



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Turkey

Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan

2019–2020



Turkey

Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan 2019–2020

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Acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
CFW	Cash for work
CPF	Country Programming Framework
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSA	Food Security and Agriculture
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SRRP	Syrian Refugee Response Plan
SuTP	Syrians under Temporary Protection
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
UN	United Nations
UNDCS	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme



Overview

The Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP) is the guiding document for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support the Government of Turkey in addressing the needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey.

The SRRP describes FAO's strategy to:

1. Address food insecurity and malnutrition of vulnerable Syrian refugee and host community members by promoting good practices and evidence-based decisions on food security and nutrition.
2. Increase the resilience of households, communities and institutions to effectively prevent and cope with crisis by providing viable livelihood opportunities in agriculture.
3. Promote sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of Syrian refugees and host communities.
4. Harness the impact of Syrian refugees for the local economic development, and to foster their integration and social cohesion.

The SRRP has been updated based on the findings of:

- recent assessments undertaken by FAO in close cooperation with Turkish authorities at national and local levels
- projects implemented under the previous SRRP (2018–2019)
- review and analysis of data, reports and studies produced by national and international partners in Turkey

It is aligned with government priorities and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2019–2020 for Turkey, and will be implemented in collaboration and partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(MoAF), the Directorate General of Migration Management, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services and other relevant line ministries, departments and partners.

The Plan is based on a holistic cooperative approach that calls for the involvement of a variety of actors and partnerships with the private sector and locally-based institutions that have been the main service providers to Syrian refugee and local populations.

The main objective of the SRRP is to enhance the resilience of more than 60 000 households (approximately 300 000 people) from Syrian refugee and host communities in Turkey affected by the Syrian crisis. The implementation of the 2019–2020 SRRP will require a budget of USD 106 million.

The SRRP covers the provinces in Turkey which have the highest concentration of Syrian refugees and where there is potential for their integration into the local economy.

The SRRP is structured around three pillars:

Pillar 1. Income, nutritional knowledge and food security

Improving the nutrition of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs) and host communities, and preventing food insecurity is contingent upon stable availability of diverse food in market, sufficient and stable income, and knowledge and practice on healthy dietary habits. Therefore, enhancing their employability and income generation skills can help increase their economic access to food. Employability and income increase, however, must be pursued in conjunction with improved knowledge and healthy dietary practices to ensure balanced diets for themselves and their families.

Pillar 2. Investing in agriculture and socio-economic integration

The situation has become more protracted and support is needed to enable SuTPs to become more self-reliant and resilient. Investing in agriculture is an effective long-term strategy to create jobs, build livelihoods and create benefits for both Syrians and the communities that host them. This will in turn help refugees become productive contributors to society and reduce their financial and resource burden on host communities.

Pillar 3. Knowledge generation, coordination and efficiency

Evidence-based planning and coordination lead to increased efficiency in the use of time and resources, proliferation of best practices and avoidance of pitfalls. For instance, labour market analysis provides critical information on labour force deficit and identify the sectors that have demand for skilled labour. Such information should be widely shared through established coordination mechanisms

Situation analysis

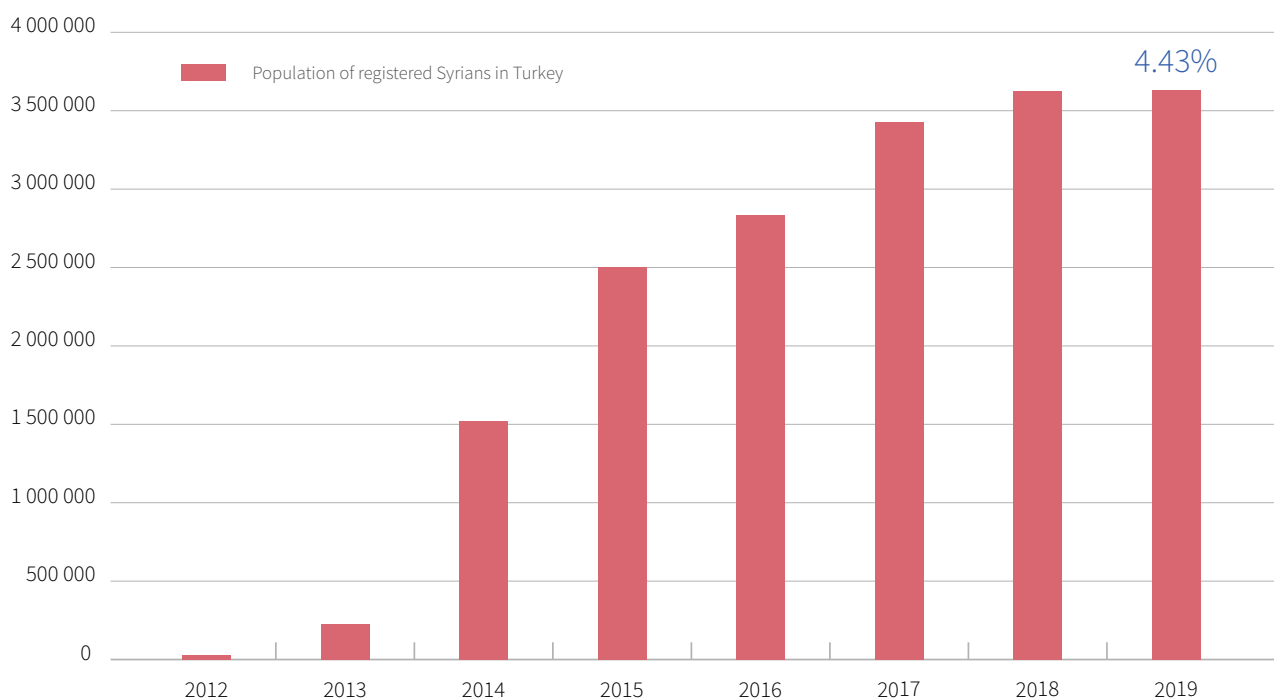
General

Turkey is home to the largest refugee population in the world. The number of SuTPs has risen by 200 000 people. As of April 2019, Turkey hosts more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees¹ (55 percent male and 45 percent female), which is 4.43 percent of the total population (see Figure 1). Over half of them are of working age – between 18–59 years old. The number of SuTPs living in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) along the Syrian border has diminished over the years. In 2018, only 5 percent of Syrian refugees lived in TACs, while the rest lived elsewhere in Turkey.

A large number of SuTPs live in south-eastern provinces of Turkey as shown in Figure 2, such as Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Mardin and Adana. Substantial populations are also found in large cities such as Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa and Konya.²

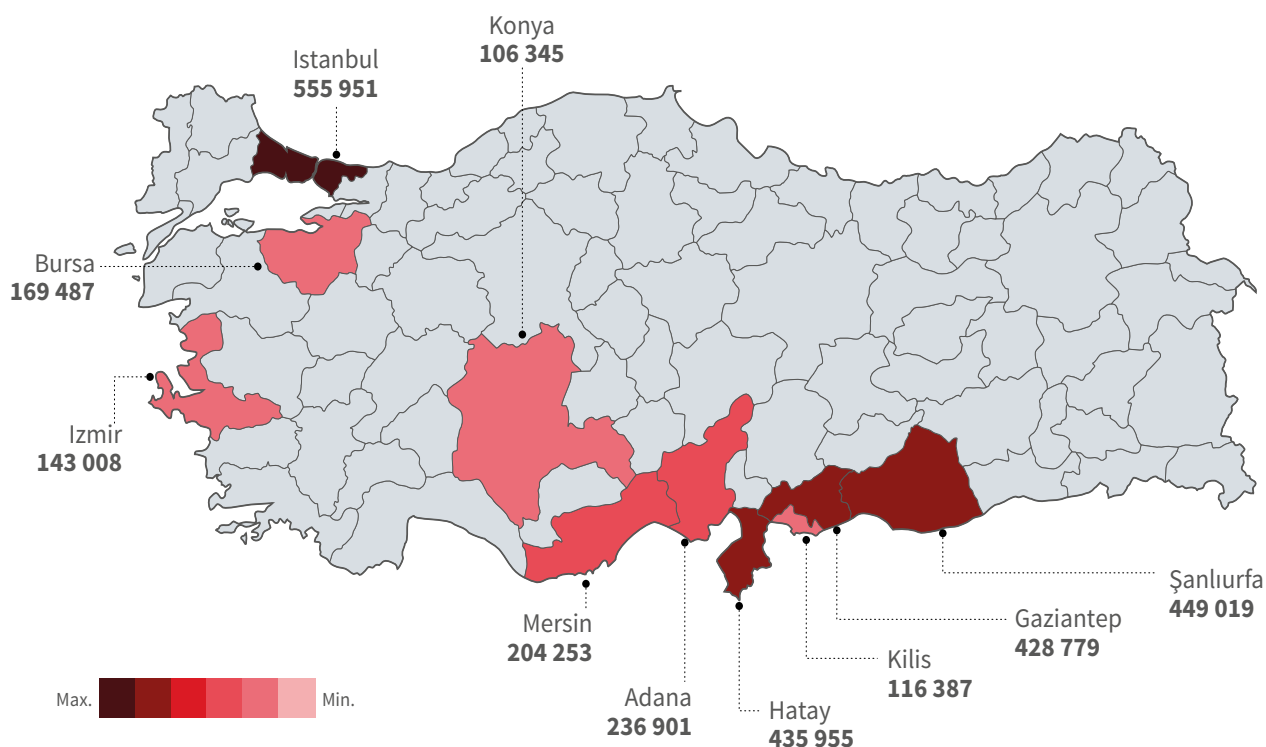
¹ Republic of Turkey. Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management. January 2019. http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/temporary-protection_915_1024_4748_icerik
² Ibid.

Figure 1. Distribution of Syrian Refugees in the scope of temporary protection by year



Source: Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, April 2019

Figure 2. Distribution of SuTPs by top 10 provinces



Source: Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, April 2019

Unless significant developments occur in the Syrian Arab Republic, it is assumed that the current number of SuTPs will remain stable.³ The Government of Turkey has shouldered the financial burden of the refugee response. According to the latest Government estimates, more than USD 30 billion has been spent on direct assistance to SuTPs to date. The generosity of the Turkish population continues. However, as the situation becomes more protracted, the impact of the presence of large numbers of SuTPs become more evident – particularly in southeast Turkey (Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Mardin and Şanlıurfa) where the concentration of SuTPs is highest. Substantial populations are also found in large cities such as Bursa, Istanbul, Izmir and Konya.

Turkey is calling for responsibility sharing to ensure that the needs of SuTPs and host communities are met. Turkey's public system is stepping up to this challenge and is delivering services to refugees. As a result, SuTPs in Turkey are increasingly accessing public services such as schools and healthcare services. However, due to the sheer number of people to be served, the needs of the people outweigh the ability of the institutions to deliver, particularly in the areas of health, education and social welfare services.

³ 2018–2019. Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) Turkey.

Livelihoods and food security

The Government of Turkey also supports the empowerment of SuTPs to become more self-reliant and resilient by granting all SuTPs the right to apply for work permits and access formal employment. However, job prospects among SuTPs continue to be challenging due to high levels of unemployment in host communities. Across Turkey, the unemployment rate in the formal sector reached 11 percent in June 2018. As of December 2018, more than 1.5 million SuTPs still rely on the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) to cover their daily needs, many of whom struggle to find reliable and stable sources of income. The inflow of SuTPs to the labour market creates competition for labour opportunities and affects working conditions and wages of host community members, particularly those engaged in informal work.

Due to the depreciation of the Turkish lira and subsequent inflation in 2018⁴, the living cost for most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities has sharply increased. This has also affected prices of basic food items, such as vegetables and cooking oils. Meanwhile, their income levels remain unchanged, since the monthly transfer value of ESSN remained unchanged (on average TUR 133 per month per person).⁵ Vulnerable SuTPs tried to cope with such economic challenges mainly by reducing diversity and quality of foods consumed. This could negatively affect the nutrition status of SuTPs. Deficiency in nutrients and high consumption of starchy staple food could lead to micro-nutrient deficiencies, such as anaemia, but also obesity and diet-related diseases.

⁴ In the first half of 2018, the Turkish lira has lost a quarter of its value.

⁵ WFP Post-distribution Monitoring Report (July 2018)



Employment for resilient livelihoods

A significant number of SuTPs are exposed to social and economic vulnerabilities and struggle to access stable and reliable livelihood opportunities. Host communities who faced high unemployment rates even before the crisis are heavily affected by the influx of refugees. It is critical to improve the economic condition and enhance the self-reliance of both SuTPs and affected host communities.

Agriculture is an important sector for many of the communities hosting SuTPs in Turkey. A considerable number of SuTPs are also engaged in the sector both formally and informally.⁶ For instance, agriculture and food industries provide income and employment opportunities for almost 21 percent of the total working population, particularly in south-eastern provinces such as Adana, Gaziantep, Kilis and Şanlıurfa.⁷ Since the influx of Syrian refugees, SuTPs are employed to fill the labour gap. Similarly, many of them are employed in the food processing and transportation sector, which is a major industry in commercial port cities such as Mersin and Izmir. Food industries in these areas are largely driven by small and medium enterprises and SuTPs are employed mostly as seasonal or part-time workers.⁸

Many private food and agriculture enterprises are in need of skilled and semi-skilled labour, but SuTPs generally lack such skills and experience. Opportunities for SuTPs to obtain the necessary skills, which are high in demand in the local labour market, is therefore critical. Language barriers and cultural differences are widely mentioned as key obstacles faced by both SuTPs and hiring enterprises. Improving language skills and reducing gaps in cultural norms are other important factors to enhance employment access for SuTPs.

Entrepreneurship in food and agriculture

In addition to seeking employment, SuTPs are also setting up their own food and agriculture enterprises, mostly on a small-scale basis. However, they face a number of difficulties such as involvement in the banking sector, lack of productive assets and understanding of property rights⁹ and market dynamics.¹⁰

⁶ FAO and Ankara University. 2018. Agricultural Livelihoods and Labour Market Assessment.

⁷ According to the Turkish Statistics Institute, 21 percent of the total working population, or 5.6 million people, work in the agriculture sector and 82 percent of them are informally employed.

⁸ Syrian Refugees in the Turkish Labour Market, ICDD Working Papers | Paper No.22 | July 2018

⁹ Report on the Present Situation of Foreign Migrant Workers in Seasonal Agricultural Production in Turkey, Faculty of Political Science of Ankara: Development Workshop, 2016.

¹⁰ Syrian-Turkish business partnerships, June 2018. No.16.

It is important to support Syrian entrepreneurs in navigating business challenges, negotiating new markets, seeking services in the local market and accessing productive assets, especially in the agriculture sector.

Despite the legislative changes that facilitate access to formal job opportunities, the informal market remains attractive for both Syrian employees and Turkish employers. The number of work permits granted to Syrians is unexpectedly low due to major weaknesses and lack of incentives. Only a total of 65 000 Syrian refugees have been granted work permits since 2016, accounting almost 3 percent of the total working age population.¹¹ Some of the major challenges SuTPs face in obtaining permits are the relatively higher cost of formally hiring Syrians – particularly in comparison to the cost for hiring informal Turkish workers¹² – ineligibility of ESSN beneficiaries to apply for work permits and location-related disincentives¹³ pose major challenges for SuTPs to obtain work permits.

Social cohesion

In any refugee or displacement situation, the main challenge is social cohesion between refugees and host communities as well as inter-communal tensions. Turkey, hosting the largest refugee population in the world since 2014, is no exception. Turkish state institutions have remarkably led efforts to respond to the impact of the Syrian crisis, implementing a policy framework designed to foster social cohesion. By granting SuTPs access to public services and to the labour market, the Government of Turkey set the basis for an integration of refugees into national systems.

However, according to the latest report from the International Crisis Group, intercommunal violence in Turkey increased threefold in the second half of 2017 compared with 2016.¹⁴ Since employment and livelihoods are important basis for local integration, it is critical to foster better social cohesion through the promotion of resilient livelihoods of both SuTPs and host communities, particularly among the most vulnerable groups who are exposed to marginalization.

¹¹ Livelihood sector strategy 2019-2020/3RP Turkey.

¹² The fee that is paid upon granting a work permit, in addition to social security contributions and taxes.

¹³ The place where a refugee is registered determines the location they can seek formal work. As a result, many Syrians have moved to more dynamic labour markets, such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

¹⁴ International Crisis Group, 2018, Turkey's Syrian Refugees: Defusing Metropolitan Tensions, Belgium: Brussels



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Implementation arrangements

Institutional framework

FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that leads international efforts to address food and agriculture related challenges. FAO's goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With more than 194 member states, FAO works in more than 130 countries worldwide.

FAO has been present in Turkey since the establishment of its country office in Ankara in 1982, which was followed in 2006 by the establishment of its Subregional Office for Central Asia. The presence of a multidisciplinary team of technical experts in the Subregional Office provides support on technical areas such as animal production and health, plant production and protection, fisheries, forestry, land and water management, rural investment, food security and agricultural policy. The Organization also benefits from technical expertise available at the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Budapest, Hungary and FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.

FAO's cooperation with Turkey is shaped by the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2016–2020 for Turkey, which sets out three priority areas:

- Food security, nutrition and food safety.
- Sustainable forests and natural resources management, including fisheries.
- Institutional capacity enhancement of public and private sectors.



The jointly prepared CPF with the Government and other partners reflects relevant priorities in key national development policies, including Turkey's 2019–2022 National Development Plan (NDP). It is also aligned with the 2016–2020 United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Turkey.

Coordination and partnership

In Turkey, FAO has a well-established partnership with national authorities and a wide array of other partners, such as local authorities, Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, academia, research institutions, international and national Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations. FAO's long presence in the country and the fruitful cooperation with MoAF and other line ministries offers the opportunity for synergies with Turkish institutions both at central and decentralised level.

Full alignment with the 3RP and related government priorities is ensured through annual SRRP workshops, where policy makers and practitioners come together from across the 3RP and government stakeholders to review the strategy and plan of the SRRP. All activities planned under the SRRP will be implemented in collaboration and partnership with national and provincial government offices, as well as municipalities, development partners, NGOs, community-based organizations and the private sector.

Achievements under the 2017–2019 SRRP

Since the inception of SRRP in 2017, FAO has implemented projects aimed at improving food security and enhancing livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities, mainly in the south-eastern region of Turkey.

‘Emergency assistance to support crop production for Syrian Refugees in Osmaniye camp’

In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Turkish Employment Agency (*İş-Kur*) and MoAF, FAO established greenhouses next to Osmaniye TAC which hosts 15 000 people. Through technical support, agricultural inputs and training, refugees were able to grow vegetables in the established greenhouses. A total of 150 refugees received practical on-the-job trainings to access employment opportunities in agriculture outside of the camp. To date, 3.4 tonnes of cucumber, 678 kg of eggplant, 961 kg of pepper were harvested by trained refugees and distributed in the camp to improve access to fresh and healthy foods. FAO and the Government are seeking opportunities to upscale the project in other TACs.



Osmaniye, October 2018. 150 SuTPs received inputs and training for vegetable production.



Mersin, November 2018. 50 SuTPs and host community members received training for ornamental plant production.

‘Enhancing agricultural knowledge of Syrian refugees and host communities to expand livelihood opportunities’

FAO supported the vocational skills of 1 210 people in the food and agriculture sector to improve their access to employment opportunities. Building on assessment results showing significant shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour in the sector in southern and south-eastern Turkey, FAO partnered with MoAF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the private sector to carry out vocational trainings for unemployed beneficiaries selected from both SuTPs and host communities. Training topics were selected based on actual confirmed demand in local labour markets, such as livestock care and herd management, cultivation, harvesting, post-harvest processes, greenhouse vegetable production, irrigation management and farm management. Complementary trainings were provided to enhance their knowledge on safety, food hygiene, language in work place and work ethics. The project was implemented in seven provinces (Adana, Gaziantep, Izmir, Kilis, Mardin, Mersin and Şanlıurfa) in close coordination with provincial and municipal authorities.

Gaziantep, October 2018. 25 SuTPs and host community members received vocational training in cattle care and herd management in Gaziantep province.



‘Resilience building through increased livelihood opportunities and strengthened social cohesion for Syrian refugees and host communities’

Livelihood support was provided to 250 vulnerable SuTPs and host communities to strengthen the resilience of their livelihoods. The project provided theoretical, practical and on-the-job trainings to improve participants’ skills and knowledge in high-demand areas of the local food and agriculture sector. Both Syrian refugees and members of their host communities participate in the project to enhance their economic opportunities, which also forms the basis of social cohesion between the two groups. Local private companies and farms who have expressed an interest in hiring project participants provided on-the-job training for four weeks. Many of the trainees obtained jobs in the trained areas through on-the-job training opportunities and job fairs. The project also provided training on healthy dietary habits and nutrition to increase knowledge and practices to prevent diet-related diseases and improved nutritional status.

Kilis, October 2018. 50 SuTPs and host community members received vocational training in beekeeping production.



Sanliufra, November 2018. 150 women from host and refugee communities received vocational training in healthy diet practices.



Agricultural livelihoods and labour market assessment in six provinces in southern Turkey

The study, conducted in collaboration with Ankara University Development Studies Research and Application Centre, identified possible livelihood opportunities within the food and agriculture sector for vulnerable SuTPs and host communities, taking into account their seasonality, and to explore possible expansion opportunities. The study also developed livelihood profiles of both vulnerable populations and examined their skills, access to assets, services and resources, barriers to employment, coping strategies and perceived needs. The results provided a strong evidence-base for labour market gaps in food and agriculture sector in targeted provinces.

Leading role in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector of the 3RP

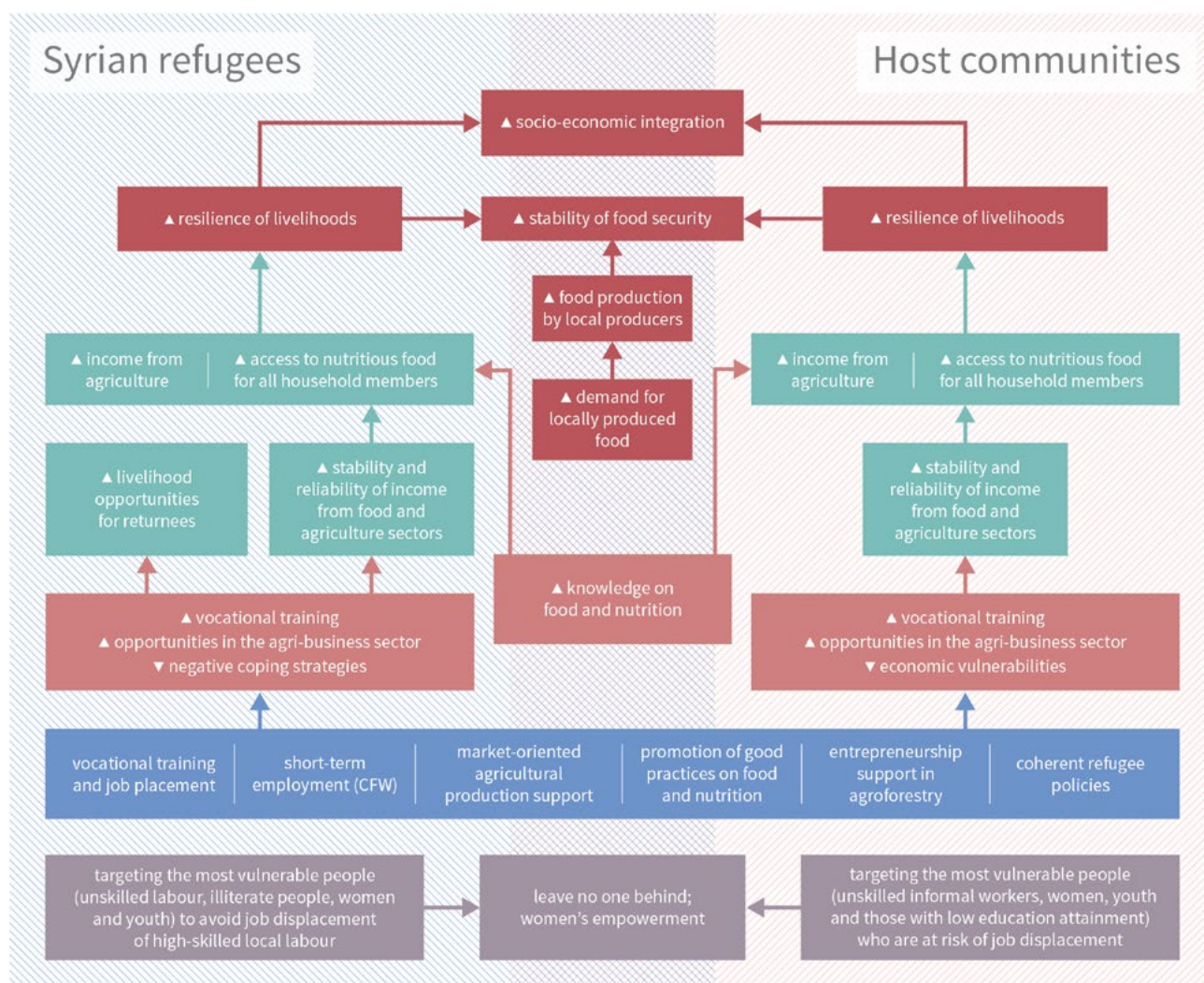
FAO, together with the World Food Programme (WFP), is leading the Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector of the 3RP. Monthly and ad hoc meetings were convened at national level to build and strengthen partnerships. FSA sector meetings were well attended by representatives from civil societies, development agencies, UN agencies, local partners and government representatives. Attendees were actively updated on the response, alerts and other food security and agriculture related issues. The FSA Sector regularly collected age- and sex-disaggregated data of project beneficiaries, which has enabled a harmonized response, helped identify gaps and enhanced discussions on sustainable ways to address the needs of refugees and host communities in the country effectively. FAO also contributed to the Livelihoods Working Group and Cash-based Initiatives Working Group of 3RP, under which FAO has successfully established joint programmes with the United Nations Development Programme, UNHCR and WFP.



FAO's strategic approach

Considering the current conditions and needs among SuTPs and host communities, food and agriculture is a strategic sector and enabler to increase the resilience of livelihoods. Strengthening the sector will also contribute to addressing the negative impacts of the Syrian refugee crisis on the local population, such as competition over employment opportunities and social tensions between Syrians and host communities. Figure 4 illustrates the three major complementary and mutually reinforcing pillars of the SRRP to address the identified needs.

Figure 3. Theory of change



Legend

Activities Output Outcome Impact

Source: FAO, January 2019

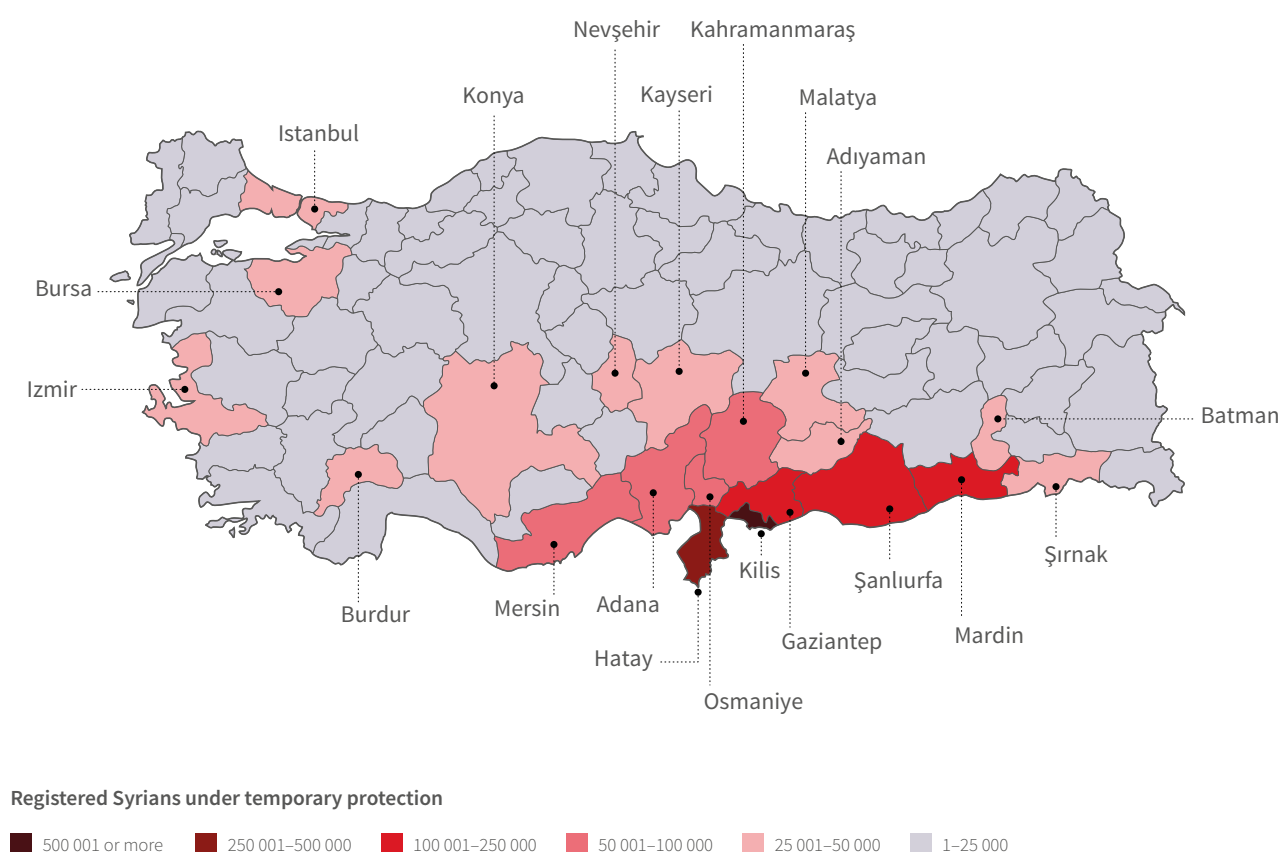
The overall goal of the SRRP is to enhance the resilience of Syrian refugees and host communities who are living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture. Long-term resilience encourages social cohesion among diverse communities. The SRRP's approach is based on the premise that through skills development, job placement services, promotion of good food and nutrition practices, entrepreneurship support in agroforestry and access to social assistance mechanisms, both Syrian refugees and vulnerable groups in host communities will have better employment opportunities, particularly in the food and agriculture sectors, which is facing a chronic shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Promotion of good food and nutrition practices, including food preparation, processing and cooking, will reduce dependency on high-energy low-nutrient foods which contributes to malnutrition.

The plan aims to boost capacity for agricultural production and marketing, enhance access to adequate agricultural inputs, provide harmonized quality trainings on the diversification of crops, support the development of adequate and improved local seeds and plants, and promote best practices in agricultural management and investments in agriculture. Additional investments in development of links to agricultural value chains in high demand in the refugee areas will also contribute to create jobs, raise the productivity of local enterprises, lift capital returns and boost innovation, enterprise and growth.

The bolstering self-reliance for refugees in the framework of the SRRP will also help them re-establish themselves if they return to Syria. FAO advocates for more flexible approaches to link short-term humanitarian and longer-term development interventions.



Figure 4. Targeted provinces in SRRP 2019–2020



Source: FAO, January 2019

Targeted population

Geographical target

The 2019–2020 SRRP will continue to prioritize the provinces with the highest number of refugees. These provinces are Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Konya, Mardin, Mersin, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa to reach approximately 60 000 households (or 300 000 people) from both Syrian and Turkish communities.

SuTPs and host communities

The 2019–2020 SRRP will continue to support both SuTPs and vulnerable members of host communities in both urban and rural areas. A balanced ratio of beneficiaries from SuTPs and host communities will be identified based on local needs and context.

The 2019–2020 SRRP is structured around three pillars and activities are identified under each pillar.

Pillar 1. Income, nutritional knowledge and food security

Improving the nutrition of SuTPs and host communities and preventing food insecurity is contingent upon stable availability of diverse food in markets, sufficient and stable income, and knowledge and practice on healthy dietary habits. Therefore, enhancing their employability and income generating skills can help increase their economic access to food. Employability and income increase, however, must be pursued in conjunction with improved knowledge and practice on healthy dietary habits to ensure balanced diets for themselves and their families.

Cash for work

Cash for work (CFW) will build or rehabilitate community productive assets such as irrigation canals and water-harvesting systems, and restore agricultural activities through reforestation and land rehabilitation, while participants gain short-term employment opportunities. FAO's technical expertise in water and land management and climate change adaptation is key in ensuring the quality and sustainability of the productive assets built or rehabilitated through CFW.

Homestead food production

Homestead food production provides a low-cost and sustainable food source for increasing household food security, nutrition and dietary diversity, especially through the introduction of micronutrient rich foods. Homestead food production can be introduced among vulnerable households such as female-headed households. In addition, through this activity, SuTPs and vulnerable host communities will be supported in mitigating the risk of engaging in negative coping strategies.

Promoting healthy diet practices

Promotion of healthy diet practices aim to teach vulnerable SuTPs and host communities on the importance of a healthy, balanced diet and about diet-related health problems. Since vulnerable populations tend to make cheaper and low-nutrient choices for their diet, especially when faced with economic shocks such as job loss and illness, practical knowledge and skills on healthy dietary habits help them better cope with such situations. Such knowledge and skills can be transferred through a combination of evidence-based and behaviourally-focused educational strategies, which involve the active participation of trainees using interactive information technology tools.



Pillar 2. Investing in agriculture and integration support

The situation has become more protracted and support is needed to enable the self-reliance and resiliency of SuTPs. Investing in agriculture is an effective long-term strategy to create jobs, build livelihoods and create benefits for both Syrians and the communities that host them. This will in turn help refugees become productive contributors to society and reduce their financial and resource burden on host communities.

Supporting smallholder agricultural producers

The support enables SuTPs and Turkish smallholder producers to become self-reliant and resilient. They will be supported to obtain access to land, inputs and farming skills to improve their agricultural practices. Technologies and practices for sustainable agriculture such as climate-smart agriculture will be introduced through group-based, market-led and participatory learning approaches. Agricultural tools and input packages will also be provided for learning and piloting the new technologies and practices of their choice. Synergistic effects are expected with CFW schemes which will improve productive assets such as soil, irrigation and water harvesting system.

Vocational training

Vocational training will specifically target those who are willing to learn new skills or have demonstrated existing skills for the identified job placement opportunities. In order to fill labour market gaps, FAO will continue to identify and leverage the existing skillsets of the target beneficiaries. Skills data will be collected during the training application process, entered into the programme database and verified during interviews so that the skills matching can be facilitated and shared with the Turkish Employment Agency (*İş-Kur*) and other partnering agencies. Vocational trainings will be complemented with trainings on other critical skills such as Turkish language courses. Local private enterprises and farms will play critical roles in providing on-the-job training and employment consultation.

Job fairs and employment desks

Job fairs will be organized with the private sector to facilitate employment and work permits for SuTPs and Turkish citizens who participated in vocational trainings. Job fairs will provide opportunities for successful trainees to meet potential employers including local producers, farms and agri-food industries. FAO will support Provincial Directorate of MoAF to establish employment desks which will provide consultations on employment and learning opportunities for successful vocational trainees.

Entrepreneurship support

Entrepreneurship support aims to address various barriers they face, such as rights to start a business, language and cultural barriers, access to finance and lack of support networks. Such support will target SuTPs and Turkish citizens in hosting communities who are interested in setting up an enterprise in food and agricultural sector. Practical trainings such as business plans development, and financing self-employment activities will also be provided.

Environmental mainstreaming

Considering the need to better integrate environmental considerations into response activities, FAO will place a strong emphasis on environmental management to prevent environmental degradation risks. The main focuses will be on the environmental impacts of response activities, as opposed to environmental impacts associated with hosting refugee populations, with increasing awareness of key environmental concerns and to support response actors with essential knowledge, resources and tools to mainstream environment into their programming.

Pillar 3. Knowledge generation, coordination and efficiency

Evidence-based planning and coordination lead to increased efficiency in the use of time and resources, the proliferation of best practices and the avoidance of pitfalls. Labour market analysis provides critical information on labour force deficit and identify the sectors that have demand for skilled labour. Such information should be widely shared through established coordination mechanisms.

Evidence-based planning

Evidence-based decision making is the backbone of the SRRP. Thematic assessments, monitoring and evaluation of projects, and data collection with partners inform programme design and decision making. Systematic information management will ensure that gathered information are translated into knowledge and action. Lessons learned will be systematically collected in each project for the following three purpose:

- guide the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions under SRRP
- report on results and impact
- inform policy and best practices



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Coordination

FAO will continue to lead the FSA Sector of the 3RP and provide leadership role in coordination with stakeholders in the Sector to maximize synergy and minimize duplication among members. FAO will also take a leading role in information management and coordination within FSA Sector to improve the efficiency in the use of time and resources for information gathering. FAO will also continue to contribute in identifying best practices and lessons learned of the FSA and Livelihoods sectors gleaned through its unique work in vocational training and job placement for the agriculture sector. Pillar 3 activities will focus on regular monitoring of the food security and agriculture situation, as it is the key to ensuring the evaluation of the SRRP's results. FAO also convenes and participates in multi-stakeholder dialogue from local to country and global levels to share experiences and best practices on building the resilience of refugees and host communities.

Gender and youth mainstreaming

Enhanced community resilience, as well as food security and improved nutrition cannot be achieved without empowering women in agriculture and food production. The agriculture sector engages more women than any other sector, but women in the sector are more often engaged in seasonal, low paid and low-skilled jobs, often combined with a primary care-giving role in families. Given the traditional cultural context, many women, especially among refugee communities, are restricted in the activities they can participate in and do not have access to childcare. For this reason, FAO makes every effort to promote the involvement of women as well as provide them with opportunities to gain skills and job placement in order for them to be able to compete in the labour market for better-paid and more sustainable jobs. FAO is working with partners to provide childcare, transportation and other assistance to women. Gender-sensitization at community level will continue to be built into training programmes. All employers involved with the programme must adhere to employment laws related to work permits, social security and child labour. Information on these laws will be available at project sites.

Assumptions and risk mitigation

Identification of risks associated with development interventions is essential to define measures and processes to effectively manage risks and enhance positive impacts. The process of risk identification and mitigation planning is an important opportunity for stakeholder engagement, enhancing the quality of interventions and increasing ownership.

Table 1. Assumptions and risk mitigation

Assumption	Potential impact	Proposed mitigation
No major change in population presence	High	Adapt organizational and resource capacities to handle potential changes in population presence and heighten coordination with the Government and UN agencies.
Refugee and host community relations remain stable	Moderate	Improve monitoring and communication efforts, and include social cohesion and community-based dialogue measures in each programme component.
Availability of land for intensive crop production in the targeted TACs and communities	Low	Individual project design will only be undertaken in areas where suitable land has been confirmed in advance by partners (government, private sector, etc.).
Prompt availability of funds in time for the agricultural campaign	High	Improved coordination and partnership development (outreach and visibility for the sector).
Improvement in compliance with decent work regulations, including occupational safety and health requirements	Moderate	All job placements will begin with orientation on decent work standards to private sector partners. Monitoring and evaluation follow up will be scheduled.
Marketable agricultural products and skills are identified with realistic access to local market	Moderate	Ensure proper market assessment data and value chain analysis is utilized in the design of any income-generating activities involving markets.
Regulatory framework concerning SuTPs remains valid and refugees will continue to have access to work permit exemptions	High	Continued support to government partners in the development of policies and advocacy for policy actions benefiting the sector and communities.
Food availability and accessibility (stable market access and prices) remain relatively stable	Moderate	Closely monitor market prices and the food security situation among concerned populations and regularly share relevant information with FSA Sector partners for action where required.






Logical framework


Strategic objective



To enhance the resilience of Syrian refugees and host community members in Turkey affected by the Syrian crisis.

Pillar 1. Income, nutritional knowledge and food security			
Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Budget (USD)
 <p>Outcome 1. Syrian refugees and vulnerable host community members are more self-reliant and prevented from adopting negative coping strategies (FSA Sector Objective 1)</p>	1.1 Nutritional skills and fundamental agricultural knowledge of refugees and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender-sensitive manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish school gardens to enhance community participation Organize training programmes in basic agricultural production (garden vegetables, backyard poultry), food preparation and consumption, food safety and healthy diets Organize awareness sessions on good nutritional practices 	2 million
	1.2 Household-level dietary diversity improved for Syrian refugees living in and outside of TACs and host community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and improve greenhouse crop production Provide agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, poultry and fodder) and tools for backyard micro-gardening Organize training programmes for greenhouse production and backyard agricultural production 	4 million
 <p>Outcome 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among SuTPs are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agriculture sector (FSA Sector Objective 2)</p>	2.1 Agriculture- and forestry-based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host community members improved in a gender-sensitive manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support developing small-scale income-generating business models in agriculture, forestry and agroforestry Organize technical training for small-scale agricultural production (e.g. improved production techniques, agriculture productive assets, post-harvest processes, climate smart and conservation agriculture techniques) Provide inputs (land rental, seeds, fertilizers, livestock and fodder), tools and start-up support for agricultural and forestry production Facilitate access and preparation of unused state lands in cooperation with central and local level government institutions 	35 million
	2.2 Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development and farmer field schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen agricultural extension services to support ecological production system (e.g. forestry, livestock and fishery) Establish farmer field schools to enhance farmer's capacity to make critical and informed decisions that render their farming practices profitable and sustainable Rehabilitate crucial agricultural infrastructure through a cash-for-work scheme 	20 million
Sub-total for Pillar 1			USD 61 million

Pillar 2. Investing in agriculture and integration support			
Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Budget (USD)
 Outcome 3. Livelihoods and living conditions, including better and improved decent work conditions, are improved for both Syrians and host community members (Livelihoods Sector Objective 1)	3.1 Syrian and impacted host communities have better access to economic opportunities and gender-sensitive active agricultural labour market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize intensive vocational training programmes, including on-the-job and language trainings Establish job fairs and agricultural employment desks in collaboration with stakeholders 	25 million
	3.2 Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide agricultural livelihood-related support services such as design and implementation of active labour market policy measures, work permit exemption and certification/ accreditation of skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Government to develop national farmer field school strategies and formulate legislation and policies that promote and enable sustainable food and agricultural systems and empower farmers Build capacity for increasing coverage of social protection services for rural refugee and host communities 	20 million
Sub-total for Pillar 2			USD 45 million

Pillar 3. Knowledge generation, coordination and efficiency			
Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Budget (USD)
 Outcome 4. Local capacities are strengthened to improve community resilience and enhance the FSA Sector through assessments, coordination and information systems (FSA Sector Objective 3)	4.1 Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at national and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field missions to visit NGOs, private sector and governmental agencies, as well as conduct FSA meetings on monthly basis. Organize capacity development trainings for relevant government and non-government agencies and their development partners Coordinate assessments on impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture productivity, food security and nutrition 	0.1 million
Sub-total for Pillar 3			USD 0.1 million
TOTAL			USD 106.1 million

Saving livelihoods saves lives

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