

Türkiye Country Chapter 2023-2025



3RP

REGIONAL REFUGEE
& RESILIENCE PLAN

2024 Update



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▶ **2024 Update**

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Abbreviations

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
ABC	Area-Based-Coordination	MoH	Ministry of Health
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	Mol	Ministry of Interior
B4G	Business for Goals	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
C-ESSN	Complementary Social Safety Net	MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
CBI	Cash-based Interventions	MoNE	Ministry of National Education
CBI TWG	Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group	MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education	MPCA	Multi-purpose Cash Assistance
CEFM	Child, early, and forced marriage	MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards	MYK	Vocational Qualifications Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NCD	Non-communicable diseases
ECE	Early Childhood Education	NFI	Non-food items
EES	Economic Empowerment Sector	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
EU	European Union	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture	PDMM	Provincial Directorates of Migration Management
FRIT	Organization of the United Nations European Union Facility for Refugees in Türkiye	PDofSS	Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services
FSA	Food Security and Agriculture	PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GRF	Global Refugee Forum	PWD	Persons with disability
IAPNA	Inter-agency Protection Needs Assessment	SASF	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
IASC	Inter-agency Standing Committee	SB	Syrians Barometer
IFI	International Financial Institution	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	SME	Small and medium enterprise
ILO	International Labour Organization	SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
IOM	International Organization for Migration	SSN	Social Safety Net
İŞKUR	Turkish Employment Agency	ŞÖNİM	Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre
LAG	Localization Advocacy Group	TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection	TERRA	Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment
MHC	Migrant Health Centres	TMK	Refugee Council of Türkiye
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support		

TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
TSS	Temporary Settlement Support
TURKONFED	Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UTBA	Union of Turkish Bar Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Spaces
WHO	World Health Organisation
YÖK	Higher Education Council
YTB	Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities



Photo: ILO / Fatma Çankara

Introduction & Context



Since 2014, Türkiye has been managing the world's largest population of persons under temporary and international protection. As of 6 June 2024, the number of Syrians under temporary protection was around 3.1 million, almost half of whom are children and around 48 per cent are women and girls.¹ In addition, Türkiye hosts approximately 300,000 international protection applicants and status holders from other countries.²

*Photo: UNDP /
Mustafa Bilge Satkın*

Türkiye has a proud history and geography of hosting refugees.³ International protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye include various nationalities, with the largest populations coming from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran.⁴ The ongoing arrival of Afghans travelling via Iran in 2021 and the large number of unregistered Afghans already living in Istanbul and other parts of the country has constituted an area of focus. In February 2023, Türkiye was hit by two devastating earthquakes causing significant loss of life and destruction in the southeast of the country, affecting around 15,7 million citizens of the Republic of Türkiye as well as refugees.⁵

Türkiye's 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), and the Temporary Protection Regulation, provide an inclusive legal framework for the lawful stay, registration, documentation and access to rights and services for foreigners in Türkiye. Despite the increased burden of responding to COVID-19

¹ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (06/06/2024), Temporary Protection, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

² UNHCR Refugee Statistics Page: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=94ViHU>

³ For the purpose of the 3RP Türkiye Chapter, references to the term "refugee" should be read to include Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in accordance with Türkiye's legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation.

⁴ UNHCR Refugee Statistics Page: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=94ViHU>

⁵ Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Reconstruction and Development Report, 2024, <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaraş-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf>

and the impacts of the earthquakes, Türkiye 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 LFIP, and the Temporary Protection Regulation. Türkiye's strong legal and policy framework for temporary and international protection forms the basis of the inclusive approach pursued through the response and benefitting different nationalities of refugees, 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, based on the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection, and the Regulation on the Work of International Protection Applicants and International Protection Status Holders, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) provides foreigners seeking asylum in Türkiye with access to formal employment opportunities through work permits.⁶

Türkiye's legal framework pre-dates the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) but is nevertheless helping to implement the GCR and its vision for better international burden- and responsibility-sharing to ease the pressure on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance and expand access to third country solutions. By providing persons under temporary and international protection with rights regarding access to public services and formal employment, Türkiye's approach to refugee assistance has been recognised in international fora such as the Global Refugee Forum⁷ (GRF) as a global model, promoting inclusion of persons under temporary and international protection and contributing to sustainable development, and the international community has maintained its strong commitment to supporting Türkiye's inclusive approach, including through the 3RP.

Currently, close to 99 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas across Türkiye's 81 provinces, including the four provinces hardest hit by the earthquakes - Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Adıyaman and Hatay - with around one per cent residing in the seven remaining Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) at the time of the earthquakes.⁸ The majority reside in the provinces that are in Türkiye's southeast, as well as metropolitan cities such as İstanbul, Ankara, Bursa, İzmir and Konya, living among the host community that often face similar needs and challenges, including related to the rising costs of living.

Since the start of the Syria crisis, the Government of Türkiye has stated its willingness to host Syrians under temporary protection, shouldering the bulk of the financial costs related to the refugee response. However, as the displacement

⁶ According to the MoLSS data, the number of work permits given to foreigners in 2021 was 168,103, with 91,500 being provided to Syrians. (This number includes all permits given to residents and Syrians under temporary protection). Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Work Permits of Foreigners - 2021, <https://www.csgb.gov.tr/media/90062/yabanciizin2021.pdf>

⁷ Türkiye played an important role in the first Global Refugee Forum held in December 2019 in Geneva both as co-convener of the Forum and by sharing some 50 good practices from the country's comprehensive refugee response.

⁸ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (25/04/2024), Temporary Protection, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

situation becomes more protracted with limited opportunities for durable solutions, Türkiye requires sustained international responsibility sharing for the refugee response considering the additional burden on Turkish communities and institutions created by the February 2023 earthquakes. The social and economic burden of hosting such a high refugee population has been exacerbated by additional disasters and challenges including COVID-19, global economic challenges impacting populations and governments everywhere, particularly in countries hosting large refugee populations, as well as the earthquakes in southeast Türkiye. The initial estimated cost to rebuild communities, livelihoods and infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the earthquake was \$100 billion.⁹ The international community must maintain its strong support to countries like Türkiye in line with the objectives of the GCR and the principle of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to maximise the positive contributions of refugees towards Türkiye’s development while addressing the needs of refugees and hosting communities.

The Government of Türkiye responded rapidly and decisively to COVID-19 when it first struck in 2020 and as the pandemic evolved in 2021/22, but like many countries the health and economic impacts have been profound, and the longer-term consequences continue to impact the most vulnerable members of society. Persons under international and temporary protection were granted access to free healthcare related to COVID-19, including early inclusion in the Government’s impressive vaccine roll-out. However, while the Government adopted a comprehensive range of measures to mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19 and respond to the economic shock on businesses, communities and households, many Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders fell outside the support provided due to their informal employment prior to the pandemic.¹⁰ The sudden loss of income, compounded by a lack of savings, affected up to 76 percent of households under temporary and international protection, compared with an estimated 38 percent of citizens of the Republic of Türkiye.¹¹

The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable households in Türkiye 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. The unpaid care work of women in Türkiye throughout 2020 and 2021 also needs to be acknowledged as those responsibilities increased during the COVID-19 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

⁹ Republic of Türkiye, Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment, (27/03/2023), <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquakes-recovery-and-reconstruction-assessment>

¹⁰ UNHCR & World Bank, (10/10/2022), COVID-19 in Türkiye and livelihoods of vulnerable people and refugees: a synthesis report, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96357>

¹¹ Ibid.

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.

The Turkish Law on Social Assistance and Solidarity allows for foreigners lawfully residing in Türkiye to access social assistance through existing infrastructure and processes. European Union funded Social Safety Net (SSN)¹² and Complementary SSN(C-SSN)¹³ components of the SSN project provide essential cash support to around 1.9 million of the most vulnerable persons under temporary and international protection unable to access livelihoods. The programme, which is based on strong foundations such as the hospitality and generosity of the Turkish people and the Turkish government to refugees, has a unique structure as it is implemented through state institutions and systems. International humanitarian organisations and public institutions together are efficiently, effectively and sustainably providing support to refugees on an unprecedented scale. In addition, 3RP partners work closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) to provide complementary cash-based assistance modalities through Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, Social Service Centres that are affiliated with the MoFSS and other local institutions at the local level. At the same time, 3RP partners work closely with the Social Security Institution (SGK), an organisation under the MoLSS, to support transition to the formal labour and the social security system by covering social security premiums for a period of six months.

As public-health related restrictions reduced in 2021 and early 2022 the Turkish economy started to rebound, but costs of fuel, food, and other basic commodities increased due to the impact of global inflationary trends. As a result, recovery from the economic problems arising due to the pandemic in Türkiye has been uneven, with an estimated 1.5 million people falling into poverty since the start of the pandemic and the poorest households struggling to cope with the rising prices.¹⁴ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye were amongst those worst affected by the loss of employment and income resulting from the pandemic, and they were consequently least able to cope with the rapid rise in the cost of living.

Like public institutions, 3RP partners in Türkiye adapted their programmes and service delivery to respond to new and emerging needs since the start of the pandemic, informed by regular Inter-agency Protection Needs Assessments (IAPNAs) and coordinated using virtual coordination platforms. It is a testament to the continued relevance of the 3RP as a strategic, coordination and fundraising tool that it could adapt to the unforeseen changes brought about by the pandemic

¹² The role for the co-implementation of the SSN III programme phase was transferred from IFRC to MoFSS through an agreement signed with the European Union. In line with this agreement, C-SSN II and SSN IV phases were combined and started to be implemented by the MoFSS in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent under the name of Social Safety Net (SNN).

¹³ C-SSN is a regular cash assistance programme aiming to meet the basic needs of the “most vulnerable” who cannot be directed to livelihoods and covering foreigners who have ID numbers starting with 99, who are disadvantaged to be directed to livelihoods, and have temporary protection status / international protection status / international protection status application and humanitarian residence permit.

¹⁴ UNHCR & World Bank, (10/10/2022), COVID-19 in Türkiye and livelihoods of vulnerable people and refugees: a synthesis report, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96357>

and the February 2023 earthquakes, in partnership with other important stakeholders. Such adaptability and support would not have been possible without the Government's leadership and the inclusive policies that underpin the response in Türkiye.

As the health situation in Türkiye improved, service providers have increasingly adopted a hybrid approach to delivery involving in-person and remote services, improving refugee access after the heavy restrictions necessitated by the pandemic. Following the supplementary COVID-19 appeal in April 2020 and updated 3RP appeal issued in June 2020, the 3RP response for 2021/22 effectively mainstreamed COVID-19 within the multi-sector response, taking full account of the impacts of the pandemic on vulnerabilities and developing projects designed to address protection needs and re-build resilience. The 3RP plan for 2023-25 builds on this progress, and 3RP sector strategies aim at supporting Türkiye's efforts to mitigate the impacts of displacement, COVID-19, and cost of living challenges on the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host community.

As the economic impacts of the pandemic and cost of living challenges have affected many citizens of the Republic of Türkiye, Türkiye like other countries in the region and elsewhere has seen signs of increasing tensions between refugee and host communities, as well as growing anti-refugee sentiments being expressed on social media. While there were signs before COVID-19 that the social distance between persons under temporary and international protection and the host community was increasing 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. The loss of livelihoods and growing competition over jobs, misinformation, and language barriers at a time when many households are struggling with rising prices have further strained community relations, requiring sustained and coordinated support. Ongoing investment in public service providers, especially first and direct responders such as municipalities, is key to support their response and absorption capacity, to limit competition between refugee and host communities, and counter misperceptions and misinformation about unequal support.

2023 Earthquakes and the Contribution of 3RP Partners and Mechanisms



Photo: ASAM
/ Burç Tuna

The earthquakes that struck southeast Türkiye on 6 February 2023 killed more than 53,000 people and injured more than 107,000 directly affecting an estimated total of 15.7 million people including 14 million citizens of the Republic of Türkiye and 1.7 million foreigners living in the 11 hardest-hit provinces.¹⁵ Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) reported that over 300,000 buildings were affected - 262,000 severely damaged or destroyed - leaving millions homeless in the peak of winter and causing massive disruption to essential services including schools, hospitals, maternity and educational facilities as well as municipal infrastructure with women and children particularly affected.¹⁶ More than 3 million people had to be relocated due to the devastation and risks generated by the earthquakes.

The natural disaster created massive humanitarian needs¹⁷ for the host community and refugees and the Government declared a Level 4 state of emergency on 9 February 2023, requesting international assistance for

¹⁵ Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Reconstruction and Development Report, 2024, <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaraş-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf>

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ OCHA, Türkiye Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview - Interim Update, (11/04/2023), <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-humanitarian-needs-and-response-overview-interim-update-published-11-april-2023-entk>

the response. The earthquakes left hundreds of thousands of people including small children and the elderly without access to shelter, food, water, adequate clothing, heaters, and medical care in freezing cold temperatures. An estimated 2.5 million children were affected by the earthquakes, requiring specific protection and humanitarian assistance, while psychological support has become an enormous need across age groups.¹⁸ Older people and those living with disabilities have been particularly impacted by the earthquakes, including those with new disabilities due to the earthquakes.

To support the Government-led response, the UN launched a Flash Appeal¹⁹ in February 2023 as part of a humanitarian system wide scale-up for the earthquake response seeking US\$1 billion to support life-saving interventions across a range of sectors. In addition, a humanitarian coordination structure managed by OCHA was quickly established to coordinate UN and NGO partners contributing to the earthquake response, building on 3RP coordination bodies, and significantly enhancing inter-agency coordination in the affected region given the scale and scope of needs created by the earthquakes.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ OCHA, Flash Appeal: Türkiye Earthquake (February – May 2023), (16/02/2023), <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/flash-appeal-turkiye-earthquake-february-may-2023-entr>

When the earthquakes struck southeast Türkiye on 6 February 2023, around 1.74 million refugees (Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders), half of them women and girls, were living in the provinces directly impacted.²⁰ Despite Türkiye's inclusive response and a huge collective effort, refugees have remained one of the most at-risk populations affected by the earthquakes due to their pre-existing vulnerabilities. Refugees continue to face serious protection challenges and a range of practical barriers, such as limited access to information, language, and transportation. This limits their access to essential services and life-saving support, as highlighted by the analysis from the inter-agency protection needs assessment completed in July 2023 with the help of 23 Protection partners.

While around 1.5 million refugees still need targeted assistance in the provinces worst hit by the earthquakes, an estimated 215,000 refugees have relocated to other provinces.²¹ This has placed significant strain on municipalities, public institutions and service providers tasked with protecting and assisting this vulnerable population, most of whom fled with nothing and have limited access to livelihoods.

With winter approaching, significant humanitarian needs remain, requiring targeted support, particularly for the most vulnerable populations in complement to the Government's large-scale recovery effort. In the medium term, sustained support will be needed to assist populations affected by the earthquake to move out of temporary accommodation and help them re-build their lives. Refugees are among the groups facing heightened protection risks and needing additional assistance to ensure they are not left behind.

The current 3RP plan for Türkiye covering 2023-25 was launched in early 2023, prior to the earthquakes. Many 3RP partners adapted their programmes and approaches developed for the refugee response to respond to the humanitarian and resilience needs of earthquake affected populations. All communities have been prioritized based on their needs within the broader earthquake response, and networks, partnerships, methodologies, and tools developed under the 3RP were adopted by the coordinated response to identify needs and assist the most vulnerable populations and report accordingly. 3RP partners, working in collaboration with the Government, civil society partners, private sector, and new humanitarian partners, have played an important role in the earthquake response and continue to contribute to earthquake recovery efforts.

The earthquake response has shifted to recovery while significant humanitarian needs remain, 3RP sector partners have been reviewing the strategies and priorities included in the 3RP plan for 2023-25 using analysis from needs assessments and consultations with affected communities and other key stakeholders. This review and consultation process has informed the updating of the 3RP plan and programmes for 2024-25, considering the profound impact of the earthquakes on the protection, humanitarian and resilience needs of many refugees as well as members of the host community across Türkiye.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

The LFIP introduced the concept of “harmonisation” to the legal framework in Türkiye, 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. Türkiye’s inclusive policy framework has proven crucial not only to reduce the marginalisation of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, but also to foster positive relations with the host community. Türkiye also adopted a National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan (2018-23) to implement the concept of harmonisation, under the coordination of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), with the aim of facilitating respect and peaceful coexistence 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. Public institutions and officials in Türkiye continue to demonstrate their commitment to supporting persons under temporary and international protection in line with the national legal framework including a strong focus at the local level. While local authorities and municipalities continue to address the needs of persons under temporary and international protection, including within the response to earthquake-affected populations, the support provided to them has become less visible, in part due to local officials’ ability to prioritise the host community.

The majority of Syrians under temporary protection in Türkiye are reluctant to return because they think that the conditions for returning to their homeland are not yet favourable.²² In this context, increasing visible support for communities hosting international protection applicants and status holders is important in order to promote social cohesion. Harmonisation principles and practices in Türkiye need to be continued in 2024 and beyond, and targeted support should be provided in this direction.

The challenging socio-economic context and public concerns about the burden placed on Türkiye by such a large refugee population have resulted in the Government of Türkiye adopting a more closely followed approach since 2022 towards persons under international and temporary protection. Policies have been introduced to suspend the registration of new international and temporary protection applicants in nearly 1,200²³ “closed” neighbourhoods due to the high density of foreigners compared with the host population, while requiring new registrations of Syrians under temporary protection to take place in TACs. In addition, an address verification exercise initiated in 2021 to confirm the accuracy of address information and tighter monitoring of the residence of Syrians under temporary protection resulted in the deactivation of status of around 600,000 Syrians under temporary protection in 2022.²⁴ While more than 160,000 have subsequently had their status reactivated, a large number have had to relocate to their original province of registration or risk remaining where they are without the

²² UNHCR, (23/05/2023), Eighth Regional Survey on Syrian Refugees’ Perceptions and Intentions on Return To Syria, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100851>

²³ In May 2022, PMM announced the closure of 781 neighbourhoods in this regard, and later on this number has increased to 1,169 as of June 2022. Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (16/05/2022), Re. Neighbourhood Closure Announcement, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/mahalle-kapatma-duyurusu-hk> & (30/06/2022), <https://www.goc.gov.tr/mahalle-kapatma-duyurusu-hk2>

²⁴ Ibid. & Information shared by partners during inter-agency coordination meetings.

legal status enabling them to access public services and formal work. Combined with political statements on plans to support the voluntary return of Syrians, particularly around elections in May 2023, the changes to the implementation of Türkiye's asylum policy in 2022 increased anxiety amongst Syrians, in particular, many of whom feel unable to return to Syria until the situation there is more stable.²⁵ The earthquakes of February 2023 that affected Türkiye's southeastern provinces deeply shook the communities in the region, increased existing traumas and further intensified the pressure on the efficient use of resources. Stakeholders, including 3RP partners, have shared observations that this situation may have contributed to rising social tensions and strengthening anti-refugee sentiments.²⁶ However, in these difficult times, the importance of solidarity and mutual understanding has emerged once again, emphasizing the necessity of strengthening inter-community harmony and support mechanisms with a holistic approach. As a result, persons under temporary and international protection may consider trying to move onwards to Europe in search of greater stability. Such movements would add to the ongoing attempts by refugees and migrants to move irregularly from Türkiye to the European Union despite the obvious dangers of irregular land and sea crossings.

At the same time, there were reports that access by persons to international protection in Türkiye is becoming more difficult.²⁷ Impacting individuals and particularly single males fleeing from countries like Afghanistan and Iran, the difficulty in accessing international protection puts them at risk of deportation and prevents them from being entitled to healthcare and other basic services. Those unable to access international protection are also unable to work formally, compelling many to move irregularly and putting them at risk of further exploitation.

Sustained international support for Türkiye's refugee response is needed now more than ever to demonstrate responsibility and burden sharing for the world's largest refugee hosting country so Türkiye continues to grant protection and assistance to those in need of international protection, while supporting public institutions in adhering to national and international refugee law.

3RP partners continue to work in support of the Government of Türkiye's refugee response, and complement the significant support provided by stakeholders such as international financial institutions (IFIs) and other development partners through coordinated and targeted programmes. Since its introduction in Türkiye in 2015, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) has contributed to the mobilisation of approximately USD 6 billion to date.²⁸ 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.

²⁵ According to the findings of the IAPNA (Round 6, 52 per cent of the respondents reported experiencing increasing stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty they feel about their own future in Türkiye. IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²⁶ Information shared by partners during inter-agency coordination meetings.

²⁷ IAPNA Round 5 - January 2022, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>; IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

²⁸ As of 2023.

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 essential services provided by line ministries and provincial directorates. Local public/private 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 currently included in Türkiye's Municipal Law No. 5393²⁹ or budgeted for in local development initiatives like the five-year municipal strategic plans. For this reason, 3RP partners have continued to provide complementary support to municipalities and other local responders to help them to meet the needs of persons under international and temporary protection including in provinces impacted by the earthquakes. Since 2014, USD 82.8 million has been mobilized by 3RP partners to support 133 municipalities,³⁰ hosting nearly 98 per cent of Syrians under temporary protection in Türkiye.³¹

As the 2018 GCR 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2021-25) outlines the UN's development plan for Türkiye in line with the strategic framework set forth in the National Development Plan, and structured around the following development priorities that will support Türkiye'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 liveable cities; and iv) Good governance and quality judicial services. Development outcomes around social cohesion and effective migration and international protection management are included in this framework, drawing on the UN's resilience-orientated programmes that are also included in the 3RP. Like the 3RP, the Joint Work Plans under the UNSDCF have also been reviewed in 2023 to take into consideration the impact of the earthquakes and update the UN's support for sustainable development in 2024/25.

The inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in relevant national systems is also specifically outlined in Türkiye's Eleventh Development Plan³² (2019-23) in detail, which refers to harmonization for youth and children, awareness raising campaigns and support with adapting to social life in Türkiye. The refugee response is reflected through the integration of persons under temporary and international protection into national

²⁹ Municipal Law No. 5393, <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuatmetin/1.5.5393.pdf>

³⁰ Inter-agency Coordination Türkiye, Mapping of Municipal Support by Partners, <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMTlkZmUxZGYtN2U2Mi00YmE5LWEzOGMtMTEwOTBmZGkYmlyliwidCl6ImU1Yz-M3OTgxLTY2NjQtNDEzNC04YTBjLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjh9&pageName=ReportSection-95193c187a9178d0ce92>

³¹ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (02/11/2023), Temporary Protection, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

³² Even though the Twelfth Development Plan had already been published at the time of this report's publication, the Eleventh Development Plan is highlighted here as it specifically outlines the strategic approach of the Government of Türkiye in relation to temporary and international protection issues. However, 3RP continues to provide support to the response led by the Government of Türkiye in line with its all relevant and recent guidance including National Development Plans.

systems and service delivery, promotion of social cohesion and effective migration management. The Twelfth Development Plan states that the adaptation of foreigners in Türkiye to social, economic, and cultural life will be supported and that non-formal education programmes such as Turkish language education will be organised, and communication and awareness-raising activities will be carried out to ensure the adaptation of migrants to social and cultural life. 3RP continues to support the refugee response led by the Government of Türkiye in line with the most recent strategic trajectory as set forth in the relevant guidance including the Twelfth Development Plan.

Both the 3RP and UNSDCF contribute to Türkiye’s development plans and strategic priorities in relation to stable and strong economy, competitive production and productivity, qualified human and strong society, liveable cities and sustainable environment, and rule of law, democratisation, and good governance.

The 3RP continues to strengthen the linkages between humanitarian and development priorities and approaches including through alignment efforts with national development processes and the UNSDCF to promote the inclusion of refugees in Türkiye’s progress towards the SDGs, and the specific goal to “leave no one behind,” including in relation to climate action. To help measure the contribution of 3RP partners and projects to the achievement of the SDGs Türkiye, sector objectives are linked to relevant SDGs as part of the 3RP monitoring framework, as summarized in the table below.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Protection	✗		✗	✗	✗					✗							✗	
Basic Needs	✗	✗				✗			✗		✗		✗					✗
Education				✗				✗									✗	
Health			✗															
Economic Empowerment	✗	✗		✗	✗			✗	✗	✗								

Throughout 2022/2023, 3RP partners and sector working groups have continued to advance sustainability and build resilience through the response. However, the persistent impacts of COVID-19 combined with challenges related to the rising cost-of-living in Türkiye and massive impact of the earthquakes have meant that protection risks and basic needs continued to outpace levels of assistance. The resilience component of the 3RP was also severely underfunded in 2021/22 and, while significant international support continues to be provided to the refugee response outside the 3RP, most households under temporary and international protection are struggling to become self-reliant while many more became increasingly vulnerable and reliant on humanitarian assistance.

Population Table

Population Group ³³		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	981,097	981,097
	Women	800,218	800,218
	Boys	803,460	803,460
	Girls	748,121	748,121
Sub Total		3,332,896	3,332,896
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	72,898	72,898
	Women	86,268	86,268
	Boys	67,327	67,327
	Girls	70,192	70,192
Sub Total		296,685	296,685
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	2,750,994	1,404,757
	Women	2,788,942	1,424,134
	Boys	1,043,670	532,936
	Girls	989,987	505,523
Sub Total		7,573,594	3,867,350
Grand Total		11,203,175	7,496,931

³³ The target figures for Syrians who are under temporary protection, as well as International Protection Applicants and Status Holders who are in need and targeted through sector interventions, are all based on official 2023 year-end PMM statistics of PMM. As for members of impacted the host community, the population in need figures were calculated by using the number of host community members who reside in the neighbourhoods that are closed for TP registration, IP registration, residence permit, and city change procedures for foreigners under IP, TP, and residence permit holders. It should also be noted that citizens of the Republic of Türkiye who are residing in the four provinces (Hatay, Malatya, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş) that are most affected by the earthquake cannot be considered as "hosts" since they are also living outside of their habitual residence due to their relocation after the earthquake. The humanitarian needs of the affected individuals should be covered by the humanitarian actors who are assisting the affected refugee population. In line with this approach, an estimation of the people in need in these four provinces will be obtained through the site profiling exercise that is conducted under the Area-Based-Coordination (ABC) Earthquake Recovery Platform. The target population figures for the host community are based on the number of Turkish nationals reached in previous years, and it is assumed that systems-strengthening efforts and multi-layered capacity development support to public institutions will also benefit the host community (although this is very difficult to quantify).

Needs, Vulnerabilities & Targeting

The updated 3RP plan for 2024-2025 is based on the needs identified by sector partners through ongoing programmes and assessments, including the inter-agency protection needs assessment taking into consideration the devastating impacts of the February 2023 earthquakes in southeast Türkiye. In addition, the ongoing and increased needs of persons under temporary and international protection as well as hosting communities particularly those impacted by the earthquakes were discussed extensively during planning consultations at national and sub-national level with stakeholders including affected populations, national and local government authorities (e.g. provincial directorates, municipalities), civil society partners, the private sector through UN's Connecting Business Initiative, donors and international financial institutions.

In the thirteenth year of the Syria conflict, Türkiye's public institutions continue providing services to persons under temporary and international protection, status holders and affected host community in line with the national legal and policy framework and supported by 3RP partners.

Despite the progressive nature of Türkiye's asylum policies and the important level of international funding in support of the refugee response, Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders are facing high levels of protection risks as well as economic insecurity. The dramatic increase in the cost of living in 2023, combined with the remaining economic impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic and exacerbated by the earthquake's socio-economic consequences have had negative impacts on all communities. 83 per cent of the respondents of the post-earthquake

needs assessment reported that their financial circumstances have worsened.³⁴ The fact that informal employment is higher among Syrians under temporary protection,³⁵ leaving them in a situation of high economic vulnerability,³⁶ means they rely increasingly on negative coping mechanisms such as reducing essential food expenditure, borrowing money/remittances, buying food on credit/debt, and resorting to the use of child labour and child, early and forced marriage to mitigate their financial challenges. Syrians under temporary protection residing in TACs are still considered amongst the most vulnerable groups with around 80,000 living in TACs in southeast Türkiye after the earthquakes. Seasonal agricultural workers, particularly persons with disability, women, youth, and children and other vulnerable groups are at heightened risk of exploitation. Intensive mobility, informality, and remoteness restrict the access of seasonal agricultural workers to social protection programmes such as the Social Safety Net (SSN), making them highly vulnerable and at risk.

Food security amongst persons under temporary and international protection is affected not only by their low levels of income but also due to the increased price of basic food items in local markets.³⁷ The 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey results revealed that 17.4 per cent of refugee children under five are stunted and 12.3 per cent show signs of malnutrition (i.e. wasting and obesity).

³⁴ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ IAPNA Round 5 - January 2022, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>

³⁷ The annual inflation rate as of September 2023 was 75.14 percent in food and non-alcoholic beverages according to TÜİK (October 2023) Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rates. Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (03/10/2023), Consumer Price Index, September 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2023-49659>

It is a worrisome situation considering the aforementioned increase in reliance on food consumption-related survival strategies with no sustained Child Growth and Development monitoring programme for children available in Migrant Health Centres.

The impacts of poverty are not equally felt across population groups; with female-headed households facing higher protection risks due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty. 3RP partners have identified increasing needs for elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, seasonal agricultural workers, and rural populations as well as growing psychosocial needs across groups and particularly for the youth. In addition, single, female headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) are among those severely affected and facing the greatest challenge to cope with their precarious situation. Ongoing issues related to limited access to disaggregated data providing details on various factors such as status of disability, age and gender related to vulnerable groups such as refugees with disabilities contribute to the challenge of delivering effective and targeted assistance. Language is still a major obstacle that affects access to services, employment, and social cohesion with only an estimated 15 per cent of persons under international and temporary protection able to speak Turkish fluently. Adult refugee women are far less likely than men to speak Turkish or to have received any formal education.³⁸

Due to the increased vulnerabilities of individuals and families because of the impacts of the earthquakes along with ongoing economic challenges and residual impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic including the need for shelter, non-food items (NFI), and access to clean water and sanitation, cash-based assistance will have to be sustained and strengthened in 2024 and beyond to support the most vulnerable persons to cope during the

period of recovery. 3RP partners will continue working towards empowering persons under temporary and international protection as well as the host community with specific needs to seek social services for targeted assistance, contributing to an increase in the inclusion of women, children, adolescents, people living with disabilities and elderly individuals, to protect and promote the rights and safety of informal workers and encourage their inclusion in the formal workforce. Moreover, 3RP partners will ensure close collaboration, coordination, and complementarity with the humanitarian assistance-related sectors of the earthquake response (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter, Temporary Settlement Support) and partners beyond the 3RP such as IFIs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)/ Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and the private sector involved in social protection and livelihoods.

Considering that formal work opportunities and work permits are only accessible for a limited number of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, social protection³⁹ has been one of the core elements of the 3RP response and will remain so in 2024-2025. It aims at achieving greater equality and social cohesion as well as supporting human and economic development in relation to labour market interventions that focus on job creation. 3RP partners will continue to support the provision of social services and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and families under temporary and international protection as well as the host community while also providing targeted assistance to strengthen the social

³⁸ IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

³⁹ 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.

protection system in general.

Enhancing self-reliance, and the resilience of persons under temporary and international protection and the host community remain a challenge, and most refugee households continue to depend on social protection and humanitarian assistance to cover their basic needs. In fact, the labour force participation rate of Syrians under temporary protection stands at 44 per cent (81 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women) while around only 10 per cent of the estimated one million economically active refugees are currently employed formally.⁴⁰ The earthquakes along with the residual impacts of the pandemic have intensified inequalities, with refugee women being the most impacted by the loss of employment as they have to take on additional domestic responsibilities such as caring for family members.

Preserving education gains for refugees is essential to continue the positive trajectory of increasing refugee school enrolment rates even though there are still more than 300,000 refugee children and youth without access to formal education.⁴¹ With the cancellation of fee waivers, accessing higher education for refugee students has become increasingly challenging.⁴² It is vital to reconstruct damaged education infrastructure along with addressing needs such as school transportation, psychosocial support, education supplies, and children/youth nutrition in provinces affected by the February 2023 earthquakes.

While Syrians remain by far the largest population in need of international protection in Türkiye, requiring sustained international support, there are also significant numbers of Afghans, Iranians and Iraqis facing serious

protection challenges and often additional barriers to assistance compared with Syrians.⁴³ Due to the reduced attention given to these populations and the lack of disaggregated data on their location and needs, the response to international protection applicants and status holders requires more concerted focus in 2024 and 2025 to ensure the same level of access to international protection and basic assistance granted to Syrians in accordance with national and international protection standards.

Protection

The overall vulnerability and resulting protection risks for most persons under temporary and international protection continues to be effective as a result of the current socio-economic context in Türkiye and the February 2023 earthquakes. The earthquakes created new needs while exacerbating existing vulnerabilities of community members. Consequently, most persons under international and temporary protection need to adopt survival strategies leading to increased protection risks that can have medium or even long-term impacts on individuals and families. Many individuals impacted by the earthquakes remain highly vulnerable despite the comprehensive assistance provided by public institutions and face a range of serious protection issues including domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and child protection risks including child, early and forced marriages.⁴⁴ Additionally, refugees are experiencing increased anxiety and stress, in particular related to their sense of uncertainty about a future in Türkiye, heightening the need for comprehensive support including psychological programmes.

Considering that most persons under temporary and international protection live in

⁴⁰ UNDP & UNHCR (2021), A Desk Review, Recommendations for Improved Access to Livelihoods in Preparation for Durable Solutions, <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-11/Livelihood%20Preparedness%20for%20Syrian%20Refugee%20Returns%2030.3.22.pdf>

⁴¹ Based on the data shared by the Ministry of National Education.

⁴² Observations shared by field partners in relevant inter-agency and sectoral meetings.

⁴³ IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

⁴⁴ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

urban areas, the capacities of service providers are stretched in dealing with rising needs. Difficulties around equal access to services also risks increasing social tensions amongst refugee and host community members. Changes in registration policies, such as the decision to close neighbourhoods where the population of persons under temporary and international protection exceeds 20 per cent,⁴⁵ could exacerbate the risks for vulnerable persons and create new at-risk groups without close monitoring of the impacts of policy changes and mechanisms to mitigate negative impacts. Also, while exceptions have been made to enable certain persons to register for temporary and international protection and provide access to essential services even in closed neighbourhoods, additional challenges will occur for service providers in the provinces receiving people relocated by the new policies and those from earthquake-affected provinces granted temporary travel permits. In addition to Syrians under temporary protection, vulnerable individuals of other nationalities such as Afghans and Iranians are facing high levels of basic needs and protection risks.

As a result, people with specific needs, particularly women and children at risk, youth, persons with disabilities, and elderly individuals, continue to require targeted support from public institutions and complementary assistance from 3RP partners. In 2024-25, Protection partners will continue supporting systems that provide prevention and response assistance to specific groups while addressing discrimination against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, including through timely access to registration in line with the LFIP. In addition, partners plan to deliver community-based protection responses as well as psychosocial support with a focus on children and adolescents, and supporting access to health, legal and other specialised services. To achieve

this, 3RP partners will work closely with the MoFSS that runs protection services including Social Service Centres and Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (ŞÖNİM) to provide specialized services for women, youth and children such as safe spaces, shelters and guesthouses affiliated with the PMM. Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) works towards increasing social cohesion and providing education and protection services by organizing social, sports and cultural activities for young individuals through its affiliated partners along with providing psychosocial support and cooperating with the 3RP partners. MoYS will continue to cooperate with other institutions to utilise sports in strengthening social cohesion and child and youth protection services.

In Türkiye, ongoing efforts to combat child, early and forced marriages amongst persons under temporary and international protection require sustained support as well as an expansion of programming. Adverse cultural/social norms, coupled with a lack of livelihood opportunities led many families to consider child, early and force marriages as the only way to secure a future for themselves and their children.⁴⁶ Studies will be carried out in cooperation with the MoFSS within the scope of provincial action plans to tackle with this situation. Various activities, in addition to the SSN and Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) assistance, are carried out to reduce this risk and support families so children can continue their formal education. However, the lack of household livelihood opportunities, particularly in areas impacted by the earthquakes, is increasing the risk of families forcing their children to work. Children under temporary and international protection are often found working in hazardous conditions, including in street-based work like waste collection and in industrialised areas of large cities like İstanbul but also in seasonal agricultural work.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Anadolu Agency (AA), (11/06/2022), Minister Soylu: As of July 1, the rate of foreigners who can reside in neighbourhoods will be reduced to 20 percent, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bakan-soylu-1-temmuz-itibariyla-mahallelerde-ikamet-edebilecek-yabanci-orani-yuzde-20ye-dusurulecek/2611142>

⁴⁶ IAPNA 5 - January 2022, (June 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>

⁴⁷ Ibid.

Basic Needs

Accessing basic needs support remains a top priority for persons under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable members of the host community. The current macro-economic context and profound impact of the earthquakes have made it incredibly difficult for vulnerable households to cover their basic needs⁴⁸ creating huge demands on service providers to increase both cash and in-kind support to vulnerable households nationwide.

Poverty and the increasing cost of living has also led to rising levels of food insecurity and malnutrition with households reducing food consumption and borrowing food to survive.⁴⁹ Such negative coping strategies bring medium and long-term consequences such as increasing the risk of chronic disease, undernutrition, low school attendance as well as increasing child labour.

In 2024-25, 3RP partners will continue to support the Government of Türkiye in meeting the most pressing basic needs by providing cash and in-kind assistance to the most vulnerable individuals, including in areas affected by the earthquakes. However, the gap between the level of cash support and the minimum expenditures of households is widening, resulting in households increasing their borrowing and level of debt. The shelter situation of vulnerable households has worsened dramatically in the context of increasing rents and the lack of affordable housing, and many families face the risk of eviction and enduring substandard living conditions, which can generate serious and medium-term protection risks if not addressed quickly. In this regard, 3RP partners will aim to provide support in 2024-25 to improve access

⁴⁸ Inter-agency assessments indicate that since the start of the pandemic, the vast majority (around 90 percent – IAPNA Round 6) of refugee households struggle to meet the costs of basic needs such as food, rent, hygiene and other daily expenses. IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023). <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

⁴⁹ TRC & IFRC, (09/09/2022), Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from the Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) in Türkiye, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/95440>

to adequate shelter in a climate-resistant way in line with Türkiye's National Development Plan. Considering the devastating impact of the earthquakes, 3RP partners will also provide assistance to vulnerable populations living in formal and informal temporary shelters in the earthquake-affected provinces.

Municipalities are among the primary responders in coping with population growth in urban centres. Four provinces (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya ve Adıyaman) most affected by the earthquake in the southeast region of Türkiye have been hosting over 1.4 million Syrians under temporary protection, representing a 20 per cent increase in total population. This has contributed to a dramatic increase in the demand for services, the operational cost of waste and water management coupled with energy consumption.⁵⁰ Municipalities in south-east Türkiye have faced additional challenges in 2023 due to the widespread damage to infrastructure and facilities caused by the February 2023 earthquakes. Consequently, providing support for strengthening the capacity of municipalities in the areas of strategic planning, management and emergency preparedness is crucial to enable inclusive basic services delivery along with support related to newly established, rehabilitated or equipped infrastructural facilities to expand their service delivery capacity. Supporting the capacity enhancement of municipalities and public institutions to deliver basic services would help alleviate social tensions heightened due to the increasing demands for municipal services and resources.

At the same time, IFIs continue to support municipal infrastructures, so 3RP partner engagement with municipalities will ensure complementary support to communities facing the greatest challenges. Increasing strategic partnerships and resilience building with and between municipalities to share capacity, identify needs and find solutions as well as increasing community engagement will be key in 2024-2025.

⁵⁰ İlbak, FRIT (EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye) Needs Assessment



Health

Regarding health issues, Türkiye's legal framework allows Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and other status holders to access health care. The Ministry of Health (MoH) oversees provision of services through state hospitals, Migrant Health Centres and units that operate as part of public community health centres. The earthquakes also caused catastrophic destruction of health infrastructures with health service providers having to cope with physical, mental and emotional exhaustion due to their extensive support to earthquake survivors. Several post-earthquake assessments indicated unmet health needs as part of the primary health care, emergency medical services, sexual and reproductive health, child nutrition, acute respiratory infections, and risks of outbreaks. Up to 70% of people injured in the earthquakes also require post trauma rehabilitation support.⁵¹

Individuals who are not registered with the Government of Türkiye have limited access to medical care but are still provided with emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and then referred for registration. However, some vulnerable international protection applicants and status holders struggle to access public healthcare services due to difficulties they experience in accessing registration and the one-year limit concerning health insurance coverage accessing registration and, for international protection applicants and status holders, the one-year limit for health insurance coverage and the fact that they can only access the public services in their province of registration.⁵² In addition, the cost of private healthcare services is out of reach for most persons under temporary and international protection. Immunization is one of the most important life-saving interventions.

⁵¹ Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA), 2023.

⁵² Additional difficulties have emerged with recent changes to the LFIP, limiting insurance coverage for international protection applicants and status holders to a one-year period, with increased administrative challenge on renewals.

The immunisation coverage rate among Syrian refugee children remains to be an important area due to the low coverage and need for awareness-raising against vaccine hesitancy. Under-investment in health services risks increasing morbidity and mortality among children. Under five mortality rates among Syrian refugee children is 27 per 1,000 live births (2018).⁵³

Limited access to health care is also a challenge for people living in rural areas due to transportation costs and for the most vulnerable such as pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly individuals and persons living with disabilities. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, combined with a lack of resources continue to create difficulties for those seeking health care services, particularly in relation to preventative health services, medical care devices and specialised services. Family planning, ante-natal care and low health literacy, particularly among younger persons are important needs to be addressed together with continuity of care for emergency and specialised cases, including rehabilitation.

In 2024-25, Health sector partners will provide targeted interventions, information dissemination, complementary support to the MoH and other service providers to mitigate the strain on health services as well as the barriers to affordable health care mentioned above. At the same time, the increasing mental health and psychosocial support needs of persons under temporary and international protection continue to exceed current support and treatment capacities, particularly in the wake of the February 2023 earthquakes.

⁵³ Türkiye: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018.

Education

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 education system of the Republic of Türkiye. The Board of Education and equivalence centres provides information about the equivalence procedures to all citizens of the Republic of Türkiye and foreigners who study abroad but want to resume their education in Türkiye. As of 2023, online exams for equivalence level determination were initiated throughout Türkiye for individuals who request equivalence due to war, disaster and/or asylum but cannot submit their relevant documents. Equivalence is provided for the grade level determined as a result of the exam, hereby ensuring students' continued education.

The February 2023 earthquakes disrupted the educational landscape, impacting approximately 4 million children, including over 350,000 refugee and migrant children.⁵⁴ Severe damage to schools has led to a significant capacity problem, impeding regular school attendance in the worst affected provinces.

As of September 2023, there are 1,317,122 children under international protection and temporary protection in the country.⁵⁵ While 1,006,821 of them are enrolled in education in Türkiye,⁵⁶ over 300,000 remained out of school.⁵⁷ The 2023 Back-to-School Campaign parent survey identifies financial constraints, registration, and transportation issues as primary factors contributing to refugee children's lack of school attendance, and these challenges have clearly increased due to the impact of the 2023 earthquakes. Out-of-school children are one of the most vulnerable groups in Türkiye, and face multiple child protection risks, including psychosocial distress, child labour, child, early and forced marriage and other forms of exploitation

and abuse. The distribution and profile of out of school children are not homogeneous and varies significantly by level and gender. Boys are more at risk of dropping out due to child labour, while girls may drop out due to child marriage or domestic responsibilities imposed on them.⁵⁸

While significant progress has been made since the start of the Syria crisis to ensure education is provided to Syrian children in Türkiye, the rate of out of school children has remained relatively constant while the impact of the earthquake on education services and the socio-economic situation of refugee households risks reversing progress made in the education sector. In terms of potential solutions, opportunities to support catch-up, accelerated learning programmes as well as Turkish language courses and vocational education opportunities would contribute substantially to the access and retention of refugee children in the education system.⁵⁹ The CCTE programme,⁶⁰ 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.

For older students, university enrolments of Syrians under temporary protection increased in the 2021-2022 academic year, bringing the enrolment rate for Syrian students to 10 per cent of the overall enrolment in Türkiye.⁶¹ Education sector partners will continue advocating for the promotion of refugees' access to higher education as with the cancellation of fee waivers, accessing higher education for refugee students has become increasingly challenging.

⁵⁸ IAPNA Round 6 - September 2022, (January 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98239>

⁵⁹ For example, the Vocational Training Program (MEK) supported by UNICEF and run by the Directorate General of Vocational and Technical Education of MoNE, aims to provide trainings to children between the ages of 14-17 who could not continue their education for different reasons after completing their basic education in the designated Vocational Training Centres (MEMs).

⁶⁰ A key aim of the CCTE programme is to increase the number of refugee children in schools by promoting regular school attendance, reducing dropout rates, and promoting enrolment and monitoring performance. The program, which has been continuing since 2017 and financed by the EU, is in its fourth phase, which started in October 2022. In 2023/2024, the program will be implemented by the MoFSS in cooperation with the TRC.

⁶¹ Estimate based on the number of individuals aged 18-26 under temporary protection vis-a-vis the overall university student population

⁵⁴ MoNE, 2022-2023 School Year Data

⁵⁵ The status granted for refugee, conditional refugee, and subsidiary protection – includes Syrians under temporary protection, and Afghans, Palestinians, Iraqis, Yemenis, and Somalis (Law No.6458).

⁵⁶ MoNE, 2023

⁵⁷ MoNE, 2023

Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment of persons under temporary and international protection remains a top priority for the 3RP amid the challenging context. The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the February 2023 earthquakes and the complex economic climate have affected many Turkish economic sectors that used to employ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders.

The devastating earthquakes in February 2023 caused over US\$103.6 billion in economic damage⁶² with extensive impacts and losses in all agricultural sub-sectors⁶³ and 220,000 workplaces severely damaged and no longer able to operate.⁶⁴

Yet despite this, the Turkish economy is expected to grow at 3.6%⁶⁵ in 2023 and the unemployment rate will remain around 10% (similar to the 2022 figure) due to the increased economic activities related to recovery/reconstruction. Nevertheless, the overall macro-economic context has negatively impacted vulnerable refugee and host community households alike.

In 2024-25, 3RP partners in close collaboration with public institutions and the private sector will continue to prioritise increased access to formal employment including through job creation, 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 the specific barriers faced by women and youth - will be empowered with the skills, knowledge, and support to help them transition into the formal labour market in urban and rural areas.

Although Türkiye's legal framework permits access to formal work for persons under temporary and international protection, specific regulations such as quotas for the number of refugees an employer can hire, the employer-driven work permit application process, restricted rights for people moving to work outside the province of registration, Syrians under temporary protection hesitant to work formally in order to retain their SSN assistance, etc., as well as the wage gap between men and women have been identified as obstacles inhibiting the transition from social assistance to employment, requiring policy adjustments to foster greater self-reliance. According to several studies, some 8 to 12 per cent of working Syrians under temporary protection are employed in the agriculture sector⁶⁶ with unstable and unpredictable incomes, as low-skill jobs tend to be irregular and seasonal⁶⁷ and are left without protection. Furthermore, Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own small-scale businesses in sectors such as food and agriculture. However, even before the added challenges created by the earthquakes, they faced several important barriers such as access to credit, lack of productive assets and limited understanding of property rights and market dynamics. Appropriate activities through a combination of technical, financial support and networking for Business-to-Business opportunities along with stronger strategic and operational partnership with the private sector will be crucial to support job creation into the formal labour market while also supporting the host community.

In the current labour market conditions, considering the unemployment rates of the host community, it seems difficult to accommodate both the host community and individuals under temporary and international protection in the labour market. A massive effort is needed in the long-term to continue building refugee and

⁶² Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA), (March 2023)

<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf> p. 9

⁶³ FAO, (2023), Türkiye: Agriculture sector needs assessment for earthquake-impacted provinces.

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=CC6884EN>

⁶⁴ ILO, (2023), The effects of the February 2023 earthquake on the labour market in Türkiye. <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/ab4a93af-2206-4510-bfaa-d382e300f4c2/TRK.pdf>

⁶⁵ Türkiye | OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2023 Issue 1 | OECD iLibrary (oecd-ilibrary.org)

⁶⁶ L.P. Caro (2020), Syrian Refugees in the Turkish Labour Market, https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/WCMS_738602/lang-en/index.htm ; Own calculations using 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey micro data produced by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies.

⁶⁷ FAO, (2020), An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Türkiye.

host community resilience by supporting both the demand and supply sides of employment, including increasing new jobs. This will entail working with public institutions, the private sector and communities to build skills and support businesses (including cooperatives) while reducing informality through information, and awareness raising. Access to regular and decent work is a key factor in mitigating social tension, along with other issues outlined in the Government's Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. As a result, livelihoods support that reduces competition for jobs and brings communities together will be essential in strengthening social cohesion in 2024 and beyond.

Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability

The importance of mainstreaming environmental sustainability in Türkiye's refugee response to mitigate the negative impacts of such a large population increase on natural resources has been highlighted by 3RP partners. This approach is aligned with the SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation for all, as well as the Twelfth National Development Plan's priorities for environmental protection. Opportunities to contribute to environmental sustainability and enhancing the resilience of local public and private actors, such as greater investment in renewable energy and job creation linked to the "green economy" need to be reinforced in 2024-2025 in close collaboration with the Environment Technical Working Group within the earthquake response due to public health issues notably due to debris management.



Photo: ILO / Fatma Çankara

Strategic Direction & Response Plans

The 3RP response, based on Türkiye's LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation, remains a global example of the kind of State-led, inclusive approach that implements the principles of the 2018 GCR. The legal and policy framework in Türkiye provides Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with the right to access national services. While practical barriers to rights and services linked for example to legal status and language remain despite Türkiye's progressive model, these provide an important focus for the 3RP's complementary approach. The 3RP partners play a vital role connecting persons under temporary and international protection to public institutions and providing additional support when services are overstretched, particularly in provinces impacted by the earthquakes.

Since the start of the Syria crisis, public systems, and national institutions in Türkiye have steadily 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 and mitigating any negative impacts on the quality of service provision or the delivery of services to the host community benefiting from the same systems.

These systems and services have been put under immense pressure in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and, more recently, responding to increasing needs caused by the massive earthquakes negatively impacting the lives of refugees and host community households. For this reason, 3RP partners will continue to provide targeted support to public

systems and institutions to meet the growing needs while providing complementary services, when required.

The 3RP in Türkiye recognises the important role of other stakeholders providing support to the Government outside the scope of the 3RP appeal and, in line with the principles of the GCR, the New Way of Working and the SDGs, the response places strong emphasis on strengthening partnerships to promote complementarity through a "whole of society" and resilience for all approach. To build a coherent and sustainable response, and provide efficient support to the Government, the 3RP response aims to achieve complementarity amongst its partners through inclusive coordination platforms and information tools as well as multi-stakeholder discussions on priority themes. In addition, 3RP partners promote engagement in local coordination mechanisms, such as the valuable role played by Provincial Migration Boards, to support complementarity between the government and civil society partners in local service provision. Consultations with local actors and civil society partners as part of the planning process for 2024-25 highlighted the importance of supporting local responses and community engagement, including the meaningful participation of different age groups and women-led organisations.

At the national level, there is growing discourse among 3RP partners on localisation as a key commitment of the Grand Bargain⁶⁸ and its realisation in the context of Türkiye's refugee response. In early 2023, with the support of the 3RP Türkiye co-leads UNHCR and UNDP and under the lead of the Localization Advocacy Group (LAG) and the Refugee Council of Türkiye (TMK),⁶⁹ a National Reference Group

68 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain>

69 The Refugee Council of Türkiye (TMK) is a network of over 20 NGOs working in Türkiye to advocate for strategies and programmes addressing the needs of refugees and the host community. Its members include national NGOs working with refugees or for the needs of refugees, and organizations established and run by refugees themselves (refugee-led organisations).

was established to promote aid localisation in line with the Grand Bargain vision, recognising both the capacities of local actors and current impediments to their full participation, with the aim of identifying concrete steps to operationalise localisation in Türkiye that donors, the UN and Government of Türkiye can agree to and support.

The strategic objectives of the 3RP for the 2024-2025 period reflect the agreed overarching priorities of 3RP activities and programmes related, in particular, to refugee protection, inclusion into national systems, support to self-reliance and durable solutions. 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 as needed; and**
- 3. Promote harmonisation, self-reliance, and durable and other solutions including voluntary returns.**

In working towards the achievement of these strategic objectives, 3RP co-leads, sector coordinators and partners will apply the following ***principles of implementation*** to guide 3RP activities in 2024-25:

- Promote a comprehensive response including humanitarian and development linkages through a resilience lens aimed at building the capacities of households, communities, and institutions to cope with current and future shocks.
 - Provide targeted, complementary, and temporary assistance where the demand in services exceeds availability and promote a long-term strategy to integrate into national services, including outreach activities to raise awareness and connect the people in need to available services.
 - Strengthen referrals across 3RP sectors and between service providers and supporting institutional capacity to follow up on referrals.
 - Contribute to a collective, three-year strategy with annual funding needs. Partners will undertake a light review each year to validate the assumptions and plan for the coming years.
 - 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 Türkiye including Afghans, Ukrainians, and persons from other nationalities in need of international protection. 3RP activities should target and prioritise the most vulnerable individuals and households, as identified through vulnerability and needs assessments in and outside of the earthquake-affected areas.
 - Mainstream protection, age and gender, disability, elderliness, the environment, as well as the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) issues in all sectors along with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).
 - Address with targeted actions the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls across all sectors, including women and girls with disabilities.
- Prioritise system support for assistance and service delivery through national and local institutions at national level and particularly in the provinces most affected by the earthquakes.

- Promote a multi-stakeholder approach, supporting coordination and governance with common objectives, through engaging with the private sector, national and local actors (municipalities, CSOs/NGOs, refugee-led organisations, communities).
- Provide training (e.g. language, vocational and skills training) with a clear objective to increase prospects for self-reliance, employment, harmonisation and solutions.
- 3RP sector strategies and projects will consider other aid actors (IFIs, TRC/IFRC, bilateral development partners) providing coordinated support to the refugee response in Türkiye focusing on priority unmet needs and avoiding duplications.
- Promote evidence-based programming and, where required, advocacy with relevant stakeholders (e.g. government, donors, private sector, NGOs) to prioritise needs and measure impact, including support for government-led data analysis.

Throughout 2023, 3RP partners and sector working groups have continued to advance sustainability and build resilience through the response. However, the resilience component of the 3RP was also severely underfunded in the period covering 2021-23 due in part to the reallocation of resources to respond to COVID-19 and the February 2023 earthquakes. To help address this growing disparity in 2024-25, the 3RP in Türkiye will continue to invest 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 all Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in national and local services in full implementation of Türkiye's legal framework while contributing to the country's sustainable

development, without their capacity to assist the host community being affected while recovering from the earthquake impacts.

To help mitigate the increasing social distance between refugee and host communities in Türkiye, that has widened in 2023 due to the earthquake impacts affecting both communities, 3RP partners are working closely with national and local authorities to implement the National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan under the leadership of the PMM. A 3RP inter-sectoral framework on social cohesion has been developed and updated to align it with the National Harmonisation 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 2024-25, 3RP partners will continue raising 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 mainstreamed in service provision aligned with the do-no-harm principle. The "do-no-harm" principle requires that 3RP partners be context sensitive to avoid exacerbating social tensions by supporting the most vulnerable persons from both refugee and host communities when designing and implementing their programs.

With the support of donor funding, 3RP partners will continue to foster dialogue and co-existence 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 pro-actively identify and resolve potential areas of community tension.

Durable Solutions Strategy

The 3RP response aims to support the Government in promoting solutions that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and live in dignity and peace in line with the GCR. While globally, durable solutions include voluntary repatriation, local harmonisation, and resettlement the timeframe for achieving durable solutions remains highly context-specific and dependent on political, economic, and social factors, in addition to the availability of resources. All 3RP sectors in Türkiye contribute to medium-term efforts to identify and promote solution opportunities where possible, including related to social inclusion and self-reliance as a precursor to durable solutions.

Türkiye continues to reaffirm its commitment to the principles of voluntary return in safety and dignity, while stressing the importance of creating conditions inside Syria that will enable Syrians under temporary protection to return voluntarily in larger numbers and successfully reintegrate. Türkiye's LFIP and secondary legislation incorporate provisions regulating voluntary repatriation procedures. The support offered to the PMM 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 Türkiye and 3RP partners will continue to cooperate in addressing identified obstacles and mitigating protection risks for those choosing to return while investing in medium-term preparedness activities that can assist Syrians contemplating voluntary return. Such activities could include, for example, maintaining access to civil status documentation, proof of educational or professional qualification certificates as well as livelihood, language, and life-skills training to contribute to the sustainability of return and reintegration, particularly for Syrian women, children and youth.

While 2021 saw a significant drop in refugee return numbers, due largely to the movement restrictions implemented during COVID-19 pandemic, the number of Syrians returning voluntarily from Türkiye increased in 2022 with the ease of restrictions.⁷⁰ The Government estimates that around 625,000⁷¹ Syrians have returned voluntarily from Türkiye to Syria since the crisis began. When asked about their future intentions, most Syrians living under temporary protection in Türkiye have indicated a growing reluctance to return, although the latest survey suggests that interest in voluntary return may be increasing slightly.⁷² In the immediate wake of the earthquake, more than 70,000⁷³ Syrians temporarily returned to Syria but a significant portion are reported by partners to have returned to Türkiye. More assessments need to be conducted concerning refugees' decisions and durable solution trends in order to render the relevant support more efficient. At the same time, the security and humanitarian situation inside Syria remain precarious, creating significant challenges for the safety and sustainability of returns in the foreseeable future.

Resettlement is a vital protection mechanism for individuals with urgent protection risks and

⁷⁰ In the light of observations shared by field partners in relevant inter-agency and sectoral meetings.

⁷¹ TRT News, (16/02/2024), Minister Yerlikaya: The number of Syrians returning to their countries approached 625 thousand, <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/bakan-yerlikaya-evlerine-donen-suriyeli-sayisi-625-bine-yaklasti-837816.html>

⁷² "Regarding "return to Syria", the top response in the Syrian Barometer (SB) 2021 was "I don't plan to return to Syria under any circumstances", as it was in SB-2019 and SB-2020. However, while the rate of this answer was 16,7 per cent in SB-2017, it dramatically increased to 51,8 per cent in SB-2019 and further increased once again to 77,8 per cent in SB-2020. However, this figure strikingly dropped to 60,8 per cent in SB-2021, by decreasing 17 per cent compared to 2020. This 17-point drop was directed towards the second option, "I would return if the war in Syria ends and if an administration we want is formed." ; Syrians Barometer 2021: A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Türkiye - Executive Summary, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2022/12/SB-2021-English-01122022.pdf>

⁷³ Anadolu Agency (AA), (13/04/2023) Minister Akar: There are signs of collapse in the terrorist organization. Participation is zero, escapes are many. <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bakan-akar-teror-orgutunde-cokus-alametleri-var-katilimlar-sifir-kacislar-cok/2871606>

a demonstration of international responsibility sharing in line with the commitment of States in the GCR to expand access to third country solutions and increase the availability of complementary pathways. However, while resettlement countries continue to support resettlement out of Türkiye, this durable solution remains an option only for some of the most vulnerable refugees in Türkiye due to the large population and limited quotas. In particular, UNHCR provided support for the acceleration of the resettlement processing of refugees who were injured or had lost family, housing or livelihoods due the February 2023 earthquakes and 10,200 refugees, around half of whom were affected by the earthquake, were resettled by the end of September 2023.⁷⁴ Vulnerable refugees from the earthquake zone have been prioritised for resettlement. Similarly, while complementary pathways have the potential to bring greater access to durable solutions options, for example through work, family and family reunification opportunities, refugees frequently face legal, administrative, and practical barriers in accessing these pathways, requiring targeted attention and collaboration.

Given the scale of resettlement needs in Türkiye and the importance for states to demonstrate their responsibility sharing commitments, advocacy will continue at country level and globally towards increasing resettlement quotas and expanding complementary pathways for persons under temporary and international protection in Türkiye.

While citizenship opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection are limited in Türkiye, more than 200,000 Syrians have previously been granted citizenship⁷⁵ of the Republic of Türkiye and persons under

temporary and international protection continue to benefit from policies that facilitate socio-economic inclusion. 3RP partners aim through their interventions at enhancing resilience and self-reliance for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders to promote their socio-economic inclusion. Enhancing self-reliance is one of the four objectives of the GCR. The legal framework in Türkiye provides for social and economic inclusion of Syrians under temporary protection as well as harmonisation, which is further elaborated in the National Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan and the National Development Plan. The harmonisation policy of Türkiye is fundamentally based on reciprocity, voluntariness and inter-agency cooperation and 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 more durable solutions.

The 3RP acknowledges the specific barriers and discrimination that many refugee women face and, through activities in 2024-25 aimed at supporting durable solutions, partners will promote the contribution that women and girls' leadership/empowerment, equal participation and agency bring to the delivery of more effective durable solutions.

⁷⁴ UNHCR Türkiye, Factsheet September 2023, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2023/10/bi-annual-fact-sheet-2023-09-turkiyeF.pdf>

⁷⁵ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, (18/12/2022), Our Minister Mr. Süleyman Soylu Answered Questions on the Current Agenda on CNN Türk Live Broadcast, <https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/bakanimiz-sn-suleyman-soylu-cnn-turk-canli-yayinin-da-gundeme-iliskin-sorulari-yanitladi>

Partnership & Coordination

The 3RP partners work under the supervision and leadership of the Government of Türkiye to achieve positive outcomes for Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders as well as the host community 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, through a model of inclusivity and ownership.

Türkiye's leadership of the refugee response entails close coordination and collaboration with a number of government entities to help sustain efforts towards strengthened access of persons under temporary and international protection to national systems. Key government institutions contributing to the response include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Vice-Presidency, the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, line ministries such as the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Services, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, 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 which, collectively, define and coordinate priorities in accordance with the policies and activities devised under the guidance of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. These priorities serve as the basis for the 3RP plan.

Under the national legislation, the PMM, as part of the Ministry of Interior, is the main entity in charge of the implementation of policies and processes for all foreigners in Türkiye. It is the sole responsible authority in

Türkiye for procedures regarding temporary and international protection (including registration, documentation, and refugee status determination), stateless persons and other foreigners. PMM is also tasked to lead coordination among public institutions and agencies, local governments, civil society, international organisations, and other relevant stakeholders, towards implementation of these policies. This coordination function extends to the provincial level, often through the work of a Provincial Migration Board led by the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) on behalf of the Governor. In addition, Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services (PDoFSS) lead the protection response at the provincial level in coordination with 3RP partners and other civil society organizations.

3RP partners have also established a technical cooperation with the Justice Academy of Türkiye to provide capacity development trainings for judges, prosecutors, as well as prospective judges and prosecutors who serve at administrative, civil and criminal law branches and deal frequently with legal issues related to international protection applicants, status holders and temporary protection beneficiaries.⁷⁶ Another important government partner of 3RP partners is the Ombudsman Institution of Türkiye, which provides a remedy against administrative acts and decisions that violate rights guaranteed under national legislation or international documents that Türkiye is a party to. In addition, developing and increasing cooperation opportunities with the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK), which aims to protect and

⁷⁶ Within the scope of the collaboration between the Justice Academy of Türkiye and UNHCR Türkiye titled "Access to Justice for Asylum Seekers and Refugees", trainings in the fields of administrative law, private law (with an emphasis on family law) and criminal law were provided to 250 judges and prosecutors in 2023 and this collaboration will continue in 2024.



promote human rights, prevent discrimination in the enjoyment of legally recognised rights and freedoms and operate in line with these principles, along with fulfilling its duty as a national prevention mechanism within the scope of effective response against torture and ill-treatment, will be targeted.

The 3RP's coordination structure reflects the multistakeholder and partnership approach outlined in the GCR, and the SDGs tailored to the specific context in Türkiye. While recognising the significant support provided to the refugee response outside the 3RP appeal and consequently the limits of 3RP interventions, 3RP coordination continues to provide an inclusive platform for creating and strengthening partnerships across funding streams and stakeholders. In addition, 3RP partners continue to collaborate with other important stakeholders such as IFIs, the IFRC and civil society organisations as well as the private sector and Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Development Agencies. In response to the February 2023 earthquakes, an Area Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism was established in southeast Türkiye in August 2023 to replace the OCHA-led coordination structure created to support public and private stakeholders, 3RP partners and other aid agencies as part of an integrated earthquake response. 3RP sectors will work closely with the ABC mechanism to avoid duplication and create synergies regarding information sharing/reporting, assessments and networking to help protect and assist vulnerable populations affected by the earthquakes. In this way 3RP partners aim to leverage resources in support of priority needs by working together in a transparent, respectful, complementary, and mutually beneficial way.

Technical coordination amongst 3RP partners is structured around five sectors, namely: Protection; Economic Empowerment; Education; Health, and Basic Needs. Inter-sector coordination structures have been established in Ankara, Gaziantep, İstanbul and İzmir. All 3RP

sectors engage in joint needs assessment and analysis, strategic planning, and coordination of activities with national and local public and private stakeholders to share timely information, use limited resources efficiently and promote the consistent use of standards.

In 2024-25, cross-cutting issues and information sharing will continue at sector level, supported by thematic coordination groups such as the Child Labour Technical Working Group, Gender-based Violence Sub-Working Group, the Information Management Working Group, the Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group, the Transition from Social Protection to Livelihoods Working Group, Ageing and Disability Inclusion Task Force, and the AAP Task Force. 3RP partners will also continue their engagement in conducting joint disaster risk analysis and coordinating 3RP preparedness and risk mitigation activities with relevant Government institutions, particularly AFAD to prepare for potential new natural disaster-related emergencies and PMM in relation to displacement-related contingencies.

The 3RP partners engage regularly with Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders together with members of the host community through multiple local platforms and a variety of communication channels. Despite these efforts, there remain important gaps in the data and analysis relating to particular population groups, for instance relating to the needs of Ukrainians and Russians recently arrived in Türkiye, while certain profiles like women and youth along with persons with disability and elderly individuals are less visible in the refugee response. 3RP partners will be working in 2024-25 on increasing the coordination, representation, and participation of different population groups to better understand their capacities and needs and develop targeted programming to assist them.

Accountability Framework

To achieve the 3RP's objectives and priorities for 2023-25, accountability to supported institutions and people in need is paramount.

All 3RP partners are committed to aligning 3RP efforts with existing national/local strategies and policies including earthquake-related recovery. Working collaboratively with the host community and persons under temporary and international protection is essential to ensure that accountability mechanisms take account of and can be held to account by the people that 3RP partners seek to assist. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, community engagement throughout the response with specific attention to the representation of women, different age groups and the most disadvantaged groups will be pursued.

Guided by the accountability principles of the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), 3RP partners have established countrywide mechanisms and expanded and adapted them in earthquake-affected areas to ensure AAP, considering gender, age, and diversity such as disability status to provide individuals with timely and accessible information for accessing services and communicating feedback. Mechanisms such as hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and help desks are systematically used to improve the quality of programming and services that 3RP partners provide, while agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilised through community networks. Outreach networks and national counselling will be used in 2023-25 along with partner-run community centres and Social Service Centres. The Services Advisor application will continue functioning to improve the understanding of persons under temporary and international protection on available services, where to access them and what can be expected from service providers.

The inter-agency AAP Task Force will continue providing guidance and training support to 3RP activities and partners. Robust PSEA

systems are crucial in protecting the most vulnerable populations from risks of abuse of power. Accordingly, to strengthen PSEA in Türkiye, 3RP partners are required to institute an agency-specific code of conduct, appoint dedicated PSEA focal points, establish effective and accessible community-based complaint mechanisms with follow-up, and report monthly on number of persons reached with such mechanisms. The SSN and CTE programmes also have an accountability mechanism towards its beneficiaries through a call centre managed by the TRC as well as associated websites.

3RP coordination mechanisms will continue to be operational across the country. Dedicated coordinators and information management staff support the 3RP 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 that comprise more than one hundred members representing various stakeholders. The UNCT (United Nations Country Team), chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and composed of the heads of UN Agencies, carries the ultimate responsibility for partner implementation of the 3RP plan.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework at outcome level accompanies this three-year plan. It supplements sector results frameworks to ensure accountability and coherence of joint efforts at outcome level across sectors. Sex, disability status and age disaggregated data will be collected and used systematically to better inform planning and programming, with regular monitoring of the response in discussion with implementing partners. Monitoring and evaluation indicators will incorporate sex, disability status, regional differences, and age-based considerations. Information products related to implementation of 3RP activities and needs assessments will be shared publicly via the Data Portal, along with increased coordination with response-actors around information collection and dissemination.



Photo: UNHCR / Emrah Gürel

SECTOR

Protection

FOCAL POINTS:

[LARA ÖZÜGERGİN \(UNHCR\)](#): PROTECTION SECTOR COORDINATOR

[DERYA KÖKSAL \(UNHCR\)](#) & [ANNALISA CAPARELLO \(UNICEF\)](#): CHILD PROTECTION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS

[İSMET YOLALAN \(UNHCR\)](#) & [EDA ÖZYURT KILINÇ \(UNFPA\)](#): GBV SUB-SECTOR COORDINATORS

 [Click here for logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation 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.
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA), and municipalities.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to effective protection under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection for individuals in need of protection. Support most vulnerable community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals, persons under international and temporary protection and individuals pending registration and documentation. Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs under international and temporary protection in Türkiye and improve access to quality GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services. Improve equitable access for children and adolescents under temporary and international protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect
GENDER MARKER⁷⁷	4
3RP 2024-25 TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 436,336,061
3RP 2024 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 356,697,159
3RP 2025 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 79,638,902

⁷⁷ <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/gender-equality-marker-guidance-note>

Current Situation

The Protection sector continues to support public institutions in Türkiye given their primary role in the provision of protection services to persons seeking international protection. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and its secondary legislation set out the protection framework for persons seeking international protection in Türkiye and regulates their access to a range of rights and services through inclusion in national systems. Sector partners play a complementary and supportive role to that of public institutions, including by enhancing the capacity and quality of services towards inclusion, particularly of persons with specific needs,⁷⁸ and facilitating meaningful engagement with communities.

Approximately 98 percent of individuals under temporary protection reside outside temporary accommodation centres across Türkiye. The remaining two percent of individuals under temporary protection reside in six Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) managed by the PMM.⁷⁹ However, foreigners under international protection can live in 81 provinces.⁸⁰ Considering most of the population reside in urban areas where local authorities are coping with the impacts of the difficult socio-economic situation, the capacities of public service providers are stretched compared with

the growing protection needs and risks, as well as the reportedly increasing social distance between refugees and the host community.

The devastating earthquakes that occurred in the southeast of Türkiye in February 2023 created new and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and needs of community members. Against the growing needs, the service delivery capacity of both public institutions and sector partners operating in the region reduced significantly due to the damage and destruction of infrastructure, the physical and psychosocial impacts of the earthquakes on staff, as well as the necessary turnover of staff in institutions within the region. Despite this, in aiming to alleviate the impacts of the earthquakes on the protection situation of both refugees and the host community, many sector partners mobilized swiftly to provide targeted assistance and services, including MHPSS, to the most vulnerable, complementing the efforts of public institutions both in the earthquake region and in provinces receiving and hosting relocated earthquake survivors. Many individuals impacted by the earthquakes remain highly vulnerable⁸¹ despite the assistance provided and face a range of serious protection issues including violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and child protection risks. Even though the necessary interventions were carried out by the public institutions and civil society, various disruptions were experienced in service delivery due to the unexpected destruction caused by the earthquake. In addition to the disruptions

⁷⁸ While risks and vulnerabilities vary across different groups, sector partners agree that persons with specific needs include children at risk (including out of school children and adolescents; children pending registration and documentation; unaccompanied and separated children; those exposed to or at risk of child, early and forced marriage, sexual exploitation, child labour, child trafficking, etc.), women at risk (single women at risk, girls, women and other vulnerable individual survivors or those at risk of violence), older persons, persons with disabilities and their caregivers, individuals with chronic and/or serious medical conditions, single parents, individuals with specific legal and physical protection needs, individuals at risk of and/or exposed to human trafficking, amongst others. Other vulnerable groups include individuals facing procedural issues related to registration and birth registration, individuals facing procedural issues related to access to health services and education, mobile/nomadic and rural populations, seasonal workers, children and families in mixed/onward movements and specific population groups such as Afghans.

⁷⁹ Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (25/04/2024), Temporary Protection, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

⁸⁰ Ibid

⁸¹ In the context of the earthquake situation, profiles at heightened risk are identified as rural populations, individuals living in informal settlements, individuals with personal documentation issues, Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, individuals pending registration and documentation by PMM, persons with disabilities, older persons, single parents, girls, women and other vulnerable individual survivors or those at risk of violence, unaccompanied and separated children, and out of school children.

and deteriorating economic conditions across the country, the sudden loss of livelihoods and the inability to cover basic needs⁸² in the earthquake region also increases the likelihood of survival strategies that has long-term and harmful consequences⁸³ related to access to education,⁸⁴ child labour,⁸⁵ child, early and forced marriages⁸⁶ as well as risky income-generating activities. In the recovery phase of the earthquake response, protection will remain key to addressing issues such as housing, land and property, conflict resolution and helping impacted individuals to reach more sustainable solutions, including through the

⁸² The Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment (IAPNA) Round 7 (August 2023) was conducted through stratified sampling with 3,803 individuals (majority being Syrian nationals) across Türkiye. The mentioned Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment (IAPNA) exercise is carried out by Protection Sector partners since June 2020 and aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the protection situation and needs of refugees in Türkiye with regards to access to information, rights and services, basic needs, assistance, livelihoods, and protection/community level concerns, in addition to others. The assessment is conducted via phone interviews with refugees for which random sampling is utilized, with the exception of Round 7 where stratified sampling technique was adopted. For further information on methodology please refer to the Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 7 report. All anonymized data can be access through this [PowerBI Dashboard](#). According to IAPNA Round 7 findings, 84 per cent of the participants in the first strata (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces, which are considered the most severely affected provinces in the earthquake region) reported that their financial situation had worsened in the past year. In connection with the deterioration in their financial situation, 88 per cent of participants from the first strata stated that they were not able to fully meet their monthly expenses and basic needs.

⁸³ Ibid (IAPNA R7). In the Round 7, 79 per cent of participants from Strata 1 (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces, which are considered the most severely affected provinces in the earthquake region) have resorted to survival strategies due to their worsening socioeconomic situation. Among Strata 1 participants, only 15 per cent of citizens of the Republic of Türkiye indicated that they can fully cover their expenses, with 74 per cent indicate adopting survival strategies. The most common strategy among them is reducing essential food expenditure.

⁸⁴ Ibid (IAPNA R7). Compared to Round 6, the findings from Round 7 indicate an overall reduction in children's access to education, which is likely related to the earthquake and impact on education services (i.e. damage/destruction of infrastructure, availability and loss of teachers, deteriorated well-being of students and their caregivers etc.). To specify, while in Round 6 among households with school aged children, 57 per cent had reported that all of their children had access to schools, in this Round, this reduced to 44 per cent,

⁸⁵ Ibid (IAPNA R7). In the Round 7, 41 per cent of participants from first strata (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces, which are considered the most severely affected provinces in the earthquake region) reported increased child labour.

⁸⁶ Ibid (IAPNA R7). In the Round 7, 15 per cent of participants from first strata (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces, which are considered the most severely affected provinces in the earthquake region) reported increased child marriages.

timely and effective referral of individuals at risk to protection services. Furthermore, the impacts of the earthquake are not only felt in the earthquake region, considering that many individuals relocated to provinces across the country which resulted in additional pressure on already limited resources and service provision capacity in these areas.

In addition to Türkiye hosting around 3.6 million persons under international protection and temporary protection, mixed cross-border movements continue to be observed. Among those intercepted, apprehended and pushed back as a result of their attempts to move onward from Türkiye, there are people who may be in need of international protection in addition to immediate assistance in Türkiye, while these groups encompass victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children and other persons with specific needs..

Collaboration with traditional protection service providers will continue both at central and local levels. However, in consideration of declining funding trends in Türkiye, partners will increasingly seek to engage and collaborate with non-traditional partners of the 3RP such as development actors and private sector partners with whom the 3RP engagement has increased in recent years. Through this approach, the sector will aim to support the achievement of protection outcomes through non-3RP and non-protection programming⁸⁷ (including through the UNSDCF) and build on existing promising practices within the humanitarian-development nexus efforts.

⁸⁷ Protection programming in support of persons in need of international protection outside of the 3RP is also related predominantly to national system strengthening, promoting inclusion in and access to social services, social cohesion interventions, information provision and protection assistance. As such, key interventions and intended outcomes of protection programmes are assessed to be generally well-aligned with sector priorities and direction. However, in addition to these aligned protection programmes, Protection sector partners also note the need to increase engagement with non-protection programming outside of the 3RP to mainstream protection considerations in their interventions.

Population Table

Population Group ⁸⁸		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	981,097	637,580
	Women	800,218	520,033
	Boys	803,460	522,140
	Girls	748,121	486,177
Sub Total		3,332,896	2,165,928
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	60,958	60,958
	Women	72,138	72,138
	Boys	56,300	56,300
	Girls	58,695	58,695
Sub Total		248,091	248,091
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	70,785	70,785
	Women	169,996	169,996
	Boys	312,460	312,460
	Girls	341,809	341,809
Sub Total		895,050	895,050
Total		4,476,037	3,309,069

⁸⁸ For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 33.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

In addition to the overall protection situation in Türkiye continues to be challenging because of the socio-political, socio-cultural, and socio-economic context,⁸⁹ 2023 earthquakes worsened the challenges that refugee

⁸⁹ According to countrywide findings from Round 7, 83 per cent of individuals experienced a decline/deterioration in their financial circumstances over the past year. Additionally, while the main source of income for many remains informal employment (59 per cent confirmed they were working informally), the assessment shows that among these, many work occasionally in short term/irregular jobs. Other main sources of income include social assistance and debts/loans. While 59 per cent confirm they have access to social assistance (mostly in the form of cash), only 12 per cent among these respondents indicate that the assistance they receive meets their needs. These findings indicate that neither is their employment situation nor are their main sources of income sustainable or sufficient in addressing basic needs.

communities encounter. Intensifying acute needs and vulnerabilities, including those related to access to livelihoods, basic needs, protection support and assistance,⁹⁰ have resulted in most households adopting survival strategies.⁹¹ This is leading to increased protection risks for communities.

⁹⁰ Ibid (IAPNA R7). Across groups, only 10 per cent (countrywide) mention they can fully meet their basic needs. Across groups, the top costs/expenditures that households are struggling to cover are rent/housing and food.

⁹¹ Ibid (IAPNA R7). 82 per cent (countrywide) confirm that their households are adopting a survival strategy to cope with increasing costs and expenditures. Reducing food expenditure, borrowing money/remittances, and reducing essential food intake are among the top mentioned survival strategies.

A recently finalized Protection sector needs assessment highlighted the increase in various protection concerns reported at community level.⁹² In particular, 64 per cent mention increased stress and anxiety, 43 per cent report peer bullying between Turkish and refugee children and youth, 41 per cent indicate growing social tensions with the host community, 38 per cent mention conflict within households, 28 per cent report domestic violence, 28 per cent note children forced to beg on the streets, 21 per cent highlight substance and alcohol abuse, and 15 per cent mention sexual violence and abuse against women and girls.

In addition to these protection concerns and needs, approximately 44 per cent of the respondents reached through the assessment report difficulties in accessing essential services and information, despite attempting to. An additional 15 per cent mention needing to access legal assistance, whereas among those in need 44 per cent did not receive any support. While the difficulties in access differ based on individuals' legal status, residential location (particularly in the context of the earthquake and its impact on service providers), age, disability, sex and nationality among other markers, sector partners observe that certain groups⁹³ are facing additional protection risks

⁹² Ibid (IAPNA R7).

⁹³ These groups include but are not limited to: persons facing procedural issues related to registration, birth registration (including due to challenges in receiving birth certificates by hospitals and limited awareness around birth registration), access to health services and education including due to legal status and a result of earthquake relocations; persons pending registration and documentation; persons with disabilities (specifically children with disabilities and their caregivers, including individuals who became persons with disabilities after the earthquake); older persons; unaccompanied and separated children; mobile/nomadic and rural populations; seasonal workers; persons with physical and psychological support needs, particularly children and adolescents; persons with substance addiction; female-headed households; children and families in mixed/onward movements; out of school children (due to increased socio-economic vulnerabilities leading to increased risk of child labour, peer bullying at schools, and/or facing barriers in registration as a result of relocations caused by the earthquakes- both leading to increased drop-outs from/non-attendance to school); children in contact with the law, including child offenders; girls, women and other vulnerable individual survivors or those at risk of violence/exploitation; single women; pregnant and lactating women; children at risk and/or survivors of child, early and forced marriages; pregnant girls/adolescent mothers (due to socio-economic conditions or social norms); specific population groups (i.e. Afghans, Iranians and Africans) and minority groups.

exacerbated by related barriers in accessing certain services. Many of the protection challenges captured across the previous seven rounds of the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment are expected to continue in 2024 and onwards.

Considering the multi-faceted impacts both on individuals and service providers, earthquake survivors are among the most vulnerable and in need of protection services. Specifically, the loss of family and community support networks, safety nets and family income disproportionately impact single female-headed households and single parents. The lack and loss of personal documentation,⁹⁴ including civil documentation, and housing, land and property issues pose significant barriers to the affected people in accessing services and enjoying their rights. Challenges in obtaining documentation related to changes in family composition, including birth certificates for new born children, also impact affected individuals' access to critical support and assistance.⁹⁵ Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, as well as persons pending registration and documentation experience additional challenges due to language barriers in accessing services (including education, health, social welfare), assistance and information. Children and adolescents continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups, as they are at increased risk of violence, abuse and exploitation,⁹⁶ and their access to education have been negatively impacted by the earthquake.⁹⁷

⁹⁴ Countrywide results from the IAPNA Round 7 indicate that 10 per cent of respondents lost personal documentation due to the earthquake situation. Among these, while 65 per cent attempted to obtain and/or renew their lost documentation, 56 per cent succeeded in doing so.

⁹⁵ IAPNA Round 7 data shows that among the 28 per cent of respondents (countrywide) who reported facing difficulties in accessing service providers that issue civil documentation, approximately half needed to obtain birth certificates through the Civil Registry Office. These individuals also report that they were unable to access various services, including data updates with PDMs, newborn registration at Civil Registry Offices and new registration with PDMs (under temporary and/or international protection), due to difficulties they faced in obtaining birth certificates.

⁹⁶ See footnotes 85 and 86.

⁹⁷ See footnote 84.

Protection risks and vulnerabilities that are clearly shaped by the earthquakes, increasing poverty and reduced access to livelihoods and basic needs indicate an increasing need for medium- to-long term cross-sectoral responses to individuals with protection needs and the importance of identifying common protection outcomes across sectors. Additionally, these cross-sectoral responses could include expansion of cash assistance distribution for protection interventions as well as strengthened cooperation between the Protection and Economic Empowerment sectors, including for improved access of persons with specific needs to work permits, amongst others. There is also a continued need for sector partners to seek more structured collaboration with the Education sector and the MHPSS sub-sector. These collaboration efforts include sector partners, in cooperation with public institutions and organizations, to continue providing psychosocial and social cohesion support through social, sports and cultural activities in meeting the needs. These efforts also include addressing the multi-layered protection needs of vulnerable individuals, including as related to continued efforts to remove barriers for refugee children's school enrolment as well as strengthening children and adolescents' mental health and wellbeing.



Photo: UNFPA Türkiye

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

In 2024-25 Protection sector partners will continue to provide multi-layered support to public institutions and local authorities. This support will aim to contribute to the availability and quality of services as well as the protection-sensitive inclusion of the most vulnerable individuals into these services. To this end, partners will continue to collaborate closely with PMM, Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Health (MoH), municipalities, bar associations, the judiciary, and law enforcement institutions. Building on previous years' achievements, cooperation with authorities will continue to be enhanced including through local coordination mechanisms led by authorities including governorates (i.e. Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services (PDoFSSs), Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) and municipalities). These mechanisms will continue to support the operationalisation of cooperation between public institutions and NGO service providers and, in particular, the identification of local needs and appropriate solutions.

Sector partners will continue to contribute to effective protection interventions, including vis a vis support for the earthquake recovery phase, for those unable to avail themselves of the services provided at national and local public institutions level. In this regard, facilitating access to legal assistance and counselling will be a key activity for the sector, including free, child-sensitive, legal aid provision. Sector partners will continue to support access of individuals in need of international protection, with priority given to those with specific needs, to registration, documentation and related processes as the first step in facilitating their access to rights and services. Provision of specialised services for persons with specific needs remains a priority for the sector, especially considering the increasing risks and vulnerabilities

related to mental health and psychosocial well-being of individuals (including targeting children, adolescents and youth), growing child protection-related needs and the heightened risks of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, against which partners will continue to facilitate access to safe and sustainable shelter solutions as well as MHPSS services, employing a gender-responsive approach with a focus on providing support to survivors of violence and creating safe spaces for women and girls, amongst others. These interventions will be tailored to the needs of and risks faced by different age, gender and diversity groups and will be designed and implemented through the contributions and participation of the affected communities, including through expanded partnerships with refugee-led (including refugee women-led) organisations, expert local organizations (including organizations working with persons with disabilities) and community structures. Empowerment and community mobilization efforts will prioritize the safe and meaningful participation of diverse community groups, including women and adolescent girls, in decision-making processes. In this respect, avenues to increase refugee representation and participation in decision-making processes will continue to be explored in 2024 and beyond, including in collaboration with public authorities. In close coordination with responsible line Ministries and public institutions, sector partners will continue to support efforts aimed at expanding social cohesion opportunities between the host community and persons under temporary and international protection.

Within the earthquake context and considering the humanitarian needs of communities that are expected to remain in 2024, partners will prioritize identification and protection assessments of persons with specific needs, and their referral to and provision of complementary protection services for most at



risk and vulnerable cases. To this end, sector partners will ensure service mapping and referral pathways are up to date and functional and used across sectors. Furthermore, of particular importance will be the dissemination of timely and relevant information on rights and services, including as related to housing, land and property issues. The capacity of non-protection actors and new aid providers will continue to be strengthened by sector partners to ensure centrality of protection in programming and inclusive service delivery to the most vulnerable. Lastly, considering the earthquakes triggered anxieties in other provinces or regions prone to natural disasters, Protection sector partners will continue to build on previous years' achievements related to emergency preparedness and response. It is crucial to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response strategies for civil society organizations (CSOs) and national/local stakeholders, with a specific emphasis on safeguarding the welfare of children, women, persons with disabilities and their caregivers during emergency situations. In line with this, Protection sector partners will continue to support the development of contingency emergency programs and action plans for rapid deployment at the outset of any future emergency.

Another focus of Protection sector partners will be advocacy relating to consistent implementation of the national legislation and access to rights and services, as well as for the mainstreaming of rights-based approaches in line with international and national legislation and standards, in the process of drafting new regulatory frameworks. The sector will continue to engage with public institutions on discussions and advocacy around the legislative framework pertaining to emergencies, and its operationalization in any future humanitarian emergency, including as related to travel permits for refugees, access to rights and services in relocation areas etc. In addition, advocacy with member states and private entities for increased international

responsibility-sharing through resettlement and complementary pathways, education scholarships and labour mobility schemes will be pursued. The Protection sector will continue to monitor the voluntariness of spontaneous returns of Syrians under temporary protection to their country of origin to confirm intentions relating to voluntary return, including as related to refugees affected by the earthquake, and in this context will continue to provide legal assistance to those in need.

In aiming to achieve collective protection outcomes and as underpinned by the Global Compact on Refugees, the Protection sector will engage with non-protection and non-traditional actors in efforts such as disaggregated data collection and analysis to promote evidence-based programming, protection mainstreaming (including mainstreaming of child safeguarding and prevention and response for girls, women and other vulnerable individual survivors or those at risk of violence) across interventions, and expansion of protection-sensitive referral mechanisms. The Protection sector will also be contributing to advocacy efforts with the donor community on sustained funding support based on increasing protection, humanitarian and basic needs as well as for improved access of small to medium-sized civil society organizations and refugee-led organizations to funding opportunities, in line with the localization agenda.

Accountability Framework

The dedicated AAP Task Force supported by the Protection sector will continue to promote standards and technical capacity sharing across 3RP sectors in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee AAP Commitments.⁹⁸ The sector will also engage with the UN's PSEA Network in Türkiye and other relevant coordination platforms to strengthen implementation of PSEA standards and risk mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms, as well as child safeguarding measures across sectors. Further, the sector will also continue to work with the Ageing and Disability Inclusion Task Team with the aim of mainstreaming the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their caregivers in protection service delivery, including as related to children with disabilities. The sector will also continue working with non-protection sectors and non-traditional partners, including those supporting the earthquake response, to strengthen protection mainstreaming and achievement of protection outcomes through programming and advocacy.

Building on previous years' achievements and as prioritized by the Global Compact on Refugees, the sector will continue to pursue evidence-based needs identification and responses. The harmonised inter-agency protection sector needs assessment will help to improve protection analysis capacity with age, gender, nationality, disability and other diversity reflections, and respective engagement with at-risk groups. Thematic and localised data collection and analysis exercises, including related to child welfare and child protection, as well as violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, and less visible persons with vulnerabilities (i.e. persons with disabilities and older persons) will be

⁹⁸ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), (01/11/2017), IASC Revised Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, 2017 (including Guidance Note and Resource List), <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-revised-aap-commitments-2017-including-guidance-note-and-resource-list>

supported at the inter-agency and organisation levels, including within the sector and vis-à-vis leveraging of national data collection exercises conducted by public institutions and local authorities.

Empowerment and community-based interventions remain a priority, especially considering the impact of the earthquakes on communities and their ability to access rights and services. The sector will seek the safe and meaningful participation of diverse community groups, including increasingly of youth, in decision-making processes. Gaps, needs, existing capacities and solutions identified by impacted communities themselves will contribute to programme management cycles. Furthermore, partners will continue to invest in 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, disability, nationality and diversity-appropriate reporting via the 3RP's ActivityInfo platform, and to support data collection and analysis. The indicators are set to measure progress and inform the strategic direction of the sector. Regular progress reviews via the sector working groups allow for course corrections when and if needed. Monitoring and evaluation will continue to involve communities through consultations to increase responsiveness to the needs of communities and to enhance accountability within the sector.

By integrating approaches responsive to gender equality, the Protection sector will continue to contribute to the realization of protection outcomes that are equitable and responsive to the unique needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, and other persons with specific needs.

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2024
AAR Japan	\$2,715,000
ARSA	\$1,345,500
ASAM	\$2,108,982
CARE International	\$2,114,289
Concern Worldwide	\$2,538,800
DDD	\$2,235,956
DRC	\$6,582,935
Eksi 25	\$297,950
EL-BIR	\$670,000
Genc Hayat	\$5,017,000
GOAL International	-
Göçmen DD	\$295,000
Hand in Hand	\$178,600
IGAM	\$1,158,500
IMRA	\$13,500
Insanizi	\$1,394,500
IOM	\$23,425,000
IRW	\$542,839
KADAV	\$196,750
LWA	\$1,120,000
Maya Foundation	\$945,000
MUDEM	\$1,464,491
Multeciler Derneği	\$134,882
Qatar Charity	\$10,550,000
REALs	\$429,913
Relief International	\$686,841
RET International	\$793,396
SAMS	\$1,858,000
Save the Children	\$802,000
SENED Organization	\$232,500
SEVKAR	\$927,400
SRP	\$102,000
Takaful Al-sham	\$522,800
Türkiye Yeşilay Cemiyeti	\$366,400
UMHD	\$146,500
UNFPA	\$7,964,612
UNHCR	\$241,823,598
UNICEF	\$28,262,000
UNWomen	\$1,800,000
WHH	\$2,429,773
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği	\$503,950
	\$356,697,159



Photo: IOM / Begüm Başaran

SECTOR

Basic Needs

FOCAL POINTS:

[AHMET ÜNVER \(UNHCR\)](#): BASIC NEEDS SECTOR COORDINATOR



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation 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) and national/ international NGO partners.
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), municipalities, and other I/NGO partners.
SECTORAL 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 basic needs and public services.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2024-25 TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 252,252,924
3RP 2024 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 152,103,561
3RP 2025 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 100,149,363

Current Situation

The macroeconomic context in Türkiye continues to be shaped by increasing pressures on the currency, high inflation rates,^{99,100} rising living costs and limited job opportunities,¹⁰¹ making it increasingly difficult for refugee and vulnerable host community households to cover their basic needs. The impacts of the February 6 earthquakes have further exacerbated the already challenging situation. As confirmed by needs assessments, vulnerable households were already facing significant challenges in meeting the increasing costs of rent, utilities, and food before the earthquakes,¹⁰² and the pressure on vulnerable households including both refugees and the host community have further intensified following the disaster.¹⁰³ These difficulties affect groups whose vulnerability is deepened by gender, age, and disability dimensions more severely; while women with vulnerabilities (i.e. pregnant, lactating, and those leading single-headed households), children and individuals with severe disabilities are observed to have more difficulties in meeting their basic needs. In turn, service providers face a significantly increased demand for basic needs support, particularly for multi-purpose cash assistance to cover these mounting costs.

The sector partners will continue to provide support to the most vulnerable refugee and host community households to help

mitigate the negative impacts of rising living costs and the earthquakes. Syrians under temporary protection residing in TACs are still considered amongst the most vulnerable groups. Although there was an increase in the number of individuals in TACs after the earthquake, according to recent information, approximately 58,000 individuals continue to live in TACs.¹⁰⁴ A significant proportion of the affected community live in formal and informal temporary shelters in the four most earthquake-affected provinces of Hatay, Malatya, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş, as well as two districts of Gaziantep.¹⁰⁵

Assessments by partners and support mapping of the sector continue to verify that local service providers, and more specifically municipalities, remain as the key responders with the highest needs including capacity sharing and financial support,¹⁰⁶ especially after the 2023 earthquakes.¹⁰⁷ Their needs have further increased due to the additional demand particularly with regards to infrastructural and WASH services urgently required after the earthquakes.¹⁰⁸ The sector remains engaged with other actors including IFIs that undertake similar support programmes to ensure inclusive coordination with 3RP partners and identify critical gaps in assistance to local service providers.

99 World Bank (WB), (09/10/2023), Türkiye Overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/Turkiye/overview>

100 Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (03/10/2023), Consumer Price Index, September 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2023-49659>

101 According to TÜİK data, seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate was 48.4% (65.6% and 31.5 per cent for men and women respectively) as of August 2023 with only a 0.5 percentage point increase compared to August 2022. Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (10/10/2023), Labour Statistics, August 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-August-2023-49376>

102 TRC & IFRC, (10/07/2023), PDM Round 16 - Capturing the Resilience of Refugees in Türkiye Amidst Pre-Disaster Struggles - March 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101814>

103 IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

104 Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Interior, Presidency of Migration Management, (25/04/2024), Temporary Protection, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

105 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) information.

106 Resilience in Local Governance (RESLOG), (2020), Syrian Migration and Municipal Experiences in Türkiye: Living Together and Social Cohesion, http://www.reslogproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/reslog_KIT_birlikte_yasam_TR_ONLINE.pdf

107 Presidency of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, (20/03/2023), Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment, <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf>; ILBANK, Information on Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Efforts

108 OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

Population Table

Population Group ¹⁰⁹		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	634,236	485,288
	Women	898,033	687,133
	Boys	924,503	707,387
	Girls	876,125	670,370
Sub Total		3,332,896	2,550,177
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	60,698	12,408
	Women	53,913	11,021
	Boys	57,459	11,746
	Girls	50,702	10,364
Sub Total		222,772	45,539
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	1,230,122	626,817
	Women	912,353	464,896
	Boys	911,601	464,512
	Girls	788,818	401,947
Sub Total		3,842,894	1,958,172
Total		7,398,562	4,553,888

¹⁰⁹ For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 33.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Vulnerable refugee and host community households residing in urban areas where living costs are higher face significant economic insecurity. The increasing costs of housing, utilities, and food have negatively impacted vulnerable households, particularly those affected by the earthquake, increasing the likelihood of them resorting to negative coping mechanisms.¹¹⁰ At the same time, vulnerable households in rural areas encounter different

challenges in accessing services and assistance in addition to lower opportunities for livelihoods and increasing costs.¹¹¹ UN agencies, and NGOs collaborate with relevant public authorities to provide various forms of support to vulnerable households living in both formal and informal temporary shelters. However, the pressing needs of vulnerable households for improved shelter conditions, NFI and WASH support remain, and seasonal weather conditions further exacerbate these needs.

¹¹⁰ TRC & IFRC, (10/07/2023), PDM Round 16 - Capturing the Resilience of Refugees in Türkiye Amidst Pre-Disaster Struggles - March 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101814>; TRC & IFRC, (19/06/2023), Emergency Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme Back At Rock Bottom: Refugees Escaping Yet Another Disaster - Focus Group Discussion Analysis Report | June 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101391>

¹¹¹ European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), Asylum Information Database (AIDA), (14/07/2023), Country Report: Türkiye - 2022 Update, <https://ecre.org/2022-update-aida-country-report-turkiye/>

Sector partners have observed that increasing basic needs gaps may push vulnerable households to adopt even more negative coping mechanisms such as decreasing food expense/intake and increasing borrowing.¹¹² Food expenditures are cited among the top reasons for incurring debt by vulnerable households, along with rent and utilities¹¹³ because of the rapidly increasing food prices in Türkiye due to inflation for food items being greater than the overall inflation, in line with the recent trend of the last couple of years concerning increased food prices in the global and Türkiye context.¹¹⁴ The most widespread coping mechanisms adopted were the reduction of essential food expenditures and borrowing money due to the drop in household purchasing power.¹¹⁵ The impact of the earthquakes further heightened vulnerabilities in these respects. A post-earthquake population increase was observed in TACs hosting the most vulnerable individuals.¹¹⁶ Partners reached millions both inside and outside TACs with diverse food assistance, including family food packages, cooked meals, and ready-to-eat rations. Mobile kitchens were also provided to municipalities and governorates.

The impact of economic challenges is not equal on individuals from a gender perspective; with female-headed households facing higher protection risks due to lower chances of

employment and higher poverty, coupled with the greater vulnerabilities they experience in temporary living conditions in the earthquake context.¹¹⁷ 3RP partners have also identified increasing needs of elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, seasonal agricultural workers, and rural populations. At the same time, 3RP partners have noted limited access of international protection applicants to some of the basic needs assistance schemes due to those interventions exclusively targeting Syrians. In addition, persons who are unable to register for international protection or whose claims are rejected fall outside of existing social safety nets, putting them at even greater vulnerability to the rising costs of basic needs.

More than half of households among persons under temporary and international protection face challenges in accessing basic hygiene items.¹¹⁸ Challenges in accessing these items affect women and girls in particular; with half of refugee women facing menstrual poverty as they cannot access menstrual hygiene items due to limited purchasing power and social stigma.¹¹⁹ Unfortunately, according to the needs assessments undertaken in the aftermath of the earthquakes including both vulnerable refugee and host community households, access to hygiene products is still inadequate for women and girls, and especially for persons with disabilities due to financial challenges.¹²⁰ To strengthen the provision of adequate

¹¹² Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis - Round 7 (September 2023)

¹¹³ TRC & IFRC, (10/07/2023), PDM Round 16 - Capturing the Resilience of Refugees in Türkiye Amidst Pre-Disaster Struggles - March 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101814>

¹¹⁴ Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (03/10/2023), Consumer Price Index, September 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2023-49659>; "The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 121.5 points in September 2023" and despite its decline in 2023 compared to 2022 it is still higher than its 2020 levels. Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), (06/10/2023), World Food Situation: FAO Food Price Index, <https://www.fao.org/world-foodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>; World Bank (WB), Food Security Update, (09/11/2023), <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/40ebbf38f5a6b68bfc11e5273e1405d4-0090012022/related/Food-Security-Update-XCV-11-9-23.pdf>

¹¹⁵ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

¹¹⁶ OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

¹¹⁷ While multi-dimensional poverty has generally declined among refugees, this does not hold true for female headed households among whom multi-dimensional poverty has remained above 60 per cent and is currently almost twice as high compared to male headed households. WFP, (20/01/2020), Türkiye - Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise - Round 4, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/Türkiye-comprehensive-vulnerability-monitoring-exercise>

¹¹⁸ 53 per cent of refugees 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)

¹¹⁹ UNFPA, (October 2022), Menstrual Hygiene Management Among Refugee Women and Girls in Türkiye Research Report, <https://turkiye.unfpa.org/en/menstrual-hygiene-management-research-report>

¹²⁰ In terms of access to hygiene products, approximately half indicate that products are sufficient for women and girls, however only 1% indicate they are sufficient for persons with disabilities. The main reason why hygiene products are not available is financial hardships (76%). Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis - Round 7 (September 2023)

support by mainstreaming age, gender and diversity aspects, partners need to continue to build capacity for effective programming while advocating with donors for further funding.

Municipalities hosting a large population of persons under temporary and international protection and status holders have had to cope with the increased demand for services but without sufficient additional resources, including the higher operational cost of municipal services including social assistance, infrastructure, and public transportation. The mapping of municipal support by 3RP partners¹²¹ highlighted the decreasing donor support for infrastructure development under the 3RP. At the same time, sector partners recognise the important support given to municipalities by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and stress the need for continuous engagement with IFIs as well as increasing strategic partnerships with municipalities to share capacity, identify needs and find solutions, particularly in the context of recovery after the earthquakes.

¹²¹ Mapping of Municipal Support by 3RP Partners was conducted by Basic Needs sector in 2021, encompassing the support programs since 2014.



Photo: UNHCR / Emrah Gürel

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA):

In coordination with the Government of Türkiye,¹²² 3RP partners continue to respond to the increasing needs of the most vulnerable households. They provide MPCA, one-off emergency cash assistance, top-ups in monthly assistance schemes as needed, and complement these interventions with in-kind assistance where feasible.

Humanitarian cash assistance is a powerful tool with evidence-based positive impacts on recipients, yet it can only address some of the immediate needs of vulnerable households. In addition to rent, utilities and food, households are challenged to cover the costs of winter clothing, school fees, medical costs, and other unexpected expenditures. Resulting from economic fluctuations and challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities in the short-term along with the immense negative impact of the earthquakes, most households will benefit from the cash assistance to cover some of their needs; however, they will not generate savings to absorb existing and future economic shocks such as the increasing cost of food or the additional cost of heating.¹²³

Through the continuation of the EU-funded Social Safety Net (SSN) project and complementary cash assistance by other 3RP sector partners, nearly two million beneficiaries were reached by the Basic Needs sector partners.¹²⁴ In addition, in the wake of the earthquakes, partners repurposed their funding

¹²² OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report-turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>; CBI TWG, (09/03/2023), Cash Assistance Needs and Efforts in the Context of the Earthquake Response in Türkiye, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/99424>

¹²³ Consumer price index for 'housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels' is continuing to increase in 2023, according to the 2003 Based Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) by Expenditure Groups data of TÜİK, Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), (04/09/2023), Consumer Price Index, August 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Tuketici-Fiyat-Endeksi-Agustos-2023-49650>

¹²⁴ This includes the SSN programme and other cash-based one-off and monthly interventions in 2023. Please see [Basic Needs sector dashboard](#).

received under the 3RP appeal for 2023 by updating the coverage of their cash assistance programmes, scaling up some interventions and adjusting transfer amounts to meet the newly emerging and deepening needs.¹²⁵ The SSN and C-SSN are helping to bridge the gap between household income and the Minimum Expenditure Basket for approximately half the population under temporary and international protection; however, SSN assistance is not enough to cover the entirety of needs.¹²⁶

Uninterrupted provision of monthly cash support, and adjustment of its transfer amount¹²⁷ helps reduce the reliance by vulnerable households on survival strategies such as increased borrowing, which has become even more salient after the earthquakes.¹²⁸ In the face of increasing needs of vulnerable refugees and the host community members, 3RP partners are challenged to meet these with decreasing humanitarian funding in Türkiye.

Under the UN Flash Appeal launched in response to the earthquakes, the dedicated MPCA and Social Protection sector of the earthquake response targeted to provide MPCA to 2 million individuals, yet as of July 2023, 689,511 beneficiaries had been reached.¹²⁹ TRC, IFRC and WFP jointly developed the Collective Kindness Project to provide MPCA to vulnerable earthquake-affected households, targeting

135,759 households (543,036 individuals).¹³⁰ Other sectors provided sector-specific cash and voucher assistance, which fall outside of MPCA, and the number of beneficiaries reached was nearly 1,7 million.¹³¹

The sector aims to harmonize MPCA by mainstreaming age, gender and diversity approaches and taking into consideration specific needs of certain vulnerable groups such as youth¹³² and provide technical support to the existing and new cash assistance actors. Also, the sector will advocate for the prioritization of cash and voucher assistance. Advocacy with donors will also be undertaken to increase funding for MPCA along with increased engagement with public authorities to enhance I/NGO involvement in public social assistance programmes to create synergies to address the gaps.¹³³

¹³⁰ Under the Collective Kindness project, 3,000 TRY cash support was provided to targeted households over two months. TRC, IFRC & WFP, (05/10/2023), Kindness in Action - Collective Kindness Project Phase 1 - Monitoring and Evaluation Final Report | September 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103855>

¹³¹ CBI TWG, (14/08/2023), CBI TWG Advocacy Note – MPCA and Sectoral CVA July 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/102772>

¹³² CBI TWG, (09/03/2023), Cash Assistance Needs and Efforts in the Context of the Earthquake Response in Türkiye, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/99424>

¹³³ OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

¹²⁵ CBI TWG, (25/07/2023), CBI TWG Fact Sheet - Economic Situation and CVA, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103298>

¹²⁶ TRC & IFRC, (10/07/2023), PDM Round 16 - Capturing the Resilience of Refugees in Türkiye Amidst Pre-Disaster Struggles - March 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101814>

¹²⁷ "In the context of the increasing prices of commodities, utilities and rents, and the disruption of the income sources of the affected populations and their related economic challenges based on the observations of various field assessments of the relevant stakeholders have the possibility to render the transfer amounts calculated in 2022 and before the EQ inadequate vis-à-vis the current needs." CBI TWG, (25/07/2023), CBI TWG Fact Sheet - Economic Situation and CVA, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103298>

¹²⁸ According to the findings of SSN PDM 16, the level of indebtedness has increased for both SSN recipient and non-recipient households compared to the previous round. TRC & IFRC, (10/07/2023), PDM Round 16 - Capturing the Resilience of Refugees in Türkiye Amidst Pre-Disaster Struggles - March 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101814>

¹²⁹ CBI TWG, (14/08/2023), CBI TWG Advocacy Note – MPCA and Sectoral CVA July 2023, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/102772>

Shelter:

The shelter situation of vulnerable households has worsened in the context of decreasing vacancy with regards to accommodation due to the earthquake, increasing rents and the limited availability of affordable housing. Rents have skyrocketed in earthquake-affected areas and other provinces after the arrival of earthquake survivors in the months following the earthquakes.¹³⁴ In the aftermath of the earthquakes, demand for rent and shelter support including shelter rehabilitation have increased dramatically in all regions according to sector partners.

Vulnerable groups such as persons under temporary and international protection and earthquake-affected citizens of the Republic of Türkiye struggle to pay rents on time and face the risk of eviction.¹³⁵ The shelter situation has deteriorated for them further due to not being aware of or able to practice their tenant rights that would prevent them from illegal increases in rent and forced eviction. To cope with these challenges, households endure substandard living conditions such as poor physical building quality and overcrowding, according to partners' field observations.¹³⁶ Women and girls face higher protection risks due to overcrowding based on limited access to adequate housing.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ "When compared to last year, the rents increased drastically in Adana with 870%. Adana is followed by Mersin (494%), Hatay (367%), Izmir (353%) and Ankara (258%), respectively." CBI TWG, (25/07/2023), CBI TWG Fact Sheet - Economic Situation and CVA, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103298>

¹³⁵ Inter-agency Coordination Türkiye, Basic Needs Working Group, (20/07/2022), Türkiye: Basic Needs Working Group Shelter Note: Refugees' Access to Shelter in Türkiye, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94325>

¹³⁶ According to WFP, (20/01/2020), Türkiye - Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise – Round 4, Partner assessment indicates that 70 per cent of refugee households live in housing that does not meet minimum humanitarian standards.

¹³⁷ Poverty significantly increases Syrian women's vulnerable conditions in meeting the minimum standards of housing, access to services, and minimum income levels. UN WOMEN, (2018), Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under temporary protection, <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/08/needs-assessment-of-syrian-women-and-girls-under-temporary-protection-status-in-turkey>

On the side of formal and informal temporary shelter settings, households need immediate support for winterisation, including insulation and protection from rain and snow, safe and affordable heating, and continuous access in harsh winter conditions. Nevertheless, sector partners and authorities iterate a wide range of needs specific to different typologies of informal and formal shelter settings, ranging from anchoring of the units and lighting of the sites to the provision of safe and comfortable study zones and recreational areas for children and youth.

The most vulnerable groups include households that are still living in precarious conditions with regards to their accommodation in sub-standard structures, such as those having to live in light or medium-damaged dwellings and others staying in tents lacking the necessary living standards. It is crucial to address the needs of the earthquake-affected populations by providing relocation support, shelter rehabilitation assistance, and related cash assistance.¹³⁸

¹³⁸ OCHA, (15/08/2023), Humanitarian Transition Overview - Türkiye Earthquake Response, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>



Photo: UNHCR / Emrah Gürel

WASH:

WASH needs in southeastern Türkiye have also increased significantly after the earthquakes, particularly in formal and informal tent and container sites, as well as in TACs. The most vulnerable groups in terms of WASH needs include women, children and individuals with specific needs, requiring mainstreaming of age, gender and diversity aspects across the response to mitigate risks for already vulnerable groups.¹³⁹ Partners assess needs for WASH assistance in various different modalities, including the continuous need for in-kind hygiene materials, menstrual hygiene items, adolescent-friendly menstrual hygiene information and communication, and other gender specific materials to support the most pressing needs; while unprecedented levels of need arose around access to water and hygiene which can only be addressed by increasing infrastructure capacity.

Partners report difficulties around accessing potable tap water due to infrastructural challenges in several cities. Package water purification plants are needed for temporary settlements that cannot access clean water from the main network. There is an urgent need to strengthen the electrical infrastructure reaching settlements so that these and similar water treatment facilities can continue to effectively operate without interruption. To provide sustainable and longer-term solution, it will be of great significance to effectively work with municipalities and water utility companies, with the possibility of rehabilitation of WASH-related infrastructure, to ensure that residents of temporary accommodation sites and the community in general can access safe water and improved sanitation services.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.



Photo: UNICEF / Başak Nur Yirmibeşoğlu

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

3RP partners remain committed to addressing the complex vulnerabilities of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders together with vulnerable host community members in the context of the overall response; but also taking into consideration the needs resulting from the earthquakes. The Basic Needs sector response strategy aims to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in an inclusive and complementary manner, targeting individuals of all gender, age, and disability aspects. The sector will continue to conduct its evidence-based advocacy with donor organisations to provide adequate needs-based funding and engage with the private sector to provide 3RP partners with new funding opportunities. Alongside basic needs assistance, the sector will continue to support medium and long-term strategies to enhance the self-reliance of individuals and reduce their dependency on aid. Partners will continue to provide capacity sharing support to public and local authorities in the provision of basic needs assistance, and support infrastructure improvements where possible to meet the increased needs.

To address the most pressing needs, the sector will support the Government of Türkiye through the provision of one-off and monthly multi-purpose cash assistance. The Basic Needs sector strategy and response take into consideration the support provided by actors that do not appeal through the 3RP, including the monthly cash assistance provided through the SSN and C-SSN national programmes. Complementary cash assistance, including Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (SASF) discretionary allowance with its increased quota,¹⁴¹ will identify and assist vulnerable households that are not eligible for the SSN. Sector will also

¹⁴¹ SSN programme updates presented in the January 2024 Basic Needs Working Group meeting.

consider the earthquake specific programs that are mostly coordinated under the ABC Coordination Mechanism, namely CBI TWG (MPCA), WASH, TSS and Shelter/NFI and work to continue collaboration and complementarity with those programs.

Partners will continue their core activities of in-kind assistance including shelter and WASH enhancements, distribution of non-food items, and core relief items. 3RP partners will continue to provide gender appropriate hygiene and dignity kits to vulnerable women, girls, and other groups with specific needs. With the possibility of further COVID-19 outbreaks in the future and other risks in the earthquake-affected region such as the possibility of infectious diseases in temporary shelter arrangements, 3RP partners will continue to address specific needs related to infection prevention and control. 3RP partners will continue to provide food assistance to vulnerable individuals in the remaining TACs; and also target food assistance to vulnerable households in the urban context including temporary shelters in coordination with other actors.

3RP partners will continue to enhance national and local mechanisms to respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and the host community, including earthquake-related needs as well. This will include material and human resources support to PMM, Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), municipalities and other authorities to address the immediate needs in contingency situations. Subject to funding, Basic Needs sector partners will respond to future calls for support through the provision of core relief items, CBIs and in-kind

transportation support for the decongestion or closure of TACs. Partners have observed that refugees may also need transportation support in case they need to return to their provinces of registration depending on the relevant rules and regulations. In addition to material and human resources support, 3RP partners will continue providing technical support to overcome the negative effects of the earthquakes on public institution capacities.

3RP partners will continue to improve the physical conditions of housing and common spaces through rehabilitation efforts to ensure continued gender-sensitive accessibility to suitable levels of shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, also taking into consideration the national frameworks such as the National Development Plan by supporting access to climate-resistant housing.¹⁴² Partners will aim to address challenges in accessing adequate shelter through existing complementary CBIs, noting the evident gap in cash-for-rent schemes across the board.

The sector will remain committed to inter-sectoral efforts to address the complex needs of refugees and retain strong linkages with other 3RP sectors that provide material and cash support. Partners will continue to seek long-term solutions to decrease reliance on cash assistance and contribute to the transition by enhancing its information dissemination and referral capacity to self-reliance solutions provided by other sectors. These will be accomplished with respect to the needs and priorities of different age and gender groups, and sector support will maintain its alignment with the existing social security support provided to Turkish nationals. The sector will

strive to address needs arising in refugee response context in addition to new needs emerging due to the earthquake context by aiming to cover the most vulnerable refugees and host community members.

Supporting social cohesion will remain important to the sector as partners will include host community members, particularly those affected by the earthquakes, in their assistance schemes wherever feasible. 3RP partners will mainstream social cohesion into their programming in line with the Government's leadership and implementation of the Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan.

¹⁴² Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, (18/07/2019), Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023), https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf



Photo: ASAM / Burç Tuna

Accountability Framework

The sector will continue to coordinate with key stakeholders including line ministries, municipalities and local authorities, UN Agencies, and civil society organisations. Partners will remain accountable to all stakeholders and implement sector programmes in full compliance with humanitarian best practices, work transparently, and share information in a timely manner.

To promote protection mainstreaming for ensuring the centrality of protection in its strategy and response, Basic Needs sector partners will proactively facilitate referrals to protection service providers, promote protection-sensitive basic needs interventions, and enhance community-based approaches. Partners will mainstream gender, age and disability when responding to the most pressing needs by enhancing engagement with all segments of the community, involving them in decision-making, project design, and monitoring. AAP and PSEA principles and standards will always be upheld in sector coordination and response efforts.

The sector will maintain transparent communication with affected communities and partners that provide services to these groups by sharing information on basic needs assistance programs (i.e. selection criteria, transfer amounts and frequencies) in a timely manner. Sector partners will maintain effective and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms and, where feasible, call centre operations to ensure AAP.

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the Basic Needs sector is designed to facilitate an age, gender, disability status and diversity appropriate reporting under each objective, ensuring monitoring of achievements per target; and providing sex and age disaggregated data for evidence and results-based analysis of the sector's planning and implementation. The sector will combine digital and in-person methodologies of data collection in the design and monitoring phases; with a commitment to the protection of personal data and confidentiality, and in compliance with the do-no-harm principle.



Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2024
ACTED	\$900,000
ARSA	\$266,000
ASAM	\$1,113,293
CARE International	\$3,474,900
DDD	\$696,000
Eksi 25	\$44,000
EL-BIR	\$300,000
Genc Hayat	\$1,350,000
GOAL International	\$398,400
Hasene	\$6,500,000
IHH	\$8,050,000
IOM	\$37,125,000
IRW	\$1,545,862
LWA	\$350,000
Qatar Charity	\$3,650,000
SALAR - RESLOG	\$466,993
Samsun Engelliler Federasyonu	\$35,000
SEVKAR	\$335,000
Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı	\$1,965,000
UNDP	\$15,000,000
UNFPA	\$600,000
UNHCR	\$31,370,437
UNICEF	\$20,050,000
WFP	\$15,566,400
WHH	\$315,650
World Vision	\$635,625
	\$152,103,561



Photo: IOM / Begüm Başaran

SECTOR

Education

FOCAL POINTS:

[MUHAMMAD ISRAR KHAN \(UNICEF\)](#): EDUCATION SECTOR COORDINATOR

[ELİF GOĞÜŞ \(UNHCR\)](#): HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-SECTOR COORDINATOR

 [Click here for logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCY	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO partners
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Higher Education Council (YÖK), Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), Municipalities, Justice Academy of Türkiye and PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support sustained access to formal, non-formal, and informal education programs for foreign children, youth, and adults, including those affected by the earthquake, fostering inclusive and lifelong learning opportunities and leaving no one behind. 2. Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth in protective learning environments, with a focus on the critical needs of those impacted by the earthquakes. 3. Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to all students (Turkish and refugee children and youth), considering the residual humanitarian needs.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2024-25 TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 276,436,691
3RP 2024 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 183,443,344
3RP 2025 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 92,993,347

Current Situation

Türkiye's education response and the provision of formal and non-formal education is coordinated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) of the Government of Türkiye, supported by various other ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and humanitarian organisations. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) and the Higher Education Council (YÖK) also play a key role in facilitating access to higher education. 3RP partners continue to work closely with the Government of Türkiye and other public institutions to ensure access to quality and inclusive formal, non-formal, and informal education and learning opportunities for Syrians under temporary protection,¹⁴³ international protection applicants and status holders and children at risk across Türkiye.

The school age population of all foreign children in the country as of September 2023 is 1,317,122.¹⁴⁴ While 1,006,821 enrolled in education in Türkiye,¹⁴⁵ over 300,000 remained out of school.¹⁴⁶ The out-of-school children's profile demonstrated notable variations by level and gender. The overall enrolment rate for children under temporary and international protection was 76.44 per cent, with 48.86 per cent for girls and 51.14 per cent for boys.¹⁴⁷ Notably, 50.05 per cent of pre-primary age children under temporary and international protection attended pre-primary school, 90.43 per cent attended primary school, 92.47 per cent attended lower secondary school, and 48.57 per cent attended upper secondary

school.¹⁴⁸ There were considerable strides made by the Government of Türkiye and Education sector partners in reducing the number and proportion of out-of-school children under temporary and international protection since the onset of the Syria crisis. Continuing high rates of out-of-school children despite the significant progress reveal ongoing challenges, compounded by current economic and cultural constraints on educational access for families.

The number of Syrian youth enrolled in higher education increased to 58,213 in the 2022-2023 academic year, bringing the enrolment rate to an approximate 14 percent¹⁴⁹ for the university-age Syrian youth in Türkiye. This figure is quite high compared to the 7 per cent world average for refugee enrolment in higher education. Out of 58,213 Syrian students, 56 per cent are male and 44 per cent are female. Access to higher education programmes provides the refugee community with higher-level skills that will ultimately facilitate their entry into the labour market as professionals and skilled workers, building the human and economic capital of individual refugees and their communities, promoting self-reliance, and helping refugees live with dignity.

The February 2023 earthquakes profoundly disrupted the educational landscape, impacting approximately 4 million children, including over 350,000 refugee and migrant children.¹⁵⁰ In the worst-affected provinces, the destruction or severe damage to numerous schools has led to a significant capacity problem, impeding regular school attendance. Moreover, overcrowded classrooms in areas accommodating displaced children have further compromised the overall educational quality due to strained or inadequate school infrastructure. Persisting identification and address registration complications have hindered the enrolment process for children from backgrounds affected

¹⁴³ Foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country that they have left, and have arrived at or crossed the borders of Türkiye in a mass influx situation seeking immediate and temporary protection – mostly Syrians (Law No.6458).

¹⁴⁴ The status granted for refugee, conditional refugee, and subsidiary protection – includes Syrians under temporary protection, and Afghans, Palestinians, Iraqis, Yemenis, and Somalis (Law No.6458).

¹⁴⁵ According to the data shared by MoNE with the Education sector, 2023

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ 76 per cent of refugee children, amounting to 1,006,821 out of 1,317,122, are currently attending school, comprising 48.86 per cent girls and 51.14 per cent boys. This enrolment is limited to refugees, in line with the focus of the 3RP.

¹⁴⁸ According to the data shared by MoNE with the Education sector, 2023

¹⁴⁹ If the accepted university enrolment age is 18-26

¹⁵⁰ MoNE, 2022-2023 School Year Data

by displacement and migration.¹⁵¹ Nevertheless, in order to ensure that the children of foreigners who changed their province of residence due to the earthquake do not fall behind in their education in the provinces where they reside, the children were enrolled in schools with the pre-registration certificate and road permit issued by the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management. Additionally, diminishing availability of non-formal education opportunities nationwide has heightened the risk of school dropouts among populations with specific needs, potentially amplifying learning setbacks and detrimentally affecting the physical, mental, emotional, and psychosocial status of children. The continuous movement of populations and the influx of relocations have substantially disrupted access to education, fostering unstable learning environments that impede educational continuity and the well-being of affected children and their families. The disaster has also exacerbated social cohesion issues between foreign children and the host community, while ongoing economic challenges have further intensified the barriers¹⁵² families face in accessing education. Youth under temporary and international protection attending higher education in the earthquake-affected provinces encountered several (and some similar) challenges, including physical damage to university buildings and dormitories, limited access to remote education, and heightened economic hardships. There is also a need for additional renovation and refurbishment support for universities and dormitories of which infrastructure were damaged due to the earthquake. Accommodation shortages and the psychological impact of the earthquake added to their difficulties. Moreover, there is an increased risk of dropouts, concerns about attending universities in affected areas, transportation issues, and a decline in education quality due to reduced research and development funds.

To ensure that children at risk under temporary

¹⁵¹ Education Sector Working Group Back to School Parent Survey 2023 results

¹⁵² Field-based observations from education sector working group members, as shared in the Education Working Group Meetings

and international protection realise their right to quality education and learning, the Education sector partners will continue to provide complementary services to meet these needs. Ensuring the provision of critical residual humanitarian assistance to all children and adolescents in need remains paramount. Sustained support for both refugees and the host community, as well as other earthquake-affected populations, is essential. Considering the overall shift of funding, with nearly 70 per cent of overall support dedicated to access and systems strengthening outside of the scope of the 3RP,¹⁵³ the sector will dedicate additional efforts to ensure synergy with non-3RP actors, which is crucial for improving the reach, scope, and effectiveness of education programmes in Türkiye in their aims to reach children and adolescents at risk, including those affected by the earthquakes.

¹⁵³ To carry out their efforts, public institutions in Türkiye have received significant financial support (\$10.3 billion, as of August 2022) from various sources. Roughly 42 per cent of this comes from International Financial Institutions (IFIs), while 3RP partners contribute about 28 per cent, and bilateral actors account for around 17 per cent. Of the over \$4 billion allocated by IFIs and bilateral actors, 23.1 per cent is allocated to education programming.



Photo: IOM / Emrah Özesen

Population Table

Population Group ¹⁵⁴		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	93,425	12,488
	Women	74,785	9,996
	Boys	1,584,726	211,824
	Girls	1,579,960	211,187
Sub Total		3,332,896	445,495
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	49	2
	Women	49	2
	Boys	122,065	4,034
	Girls	114,349	3,779
Sub Total		236,512	7,816
Members of Impacted Host Community ¹⁵⁵	Men	1,663,631	81,627
	Women	2,902,709	142,424
	Boys	898,272	44,074
	Girls	1,225,577	60,134
Sub Total		6,690,189	328,259
Total		10,259,598	781,570

¹⁵⁴ For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 33.

¹⁵⁵ For the Education sector, the children in need from the host community are calculated using the sector partners' national skills development programme.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Efforts by 3RP partners to ensure quality and inclusive education for Türkiye's at risk learners are guided by critical findings from recent studies, such as the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment¹⁵⁶ (IAPNA) and the 2023 Back-to-School campaign. These studies highlight significant challenges, indicating that more than 300,000 refugees are currently out of school.¹⁵⁷ Barriers to their education are often interconnected, as revealed by the

findings. The 2023 Back-to-School Campaign parents' survey identifies financial constraints, registration, and transportation issues as primary factors contributing to refugee children's lack of school attendance. The IAPNA study supports these findings as well, revealing that 22 per cent of citizens of the Republic of Türkiye and 28 per cent of children from other nationalities are not attending school primarily due to financial constraints. School registration problems primarily result from issues related to identification (having no ID) and addresses (address change, being registered in another

¹⁵⁶ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

¹⁵⁷ MoNE, 2023

province than they live), especially for foreign students facing displacement due to the earthquake. Transportation problems persist as a significant concern, as noted by 22 per cent of respondents in both the IAPNA and the Back-to-School 2023 campaign.

Families' negative perception of school buildings' resistance to earthquakes is also a major consideration, as highlighted by 20 per cent of respondents in the earthquake-affected areas. Despite financial constraints being a primary challenge, at risk groups face additional obstacles, including language barriers and bullying. Furthermore, the studies highlight the prevalence of child labour, with some children enduring prolonged working hours, hazardous conditions, and verbal or physical abuse, along with reports of disinterest and financial constraints hindering higher education participation among 85 per cent of households.¹⁵⁸

The number and scale of educational challenges faced by children under temporary and international protection in Türkiye necessitate comprehensive measures to overcome them. Prioritising access to education, especially at the pre-primary and upper-secondary school levels, and enhancing the quality of education, particularly by establishing supportive learning environments, is crucial. Addressing immediate school infrastructure needs, streamlining identity and address registration processes, providing financial assistance to alleviate economic barriers for remote areas, fostering social cohesion, mitigating discrimination, and offering language support are essential for creating an inclusive educational environment for displaced and migrant children.

¹⁵⁸ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

Foreign students pursuing higher education face financial barriers due to economic hardships, escalating tuition fees, and limited scholarship opportunities. Language proficiency poses another obstacle, hindering academic progression. Insufficient support services during university preparation and higher education processes, including academic assistance, counselling, and mental health support, exacerbate the challenges. The forthcoming modifications to the university entrance process in 2025, specifically for youths who have completed upper secondary education within the Turkish public education system, necessitate heightened information dissemination and the provision of additional opportunities for university preparatory courses.

Several at risk groups, including children under temporary and international protection, those eligible for Early Childhood Education (ECE), adolescents, children with disabilities, and those living in poverty and engaged in seasonal agriculture, are particularly at risk of being out of school. Various factors, such as age, gender, legal status, disability status and poverty contribute to increased risks of child labour among boys and child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) among girls respectively, necessitating specialised programs and collaborative efforts. Humanitarian situations often witness an increase in the number of children with disabilities, including those acquiring new disabilities due to injuries sustained due to the February 2023 earthquakes. Prioritising the care and support of this vulnerable group is critical, ensuring access to inclusive and specialised educational services, comprehensive healthcare, and tailored rehabilitation programmes to foster their holistic development and community contribution.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Education sector response will continue to focus on three main pillars: **ensuring increased access to safe, protective and inclusive learning opportunities; contributing to enhancing the quality of education opportunities; and strengthening a resilient national education system able to provide quality education to all vulnerable children and youth.** The 3RP strategy for education complements the efforts of the Government of Türkiye to increase access to and provision of education services to all children of all ages under risk in Türkiye, regardless of nationality.

The Education sector's strategic interventions will closely align with the **12th National Development Plan (2024-2028)**, contributing directly to the plan's goal of building a prosperous, resilient, and environmentally friendly Türkiye. More specifically, it will contribute to the Government's key education objectives "to ensure that all individuals have equal access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities based on the principle of inclusion in their academic, social and professional skills."¹⁵⁹ 3RP partners and various stakeholders, with the financial support of donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other bilateral agencies, seek to assist the Government of Türkiye in making this vision a reality, especially for at risk children.

Increasing enrolment and participation in education is critical, especially in early childhood education and upper secondary education, for which enrolment is low and dropouts are high, respectively. Children who are temporary protection and international protection status holders or applicants, especially those out of school, face particular challenges and require integrated and comprehensive programming such as targeted support for school enrolment programmes

¹⁵⁹ https://onikinciplan.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/On-ikinci-Kalkinma-Plani_2024-2028.pdf (pg. 156)

to ensure their needs are met and their rights are fulfilled. Education sector partners will continue collaborating with other sectors, especially social policy, health, livelihoods, and child protection, to cultivate resilience and effectiveness in the education system. In the context of the earthquake response, increased collaboration with the sectors related to shelter, non-food items (NFI), economic empowerment and temporary settlement support will continue. Moreover, sector partners will continue to work closely and advocate for enhancing cross-sectoral/ministerial systems strengthening and coordination, particularly with MoNE, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) and Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) to ensure effective solutions are supported to address refugee children's barriers to access education.

To ensure continued access to education and diverse learning opportunities, the Education sector in Türkiye is focusing on expanding both accredited and non-accredited non-formal education, emphasising catch-up programmes, accelerated learning initiatives, Turkish language courses, and vocational and technical education opportunities. Efforts will persist in supporting refugee children's and youth's access to quality and inclusive education, particularly by targeting out-of-school children at risk and integrating programmes to enhance the quality of education and skill development and retention.

A crucial aspect of this strategy involves increasing the capacity of schools across various quality and workforce dimensions. Schools will prioritise relevant and responsive programming for students, including those with specific needs or language difficulties. Sector partners will contribute to teacher capacity building, digital support, and psychosocial assistance

to ensure an inclusive education environment. Additionally, a comprehensive approach will be taken to foster inclusive education for children with disabilities, especially in the aftermath of February 2023 earthquakes. This approach will involve infrastructure and transportation modifications, tailored educational programmes, teacher training, community engagement, inclusive curriculum development, robust monitoring systems and policy implementation reviews to ensure effective implementation.

Efforts to **foster social cohesion** and address issues such as bullying will align with Türkiye's national harmonisation strategy, emphasising integration, and mutual learning between children under temporary and international protection and children of the host community. This approach will require comprehensive collaboration with local authorities, stakeholders and partners to streamline decision-making and resource allocation. To ensure affected communities' long-term well-being and educational progress, cross-sectoral coordination and data-driven strategies will underpin the holistic support needed, integrating psychosocial support and trauma-informed care into the education system to foster resilience.

In light of the February 2023 earthquakes,¹⁶⁰ the strategic direction is focused on the swift rehabilitation of educational facilities and implementing targeted catch-up classes to minimise disruptions in children's learning. There is an urgent need to address the unique challenges the higher education students face. This includes expanding scholarship and financial aid provisions, providing comprehensive

language assistance, strengthening academic advisory services and effectively communicating changing regulations to students. Furthermore, capacity of public dormitories may be increased, with a particular focus on accommodating female students for promoting an inclusive educational environment. Addressing critical needs in the earthquake-affected regions requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach to effectively support the higher education student population, emphasising the expansion of psychosocial support services, scholarship availability, accommodation support, recreation areas, rehabilitation of university buildings, and provision of support to the technological infrastructure of youth centres affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with the active involvement of the host community in the design and communication of these initiatives.



Photo: UNICEF / Ayşegül Karacan

¹⁶⁰ Under the leadership of the Ministry of National Education and through the work of its Department of Special Education and Inclusion, education support is provided to children who could not continue their education due to the earthquake disaster and refugee children with specific needs in accessing education. For example, hospital classrooms were established in the earthquake zone to provide access to education for students receiving inpatient treatment in hospitals due to health problems. In addition, special education support tents/areas were provided in the earthquake-affected provinces of Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya and Osmaniye to ensure access to education for students with special education needs. Special education teachers and special education field coordinators are assigned on a voluntary basis in special education support tents/areas.

Accountability Framework

The Education sector response is led by MoNE, with sector partners working in close collaboration at national and provincial levels to ensure that programmes are aligned with the Government priorities, policies, and procedures. Official MoNE, YÖK, and YTB data sources and data management systems provide information on student enrolment, retention, and success in formal, non-formal, and informal education programmes and university education.¹⁶¹ A detailed activity-based monitoring and evaluation framework based on the 3RP logical frameworks has been developed to facilitate **timely and accurate reporting** on ActivityInfo on service delivery by 3RP partners. Moreover, the earthquake response monitoring framework has been aligned with the 3RP to ensure a holistic approach within the sector.

Coordination structures in Istanbul (covering the Marmara region), Izmir (covering the Aegean region), and Gaziantep (covering the southeastern Türkiye region) have been established to ensure **diverse partnerships** that underscore the sector's commitment to effective engagement, comprehensive support, and synergies at all levels between education programmes implemented by different partners. The sector lead also participates in inter-agency fora to promote synergies and complementarity with other sectors, underpinning **inclusivity, partnership, and coherence in implementing education programmes**. A coordination structure has also been established to ensure better coherence, reporting, and complementarity amongst higher education actors.

To strengthen the Education sector response, the sector strategies focus on **promoting Government** ownership by fostering collaborations with national and local authorities within the localisation agenda.

Furthermore, assisting with capacity building and knowledge transfer is crucial to enhance the competence in all sectors, including the public sector, to manage, coordinate, and scale humanitarian responses effectively.

New outreach modalities are integrated into the sector strategy, ensuring that Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders know all educational services available and how affected communities access them. Outreach and information dissemination allow for regular and direct engagement with communities, information gathering on barriers to accessing services, and implementation of responsive solutions. Effective feedback mechanisms will be established and maintained to ensure **accountability for affected populations, which is integral to the sector response**. Sector partners' PSEA implementation standards will be strengthened through dissemination of related resources and capacity-building trainings.

3RP partners will continue advocating with relevant Government authorities (MoNE, YÖK etc.) for the **generation and sharing of disaggregated data** on educational participation and quality indicators among children under international protection to enable tailored interventions and evidence-based decision-making, fostering a more inclusive and accountable educational system.

¹⁶¹ Specific support will be dedicated to enhance data management for all refugees enrolled in formal education

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2024
ARSA	\$110,000
ASAM	\$7,026,101
Concern Worldwide	\$247,000
EL-BIR	\$632,500
Genc Hayat	\$105,000
IHH	\$595,000
IOM	\$13,750,000
IRW	\$4,809,470
Kirkayak	\$10,000
LWA	\$175,000
Multeciler Derneği	\$13,588
Qatar Charity	\$6,503,425
Samsun Engelliler Federasyonu	\$50,000
Save the Children	\$650,000
SEVKAR	\$300,000
Sisters Lab	\$170,000
Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı	\$2,090,500
UMHD	\$26,500
UNHCR	\$36,661,150
UNICEF	\$106,762,255
WHH	\$665,630
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği	\$2,090,225
	\$183,443,344

SECTOR

Health

FOCAL POINTS:

[ALTIN MALAJ \(WHO\)](#): HEALTH SECTOR COORDINATOR

 [Click here for logframes](#)



LEAD AGENCY	World Health Organization (WHO)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organisation (WHO) and NGO partners
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases. 2. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of gender-based violence (GBV) cases for particularly vulnerable groups (women, girls, adolescents, and youths). 3. Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response, and prevention (including childhood immunisation); and strengthen all-hazard emergency response. 4. Increase access to information and services for non-communicable diseases (NCD), MHPSS, adequate nutrition, nurturing care for young children and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2024-25 TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 52,403,657
3RP 2024 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 32,052,405
3RP 2025 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 20,351,252

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 Türkiye. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection regulates the access of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders (jointly referred to as foreigners) to health care on the same basis as Turkish nationals, with the MoH overseeing provision through local 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 Türkiye have limited access to primary or referral health care but are provided with emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge, and then referred for registration. Foreigners in rural areas face high transportation costs to utilise available services, limiting access. They face a wide range of negative effects of displacement that impact their health, well-being, 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 specialised services (including sexual and reproductive health care, maternal and child health care and rehabilitation health care). Increasing mental health and psychosocial needs of refugees exceed existing support and treatment capacities.

In response to these needs, the MoH, supported by the Health sector partners, established Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) in 32 provinces, where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders with support from Turkish health personnel. The network



Photo: WHO / Ali Saltan

of MHCs provides primary health care services that alleviate some of the pressures placed on public hospitals and increase access to health care through reducing language barriers and increasing human resource capacity. The MHCs operate as part of the national health system. Certain changes to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection have limited the health insurance coverage for international protection applicants and status holders to a one-year period and increased the administrative burden on renewals. While some exceptions allow for the continuation of free medical insurance for some individuals under temporary protection, for example persons with specific and/or urgent needs can be provided with free healthcare, in most cases this policy change means that persons under international protection have to pay for their own health insurance or else pay for private medical treatment when needed, making access to health care prohibitively expensive for many vulnerable individuals. Nevertheless, protection desks and social workers in Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) play an important facilitation role, referring individuals to relevant health service providers within the scope of the 3RP.

An avenue of preventive care supported by the Health sector partners focuses on prevention and early detection of diseases, immunization, adequate nutrition for mothers and children, acute and chronic stress, and combating tobacco and drug abuse, as well as depression. The focus of the sector will also be on the establishment of child development programmes to enable the provision of adequate support for children and parents along with timely identification of developmental delays or disabilities and provision of family-centred intervention services.

Special attention is also given to survivors of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, elderly individuals, persons with disability and children under temporary and international protection

as well as vulnerable Turkish nationals. 3RP partners support the MoH, relevant NGOs and municipalities in the provision of specialised services for women and girls and the most vulnerable population groups in Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and other service units that provide complementary sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, prevention and response services for violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability, including psychosocial support.

The earthquakes also caused catastrophic destruction of property and health infrastructure. Health providers in the earthquake affected provinces worked hard to provide life-saving health services to earthquake survivors, while having to deal with physical, mental and emotional exhaustion. Several post-earthquake assessments indicated unmet health needs as part of the primary health care, emergency medical services, sexual and reproductive health, child nutrition, acute respiratory infections and risks of outbreaks due to lack of safe water, latrines and women and baby spaces. It is expected that up to 70 per cent of those injured in the earthquakes are also in need of post trauma rehabilitation services. All routine health care services were temporarily interrupted, including vaccinations.

Population Table

Population Group ¹⁶²		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	791,543	160,183
	Women	1,498,711	303,291
	Boys	431,501	87,322
	Girls	611,141	123,675
	Sub Total	3,332,896	674,471
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	39,467	-
	Women	229,545	-
	Boys	10,888	-
	Girls	16,785	-
	Sub Total	296,685	-
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	773,591	2,296
	Women	1,513,909	4,493
	Boys	4,159	12
	Girls	4,159	12
	Sub Total	2,295,818	6,813
Total		5,925,399	681,284

¹⁶² For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 33.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

Dignified and equitable access to quality and affordable health services can significantly reduce risks to health in refugee and host communities including in the earthquake affected areas. Language barriers, lack of information on available services, as well as inconsistent access to free-of-charge medications and services including SRH commodities, which can be prohibitively expensive for many, 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 remain. According to a recent assessment, about 27 per cent of the households have special needs related to chronic medical conditions, and 7 per cent have critical health conditions. Some 9.4 per cent of the households have information needs related to health services, 5 per cent of the households have information needs related to disability (half of which are for children). Some 14 per cent of the households reported health needs and 11 per cent reported needs related to mental health and psychosocial support. Some 20 per cent of the households reported

challenges in accessing health services due to financial (15 per cent), interpretation (14 per cent) or transportation (4 per cent) reasons.¹⁶³

MoH has made significant efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the expanded immunisation programme amongst refugees. However, certain gaps remain, including related to health data collection concerning persons under international protection, and further strengthening of follow up and monitoring systems for children's vaccination status is needed for the Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis, measles and tuberculosis. This needs to be complemented with adequate information flow to prevent and address misinformation and misconceptions including misinformation regarding childhood vaccination and combating vaccine hesitancy.

Establishment of universal child development monitoring programmes targeting refugee children and the provision of support for nurturing care through effective access to health and nutrition in order to contribute to optimal development of all young children are of crucial importance to the sector. It is equally important to enhance access to inclusive health services for children with disabilities.

Women and girls under temporary and international protection of reproductive age face economic, social, and cultural deterrents in seeking services from official clinics (e.g. lack of female medical providers). The relatively low level of health knowledge of adolescents and youth despite their significant needs also require targeted attention. At the same time, Health sector partners have also observed unmet needs in family planning, ante-natal care and low health literacy, especially among the younger population. According to the recent inter-agency protection needs assessment, some 12 per cent of households responded that women had accessed reproductive health services for antenatal (47 per cent), postnatal

(43 per cent), family planning (27 per cent) and sexually transmitted infection (5 per cent) care. Some 19 per cent of the households reported having members with special needs with 5 per cent reporting pregnancies, 6 per cent newborns and 15 per cent other medical needs.¹⁶⁴

The psychosocial effects of conflicts and prolonged displacement remain a persistent challenge for many persons under temporary and international protection. The long-term impacts (such as major depression) are difficult to address and require specialised care and household expenditure. Continuity of care for emergency and special cases, including through rehabilitation support, is insufficient and needs to be addressed systematically. Some 68 per cent of households reported increased stress while 38 per cent reported household conflict increases. The mental health impact caused by the earthquakes was reported as 'major' by 64 per cent of the households and 'moderate' by 24 per cent of the households. The earthquake impact on mental health was in the form of post-traumatic stress (42 per cent), fear of aftershocks (53 per cent), anxiety (51 per cent), general distress (18 per cent) and exhaustion (8 per cent) of households. Worsened mental health was identified as a concern to well-being by 15 per cent of all households.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶³ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

Health sector partners will continue to support the relevant ministries and PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS to respond to the immediate needs of persons under temporary and international protection as well as vulnerable host community members. Through the leadership of MoH, and in complement to other ongoing programmes in support of health service delivery in Türkiye, the sector will focus on contributing to health system resilience through skills, information, and standards-sharing while supporting and augmenting primary and referral health care capacities. Specific attention will be given to the earthquake affected provinces. The entry point for these interventions is the MHC system and targeted specialised services. Health services need be designed to assure continuity of care so that vulnerable individuals can access appropriate curative services as well as secondary and tertiary prevention.

Preventative measures against health risks will address issues through health education, health promotion and health literacy, to enhance knowledge on health rights, how to access health services, and on non-communicable and communicable disease prevention. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to increase immunisation coverage for all vulnerable children. The sector will continue to work with the MoH to address barriers and deterrents to seeking health care through the integration of refugee and migrant 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, elderly individuals, 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, nutrition counselling, family planning.

A recent assessment identified the bottlenecks in rehabilitation services, highlighting the needs to integrate them into primary health care and the importance of referrals. The assessment confirmed the increased unmet needs for post-traumatic rehabilitation services already anticipated after the devastating earthquakes.

Further efforts will be undertaken to strengthen children's health and well-being through enabling sustained access to essential health services, including immunization, breastfeeding support, infant young child feeding, child growth and development. Community-based support to persons with disabilities, elderly individuals as well as persons under temporary and international protection will be provided.

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 the 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.

The implementation of the plan is largely dependent on financial support by the international community. Several other crises including natural disasters are taking place simultaneously and are limiting the ability of donors to respond to all unmet needs of populations at risk. The focus of support is honed to the most vulnerable populations, and the impact of the unmet health needs will worsen the health status of both refugees and the host community in the long-term.

Accountability Framework

The Health sector strategic priorities, objectives, outputs and indicators have been developed in collaboration with sector partners. They will be utilised as the basis for technical monitoring and reporting of sector results. 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. Principles and standards pertaining to AAP and PSEA will be upheld by the sector in all its efforts.

All data gathered will seek disaggregation by age, sex, disability status, and regional differences where available. The overall service delivery, health demographics, status and disease control data are collected and managed by the MoH. Health 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 utilising Health sector supported services through appropriate means in the various settings.

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



Photo: Relief International / İdris Esen

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2024
DDD	\$332,770
EL-BIR	\$165,000
Göçmen DD	\$340,000
IMRA	\$10,000
IOM	\$1,500,000
IRW	\$700,000
LWA	\$108,200
Maya Foundation	\$659,773
MEDAK	\$6,400,000
MUDEM	\$144,424
Multeciler Derneği	\$60,425
Qatar Charity	\$1,800,000
Relief International	\$1,830,673
SAMS	\$350,000
SEVKAR	\$626,500
SRP	\$165,000
UNFPA	\$1,394,640
UNICEF	\$4,300,000
WHO	\$10,500,000
YYD	\$665,000
	\$32,052,405



Photo: WHO

SECTOR

Economic Empowerment

FOCAL POINTS:

[MIKI TAKAHASHI \(UNDP\)](#): ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR COORDINATOR

[ERTAN AKTAN \(FAO\)](#): ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR COORDINATOR



Photo © UNDP / Mustafa Bilge Satkın

In the period of 2024-25, the merger of the previous Livelihoods and Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sectors of the 3RP Türkiye Country Chapter will be completed. The merger will strengthen the design and implementation of the response in a more effective and comprehensive manner. UNDP and FAO, the respective leads of the Livelihoods and FSA sectors, will continue co-leading the Economic Empowerment Sector (EES) and both Livelihoods and FSA components are presented below as one integrated chapter.

LEAD AGENCIES	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 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), World Food Programme (WFP), UN Women and NGO Partners.
PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), Social Security Institution (SGK), Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Interior-Presidency of Migration Management (MoI-PMM-), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Industry, Municipalities, Business for Goals (B4G), TURKONFED, Connecting Business Initiative, and PUBLIC AND OTHER PARTNERS to be identified during implementation.
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES	Improve food security, livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work conditions¹⁶⁵ as well as job creation for persons under temporary protection and international protection and the host community.
GENDER MARKER	4
3RP 2024-25 TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 322,990,309
3RP 2024 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 190,805,133
3RP 2025 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	USD 132,185,176

¹⁶⁵ Better and decent work: According to ILO, decent work is productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity for women and men. <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang-en/index.htm>

Current Situation

Economic Empowerment sector partners will continue supporting access to food security and livelihoods (in particular decent jobs) of vulnerable individuals including Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, persons staying in Türkiye with humanitarian resident permits and the host community by addressing the acquisition of skills to enhance employability (based on market needs), strengthening job placement/counselling as well as supporting job creation through revitalizing local economies and actors in the earthquake affected areas (especially in the agri-food sector, with regards to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives). The sector's support will also include strengthening the capacity of public institutions to provide employment related services including those with legal aspects and also that of the private sector and civil society to respond to the needs of the impacted populations.

In recent years, vulnerable groups of society have faced some economic difficulties due to high inflation and depreciation of the Turkish currency. Although economic growth has been stable, this has not been able to be sustained at scale and creating decent job opportunities for job seekers including foreigners (specifically Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders), the young Turkish population, women, and populations in both rural and urban areas.¹⁶⁶ In particular, the female employment rate among refugees in Türkiye is low due to their domestic and childcare responsibilities.¹⁶⁷

While Türkiye experienced devastating earthquakes in February 2023 leading to over

USD 103.6 billion in economic damage,¹⁶⁸ the Turkish economy is expected to grow at 3.6 per cent¹⁶⁹ in 2023 and the unemployment rate will remain around 10 per cent (similar to the 2022 figure) partly due to the increased economic activities related to recovery/reconstruction. However, the overall macro-economic condition has negatively impacted vulnerable refugees and host community households, especially those who are depending on social assistance, including cash support, considering the increasingly high commodity prices. Moreover, in terms of businesses, the total damage is estimated to be around USD \$8.2 billion; mainly building damage (37 per cent), machinery damage (25 per cent), stock damage (24 per cent), and infrastructural damage (14 per cent). SMEs in Hatay and Adıyaman reported to have the most severely damaged offices/equipment and only 19 per cent and 15 per cent said they were able to resume their businesses respectively. The damage is particularly severe in Hatay where 41 per cent of SMEs reported to not knowing if their businesses will reopen.¹⁷⁰

The provinces hit hardest by the earthquakes¹⁷¹ are home to 15.7 million people including 14 million citizens of the Republic of Türkiye, plus 1.7 million Syrians under temporary protection, according to TÜİK and the Presidency of Migration Management.¹⁷² According to the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment Round 7, both refugees and citizens of the Republic of Türkiye have been facing severe conditions after the earthquake. In general,

¹⁶⁸ Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA) <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf> p. 9

¹⁶⁹ Türkiye | OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2023 Issue 1 | OECD iLibrary ([oecd-ilibrary.org](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org))

¹⁷⁰ Market assessment report, SENED, p.21

¹⁷¹ These provinces are -Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa

¹⁷² TÜİK, Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi Sonuçları, 2023, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Adrese-Dayali-Nufus-Kayit-Sistemi-Sonuc-lari-2023-49684> ; Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, İçişleri Bakanlığı, Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, (25/04/2024) Geçici Koruma, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

¹⁶⁶ The employment rate in Türkiye remains at around 53 per cent since 2022 (pre-earthquake period). OECD, (2023), Employment rate data, <https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-rate.htm>

¹⁶⁷ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_891541.pdf p. 33

the socio-economic situation has negatively affected all communities, as reported by 83 per cent of the respondents who stated that their financial circumstances have worsened.¹⁷³ In addition, the labour force participation rate in the area was lower and unemployment rate was higher compared to the rest of Türkiye prior to the earthquakes. Of 3.8 million individuals employed, 2.3 million were formally and 1.5 million (or 39 per cent of labor force employed) were informally employed.¹⁷⁴ The fact that informal employment is higher among Syrians under temporary protection¹⁷⁵ has left them in a situation of high economic vulnerability.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, there is a risk of poor households adopting negative coping mechanisms such as reducing essential food expenditure, borrowing money, relying on remittances, buying food on credit/debt, and increasingly resorting to child labour and child, early and forced marriage.¹⁷⁷

Collectively, the provinces affected by the earthquakes play a significant role in the country's agricultural, fisheries, and livestock sectors, accounting for 15.3 per cent of Türkiye's agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and representing 20 per cent of the total agricultural production. In addition, 12 per cent of food sector businesses were located in the region. Employment in the region is concentrated in the sectors related to agriculture, trade and the production of textile and food products.¹⁷⁸ The earthquakes triggered severe consequences, resulting in extensive destruction across the affected areas and widespread movement of affected populations within and outside the affected region. This population movement has caused a critical reduction in the labour force in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, in particular, which could potentially affect recovery.

173 IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

174 <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf> p.15

175 IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

176 <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93797>, (p.5)

177 IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

178 <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf> p. 114

The 2023 FAO assessment report highlights extensive damage and losses in all agricultural sub-sectors. In crop production, there were substantial losses in seeds, fertilizers, irrigation systems, and agricultural machinery. The livestock sector experienced losses due to animal deaths and injuries, damage to animal shelters, beehives, and disruptions in feed supply chains. Consequently, immediate action is required to support farmers, the agro-industrial sector, and rural communities in their efforts to restore livelihoods and ensure food security. Collaboration among stakeholders, ongoing monitoring, and data-driven interventions are crucial for the successful restoration and the long-term sustainability of the agricultural sector.¹⁷⁹

An ILO 2023 report estimates that 220,000 workplaces were severely damaged and are no longer operational.¹⁸⁰ A significant portion of the workplaces damaged and workers who have lost their jobs are in the agri-food sector. Furthermore, the report shows that the earthquakes have exacerbated the existing labour and skill shortages in the agri-food sector.¹⁸¹

The agri-food sector is one of the important entry points for persons under temporary and international protection into the Turkish economy due to the sector's ability to absorb a large workforce and provide a wide range of employment and income generation opportunities. According to several studies, some 8 to 12 per cent of working Syrians under temporary protection are employed in

179 FAO (2023), Türkiye: Agriculture sector needs assessment for earthquake-impacted provinces. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=CC6884EN>

180 ILO (2023), The effects of the February 2023 earthquake on the labour market in Türkiye. <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/ab4a93af-2206-4510-bfaa-d382e300f4c2/TRK.pdf> - Furthermore, the hours of work decreased by 16 per cent in the affected provinces in the post-earthquake period which corresponds to hours of work done by 657 thousand full-time workers.

181 ILO (2023), Evaluation of the dynamics of the labour market and skill needs in Türkiye after the earthquakes, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/--ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_891542.pdf

the agriculture sector.¹⁸² However, the actual level of employment in agriculture is expected to be higher since all of these studies rely on household surveys that exclude mobile seasonal agriculture workers.¹⁸³ Nonetheless, according to FAO's assessment on vulnerable agricultural populations including seasonal workers, the incomes of Syrian workers under temporary protection status are unstable and unpredictable, as low-skill jobs tend to be irregular and seasonal, particularly in agricultural employment.¹⁸⁴ Syrians under temporary protection are also setting up their own small-scale businesses in the food and agriculture sector. However, they have been facing several barriers such as access to credit, lack of productive assets and limited understanding of property rights and market dynamics.

Food security amongst persons under

¹⁸² L.P. Caro (2020), Syrian Refugees in the Turkish Labour Market, https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/WCMS_738602/lang-en/index.htm; Own calculations using 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey micro data produced by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies.

¹⁸³ FAO and AKCAM (2018) estimated that around 300,000 Syrians under temporary protection living in the south-eastern provinces of Türkiye are engaged in food and agricultural related labour. (FAO & AKCAM (2018), Agricultural Livelihood And Labor Markets For Syrian Refugees And Vulnerable Host Communities In Six Provinces Of Türkiye)

¹⁸⁴ FAO (2020), An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Türkiye, Ankara



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 local markets.¹⁸⁵ The 2018 Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey results revealed that 17.4 per cent of refugee children under five are stunted and 12.3 per cent show signs of malnutrition (i.e. wasting and obesity). These figures may well have worsened over time since recent studies show that a significant number of households have been forced to adopt negative coping strategies including reducing food consumption, relying on less expensive food and borrowing food.¹⁸⁶

The sector also recognizes various issues related to employment, such as existing regulations/policies specific to refugees (quotas, work permit application processes, restriction of movement to provinces of registration), wage gaps between men and women, and the issue of transition from social assistance to employment. Changes to the registration policy as well as the earthquakes and internal migration have caused additional hardships and this may result in increasing the risk of refugees seeking informal work to supplement the support they receive.

¹⁸⁵ The annual inflation rate as of September 2023 was 75.14 percent in food and non-alcoholic beverages according to TÜİK (October 2023) Consumer Price Index.

¹⁸⁶ IFRC and TRC (2022), Amid economic hardship: Findings of post distribution monitoring survey (Round 14), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98000>

Population Table

Population Group ¹⁸⁷		2024	
		Population In Need	Target Population
Syrians under Temporary Protection	Men	354.488	49,558
	Women	250.227	303,291
	Boys	48.655	34,298
	Girls	41.704	4.865
Sub Total		695.074	92.891
International Protection Applicants and Status Holders	Men	35.101	15,634
	Women	28.081	12,845
	Boys	4.212	3.350
	Girls	2.808	2.741
Sub Total		70.202	34,570
Members of Impacted Host Community	Men	354.488	24,738
	Women	250.227	22,405
	Boys	48.655	3.300
	Girls	41.704	3.394
Sub Total		695,074	53,837
Total		1.460.350	181.298

¹⁸⁷ For further details on population groups in need and targeted, please refer to footnote 33.

Needs, Vulnerabilities and Targeting

The February 2023 earthquakes have caused catastrophic devastation, with around 15.7 million people living in southeastern Türkiye, including around 1.7 million refugees, directly or indirectly affected.¹⁸⁸ Currently 868,120 people are residing in both formal and informal temporary settlements in the affected areas and, of those, over 75,000 are Syrians under temporary protection or international protections applicants and status holders and migrants.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁸ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

¹⁸⁹ ESMAT situation overview, 13th October, p.3

Post-earthquake assessment reports indicate that refugees primarily rely on informal employment,¹⁹⁰ social assistance, and debt/loans for income. A staggering 91 per cent of refugee households cannot cover their monthly expenses fully, and 84 per cent have resorted to survival strategies due to their worsening socioeconomic situation. The top two coping strategies are reducing essential food expenses and borrowing money. Citizens of the Republic of Türkiye, on the other hand, mostly rely on

¹⁹⁰ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

formal and informal employment as their income sources. Only 18 per cent of citizens of the Republic of Türkiye can fully cover their expenses, with 72 per cent adopting survival strategies. The most common coping strategy is reducing essential food expenditure. In general, the socio-economic situation has had a negative impact on all communities, as reported by 83 per cent who stated that their financial circumstances had worsened.¹⁹¹ Furthermore, according to a survey administered with residents in the four worst-hit provinces, Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, 35 per cent reported purchasing food from local markets, while 31 per cent indicate receiving food from distribution points. 22 per cent used vouchers provided by humanitarian organisations to purchase food, and 6 per cent shared that they were being assisted by their community members. Additionally, 37 per cent of those receiving food assistance reported that it was not sufficient or nutritious.¹⁹²

The Social Safety Net (SSN) Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Round 16 conducted before the earthquakes also indicates that refugees were already facing serious food security risks. The survey found that 73 per cent of the SSN beneficiaries (60 per cent of non-SSN recipients) were relying on debt to cover their food related needs. Many were also adopting negative coping strategies including relying on less preferred/ less expensive food (75 per cent and 74 per cent for SSN and non-SSN recipients respectively) and approximately 40 per cent of households which participated in the survey stated that they reduced the number of meals and portions they consume in a day. As a result, 41 per cent of SSN recipient and 39 per cent of non-recipient households are categorized as food insecure.¹⁹³

Due to low and irregular income, insufficient social protection coupled with the loss of income and purchasing power due the earthquakes and

difficult economic conditions, households have to resort 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.¹⁹⁴

Due to characteristic features such as intensive mobility, informality, and remoteness, seasonal agricultural workers cannot be reached by social protection programmes including the Social Safety Net (SSN) and other national programmes, thus making them even more vulnerable and at risk in comparison to other workers.¹⁹⁵

The agri-food sector in Türkiye relies on skilled and semi-skilled labour and Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants and status holders with the right skillsets can meet the labour demand of the sector. In addition, 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, as they bear domestic and family care responsibilities.

Additional research such as vulnerability analyses, field surveys on employment status and data sharing on refugee skills, profiles and analysis among the sector partners will be needed to better comprehend refugees' access to employment opportunities given the evolving socio-economic situation. Such analyses will enable partners to update the targeting of their programmes.

¹⁹⁴ IAPNA Round 7 - August 2023, (November 2022), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104862>

¹⁹⁵ Support to Life, Seasonal Agricultural Work in Türkiye - Survey Report, (July 2015), <https://www.supporttolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/publication-seasonal-agricultural-work-in-turkey-survey-report-2014.pdf>

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ PDM16 Report Final 140323.pdf (kizilaykart.org)

The overall approach of partners will continue to target and support the most vulnerable individuals of working age as livelihoods support for such individuals is key to easing their economic challenges and not pushing them further into poverty and to ease social tensions arising from a perceived imbalance in access to services and livelihoods opportunities among communities. In particular, the sector

will focus on four provinces which were the most affected by the recent earthquakes¹⁹⁶ for local economic recovery. MSMEs and cooperatives in the earthquake-impacted areas face risks of closure because they are unable to recover from the impacts of the earthquakes. This in turn limits employment opportunities for the people in the earthquake-affected areas.

¹⁹⁶ Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya and Adıyaman.

Strategic Directions & Response Plan

The Economic Empowerment Sector is driving efforts to achieve the 3RP strategic objective to promote self-reliance and improve the living conditions of refugees and the host community in partnership with public and private stakeholders. The strategic aim of the sector is to increase food security for vulnerable refugees and the host community as well as to support job creation and improve decent work conditions for both refugees and the host community through revitalizing economies especially in the earthquake affected areas, while supporting the sector partners to promote harmonisation, social cohesion and durable solutions. In order to mitigate a further rise in social tensions, the sector will also target an equivalent number of impacted members of the host community.

The EES partners have faced challenges during 2023 with increased demand for livelihoods support for populations and businesses impacted by the earthquakes (including agri-food businesses/cooperatives). The need for support is much larger than the partners' capacities and funding available for the response. In this context, the EES will focus on areas severely impacted by the earthquakes as well as populations who are very vulnerable (such as female headed household, persons with disabilities (PWDs), elderly individuals, rural population and informal workers) who are

at risk of falling further into poverty. It is critical to provide additional and sustained support for livelihoods interventions to these populations¹⁹⁷ so that they will not resort to negative coping mechanisms and can be economically self-reliant.

Supporting job placements and entrepreneurship during this crucial period will not only contribute to addressing the negative impacts of various shocks including disasters such as the recent earthquakes and the COVID-19 pandemic on household food security and nutrition status but will also help to ensure social cohesion and resilience of communities by reducing tensions due to competition over employment opportunities.

The sector strategy recognizes that further investments in employability, creation of jobs, innovation, assessments and coordination are crucial to revitalize local economies (including agri-food sector to increase food availability, reduce food prices, support agricultural production and generate income for vulnerable groups) particularly in the earthquake affected areas. The EES strategy for 2024/25 includes the following seven interlinked components:

¹⁹⁷ Cumulative 3RP and non 3RP intervention results (refugee and host community) indicates that by the end of 2024 and since 2017, a total of 66,000 new jobs would have been created, 9,600 enterprises would have been supported and 316 000 individuals would have received skills trainings and other employability support.

Restoring agri-food systems including supply and value chains.

Addressing needs and constraints in order to revitalize agricultural sectors; ensuring labour availability and re-establishing market linkages for agri-food producers and systems which are experiencing market disruptions are crucial for the agri-food sector to sustain primary and secondary agricultural production, ensure food security and provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities including farmers and agricultural workers from refugee and host communities. The support to small-scale agri-food enterprises 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, will also be provided.

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 gender sensitive employability and entrepreneurship for self-reliance through sustainable livelihoods opportunities.

The sector strategy will provide skills development training (including language training) in various areas (based on job market needs), strengthen job counselling/placement and entrepreneurship support to vulnerable individuals for increased employment and income generation (including in agri-food, care economy, construction, textile manufacturing and tourism sectors). In addition, the sector will support the revitalization of local economies with key institutions (e.g. TÜRKONFED) and local actors such as municipalities, chambers of commerce and industry to support MSMEs

(including Syrian-owned businesses) and cooperatives to foster employment opportunities. Financial and technical support for the creation of new small businesses and for existing businesses and cooperatives, which are struggling to recover from the earthquake, on digitalisation, marketing, labour law and e-commerce as well as building partnerships and coordination with larger enterprises will also be undertaken.

Sustainability through investment in human capital and support systems.

This will be achieved through strengthening the capacities of national and local partners in the areas of labour market governance systems, promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work and access to social protection, occupational health and safety, as well as the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment in the labour market. The collaboration with non-3RP partners is also included.

Investing in sustainable management and utilisation 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.

Knowledge management to strengthen evidence-based programming.

Thematic assessments, gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation of projects, and sex and age-disaggregated data collection with partners, will inform evidence-based activity planning, inter-agency coordination (within the EES sector, across sectors and with public institutions and private sector) for increased efficiency in the use of resources and dissemination of good practices.

The sector will prioritise the provinces which were hit by the earthquakes and provinces with the highest number of refugees offering potential opportunities in agri-food sector and labour market demand. 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, industry and services sectors.

3RP EES interventions will also be designed to support the Government of Türkiye's strategy and priorities in line with the National Development Plan in close collaboration and coordination with line ministries, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), donors and other relevant institutions and entities (including local institutions, private sector and civil society). In particular, the sector will continue to work with Business for Goals (B4G) platform which aims to strengthen the transformation of the business world in line with the Sustainable Development Goals by bringing together multiple stakeholders to guide the policies of both the private and public sectors. The sector will engage with multiple partners ranging from public authorities, business networks to civil society through the 3RP planning and coordination mechanisms.

The sector will also work closely with the 3RP Task Team on Transition and Referrals to Livelihoods opportunities co-chaired by the Turkish Red Crescent and UNDP with the technical support of IFRC gathering key actors of the Economic Empowerment, Protection and Basic Needs sectors and representatives of key donors and public institutions to operationalise the recommendations from the Task Team in 2024. The sector will be in communication with the Protection and Basic Needs sectors to ensure that concerns regarding refugee vulnerabilities are reflected into the sector activities.

The sector will also ensure alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees and follow up on the recommendations from the new Türkiye Compact Feasibility Study¹⁹⁸ related to international trade agreement to scale up job creation while contributing to Türkiye's economy.

The merging of the Livelihoods sector with the Food Security and Agriculture sector will further strengthen the 3RP's ability to facilitate access to livelihoods opportunities in agriculture, agro-industry and other relevant economic sectors. 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.

¹⁹⁸ <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/publications/feasibility-study-turkiye-compact#>

Accountability Framework

The sector will work within the overall 3RP accountability framework including alignment with the national legal framework and engagement of persons under temporary and international protection, humanitarian residence permit holders and the host community in programme design and implementation, including monitoring and evaluation of the response. To mainstream gender programming and monitoring/reporting, the sector works closely with Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action (WEHA) platform.

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 and vulnerable host community members to promote feedback and timely response, prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and enhance AAP. The sector partners stand accountable through adopting an "AAP" framework and commitment to adjusting its strategy and programmes according to the feedback received from communities.

The sector will continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. Priority will be given to gathering disaggregated evidence for well-informed programming through relevant assessments and studies in the sector. All sector partners will continue to report their activities on a monthly basis using the Activity Info tool. Where possible, sex and age disaggregated data will be used for monthly and quarterly sector dashboards.

Sector partners will strive to uphold personal data protection and protection of potential beneficiaries' rights and privacy when implementing digital livelihoods initiatives on the transition and referral to livelihoods opportunities. Context sensitivity approaches will continue to be mainstreamed through all programming to prevent social tensions and promote social cohesion.



Photo: ILO / Fatma Çankara

Sector Financial Requirements by Agency

Agency / Organization	Budgetary Requirements 2024
ACTED	\$300,000
ASAM	\$9,848
Concern Worldwide	\$260,819
DRC	\$3,786,500
FAO	\$1,557,523
Field Ready	\$1,600,100
GOAL International	-
HABITAT	\$959,632
IGAM	\$692,000
ILO	\$10,000,000
IMRA	\$126,500
IOM	\$45,550,000
IRW	\$4,250,000
MUDEM	\$4,200
Qatar Charity	\$2,050,000
Re:Coded	\$2,550,000
SEVKAR	\$153,000
Takaful Al-sham	\$101,600
UNDP	\$96,075,000
UNHCR	\$18,924,100
UNIDO	\$500,000
UNWomen	\$550,000
WHH	\$804,310
	\$190,805,133

Annex



PROTECTION SECTOR

Objective 1:

Promote access to effective protection under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection for individuals in need of protection.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 1.1 Access to international protection improved, protection space preserved, risk of refoulement reduced	1.1.1 # of individuals trained on international protection, rights, services and available assistance	22,057	\$16,527,818
	1.1.2 # of protection monitoring mechanisms established/maintained	76	\$53,555,131
Output 1.2 Protection-sensitive registration and verification is in place	1.2.1 # of data update interviews with foreigners within the scope of temporary protection and International Protection	2,000,000	\$85,000
Output 1.3 Resettlement and protection solutions identified	1.3.1 # of individuals submitted for resettlement by UNHCR	50,000	\$7,909,312
	1.3.2 # of Syrian voluntary repatriation interviews observed	42,000	\$51,933,413
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)	47,645	\$12,778,797
	1.4.2 # of individuals trained on strengthening legal aid mechanisms for refugees (bar associations and other stakeholders)	6,565	\$2,416,226

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 2:

Support most vulnerable community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals, persons under international and temporary protection and individuals pending registration and documentation.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
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 activities	476,549	\$29,511,760
	2.1.2 # of individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs	339,144	\$23,082,009
	2.1.3 # referrals (of individuals with protection needs) to specialized/multisectoral services	239,547	\$8,539,662
	2.1.4 # of individuals receiving cash/in-kind assistance to meet their protection needs	98,970	\$37,740,829
	2.1.5 # of individuals receiving psycho-social support	89,704	\$10,257,222
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	2,218,446	\$16,021,618
Output 2.3 Individuals have increased capacity to exercise their rights and potential fully for self-protection	2.3.1 # of individuals engaged in sustained and structured mobilization efforts and empowerment programmes	18,710	\$1,582,264
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	135	\$451,035
	2.4.2 # of feedback and complaints received and followed-up	49,541	\$856,466
Output 2.5 National / local institutions and partners supported to promote social cohesion	2.5.1 # of refugee and host community members participating in one-off events specific to social cohesion	58,580	\$3,610,754
	2.5.2 # of refugee and host community members participating in structured and sustained programmes specific to social cohesion	82,470	\$3,453,528
	2.5.3 # of institutions engaged with to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion	46	\$96,600
	2.5.4 # of individuals reached with capacity development initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion	2,386	\$79,276
Output 2.6 National / local institutions supported to provide services to refugees and host community with specific needs	2.6.1 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings etc) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	3,805	1701276
	2.6.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	47	\$8,006,604
	2.6.3 # of institutions supported to strengthen human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on service delivery/provision to persons with specific needs	36	\$7,815,479

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 3:

Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs under international and temporary protection in Türkiye and improve access to quality GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response services.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
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	47,480	\$3,836,567
	3.1.2 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and/or those at risk provided with GBV-specific response services	24,861	\$3,847,335
	3.1.3 # of individual Gender-Based Violence survivors and/or those at risk referred to multi-sectoral GBV-specific response services	22,547	\$890,177
Output 3.2 Risks to GBV mitigated and reduced through community-based initiatives	3.2.1 # of individuals reached through GBV-related information campaigns and activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements and assistance for prevention, mitigation and response to GBV	303,712	\$7,010,652
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 # of individuals reached with technical capacity development (including trainings) initiatives on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	3,075	\$2,536,930
	3.3.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	9	\$1,141,613
	3.3.3 # of institutions supported to strengthen human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response	85	\$1,293,863

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences (need to make sure this is also reflected in the Health sector)
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Objective 4:

Improve equitable access for children and adolescents under temporary and international protection in Türkiye to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 4.1 Specialized services for children under temporary and international protection are available	4.1.1 # of children assessed for protection risks	148,154	\$9,209,909
	4.1.2 # of children identified to be at risk	105,849	\$1,701,288
	4.1.3 # of children referred to specialised/multi-sectoral services	93,660	\$3,296,379
Output 4.2 Community based child protection and PSS interventions are available for children under temporary and international protection in targeted locations	4.2.1 # of children participating in structured and sustained community based child protection programmes	37,770	\$4,315,783
	4.2.2 # of children participating in structured and sustained psycho-social support programmes (individuals and in groups)	82,116	\$9,113,745
	4.2.3 # of individuals reached with positive parenting programmes	26,210	\$1,015,750
	4.2.4 # of individuals reached through information campaigns and awareness-raising initiatives on child rights and protection	140,940	\$2,911,350
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 reached with technical capacity development initiatives (including trainings) on child rights and protection	8,035	\$1,225,278
	4.3.2 # of institutions supported to improve physical capacities (including related to infrastructure, material and logistic support) on child rights and protection	10	\$2,489,053
	4.3.3 # of institutions supported to improve human resources capacities (including staffing support such as recruitment of psychologists, social workers) on child rights and protection	31	\$2,849,408

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration



BASIC NEEDS SECTOR

Objective 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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.1 # of individuals supported with assistance for improved living space or access to adequate shelter solutions	25,763	\$6,496,343
	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	150	\$8,000
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	1,125,202	\$37,469,776
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items	171,885	\$18,856,799
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving food assistance	2,311,673	\$31,914,652
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	779,020	\$13,359,142
	1.3.2 # of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions	468,493	\$1,507,521
	1.3.3 # of individuals receiving assistance for WASH rehabilitation	883,830	\$11,322,210
Output 1.4 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.3.1 # of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities	35,365	\$972,125

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Objective 2:

Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic needs and public services

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
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 benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management, and preparedness capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery.	112	\$6,942,993
	2.1.2 # of municipal infrastructures newly established, rehabilitated or equipped to expand capacity for service delivery	67	\$19,254,000
	2.1.3 # of public institutions benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery.	20	\$4,000,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all infrastructure, including regional and transborder
SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning



EDUCATION SECTOR

Objective 1:

Support sustained access to formal, non-formal, and informal education programs for foreign children, youth, and adults, including those affected by the earthquake, fostering inclusive and lifelong learning opportunities and leaving no one behind.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 1.1 Refugee children and vulnerable Turkish children have increased access to school, home and community-based early childhood education programmes	1.1.1 Provide children with home and community based ECE activities	48,990	\$3,989,890
	1.1.2 Provide individual ECE kits to children	13,350	\$446,000
	1.1.3 Advocacy and community mobilisation in support of ECE enrolment and participation	7,000	\$30,000
	1.1.4 Implement parental involvement activities in ECE (individuals)	13,200	\$136,440
Output 1.2 Refugee children and youth have increased access to formal education	1.2.1 # of children (5-17 year, girls/boys) enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12)	15,000	\$60,000
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 Provide Turkish language programmes including through Public Education Centres	17,670	\$1,723,588
	1.3.2 Provide children with accelerated learning programmes (ALP) and/or catch-up classes recognised by the Ministry of National Education	7,000	\$7,000,000
	1.3.3 Provide children with non-formal education support (non-formal education other than TLC and ALP/catch-up classes)	30,671	\$7,398,602
Output 1.4 Out of school and at risk refugee and Turkish children have increased access to non-accredited informal education programmes	1.4.1. Provide homework support classes and additional learning support (remedial classes) for students enrolled in formal education programmes	40,580	\$4,346,725
	1.4.2 Provide out of school children with learning support to access into formal education programmes	2,680	\$590,000
	1.4.3 Provide children with Turkish language classes in informal education settings	20,600	\$692,500
	1.4.4 Provide children with e-learning opportunities to supplement formal education or prepare students for a return to formal schooling.	950	\$175,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 1.5 Refugee adolescents and youth have increased access to technical vocational education and training programmes	1.5.1 Provide youth with formal TVET opportunities accredited and delivered by MoNE	25,200	\$1,750,000
	1.5.2 Provide youth with non-formal / informal TVET opportunities (non-accredited)	8,700	\$2,460,000
	1.5.3 Provide equipment support to formal TVET students	-	-
	1.5.4 Provide equipment support to non-formal TVET students	-	-
Output 1.6 Refugee youth have increased access to higher education programmes	1.6.1 Provide case based advice to university students to ensure their retention in higher education in Turkey (number of sessions)	30,200	630,000 \$
	1.6.2 Provide higher education preparation programmes (including online learning platforms)	2,650	486,150 \$
	1.6.3 Provide higher education scholarships (undergraduate and post-graduate)	2,475	4,833,000 \$
	1.6.4 Provide supplementary opportunities in the form of skills training programmes for university students (including online and in person supplementary courses)	2,500	425,000 \$
	1.6.5 Provide higher education cash grants (undergraduate and post-graduate)	13,400	6,407,500 \$
	1.6.6 Provide support to institutions for ICT infrastructure and equipment	150	2,650,000 \$
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 Provide awareness raising on enrolment to all forms of educations through BTL campaigns and outreach activities	1,017,750	\$1,894,250
	1.7.2 Provide case based support to children to increase access to education opportunities	160,043	\$7,060,605
	1.7.3 Provide a specialized support to children with special education needs (physical, sensory, motor, development and intellectual) to access educational services	350	\$1,276,000
Output 1.8 Refugee children benefit from improved education facilities.	1.8.1. Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms	1,171	\$28,040,395
	1.8.2 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms and playgrounds for ECE	5	\$20,000
	1.8.3 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms (students only)	114,812	\$4,020,000
	1.8.4 Establish, rehabilitate, rent and/or furnish classrooms for ECE (students only)	5	\$20,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 1.9 Refugee children have access to education supplies.	1.9.1 Provide children with school supplies (stationary, pens, notebooks) and school bags	90,254	\$969,900
	1.9.2 Provide teachers and facilitators with teaching materials	100,150	\$35,000
Output 1.10 Refugee children have access to social protection.	1.10.1 Provide children with transportation to/from school	7,800	\$8,129,600
	1.10.2 Provide support to children through cash-grants for education	7,970	\$1,443,000
	1.10.3 Provide school feeding to children	1,650	\$570,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	4.b By 2030, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.6 By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Objective 2:

Contribute to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth in protective learning environments, with a focus on the critical needs of those impacted by the earthquakes.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 2.1 Refugee and Turkish teachers are provided with systematic quality professional development opportunities to better respond to the needs of refugee children	2.1.1 Train education personnel including universities	161,800	\$3,360,000
	2.2.1 Provide teachers and education personnel (administrators) with financial support	10,600	\$64,000,000
Output 2.2 Ensure a sufficient number of refugee teachers available and retained through the provision of suitable financial compensation	2.2.2 Provide teachers and education personnel with teaching resources, kits and guides	390,000	\$902,000
	2.3.1. Provide children (5-17 years, girls/ boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in formal settings	5,520,100	\$1,592,200
Output 2.3 Refugee and Turkish children and youth provided with life skills and citizenship education.	2.3.2 Provide children (5-24 years, girls/ boys) benefiting from life skills and citizenship education programmes in non-formal/informal settings	543,360	\$11,690,000
	2.3.3 Provide training to teachers and education personnel in schools and universities about LSCE, including on social inclusion and anti-bullying programmes	300	\$1,550,000
	2.3.4 Support parental engagement and awareness raising activities that promote skills and social cohesion	1,500	\$45,000
Output 2.4 Quality of education programmes is enhanced through the provision of teaching and learning material support	2.4.1 Provide textbooks and supplementary learning materials for children	2,250	\$85,000
	2.4.2 Provide children with recreational materials in non-formal/informal settings.	150	\$30,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Objective 3:

Support a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to all students (Turkish and refugee children and youth), considering the residual humanitarian needs.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 3.1 Policies and strategies that respond to the education needs of refugee children and youth are strengthened	3.1.1 Support Ministry of National Education in scaling up its ECE policy	10	\$50,000
	3.1.2 Support provincial and national coordination systems to standardise the implementation of government policies	-	-
Output 3.2 Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened the utilization of data collection	3.2.1 Support Ministry of National Education's capacity at all levels in crisis-sensitive data collection, and analysis and dissemination	2	-
	3.2.2 Conduct sector-wide assessment of barriers to education that includes gender-sensitive analysis and age-disaggregation of data/vulnerability and protection sensitive data	-	-
	3.2.3 Support Ministry of National Education's capacity to strengthen assessment, monitoring and evaluation system to track learning, attendance and early school leaving data	-	-
Output 3.3 Capacity of education sector actors and institutions are strengthened through the utilization of data to support evidence-based policy making	3.3.1 Build the capacity of education personnel and partners in evidence-based policy development and planning	-	-
	3.3.2 Train education actors on national standards, EiE and INEE MS and on the rights of children in crisis contexts	40	\$200,000
	3.3.3 Support or establish parental engagement	205	\$230,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG	SDG Target
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



HEALTH SECTOR

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).

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 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	111,434	\$1,283,245
	1.1.2 # of persons provided with transportation to health facilities	2,170	\$270,100
	1.1.3 # of IEC (information, education, communication) products on MCH and IYCF delivered	501,350	\$1,270,000
Output 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	5,194	\$7,325,000
Output 1.3 Increased availability of skilled and knowledgeable, gender balanced, human resources at health care facilities serving refugee and impacted communities	1.3.1 # of Syrian health care providers trained	702	\$2,750,057
	1.3.2 # of Turkish health care providers trained	1,610	\$3,350,286

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

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)

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 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 individuals who receive SRH services	68,500	\$825,330
	2.1.2 # of service delivery units providing SRH services	28	\$4,414,640
Output 2.2 Increased access of refugee adolescents and youth to health information and services	2.2.1 # of refugee adolescents and youth receiving health information services	11,050	\$484,140
	2.2.2 # of adolescents and youth participating in targeted youth activities	8,150	\$524,858
Output 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 GBV	685	\$525,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 3.1 Increased access to preventive measures of communicable diseases and immunization services	3.1.1 # of children under 1 year received routine vaccination (DPT3/Penta3)	52,100	\$1,320,000
	3.1.2 # of pregnant women receiving tetanus shots	3,100	\$120,000
	3.1.3. a # of pregnant women receiving ANC services	3,120	\$520,000
Output 3.2 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	10,900	\$1,014,500
	3.2.2 # of refugees and host communities who are informed about risks and prevention measures for COVID-19	100	\$25,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 3

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

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.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 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	9,709	\$939,012
	4.1.2 # of migrant health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on MHPSS services including screening and referral (mhGAP)	45	\$1,125,524
	4.1.3 # reached by health promotion activities on MHPSS through psycho-education done in partnership between PHCs and refugee communities	13,553	\$380,234
Output 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 # translators from the secondary and tertiary level of care trained on basic mental health and PSS patient interaction skills	351	\$635,524
	4.2.2 # of health service providers trained on self-care	350	\$629,644
Output 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	-	-
	4.3.2 # of refugee health centers and host community clinics with at least two (2) health staff trained on NCD services (PEN)	3	-
	4.3.3 # of people with disabilities receiving self-care training along with the provision of an appropriate assistive devices for each individual	8,130	\$1,520,311

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 4

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT SECTOR

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

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
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)	-	-
	1.1.2 # of awareness sessions on good food and nutrition agriculture practices	320	\$55,100
	1.1.3 # of school or community gardens	-	-
	1.1.4 # of individuals provided with learning programmes on good food practices and healthy dietary habits	350	\$88,750
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	675	\$59,500
	1.2.2 # of greenhouse, or/and backyard farming schemes established	10	-
	1.2.3 # of individuals benefitted from greenhouse or/and backyard farming schemes	1,000	\$3,000,000

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 1

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Objective 2:

Increased socio-economic inclusion through job creation, improved employability and system support.

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 2.1 Improved information on economic opportunities for specific refugee groups such as youth and most vulnerable (GBV survivors and victims of child labor) and host communities.	2.1.1 # of individuals identified at risk receiving information on employment.	5,845	\$2,615,956
	2.2.1 # of social cohesion initiatives as part of livelihoods programmes.	118	\$5,467,667
Output 2.2 Promoting inclusion and peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities	2.2.2 # of individuals participating social cohesion initiatives as part of livelihoods programmes.	16,140	\$5,412,667
	2.2.3 # of livelihoods institutions and businesses involved in social cohesion initiatives	50	\$1,245,067
	2.3.1.a # of individuals completed livelihoods trainings (technical and vocational trainings which can also include soft/language skills)- Non agricultural	19,050	\$19,020,870
Output 2.3 Individuals increased employability through gender sensitive labour market interventions and promotion of modern/innovative approaches in agriculture and forestry	2.3.1.b # of individuals benefitted from agricultural, vocational and livelihoods trainings including language skills through learning programmes- Agricultural	800	\$938,255
	2.3.2.a # of refugees completed Turkish language trainings (stand-alone training).	15,140	\$13,521,500
	2.3.2.b # of individuals participated in modern agriculture farming technologies (training)	100	\$250,000
	2.3.2.c # of individuals benefitted from modern agriculture farming technologies (assets, financial)	100	\$47,597
	2.3.3.a # of individuals enrolled in cash for work programmes	10,210	\$8,095,000

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 2.3 Individuals increased employability through gender sensitive labour market interventions and promotion of modern/innovative approaches in agriculture and forestry	2.3.3.b # of individuals benefitted from cash-based assistance support programmes including on-job training programmes	490	\$458,000
	2.3.3.c # of individuals benefitted from other short term employment in agriculture and forestry sectors	925	\$2,324,521
	2.3.4 # of individuals supported with subsidies for employment retention/formalization.	20,435	\$24,861,240

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 2.4 Technical, financial and research support provided to SMEs, start-ups and cooperatives to enable job creation (including using technology development for agriculture)	2.4.1.a # of start-ups/new businesses started/developed (including agriculture related use of modern/innovative approaches/technologies).	3,927	\$26,235,000
	2.4.1.b # of modern agriculture farming technologies developed	50	\$1,500,000
	2.4.2.a # of existing businesses supported to scale-up (including BDS, grants, financial and non-financial services, as well as support for formalization).	3,122	\$25,415,767
	2.4.2.b # of home-based agri-food businesses and income generating programmes especially for women to support the rural poor in agriculture sector	60	\$400,000
	2.4.3 # of cooperatives and/or other social entrepreneurship started/developed.	185	\$9,025,000
	2.4.4.a # of existing cooperatives and/or social entrepreneurship supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer.	1,417	\$6,122,515
	2.4.4.b # of individuals benefitted from access to income-generating opportunities (cooperatives) in food, agriculture and forestry sectors	5,305	\$3,647,940

Output 2.5 Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods and FSA 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) at national and local levels.	2.5.1 # of individuals provided support with individual counselling, job counselling from strengthened public institutions	37,780	\$3,763,123
	2.5.2 # of individuals benefitting from livelihoods support (job matching/placement, referral, vocational and entrepreneurship trainings) from strengthened public institutions	24,775	\$15,060,000
	2.5.3 Local/national branches of public institutions receiving technical capacity support to strengthen labour regulations and employment services (Y/N).	Y	\$2,000,000
	2.5.4 Local/national branches of public institutions receiving material support to strengthen employment services (Y/N).	Y	\$1,500,000
	2.5.5 a # of public institutions staff trained under the capacity support and awareness raising campaigns	1,300	\$4,274,100

Outputs	Output Indicators	2024 Indicator Target	Budgetary Requirement for 2024 (USD)
Output 2.5 Capacities of policy makers and service providers are strengthened to provide livelihoods and FSA 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) at national and local levels.	2.5.5 b # of initiatives taken in policy reforms to strengthen the national systems and supply chains	-	-
	2.5.6 Public-private pilot initiatives supported aimed at livelihoods for refugees and host communities (Y/N)	Y	\$3,130,000
	2.5.7 Private sector umbrella organizations engaged and supported to increase livelihoods opportunities (Y/N)	Y	\$515,000
Output 2.6 Relevant technical support delivered to partners at national and local levels and 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.	2.6.1 Gender sensitive assessments on labour market demand and private sector needs in areas with high concentration of refugees (Y/N).	Y	\$15,000
	2.6.2. a # of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge in agriculture productivity, environment, food security and nutrition	61	\$65,000
	2.6.2 b Good practices, lessons learned, impact assessments, result of pilot initiatives on jobs barriers and livelihood issues are collected and shared (Y/N).	Y	\$675,000
	2.6.3 # of actors (individuals) provided with training and other technical support to bolster general or sector-specific capacities	-	-

SDG LINKAGES FOR OBJECTIVE 2

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable crofinance

SDG Goal	SDG Target
SDG 2 SDG Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
SDG 4 SDG Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
SDG 8 SDG Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
SDG 9 SDG Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
SDG 10 SDG Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Total Financial Requirements by Sector and Agency for 2024

Organizations/ Sector	Basic Needs	Economic Empowerment	Education	Health	Protection	TOTAL
AAR Japan					\$2,715,000	\$2,715,000
ACTED	\$900,000	\$300,000				\$1,200,000
ARSA	\$266,000		\$110,000		\$1,345,500	\$1,721,500
ASAM	\$1,113,293	\$9,848	\$7,026,101		\$2,108,982	\$10,258,225
CARE International	\$3,474,900				\$2,114,289	\$5,589,189
Concern Worldwide		\$260,819	\$247,000		\$2,538,800	\$3,046,619
DDD	\$696,000			\$332,770	\$2,235,956	\$3,264,726
DRC		\$3,786,500			\$6,582,935	\$10,369,435
Eksi 25	\$44,000				\$297,950	\$341,950
EL-BIR	\$300,000		\$632,500	\$165,000	\$670,000	\$1,767,500
FAO		\$1,557,523				\$1,557,523
Field Ready		\$1,600,100				\$1,600,100
Genc Hayat	\$1,350,000		\$105,000		\$5,017,000	\$6,472,000
GOAL International	\$398,400					\$398,400
Göçmen DD				\$340,000	\$295,000	\$635,000
HABITAT		\$959,632				\$959,632
Hand in Hand					\$178,600	\$178,600
Hasene	\$6,500,000					\$6,500,000
IGAM		\$692,000			\$1,158,500	\$1,850,500
IHH	\$8,050,000		\$595,000			\$8,645,000
ILO		\$10,000,000				\$10,000,000
IMRA		\$126,500		\$10,000	\$13,500	\$150,000
Insanizi					\$1,394,500	\$1,394,500
IOM	\$37,125,000	\$45,550,000	\$13,750,000	\$1,500,000	\$23,425,000	\$121,350,000
IRW	\$1,545,862	\$4,250,000	\$4,809,470	\$700,000	\$542,839	\$11,848,171
KADAV					\$196,750	\$196,750
Kirkayak			\$10,000			\$10,000
LWA	\$350,000		\$175,000	\$108,200	\$1,120,000	\$1,753,200
Maya Foundation				\$659,773	\$945,000	\$1,604,773
MEDAK				\$6,400,000		\$6,400,000
MUDEM		\$4,200		\$144,424	\$1,464,491	\$1,613,115

Organizations/ Sector	Basic Needs	Economic Empowerment	Education	Health	Protection	TOTAL
Multeciler Derneği			\$13,588	\$60,425	\$134,882	\$208,895
Qatar Charity	\$3,650,000	\$2,050,000	\$6,503,425	\$1,800,000	\$10,550,000	\$24,553,425
Re:Coded		\$2,550,000				\$2,550,000
REALs					\$429,913	\$429,913
Relief International				\$1,830,673	\$686,841	\$2,517,514
RET International					\$793,396	\$793,396
SALAR - RESLOG	\$466,993					\$466,993
SAMS				\$350,000	\$1,858,000	\$2,208,000
Samsun Engelliler Federasyonu	\$35,000		\$50,000			\$85,000
Save the Children			\$650,000		\$802,000	\$1,452,000
SENED Organization					\$232,500	\$232,500
SEVKAR	\$335,000	\$153,000	\$300,000	\$626,500	\$927,400	\$2,341,900
Sisters Lab			\$170,000			\$170,000
SRP				\$165,000	\$102,000	\$267,000
Takaful Al-sham		\$101,600			\$522,800	\$624,400
Türkiye Yeşilay Cemiyeti					\$366,400	\$366,400
Tzu Chi İyilik Vakfı	\$1,965,000		\$2,090,500			\$4,055,500
UMHD			\$26,500		\$146,500	\$173,000
UNDP	\$15,000,000	\$96,075,000				\$111,075,000
UNFPA	\$600,000			\$1,394,640	\$7,964,612	\$9,959,252
UNHCR	\$31,370,437	\$18,924,100	\$36,661,150		\$241,823,598	\$328,779,286
UNICEF	\$20,050,000		\$106,762,255	\$4,300,000	\$28,262,000	\$159,374,255
UNIDO		\$500,000				\$500,000
UNWomen		\$550,000			\$1,800,000	\$2,350,000
WFP	\$15,566,400					\$15,566,400
WHH	\$315,650	\$804,310	\$665,630		\$2,429,773	\$4,215,363
WHO				\$10,500,000		\$10,500,000
World Vision	\$635,625					\$635,625
Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği			\$2,090,225		\$503,950	\$2,594,175
YYD				\$665,000		\$665,000
TOTAL	\$152,103,561	\$190,805,133	\$183,443,344	\$32,052,405	\$356,697,159	\$915,101,603

Host Country

3RP PARTNERS ARE GRATEFUL TO TÜRKİYE FOR ITS LEADERSHIP, CONTRIBUTION AND SUPPORT IN THE REFUGEE RESPONSE.



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Concern Worldwide	Qatar Charity
DDD	Re:Coded
DRC	REALs
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IFRC	UNIDO
IOM	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye
IRW	Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA)
JCCP	UN Women
Justice Academy of Türkiye	UOSSM Türkiye
KADAV	Violet Organisation
Kirkayak	Vocational Qualifications Authority (MYK)
LEAP NGO	WFP
LWA	WHH
Maya Foundation	WHO
MEDAK	World Vision
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)	Yeryüzü Çocukları Derneği
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