public institutions, private sector and NGOs. New partners from Government and business networks will be approached and invited to the sector. The engagement of the private sector in the 3RP planning and coordination will be a priority. Monthly Livelihoods Working Group Meetings will also continue to serve as an information sharing platform to discuss updates as well as strategies, and referrals to other sectors and institutions.

Through gender and age markers, distinct needs, capacities and contributions of women, girls, men and boys are integrated in needs assessments, sector responses and performance indicators. The results framework of the Livelihoods sector will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the 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, the 3RP partners will be supported to update their monthly achievements through [ActivityInfo](#) where senior management, donors, and the 3RP Regional Technical Committee can monitor the sector's performance, analyse results and provide feedback when necessary.

Efforts will continue to provide transparent information to beneficiaries on labour market needs, realities, the rights and obligations regarding the labour law and available social benefit support mechanisms. Regular follow-ups and consultations with gender and age considerations will be provided to the beneficiaries of trainings as well as the recipients of technical and financial support initiatives. These initiatives will work continuously on receiving feedback from the beneficiaries to better align their programming and serve the needs of the vulnerable groups. Partners will continue to scale-up awareness activities on occupational and safety hazards for employees and business owners and on the importance of health and safety standards in the new context of COVID-19. The sector partners will ensure that both the initiative on digital livelihoods and on the transition and referral to livelihoods opportunities provide personal data protection and the protection of potential beneficiaries' rights and privacy.



OBJECTIVE 1	Improved livelihoods and living conditions, including better and improved decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1	<p>"# of refugees and host community members with improved employability due to increased vocational, entrepreneurial and/or language skills</p> <p># of assisted refugees and host community members that are gaining income "</p>

A. REFUGEE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Indicator Target 2021	Indicator Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022
Output 1.1 Improved economic opportunities for specific refugee groups such as youth and most vulnerable (SGBV survivors and victims of child labor) refugee and host communities.	1.1.1 # of youth and individuals identified at risk benefiting from training (e.g. vocational and language skills) and awareness raising (e.g. labor and employment laws) disaggregated by gender.	9,480	8,925	14,084,770	450,000	26,775,943	450,000
	1.1.2 # of youth and individuals identified at risk gaining income through employment or business, disaggregated by gender.	2,945	4,250				
	1.1.3 # of individuals who are survivors of GBV receiving livelihoods support, including PSS and specialized support (individual or in groups)	985	1,017				
Output 1.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among refugees, host communities and other local groups.	1.2.1 # of community-based livelihoods activities, targeting social cohesion and conflict prevention implemented.	222	277	11,363,301	\$615,745	11,529,935	615,745
	1.2.2 # of persons participating in common events organized for both refugees and host communities to improve peaceful co-existence as part of livelihoods activities.	14,075	15,405				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				25,448,071	1,065,745	38,305,878	1,065,745



B. RESILIENCE COMPONENT

Outputs	Output Indicators	Ind. Target 2021	Ind. Target 2022	Budgetary Requirement (USD)			
				Total for 2021	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2021*	Total for 2022	Adolescent/ Youth Budget for 2022*
Output 1.3: Refugee and/or impacted host communities increased employability through gender sensitive active labour market interventions.	1.3.1 # of refugees or host community members increased income through job placement and income opportunities (excluding CfW).	20,365	21,870	102,616,111	3,363,725	121,544,314	3,293,725
	1.3.2 # of refugees or host community members completed trainings (e.g. technical vocational skills training, which can include language/soft skills provided as part of employability package).	32,470	33,560				
	1.3.3 # of refugees completed Turkish language trainings (stand-alone training).	35,412	35,462				
	1.3.4 # of refugees or host community members employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement such as cash for work programmes.	8,265	8,280				
	1.3.5 # of refugees or host community members benefitting from employment retention and/or social assistance schemes including short term work allowance (COVID-19 measures).	1,100	1,100				
Output 1.4: Technical and financial support provided to SMEs and start-ups to enable job creation	1.4.1 # of start-ups/businesses started/developed including joint ventures and partnerships.	1,258	1,552	60,059,661	2,943,543	65,981,375	2,941,043
	1.4.2 # of SMEs, businesses supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer.	16,031	6,195				
	1.4.3 # of refugees or host community members supported to establish new, expand their existing businesses or develop self-employment initiatives.	8,470	8,670				
Output 1.5: Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods related support services such as design and implementation of active labour market policy measures, labour inspection, work permit acquisition and certification/ accreditation of skills (ISKUR, MoFLSS, KOSGEB, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other relevant institutions)	1.5.1 # of refugees or host community members supported with provision of work permit.	5,710	6,547	14,201,321	1,801,862	18,458,878	1,801,862
	1.5.2 # of individuals from the impacted communities provided with individual counselling, job counselling and business mentoring/coaching.	23,840	23,520				
	1.5.3 # of capacity support and awareness raising campaigns on labour regulations aimed at duty-bearers (policy makers), and partners/service providers.	312	12				
	1.5.4 # of public institutions staff trained under the capacity support and awareness raising campaigns aimed at duty-bearers (policy makers), and partners/service providers.	790	1,166				
	1.5.5 # of pilot initiatives launched or alliances formed to increase public/private sector engagement aimed at creating livelihoods opportunities for impacted communities.	353	413				
	1.5.6 # of refugees or host community members benefitting from livelihoods support from strengthened public institutions (ISKUR, MoFLSS, KOSGEB, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other relevant institutions).	21,300	41,300				
Output 1.6: Knowledge base expanded to identify and share job opportunities, income generation, business opportunities or other related interventions with focus on the gap between labour demand and supply for male and female workforce	1.6.1 # of gender sensitive assessments on labour market demand in areas with high concentration of refugees.	8	8	940,193	80,674	944,193	83,074
	1.6.2 Good practices, lessons learned result of pilot initiatives on jobs barriers and livelihood issues are collected and shared(y/n).	13	12				
Total Budgetary requirements at output level				177,817,286	8,189,805	206,928,760	8,119,705

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

AGENCY / ORGANIZATION	Budgetary Requirements 2021 (USD)			Budgetary Requirements 2022 (USD)		
	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2021	Refugee Component	Resilience Component	Total (USD) for 2022
ASAM	10,000	2,223,500	2,233,500	12,000	2,588,000	2,600,000
CARE International	525,000	3,525,000	4,050,000	525,000	3,525,000	4,050,000
Concern Worldwide	-	199,000	199,000	-	185,000	185,000
DRC	159,799	6,987,725	7,147,524	194,269	8,096,882	8,291,151
ICMPD	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Ihsan RD	175,000	1,200,000	1,375,000	\$175,000	1,200,000	1,375,000
ILO	-	11,956,216	11,956,216	-	12,182,465	12,182,465
IOM	-	21,500,000	21,500,000	-	24,000,000	24,000,000
Re:Coded	475,000	461,000	936,000	875,000	740,000	1,615,000
RET International	800,000	1,010,000	1,810,000	800,000	1,010,000	1,810,000
Save the Children	15,000	544,200	559,200	-	6,000	6,000
SPARK	-	3,856,232	3,856,232	-	-	-
UNDP	8,000,000	83,500,000	91,500,000	8,000,000	121,750,000	129,750,000
UNDP&ILO	-	9,000,000	9,000,000	-	-	-
UNHCR	2,611,935	23,507,413	26,119,348	2,611,935	23,507,413	26,119,348
UNIDO	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000
UN Women	-	325,000	325,000	-	110,000	110,000
WATAN Foundation	200,000	812,000	1,012,000	200,000	818,000	1,018,000
Welthungerhilfe	33,000	-	33,000	26,000	-	26,000
WFP	12,443,337	-	12,443,337	24,886,674	-	24,886,674
World Vision International	-	1,710,000	1,710,000	-	1,710,000	1,710,000
TOTAL	203,265,357	38,305,878	206,928,760	245,234,637	75,190,000	116,031,238

Sector Summary	Budgetary Requirement (USD)		Budgetary Requirement (USD)	
	Total for 2021	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2021	Total for 2022	Adolescent / Youth Budget for 2022
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Refugee Component	25,448,071	1,065,745	38,305,878	1,065,745
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL: Resilience Component	177,817,286	8,189,805	206,928,760	8,119,705
TOTAL	203,265,357	9,255,550	245,234,637	9,185,450

3RP TURKEY

2021-2022 Appeal Analysis

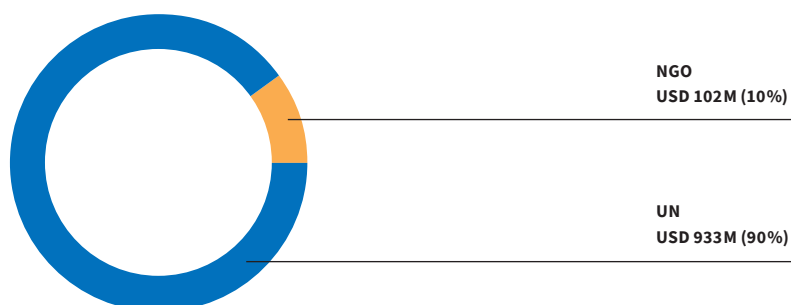
USD 1,035,041,651.56

2021 Total Appeal Budget

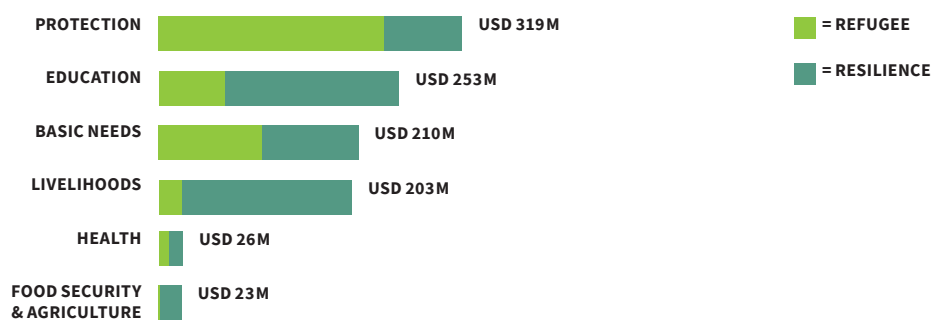
2021 budget by Component



2021 budget by Agency Type



2021 budget by Sector and Component



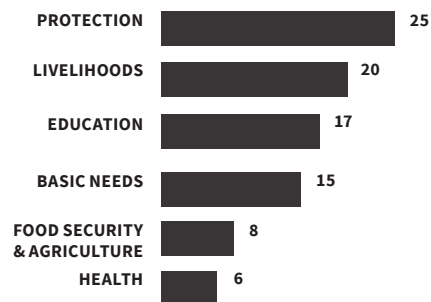
44

Total Agencies Appealed

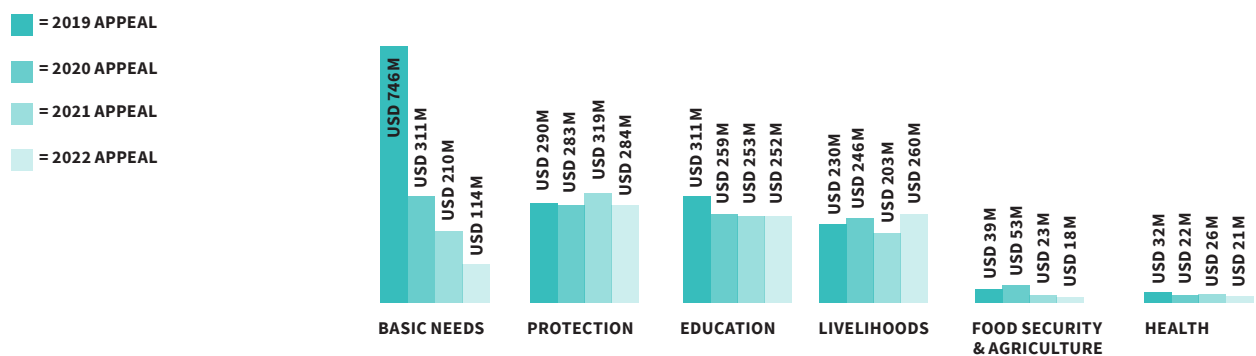
Breakdown by Agency



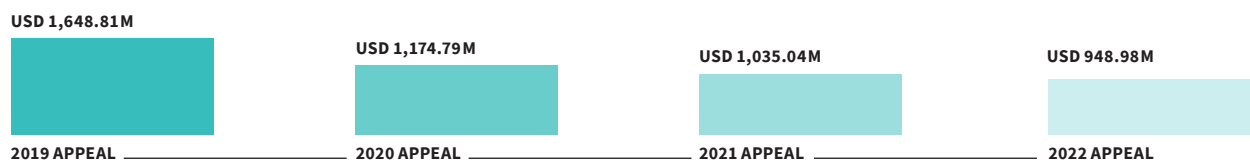
Agency Breakdown by Sector



Appeal Breakdown by Sectors



Budget by Yearly Appeal



Sources

PHOTOS

Cover

ILO - Kıvanç Özvardar

Page 2, page 23

UN Women - Tayfun Dalkılıç

Page 5

ILO - Kıvanç Özvardar

Page 7

FAO - Bursa Esra Uzun

Page 9

UN Women - Tayfun Dalkılıç

Page 11

UNHCR - Emrah Gürel

Page 12

ASAM - Ünal Turakoğlu

Page 14

WFP - Melissa Loukieh

Page 16

UNFPA - Coutry Office

Page 17

ILO - Berke Araklı

Page 20

IOM - Nadine Al Lahham

Page 21

ASAM - Ünal Turakoğlu

Page 24

UNFPA Turkey

Page 28

IOM - Nadine Al Lahham

Page 30

ASAM - Ünal Turakoğlu

Page 38

FAO - Mustafa Gerger

Page 41

FAO - Safak Toros

Page 44

FAO - Bünyamin Hakan

Page 45

FAO - Birsen Ergün

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ According to disaggregated figures provided by DGMM, current number of Syrians under temporary protection include 864,862 women, 1,067,352 men, 810,379 girls, and 884,141 boys. <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27> (23.10.2020)
- ² For the purpose of the Turkey 3RP, references to the term “refugee” should be read in accordance with Turkey’s legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation, that govern the treatment of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Turkey.
- ³ Global Humanitarian Response Plan Covid-19, <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Global-Humanitarian-Response-Plan-COVID-19.pdf>
- ⁴ 3RP funding received since 2015: 2015 - \$ 286,362,873, 2016 - \$ 434,990,635, 2017 - \$ 786,000,000, 2018 - \$ 1,464,064,534, 2019 - \$ 1,029,794,484, 2020 (Q3) \$ 585,426,368. Total = \$ 4,586,638,894
- ⁵ COVID Needs Assessment for Refugees in Turkey, coordinated by the Frit Coordination Office, Vice Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, 25 April 2020, p.8
- ⁶ Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise published by WFP in January 2020
- ⁷ Comprehensive vulnerability Monitoring Exercise published by WFP in January 2020
- ⁸ Turkey’s Refugee Resilience: Expanding and Improving Solutions for the Economic Inclusion of Syrians in Turkey, <https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/library/corporatereports/Turkey-s-Refugee-Resilience.html>
- ⁹ Number of Households below the World Bank moderate and extreme poverty lines as per the Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5, June 2020, WFP Country Office
- ¹⁰ General Assembly Resolution 73/153 on Child, early and forced marriage- <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/A/RES/73/153>
- ¹¹ Field consultations have taken place in İstanbul, İzmir, Ankara, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Mardin, Hatay, Osmaniye.
- ¹² The ESSN uses demographic targeting criteria, focusing on the most vulnerable households, with a focus on single-parent households, the elderly, the disabled, large families, unaccompanied minors, and other vulnerable groups. Details of the ESSN program can be found at: <https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/essn>
- ¹³ According to Temporary Protection statistics by the Directorate General of Migration Management, Kilis, Hatay, Gaziantep, and Şanlıurfa host the highest percentage of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey.
- ¹⁴ Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Syrian Refugees and Municipalities in Turkey, a Financial Impact Analysis, March 2019.
- ¹⁵ Gender Matters: COVID-19’s Outsized Impact on Displaced Women and Girls, <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports/2020/5/4/gender-matters-covid-19s-outsized-impact-on-displaced-women-and-girls>

Page 48

IOM - Nadine Al Lahham

Page 49

FAO - Safak Toros

Page 50

UNICEF - Ölçer

Page 54

UNICEF - Sebastian Rich

Page 56

ASAM - Ünal Turakoğlu

Page 62

UNFPA Turkey

Page 67

WHO - Ali Saltan

Page 72

UNFPA Turkey

Page 73

WHO - Ali Saltan

Page 74

WFP - Murat Karakuş

Page 78

UN Women - Tayfun Dalkılıç

Page 80

UNDP - Levent Kulu

Page 85

UNDP - Levent Kulu

Page 86

UNDP - Mustafa Bilge Satkın

Page 91

IOM - Mehmet Sadıkoğlu

Page 92

ILO - Fatma Çankara

Page 93

UN Women - Tayfun Dalkılıç

- ¹⁶ MoNE data (as of November 2020), Gross Enrollment Rate noting that the number of boys and girls enrolled is nearly equal.
- ¹⁷ Education Sector Working Group survey, Back to School Campaign, August – October 2020. Assessments carried out by CARE and TRC/IFRC, 2020
- ¹⁸ 2019 ECOSOC Resolution on Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system: “Recalling that mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels; it is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated, and recalling also that it does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes or positive legislation, nor does it substitute for gender units or focal points.” <https://undocs.org/en/E/2020/50>
- ¹⁹ UNHCR Operational Data Portal, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/113>
- ²⁰ In this regard, 3RP partners will take into consideration the Technical Assistance to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey: Updated Needs Assessment Report completed in 2018 - , https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/updated_needs_assessment.pdf
- ²¹ 2019 Global Refugee Forum, <https://www.unhcr.org/programme-and-practical-information.html>
- ²² Persons with specific needs include children at risk (including unaccompanied and separated children; children exposed to child, early and forced marriages; child labourers), women at risk (single women at risk, those at risk of/exposed to GBV), the elderly, persons with disabilities, individuals with serious medical conditions, individuals with specific legal and physical protection needs, amongst others.
- ²³ Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) [Official Statistics](#) on Syrians under temporary protection.
- ²⁴ Service providers encompass public institutions providing protection services as well as civil society organizations (including Protection Sector Partners).
- ²⁵ To exemplify, 37% of respondents of the Protection Sector COVID-19 RNA Round 2 (September 2020) report observations of conflict and tension with host community members; These findings are also corroborated through the report: World Food Programme. (2020). [Social Cohesion in Turkey](#): refugees and the host community online survey findings, round 1–5. Ankara, Turkey: United Nations World Food Programme Turkey Country Office
- ²⁶ Directorate General of Migration Management [Harmonization Strategy Paper and National Action Plan](#) 2018 – 2023 (2020).
- ²⁷ Target figures for Syrians under Temporary Protection (both those in need and targeted through sector interventions) are based on DGMM official statistics. Target figures for Refugees and Asylum Seekers of Other Nationalities are derived through UNHCR statistics. For Members of Impacted Communities, the population in need figures were calculated with the assumption that 10% of all Host Community members are impacted by the refugee crisis. The target population figures for Host Communities are based on the number of Turkish nationals reached in previous years and with the assumption that systems-strengthening efforts and multi-layered capacity development support to public institutions will also benefit Host Communities (the latter however is very difficult to quantify).
- ²⁸ Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) [Official Statistics](#) on Syrians under temporary protection.
- ²⁹ Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment (RNA) Round 2 (September 2020) was conducted through representative sampling with 1,039 individuals (majority being Syrian nationals) across Turkey.
- ³⁰ These findings are corroborated with other 3RP Partner Assessments, including [IFRC/TRC Assessment Report](#) on Impact of COVID-19 on Refugee Populations Benefitting From the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Programme (2020) and [SGDD-ASAM Sectoral Analysis](#)

- ³¹ The main coping mechanisms of individuals identified through the Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Round 2 (September 2020) include borrowing money to purchase essential household goods (30%); reducing essential food expenditure (25%), buying food on debt/credit (15%) and, reducing essential non-food expenditure, such as health and education (12%).
- ³² UN Turkey COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Report (2020)
- ³³ Respondents of the Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Round 2 (September 2020) expressed that they faced difficulties in accessing social assistance (ESSN in particular); health services and service providers; ID renewal and data update procedures with PDMMs, education services, and services provided by PDOFLSSs, including SSCs (amongst other services and service providers).
- ³⁴ Findings on levels of information and awareness on COVID-19 are corroborated with other 3RP Partner Assessments, including IFRC/TRC and SGDD-ASAM Sectoral Analysis.
- ³⁵ [Development Workshop/GOAL Current Situation and Needs Analysis: Unseen Lives on Migration Routes \(2020\)](#).
- ³⁶ 3RP Turkey: [Support to Public Institutions by the 3RP in Turkey](#); 2019-2020 Key Findings (2020)
- ³⁷ FAO and Ankara University Development Studies and Implementation Centre AKCAM estimated that around 300,000 Syrians under temporary protection living in the south-eastern provinces of Turkey are engaged in food and agricultural related labour, according to a 2018 study. In 2019, WFP and TRC also found similar percentages, between 13 to 18, in various areas.
- ³⁸ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/tr/display-bulletin/?bulletin=isgucu-istatistikleri-haziran-2020-33790>
- ³⁹ TURKSTAT Bulletin in ref 8 refers to only agri sector employment share as 19.3% but the figure for industry is not differentiated by food industry. So this could only include agricultural employment figure but not food industry. It is very likely that the total figure for agriculture and food industry (together) is much more than 20%.
- ⁴⁰ <https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/SGB/Belgeler/Veriler/GSYH.pdf>
- ⁴¹ TURKSTAT data of 2019
- ⁴² FAO and AKÇAM 2018
- ⁴³ TurkStat, Labour Force Statistics: Workers were subject to low pay, poor working conditions and lacking social protection (pension, healthcare, unemployment insurance) before the pandemic and the situation is becoming more severe, particularly for women who tend to earn less, have fewer savings, are more likely to be burdened with unpaid care and domestic work, and therefore have to drop out of the labour force or drop out of school in the case of adolescent girls.
- ⁴⁴ FAO assessment in 2020: “An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Turkey”.
- ⁴⁵ According to the Consumer Price Index (TÜFE) of Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), compared to the previous year, in September 2020, food prices have increased by 14.95 percent.
- ⁴⁶ Sectoral Analysis of the Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic on Refugees Living in Turkey. ASAM. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/76639>
- ⁴⁷ WFP, COVID-19 Pandemic in Turkey: Analysis of Vulnerabilities and Potential Impact Among Refugees, April 2020.
- ⁴⁸ Combating child labor has multiple dimensions and requires collaboration between different institutions. Within the framework of the National Program of Combating Child Labor (2017-2023) and Action Plan (2017-2023), following collaborative activities are carried out in the agriculture sector by MoAF in cooperation with MoFLSS, including: - increased employment opportunities for seasonal agricultural migrants, supporting enterprises based on labor-intensive production; - vocational training programmes for rural populations in agricultural production, processing and evaluation; and - awareness raising among the farmers on combating child labor in the agricultural sector
- ⁴⁹ FAO assessment in 2020: “An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Turkey”. School drop-out rates for children are more than one third of the total child population due to children’s engagement in child labour to support and increase family income.
- ⁵⁰ English version of report, “Virus or Poverty: the Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Crop Production and Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers and Their Children in Turkey” [based on the research supported by ILO] <http://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/virus%20or%20poverty.pdf>
- ⁵¹ The PIN is estimated by targeting 50 percent Syrians under temporary protection and 50 percent host communities
- ⁵² This represents the population living in TACs in the South East as of October 2020. 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.
- ⁵³ This figure represents the best available estimate of the number of individuals who are living below the extreme poverty line: 21 % of

- ⁵⁴ Syrians living under extreme poverty line (FAO 2020).
- WFP, Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 4, January 2020, and COVID-19 Pandemic Analysis of
- ⁵⁵ Vulnerabilities and Potential Impact Among Refugees, April 2020.
- ⁵⁶ Child labour is among the most common negative coping strategies for seasonal agricultural workers (FAO assessment 2020).
- ⁵⁷ Source İNGEV Needs Assessment Survey, May 2019
- 11th Development Plan (2019-2023) in English: Under development priorities of '2.4. Livable Cities, Sustainable Environment'- Rural Development as well as '2.2.2 Priority Development Areas – Agriculture' refers to environmental support to improve the quality of life in rural areas, to make the rural areas protected and sustainable management of natural resources in particular in agriculture.
https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/On_BirinciPlan_ingilizce_SonBaski.pdf
- ⁵⁸ MoNE data (as of November 2020), Gross Enrollment Rate noting that the number of boys and girls enrolled is nearly equal.
- ⁵⁹ YOK data, 2020, <https://istatistik.yok.gov.tr/>
- ⁶⁰ If the accepted university enrolment age is 18-24 and 5% if the accepted university enrolment age is up to 26.
- ⁶¹ MoNE data on access to EBA, Innovation and Education Technologies DG, November 2020
- * Population includes 20% of 18-24 year olds and 20% of 25-59 year olds.
- ** It includes the population between 3-17 years old.
- *** The main reason of the decrease in 2022 compared with 2021 numbers is mainly due to projected decrease in the teacher training programs.
- **** Includes those who will benefit from ECE support and school materials provided to both Syrian children and host communities
- ⁶² MoNE's Early childhood education age group is 54-66 months old children.
- ⁶³ "Education of children Under Temporary Protection in Turkey statistical report". October 2019, MoNE and UNICEF.
- ⁶⁴ Education Sector Working Group survey, Back to School Campaign, August – October 2020.
- ⁶⁵ Assessments carried out by CARE and TRC/IFRC, 2020.
- ⁶⁶ Education Reform Initiative / Eğitim Reformu Girişimi: Effects of Coronavirus Education in Turkey - IV | How does the digital divide affect distance education? April 15, 2020. <https://www.egitimreformugirisimi.org/koronavirusun-egitime-etkileri-iv-dijital-ucurum-uzaktan-egitimi-nasil-etkiliyor/>
- ⁶⁷ MoNE, in collaboration with UNICEF, is planning to deliver teacher training on distance education pedagogy and school administrators training on managing distance education and creating safe school environments.
- ⁶⁸ For Members of Affected Communities, the population in need figures were calculated with the assumption that 10% of all Host Community members are impacted by the refugee crisis.
- ⁶⁹ MoH Yearly Statistical Bulletin in 2019 (<https://dosyamerkez.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/39024,haber-bulteni-2019pdf.pdf?0>)
- ⁷⁰ Please refer to [DGMM official website](#) (accessed 12 October 2020)
- ⁷¹ WFP – TRC: Refugees in Turkey / Livelihoods Survey Findings (25 July 2019)
- ⁷² Turkstat Bulletin 33791 (12 October 2020)
- ⁷³ [Turkstat Bulletin 33871](#) (3 November 2020)
- ⁷⁴ IA needs assessment brought out that employment opportunities for persons under temporary and international protection kept decreasing even during the normalisation period; working status of 76 percent of the participants lost their access to livelihoods during the epidemic.
- ⁷⁵ This includes the ESSN program and other cash-based one-off and monthly interventions in 2020. Please see [Q2/2020 sector dashboard](#).
- ⁷⁶ Food assistance and gender appropriate hygiene kits, dignity kits and sanitary items targets under Objective 1 are surpassed in Q2 2020.
- ⁷⁷ The Age-Gender breakdown of the Population in Need is calculated in line with DGMM temporary protection statistics as of 21 November 2019 [DGMM Website](#)
- ⁷⁸ The sum of the targets of all indicators in the refugee component of the sector is distributed amongst Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, with respect to the share of these groups in the total population. The sum includes the number of beneficiaries of ESSN in 2020, considering that program continues in 2021 and 2022 to respond the existing needs.
- ⁷⁹ The Age-Gender breakdown of the Population in Need is calculated in line with UNHCR Non-Syrian Population Statistics as of 10

September 2018

- 80 The sum of the targets of all indicators in the refugee component of the sector is distributed among Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders, with respect to the share of these groups in the total population. The sum includes the number of beneficiaries of ESSN in 2020, considering that program continues in 2021 and 2022 to respond the existing needs.
- 81 Impacted communities include people under protection and host community who will benefit from basic needs assistance. This figure is an approximate 10 per cent of the total population of the host community.
- 82 Turkish Statistical Institute indicates that the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of persons under temporary and international protection costs 3,030 TL for a household of six, which corresponds to 505 TL per capita. ESSN PDM Report shows that when faced with high levels of inflation (15.72 per cent in June 2019 but 20.35 per cent in January 2019, persons under temporary and international protection are forced to resort to coping strategies to meet their basic needs. While results are better than the pre-assistance baseline (2017), the decline is a concerning trend. 2020 Q2 Quarterly Monitoring Report.
- 83 WFP Market Bulletin Q2 2020
- 84 Inter-Agency partners conducted the first round of Needs Assessment in May, 2020 and second round in September 2020. Findings of both rounds show that access to livelihoods decreased due to Covid-19 in comparison to pre-pandemic. Comparison of both rounds bring out that situation improved only slightly in normalisation phase.
- 85 Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Round 2, September 2020
- 86 UNHCR-DGMM Emergency Cash Programme Post Distribution Monitoring 2020
- 87 Reference WFP Market Bulletin Q2 2020
- 88 Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels price change, reference [Consumer Price Index](#) (2003=100) - 045. (25 June 2019)
- 89 While multi-dimensional poverty has generally declined among persons with temporary and international protection, this does not hold true for female headed households among whom multi-dimensional poverty has remained above 60 percent and is currently almost twice as high compared to male headed households. (WFP CVME Round 5)
- 90 ReferenCe, last PDM of ESSN Q1 2020.
- 91 WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 3, May 2019
- 92 WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 5, June 2020
- 93 WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise Round 3, May 2019
- 94 Inter-Agency Winter Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data, June 2018, shows that 20 per cent of households under temporary and international protection live in 'substandard' accommodation. PDM was undertaken in 19 Provinces.
- 95 Poverty significantly increases Syrian women's vulnerable conditions in meeting the minimum standard of housing, access to services, and minimum income levels. [Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under temporary protection.](#)
- 96 COVID-19 Pandemic in Turkey: Analysis of Vulnerabilities and Potential Impact Among Refugees (WFP Turkey Country Office, April 2020)
- 97 [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Turkish Red Crescent, \(2020\), "Impact of COVID-19 on refugee population benefitting from the Emergency Social Safety Net \(ESSN\) programme"](#)
- 98 53 per cent of persons under temporary and international protection had difficulties meeting their basic hygiene needs. (ASAM, 2020); 54 per cent of interviewees cannot afford to purchase COVID-19 related hygiene items. (IA, 2020)
- 99 Vulnerable Refugee Groups in Turkey And Covid-19 Protection Monitoring Report No.2 (UNFPA 2020)
- 100 Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Syrian Refugees and Municipalities in Turkey, a Financial Impact Analysis, March 2019.
- 101 Reference: Material tracking tool gap analysis
- 102 A system established by TRC in 2017 and continues complementary efforts to cross-check data of cash implementation.
- 103 Syrian women and girls face disadvantages in accessing hygiene materials. 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 related services (25 per cent), UNWOMEN, op.cit. chart 32
- 104 MoFLSS- DGILF data as of 31.12.2019
- 105 Turkey: Livelihoods Sector Dashboard - December 2020, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/84367>
- 106 Eurostat Statistics on young people neither in employment nor in education or training. There is a high prevalence of unregistered workers, as almost every two working women is working without social security. The prevalence of traditional gender roles in the family, the lack of a well-functioning care economy, the gender pay gap, and obstacles to gaining marketable skills and knowledge are all root causes for women's limited engagement in the formal economy. According to Eurostat, 52.1% of young women aged 20-34 are neither employed nor in education or training compared to 18.4% of men from the same age group.

- ¹⁰⁷ UN (2020), Covid-19 Socio- Economic Impact Assessment Report, Turkey.
- ¹⁰⁸ 109: Business for Goals, Survey on Impact of COVID-19 on Enterprises in Turkey
- ¹⁰⁹ 39% of persons under temporary and international protection were found to be multi-dimensionally poor as per WFP CVME Round 5 (June 2020)– the population in need is calculated based by applying this ratio to the population of working age (15-64), based on DGMM statistics: <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27> and UNHCR statistics: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=wE4H>
- ¹¹⁰ Population in-need in 2021 minus 2021 target population, while WFP assesses the multi-dimensional poverty across all persons under temporary and international protection in Turkey, the target numbers are calculated based on their ratio vis-a-vis the overall population for persons under international protection.
- ¹¹¹ As the detailed breakdown of poverty amongst impacted communities is not available, an equivalent number as that of the population under temporary and international protection is adopted here.
- ¹¹² Multi-dimensional poverty prevalence amongst asylum seekers of other nationalities is available through WFP CVME but not the reference working age population, hence totals are not available here.
- ¹¹³ ILO (2020), Syrians in the Turkish Labour Market, Turkey.
- ¹¹⁴ WFP (June 2020), Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise, Round 5, Turkey.
- ¹¹⁵ Atlantic Council and UNDP (July 2020), Turkey's Refugee Resilience: Expanding and Improving Solutions for the Economic Inclusion of Syrians in Turkey.
- ¹¹⁶ According to the 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal Overview, only 11.2 percent of Syrian women are employed compared with 71 percent of men
- ¹¹⁷ ILO (2020), Syrians in the Turkish Labour Market, Turkey.
- ¹¹⁸ According to WFP (June 2020), Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise, Adult women are far less likely than men to speak Turkish (64% of women vs. 33% of men aged 18-59 years do not speak Turkish at all) or to have received any formal education. They are far more likely to have no working members in the household (42% of female headed vs. 15% of male-headed households). There is a wide gap between male and female-headed households in terms of poverty: 4% of male-headed and some 10% of female-headed households are living in extreme poverty while multi-dimensional poverty rates are far higher for households headed by women (60% vs. 39%). Furthermore, women are far more dependent than men on assistance. The WFP study showed that ESSN assistance was the primary source of income during the 30 days preceding the survey for households headed by women (65%)
- ¹¹⁹ According to TRC-WFP (2019), Refugees in Turkey, Livelihoods Survey Findings, Turkey, 13 percent of boys and 3 percent of girls under the age of fifteen are working. This rate has been consistently higher among female headed households, generally between 15 percent and 18 percent.
- ¹²⁰ İŞKUR (2019) İşgücü Piyasası Araştırması Türkiye Raporu
- ¹²¹ 3RP 2020-2021 Turkey Chapter
- ¹²² 3RP (2019), Support to Public Institutions by the 3RP in Turkey

Host Country

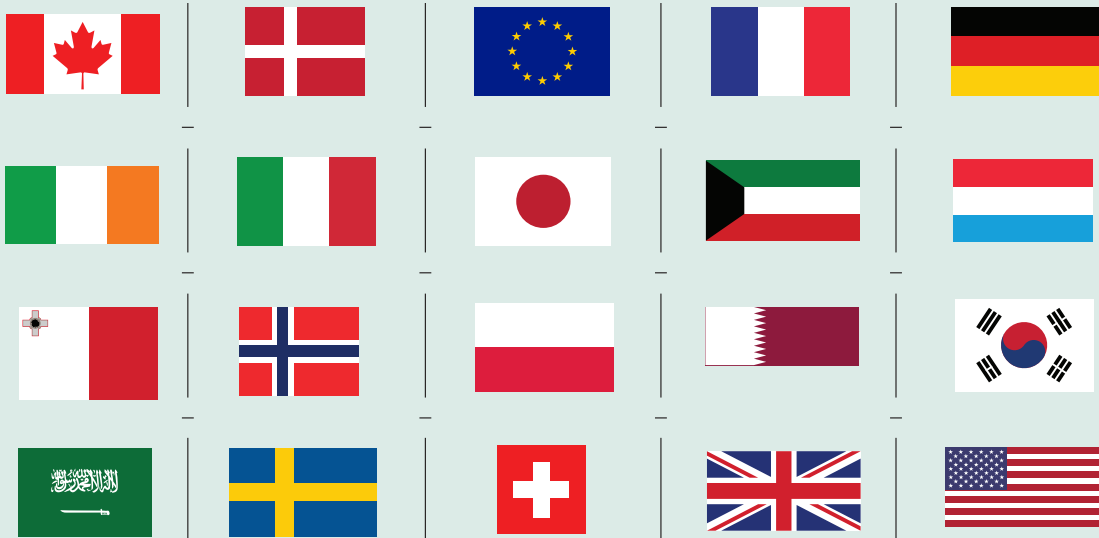
3RP Partners are grateful to Turkey for its leadership, contribution and support in the refugee response



3RP Partners would also like to acknowledge the huge contribution of host countries who have contributed to the response in many ways including making their services available to refugee populations, at great expense.

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We thank our donors for their generous support for 3RP activities in Turkey.



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FOR MORE DETAILS, PLEASE CONTACT:

David Bugden,
bugden@unhcr.org

Phillipe Clerc,
phillipe.clerc@undp.org



@3RPSYRIA

WWW.3RPSYRIACRISIS.ORG



@3RPSYRIA

WWW.3RPSYRIACRISIS.ORG

