



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

TURKEY

Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan 2018-2019



Cover photo ©FAO Turkey

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

© FAO, 2018

FAO encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All requests for translation and adaptation rights, and for resale and other commercial use rights should be made via www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request or addressed to copyright@fao.org.

FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org.

Contents

Summary	1
The Syrian Refugees Crisis	2
A Regional Overview	2
Syrian refugees in Turkey	2
The food security situation amongst Syrian refugees	3
Role of agriculture in food security	4
Characteristics and challenges of the agriculture sector in Turkey	4
The impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture in Turkey	4
The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in Turkey	6
FAO's response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey	6
FAO's work in Turkey	6
FAO activities under the SRRP 2017-2018	7
SRRP's theory of change	8
Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP) 2018-2019	10
Institutional Framework	10
Targeted population	10
Major elements of the SRRP 2018-2019	11
Pillar 1 - Food Security and Agriculture	11
Pillar 2 - Livelihoods	12
Pillar 3 - Coordination	13
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	14
Gender and youth mainstreaming	14
Accountability to affected populations	15
Communication, advocacy and coordination	15
Key Assumptions and Risk Mitigation	16
Annex 1 - SRRP 2018-2019 Logframe	17
Annex 2 - Policy Framework and Legal Context for Syrian refugees in Turkey	22

Abbreviations and Acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
DGMM	Directorate General of Migration Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO TCE	FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Division
FSAWG	Food Security and Agriculture Working Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISKUR	Turkish Employment Agency
LH WG	Livelihoods Working Group
MFAL	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MoD	Ministry of Development
MFSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policies
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
REU	FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
SRRP	Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

Summary

The **Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP)** is the guiding instrument for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to address the needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey. The SRRP describes FAO's strategy to (i) address the food security needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable members of host communities; (ii) enhance the resilience of vulnerable Syrian refugee and host community members by developing sustainable livelihoods through agriculture, and (iii) contribute to integration and social cohesion.

The SRRP has been updated based on the findings of (i) recent assessments and missions undertaken by FAO in close cooperation with the Turkish authorities both at central and local level; (ii) projects implemented under the previous SRRP (2017-2018); and (iii) review and analysis of data, reports and studies produced by national and international partners in Turkey. It is aligned with government priorities and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2018-19 for Turkey and will be implemented in collaboration and partnership with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL), the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM); the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MFSP), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), the Ministry of Development (MoD) and other relevant line ministries and departments, and partners.

The SRRP has been prepared by the FAO Representation in Turkey, supported by FAO's Sub-regional Office for Central Asia (SEC), FAO's Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) and FAO Technical and Emergency Divisions at Headquarters. The SRRP has also benefited from collaboration with (3RP) partners and informed contributions from the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group (FSAWG), Livelihoods Working Group and bilateral discussions with UN agencies, NGOs and donors.

The prime objective of the SRRP is to enhance the resilience of 45 000 households (approximately 226 000 people) from Syrian refugee and host communities who are living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture. The implementation of the SRRP will require a budget of USD 95.92 million in 2018-2019.

The SRRP covers the 11 provinces in Turkey which have the highest concentration of Syrian refugees and where there is potential for their integration into the local labour market.

The SRRP is structured around three pillars:

Pillar 1 - Food Security and Agriculture: Provide support to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities for small-scale agriculture production, as well as nutritional training;

Pillar 2 - Livelihoods: Provide vocational agricultural training to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities and establish connections with the private sector to encourage employment opportunities.

Pillar 3 - Coordination: Increase the capacity of 3RP partners to design and implement programmes and improve coordination amongst them.

The SRRP will be updated along with the evolving developments of the 3RP.

The Syrian Refugees Crisis

A Regional Overview

The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) remains fluid, and complex patterns of conflict and displacement continue in many areas. As of 31 December 2017, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)¹, the estimated total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is 6.1 million and 13.1 million people within Syria are still in need of humanitarian assistance.

Since the beginning of the crisis, more than 5.5 million Syrians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), with Turkey hosting the majority of them. Despite the support provided by host governments and humanitarian actors, refugees in the region are growing increasingly vulnerable. The vast majority live below the poverty line and face difficulty accessing services and securing food, housing, healthcare and other basic needs. Refugees continue to need access to international protection, as well as humanitarian support. Positive developments have been made in supporting Syrian refugees' access to employment.

The level of destruction of housing and infrastructure, basic services, social safety nets and livelihood opportunities inside Syria is massive, the security and humanitarian situation remains volatile, and displacement continues. In this context, 3RP partners continue to call for the protection of civilians in Syria, the delivery of humanitarian assistance in line with international humanitarian law, and the ability to seek refuge in neighbouring countries.

To address the regional nature of the crisis, FAO designed a two-year Sub-regional Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2017 called "Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security in Areas Affected by the Syria Crisis" budgeted at USD 301.2 million. This Strategy involved short and medium term actions that specifically targeted Syrian IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities, national and local authorities and other affected populations. These actions were designed to contribute to improved food security and the preservation of agriculture and ecosystems so that livelihoods are protected.

Syrian refugees in Turkey

As of the 28th of December 2017, 3 561 707² Syrians were registered in Turkey, almost half of whom are children. The majority live in the Southeastern provinces, however large numbers of Syrians have also moved to other parts of the country. The largest refugee populations are in Istanbul (553 453), Şanlıurfa (477 202), Hatay (447 541), Gaziantep (375 633) and Mersin (205 240)³.

1 <http://www.unocha.org/syria>

2 DGMM

3 DGMM

Only 6.5% of Syrian refugees in Turkey live in the 21 official Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) in 10 provinces, while the remaining 93.5% reside amongst host communities in rural, semi-rural and urban areas. The Syrian refugees living in TACs are provided with food and non-food assistance and are completely dependent on external support⁴.

Syrian refugees outside of the TACs are scattered throughout cities and rural areas: they are more vulnerable and often prone to exploitation. Their ability to earn an income often depends on the support of relatives, family or friends in the host community. Poverty remains prevalent among the Syrian population due to the lack of access to a regular income, and the high cost of living including basic food. Many families have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing the quality and quantity of food consumption, living in substandard housing, and reducing expenditure on health and education. These negative coping strategies have a detrimental impact on the well-being of all refugees but in particular children, the elderly and women.

The food security situation amongst Syrian refugees

The results of recent surveys on food security and livelihoods of Syrian refugees residing outside of the TACs⁵ consistently report poor dietary diversity. Low intake of nutrients could jeopardise nutrition status in the long term, particularly amongst vulnerable household members such as young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Furthermore, chronic under-nutrition already affects 24 percent of children under five years of age amongst Syrian refugees residing outside of the TACs⁶. The long-term consequences of malnutrition could include poor educational performance and low productivity, and significant disparity in the nutritional status between Turkish and Syrian people could potentially exacerbate social disparity.

Food security amongst Syrian refugees is affected not only by their cash income levels, but also by the affordability of basic food items in the local market. Preliminary findings from an FAO assessment on Agricultural Livelihoods and Labour Markets in the southern provinces of Turkey⁷ revealed that recent food price inflation affected Syrian refugees' access to basic food items. The options for coping with increased food prices are limited for Syrian refugees, due to difficulty in finding higher and more reliable income opportunities, as well as a lack of home production opportunities. The assessment found that, despite the fact that the majority of the Syrian refugees in Turkey came from major agricultural production areas in Syria, almost no Syrian communities visited by the assessment team had the capacity to produce their own food because they could not access land⁸. Consequently, Syrian refugees spend a large portion of their household budget on buying food from the market. This reliance on market purchases makes their food security status vulnerable to market developments, such as price hikes and income losses.

4 In April 2016, the Government of Turkey published a First Stage Needs Assessment covering the period 2016–2018 for Syrians with Temporary Protection (SuTP) status in Turkey. The assessment concluded that response to the needs of hosted Syrians require more than USD 19.13 billion. The funding requirement for the 3RP in 2017 was over USD 890 million, however the unmet needs remain significant given that until December only 37 percent of the requirements were received

5 Health and Nutrition Survey on Syrian Children and Women in Turkey (AFAD and UNICEF, 2016); Emergency Social Safety Net Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey (WFP and TRC, report forthcoming); Off-camp Syrian Refugees in Turkey – A Food Security Report (WFP, 2016); Health Status Survey of Syrian refugees in Turkey (AFAD, Ministry of Health, WHO, 2016)

6 Health Status Survey of Syrian refugees in Turkey (AFAD, Ministry of Health, WHO, 2016)

7 Agricultural Livelihoods and Labour Market Assessment in South Eastern Anatolia (2017, FAO report forthcoming)

8 The assessment visited Syrian settlements in Hatay, Killis, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Adana and Mersin in 2017

Role of agriculture in food security

Agriculture is a major driver of food security for Syrian refugees and their host communities. The presence of a large population of Syrian refugees has increased the demand for food, particularly for non-storable food items such as vegetables. This demand has to be met by increasing local agricultural production. Rising local production contributes both to the stability of market prices as well as employment, as agriculture is a major entry point into the local labour market for Syrian refugees. Failure to meet increasing food demand in local agricultural markets could lead to food inflation that directly affects the food security of both Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities. Direct food assistance to vulnerable households needs to be complemented by sufficient investment in agriculture and other relevant services amongst the host communities in Turkey.

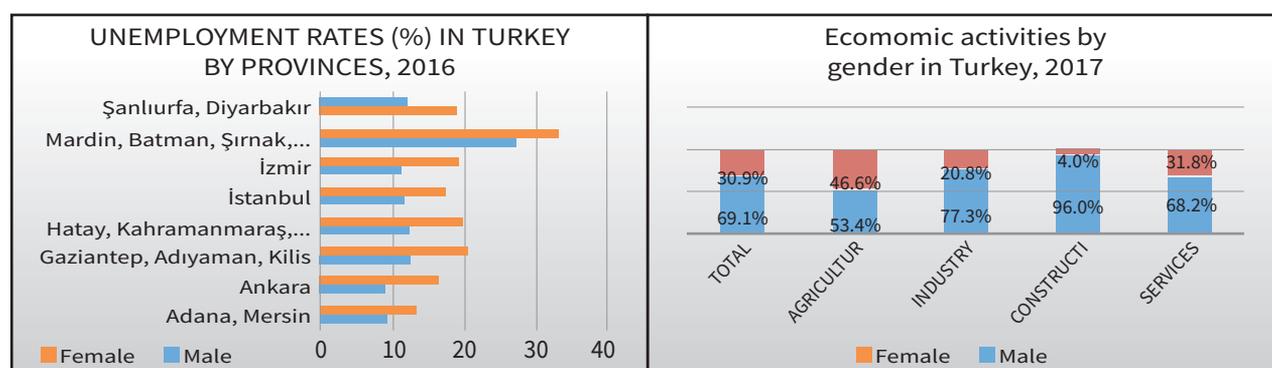
Characteristics and challenges of the agriculture sector in Turkey

Turkey is endowed with a favourable climate and geographical conditions, fertile soils, and biological diversity. The agriculture sector makes up 21 percent of the labour market in Turkey, a number that is reducing due to higher growth trends in the service, construction and industry sectors.

Agriculture in Turkey is dominated by small family farms: about 90 percent of those employed in agriculture are owner-producers and unpaid family workers, mainly women. 50 percent of agricultural workers are women, more than in most other sectors.

However, the areas in which most of Syrian refugees reside have high rates of unemployment overall. As shown in Figure 2 below, the unemployment rates in the five southern provinces and in the two major urban areas are above 10 percent, and reach as high as 17 percent in Sanliurfa. The unemployment rate is higher for women than men, and FAO is particularly concerned about unemployment for single women with children, for whom the purchase of nutritious food becomes increasingly difficult.

Figure 1: Unemployment by province and by gender, TURKSAT 2016/2017



The impact of the Syria crisis on agriculture in Turkey

The Syria crisis is affecting many sectors in Turkey, however it has a strong impact particularly on the agriculture sector which provides the main source of income for a significant proportion of the population hosting Syrian refugees. These communities are among the poorest in Turkey.

According to the Turkish Statistics Institute, 21% of the total working population, or 5.6 million people, work in the agricultural sector and 82% of them are informally employed. Until the 1950s seasonal agricultural workers made up the largest employment category in Turkey. The exact number of current seasonal agricultural workers is unknown, but it has been widely reported that a considerable number of informal agricultural workers travel according to the seasons. Limited employment options in other sectors and a lack of opportunities for skills development make seasonal agricultural work the only livelihood solution for many workers. Despite the fact that agricultural enterprises are heavily reliant on seasonal workers, membership of agricultural unions consists mostly of formally employed workers. The recent inflow of Syrian refugees in local labour markets creates competition for labour opportunities and potentially affects working conditions and wages.

The very low wages at which Syrian refugees engage in informal work (reported to be a fraction of the minimum wage), and the fact that the search for employment opportunities is the main driver of Syrians' internal migration within Turkey, indicates how high employment opportunities rank among their priorities. Syrian refugees interviewed to date, as well as the agencies that work with them, have also confirmed that finding better employment opportunities is a high priority. However, language barriers, unsuitable skillsets and the lack of formal work permits are some of the main constraints for work in the formal sector. Despite the availability of work permit exemptions (Ref. Annex 2), Syrian refugees are unable to find suitable long-term job opportunities. Secondary data and consultations indicate that a large number of refugees are engaged as daily workers with uncertainty of income continuity, and are at times subject to exploitative conditions. At the same time, the influx of large numbers of Syrian refugees has had a significant effect on Turkey's agricultural labour market. Wages are being depressed for Turkish agricultural workers, especially for low-skilled, seasonal and part-time workers.

In 2017, FAO conducted an assessment on agricultural labour markets and employment opportunities for Syrian refugees as well as various missions to identify potential labour market gaps, the challenges to employ Syrian refugees, the skillsets most desired by the private sector, and potential competition with host communities over employment opportunities. Through this assessment FAO found that there is a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour, particularly in the areas of livestock care and maintenance, orchard/plantation management and harvesting (citrus and olive), meat processing, greenhouse operation and maintenance (cut flowers and vegetables) and post-harvest processing and packaging. Other challenges that prevent private sector enterprises from taking on Syrian refugees include:

- Formalization of work permits and/or exemptions;
- Lack of confidence in skills to care for valuable assets (livestock, machinery, etc.);
- Differences in work practices;
- Unwillingness of refugees to relocate to rural areas (for livestock care and plantation maintenance);
- Language barriers

Several private sector managers expressed their willingness to employ refugees if they could overcome the challenges presented above, even expressing their willingness to pay both taxes and insurance and in some cases providing housing. Others were interested in conducting on-the-job training for refugees, but lacked linkages with the right training institutions.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in Turkey

The first 3RP initiative was implemented in 2014-2015 and focused primarily on addressing the basic human needs of a growing population of refugees. The 3RP has been an innovative approach that effectively harnesses the capacities, knowledge and resources of humanitarian and development partners to create a durable and multi-faceted, resilience-based response to the Syria crisis. The Government is a key interlocutor in planning and implementing all activities and is the primary channel for technical support and assistance from the UN agencies and their partners. The response to the Syrian situation under the 3RP is coordinated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and UN Development Programme involving FAO, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and their partners.

The strategic objectives of the 3RP 2018-2019 Turkey chapter focuses on the following:

- ensure protection of Syrian refugees
- support provision of basic services (health, education, social services) through national systems
- provide immediate assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Turkish individuals and reduce exposure to the effects of poverty and displacement
- expand livelihood and job opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Turkish individuals

The 3RP 2018-2019 for Turkey places a stronger emphasis on the transition from a humanitarian response to a sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic integration approach (decent work and integration) and FAO has been playing a crucial role in transitioning refugees from immediate emergency support to long-term employment and peaceful integration into Turkish society for the last few years.

FAO's response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey

FAO's work in Turkey

FAO has been present in Turkey since the establishment of its country office in Ankara in 1982, which was followed in 2006 by the establishment of its Sub-regional Office for Central Asia.

FAO's cooperation with Turkey is shaped by the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2016-2020 for Turkey, which sets out three priority areas: (i) food and nutrition security and food safety; (ii) sustainable forests and natural resource management including fisheries, and (iii) institutional capacity enhancement of public and private sectors.

Jointly prepared with the Government and other partners, the CPF reflects relevant priorities in key national development policies, including Turkey's five-year National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018. It is also aligned with the 2016-2020 UN Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Turkey.

In Turkey, FAO has a well-established partnership with national authorities, and a wide array of other partners, such as local authorities, Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, academia, research institutions, international and national NGOs and civil society organizations.

FAO's long presence in the country and the fruitful cooperation with MFAL and the other line ministries offers the opportunity for synergies with Turkish institutions both at central and provincial levels.

The presence of a multidisciplinary team of technical experts in the Sub-regional Office provides support on technical areas such as animal production and health, plant production and protection, fisheries, forestry, land and water management, rural investment, food security and agricultural policy. FAO also benefits from technical expertise available at the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Budapest, and FAO Headquarters in Rome.

FAO's position as co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector of the 3RP, together with its technical mandate, naturally provides synergy with FSA partners. The leading presence of FAO within the FSA Sector also allows partnerships with other actors with proven interest and experience in the sector, with adequate presence on the ground, and with the necessary technical and logistical capacities to implement planned interventions.

Furthermore, as Chair of the UN Results Group (UNRG) on Environmental Sustainability, FAO plays an important role in coordinating and ensuring the harmonization of the UN System approach in enhancing Turkey's efforts in the area of natural resources management.

Through the existing Livelihoods Working Group (Ankara and Gaziantep), the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Cash-Based Initiatives Working Group, FAO has successfully established joint programmes with other UN Agencies (UNHCR, UNDP) under the SRRP.

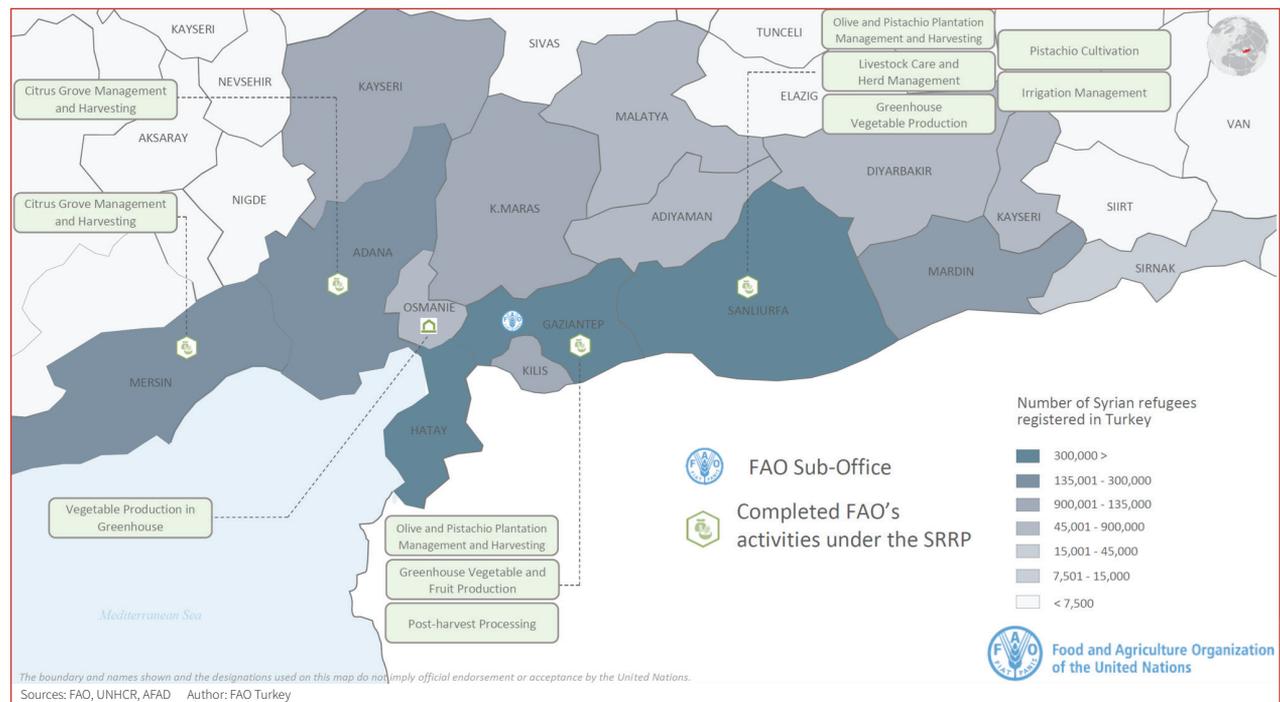
FAO activities under the SRRP 2017-2018

Since 2017, FAO has implemented activities aimed at improving food security and enhancing livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities in southeastern Turkey.

In collaboration with AFAD and MFAL, FAO is providing agricultural inputs, equipment and technical support for the establishment of a greenhouse in Osmaniye refugee camp to produce vegetables for 15 000 Syrian refugees living in the camp. In addition, refugees have access to technical training in greenhouse technology, greenhouse vegetable production, good nutritional practices and the value chain.

FAO has also provided technical and vocational training in crop production and harvesting, primary food production and processing, and livestock management for 900 Syrian refugees and host community families in five provinces in southern Turkey (Adana, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Isparta), and has facilitated employment opportunities in the agriculture sector in collaboration with UNHCR, MFAL, other relevant government authorities and the private sector.

FAO support has so far focused on communities in border provinces with Syria, which register the highest concentration of Syrian refugees. Under the current SRRP, the focus will be expanded to other regions where formal work permits are now accessible for Syrian refugees, including urban and peri-urban areas.

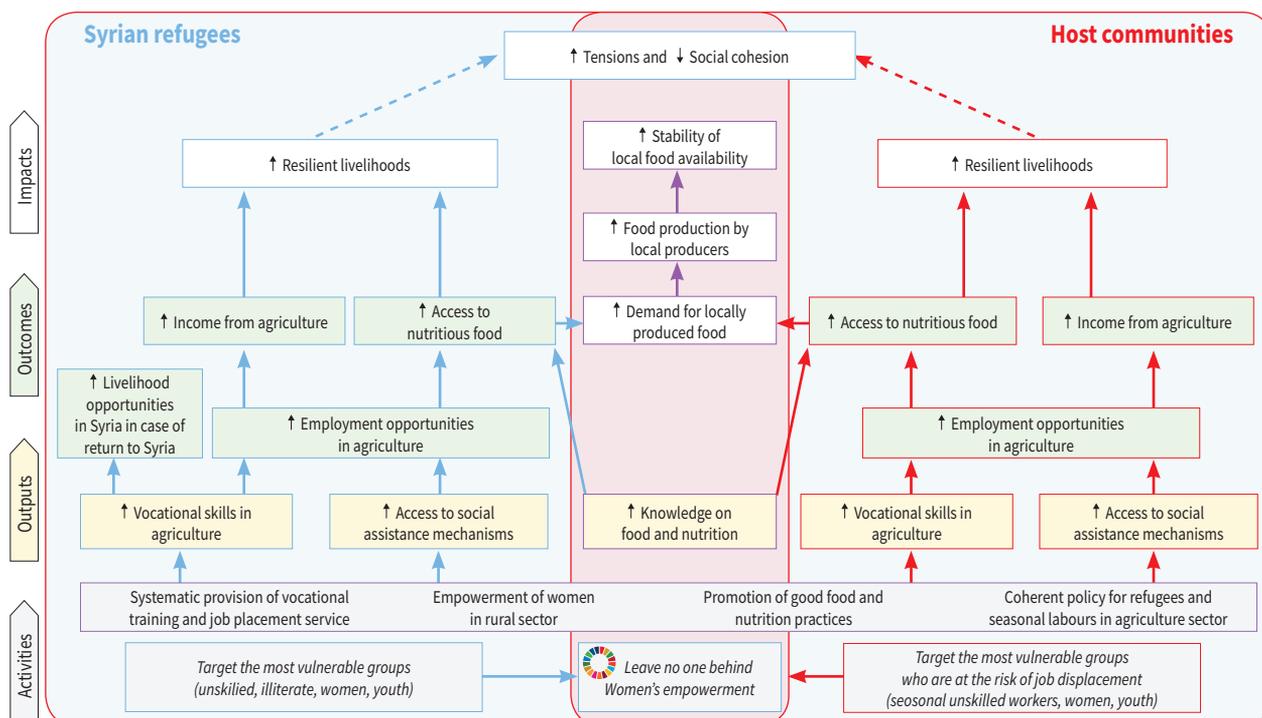


Completed projects under the SRRP 2017-18 Source: FAO Turkey

SRRP's theory of change

Considering the socio-economic conditions of the southern regions of Turkey, where most of the refugees are concentrated, agriculture has been identified as a strategic sector and enabler to enhance the resilience of both Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities. Investing in agriculture will also contribute to addressing some of the potential negative impacts of the refugee crisis on the local population, such as competition for low-skilled labour in the region, and social tensions between Syrians and host communities. The following theory of change (Figure 3) shows the areas of intervention in agriculture, food security and livelihood sectors.

Figure 3. SRRP's theory of change



The overall goal of the SRRP is to enhance the resilience of Syrian refugees and host communities who are living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture. Long-term resilience encourages social cohesion amongst diverse communities. The SRRP's theory of change is based on the premise that by providing vocational training, job placement services and access to social assistance mechanisms, both Syrian refugees and vulnerable groups in host communities will have better employment opportunities, particularly in the agriculture sector which is facing a chronic shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Promotion of good food and nutrition practices, including food preparation, processing and cooking, will reduce dependency on high-energy low-nutrient foods which contributes to malnutrition. Long-term, increased incomes and more consumption of diverse food items will stimulate local agricultural production and improve the stability of the local food supply. Knowledge of safe hygienic handling as well as safe on-farm practices will contribute to safe and secure food supplies. The SRRP will target the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth and unskilled seasonal workers who are at risk of unemployment. The skills gained by Syrian refugees in the framework of the SRRP will also help them re-establish themselves if they return to Syria.

Increasing the involvement of Syrian refugees in local labour markets has the potential to generate competition for employment opportunities within the hosting communities, and therefore must be addressed using a community-based approach. Much of the economic activity in the urban centers of the southern provinces has always been based around informal labour. The influx of refugees is simply adding to the pool of unskilled labour in these towns. In order to both reduce competition amongst labourers, and to meet the demands of employers for skilled labour, both host communities and refugees will be targeted for skills training and job placement services.

Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP) 2018-2019

Within the framework of the SRRP theory of change, the SRRP 2018-19 considers the enhancement of livelihood resilience at several levels. At the individual level the SRRP aims to provide individuals with a range of skills they can benefit from throughout their lifetime, as well as work experience they can carry into future work and social scenarios. At the household level, the SRRP aims to increase incomes and normalize revenue to allow families to return to a dignified, productive existence. At the community level, the SRRP aims to strengthen social cohesion by providing opportunities to both Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities, and providing venues for joint learning and productivity. Finally, the SRRP aims to increase coordination with government, the private sector and civil society to more adequately serve the local population and refugees through participatory programme and project design, increasing coverage through more effective outreach and efficiency.

The relationship between Syrian refugees and host communities significantly affects food security and agriculture-based livelihoods, and FAO will dedicate more attention to social cohesion and local integration, and ensure that interventions supporting agriculture, resilient livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and poverty reduction can best contribute to strengthening social cohesion. Social protection is a cross-cutting issue that is addressed across the different pillars.

The SRRP is a two-year plan (2018-2019) with an estimated budget of USD 95.92 million.

Institutional Framework

The SRRP is well aligned with government priorities and the 3RP 2018-19 for Turkey and will be implemented in collaboration and partnership with the MFAL, AFAD, DGMM, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MFSP), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), the Ministry of Development (MoD) other relevant Ministries, development partners, non-Governmental Organizations (international and national), Community Based Organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector.

FAO will build further partnerships with national institutions such as universities, research institutes, and private sector enterprises to ensure efficient and effective implementation of activities, focused on high quality outcomes. FAO has an existing tool kit of agreement mechanisms, implementation safeguards and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the integrity of such arrangements.

Targeted population

In 2017, FAO activities focused primarily on the six provinces with the highest number of refugees (Adana, Gaziantep, Isparta, Mersin, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa) and will further expand to other provinces in 2018. Scoping missions with government partners are underway in the urban/peri-urban areas of southeastern Turkey to develop programmes targeting refugees and vulnerable households residing in those areas.

The SRRP will target Syrian refugees and host communities in both urban and rural areas at a tentative ratio of 70:30 respectively, however a balanced ratio of beneficiaries will be based on the local need and context. FAO's activities will target those of working age with a particular focus on young people and women.

Major elements of the SRRP 2018-19

The SRRP is structured around three pillars: (i) food security and agriculture; (ii) livelihoods, and (iii) coordination.

Pillar 1- Food Security and Agriculture: Provide support to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities for small-scale agriculture production, as well as nutritional training;

Food security remains a critical issue for both in-camp and off-camp Syrian refugees in Turkey. The majority of refugees have been hosted in Turkey for several years, and their food security and nutrition largely depend on external assistance and income from unskilled wage labour. While Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) have been provided to cover the immediate needs of many of these refugees, interventions are required to achieve food security, nutrition and resilience in a sustainable way. Major activities under this Pillar will target both in-TAC and off-TAC refugees with interest in participating in food production and agricultural activities.

Outcome 1: Syrian refugees and host communities are prevented from resorting to negative coping strategies as the most vulnerable men, women and children are assisted to improve food security and nutrition

Output 1.1 Syrian refugees living in TACs improve their access to diverse food

Key activities:

- Establishment and improvement of greenhouse crop production;
- Development of capacity and skills of refugees in greenhouse produce, including Good Agricultural Practices
- Organization of training in good nutritional and food consumption practices;

Output 1.2 Nutritional practices of Syrian refugees and host communities are improved

Key activity:

Organization of training in good nutritional practices, food processing, safe storage, hygienic handling and preparation of food.

Outcome 2: Food security amongst Syrian refugees and host communities is promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector

Output 1.3 Agriculture-based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host communities improved

Key activities:

- Support small-scale agricultural production in host communities (cash-based interventions, livestock/small ruminants, poultry, micro-gardening, mushroom production, processing units, urban agriculture);

- Organization of technical training e.g. improved production techniques, agriculture productive assets, post-harvest processes, climate-smart and conservation agriculture techniques, good livestock practices, management of pastoral resources, etc.;
- Development of business models in the agriculture sector and linking them with the value chain.

Output 1.4 Technical capacities of national and local partners strengthened

Key activity:

- Organization of capacity building training and workshops for local partners

Pillar 2 - Livelihoods: Provide vocational agricultural training to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities and establish connections with the private sector to encourage employment opportunities.

Given the context and the current crisis, many refugees may remain in Turkey for the next few years. However, these refugees presently have very limited access to formal livelihood and employment opportunities. This poses risks to both host and refugee communities, and can lead to community instability and social tension. In the meantime, enhancing and diversifying livelihoods opportunities in the agriculture sector not only helps to strengthen food security and build the resilience of the refugees and host communities, but also provides ample opportunities for employment. FAO's focus will therefore be to assess the need for a qualified labour force, provide the target beneficiaries with technical/vocational training and assist with job placement for qualified refugees in different provinces of Turkey. Pillar 2 activities will specifically target those who are willing to learn new skills or have demonstrated existing skills for the identified placement opportunities. In order to fill labour market gaps in more technical areas, FAO will identify and leverage the existing skillsets of the target beneficiaries. Skills data will be collected during the application process, entered into the programme database and verified during interviews so that skills matching can be facilitated and shared with ISKUR and other partnering agencies. A willingness to learn Turkish will be stressed in the application phase and all stages of the enrolment process.

Outcome 3: Improved livelihoods through decent work opportunities for both Syrians and host communities

Output 2.1: Syrian refugees and host communities' capacity increased to improve access to the formal agricultural labour market.

Key activities:

- Identification of rural refugees not covered by ESSN and referral to relevant authorities, organization of technical/vocational training and facilitation of employment opportunities
- Capacity building of Syrian women to develop and enhance their entrepreneurial skills, and provide greater access to employment and job opportunities created by the municipalities
- Establishment of agricultural employment facilitation centers for refugees and host communities in collaboration with stakeholders.

Output 2.2: Capacity of Government institutions and relevant stakeholders strengthened to provide livelihoods support and social protection services

Key activities:

- Organization of Training of Trainers (ToTs) for the relevant stakeholders on entrepreneurship
- Within the framework of the ToTs, organization of gender focused training in support of rural women
- Development of capacities in the design and implementation of agricultural labour market activities
- Enhancement of the capacity of farmers associations to deliver extension services accessible to the vulnerable groups
- Awareness raising and necessary facilitation support for increased coverage of social protection services for rural refugees and host communities

Pillar 3 – Coordination: Increase the capacity of 3RP partners to design and implement programmes and improve coordination amongst them.

The third Pillar complements and supports the outcomes of the first two. Improved coordination leads to increased efficiency in the use of time and resources, the proliferation of best practices and the avoidance of pitfalls. As has been the case since the beginning, Government partners will continue to lead efforts to improve the lives of Syrian refugees and host communities with more harmonized and aligned support from the international community. FAO will continue to support the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and provide co-leadership in coordination, as well as the development of studies and research leading to the required food security and livelihood data to improve programs. FAO will also continue to contribute to the best practices and lessons learned of the Livelihoods Working group gleaned through its unique work in vocational training and job placement for the agricultural sector. Pillar 3 activities will focus on regular monitoring of the food security and agriculture situation, as it is the key to ensuring the evaluation of the SRRP's results. Coordination of food security and agriculture activities will ensure a greater impact and avoid duplication, resulting in a more efficient use of resources. FAO will work to enhance engagement with local communities and institutions through better coordination and information sharing at all levels (governments, UN agencies, NGOs, resource partners, civil society organizations, etc.)

Outcome 4: Strengthened evidence base on food security, agriculture and livelihoods through needs assessments and analysis for decision-making

Output 3.1. Increased evidence base for informed coordination and decision-making

Key Activities:

- Co-leadership of the FSAWG and coordination with relevant partners
- Organization of field missions to coordinate FSA and livelihoods activities

- Organization of FSA visibility events and design and production of communication materials
- Organization of an online survey for all FSA partners to measure satisfaction of partners coordinated through the FSAWG
- Organization of relevant needs assessments on livelihoods and labour markets in agricultural sectors.
- Organization of impact assessments on technical/vocational training in the agriculture sector
- Monitor the impact of the issuance of work exemptions or permits in the agriculture sector
- Increase access to social services for rural agriculture households

Monitoring, evaluation and learning

FAO has in place a robust monitoring system that helps to track all interventions implemented in the country and link them to the FAO Corporate Strategic Framework. FAO will work closely with implementing partners and service providers to collect information on the results of the interventions and provide regular updates through the Food Security and Agriculture Sector Working Group as per the requirements of specific donors. The main stakeholders (including the Turkish authorities and the donor community) will be regularly briefed and updated on the progress of implementation of the SRRP as per the FAO donor briefing schedule.

As part of the regular Country Programme Evaluation, the SRRP will be reviewed against the identified indicators. Separate evaluations will be included within individual project proposals and reported against achievement goals agreed with supporting funding partners.

The SRRP's focus on capacity building of individuals and institutions requires a monitoring and evaluation system that will allow for measuring achievements and results at outcome and impact levels. M&E activities of the SRRP will involve the systematic collection of data and reporting on outcomes of the interventions, as well as analysis of the results for design of individual projects.

Gender and youth mainstreaming

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

Accountability to affected populations

Accountability systems will be premised on Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) commitments which FAO is signatory to. These include information provision, participation, consultation and feedback mechanisms. To determine beneficiary preference for FAO interventions, feedback mechanisms will be developed.

FAO employs its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) approach to all of its work and mainstreams this concept in all programme implementation. AAP mandates that FAO incorporate measures to ensure that the voices of beneficiaries at all levels are integrated from the design phase, implementation and through to the evaluation phase. Grievance mechanisms are an integral part of this system and will be incorporated along with checks to ensure accountability such as Focus Group Discussions, spot checks on implementation, and Key Informant Interviews.

Communication, advocacy and coordination

FAO plans to maintain and further strengthen coordination with donors, partners and other actors in support of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities in Turkey.

Communication efforts will be directed toward (a) supporting the activities of the project itself, and (b) ensuring good levels of visibility for the project, including for its partners and donors.

Within-project communication (a, above) will likely include fact sheets, brochures, infographics, display banners, presentations or short videos – to convey messages and knowledge to Syrian refugees and host communities. These materials will be generated in Turkish, Arabic and English.

Visibility work (b, above) will emphasize the human angle, using video and photo-reportage packaged together with clear and compelling text. Efforts will be made to attract media coverage of project activities, and to facilitate independent reportage through media tours, interviews and press conferences. Channels of communication include FAO websites, social media accounts, and media dissemination lists. Further exposure will be sought through the websites and social media platforms of government, implementing partners, and the emergencies / development community. In addition, assessments, reports and relevant programme documents will be published where appropriate to ensure transparency.

Key Assumptions and Risk Mitigation

Assumption	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
No major change in the population presence in the concerned period	High	Adapt organizational and resource capacity to handle potential changes in population presence and heighten coordination with Government and UN Agencies.
Refugee and hosting community relations remain stable during the concerned period	Moderate	Improve monitoring and communication efforts, Inclusion of social cohesion and community-based dialogue measures in each component of the programme
Availability of land for intensive crop production in the targeted TACs and communities	Low	Individual project design will only be undertaken in areas where suitable land has been confirmed in advance by partners (government, private sector, etc)
Prompt availability of funds in time for the agricultural campaign	High	Improved coordination and partnership development – outreach and visibility for the sector
Compliance with decent work regulation - risk of exploitation of the most vulnerable population, impact high, mitigation measure: work with the Ministries to create awareness and protect women and children	Moderate	All job placements will begin with orientation to private sector partners as to decent-work standards. Monitoring and evaluation follow up will be scheduled.
Marketable agriculture products and skills are identified with realistic access to local markets	Moderate	Ensure that proper market assessment data and value chain analysis is utilized in the design of any income generating activities involving markets.
Regulatory framework concerning Syrian refugees under temporary protection remains valid for the period concerned. That is, that refugees will continue to have access to work permit exemptions.	High	Continued support to government partners in the development of policies and advocacy for policy actions benefitting the sector and communities
Food availability and accessibility remains relatively stable during the period concerned	Moderate	Closely monitor market prices and food security among concerned populations; regularly share relevant information with the Food Security Sector partners for action where required.

Annex 1 - SRRP 2018-2019 Logframe

Objective: Enhance the resilience of Syrian refugees and host communities who are living in rural areas and dealing with agriculture

Pillar 1- Provide support to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities for small-scale agriculture production, as well as nutritional training;					
Outcome 1: Syrian refugees and host communities are prevented from resorting to negative coping strategies as the most vulnerable men, women, and children are assisted to meet their food needs (FSA Sector Objective 1)					
Outcomes	Activities	Indicators	Target	Target groups	Resource Requirement
1.1 Syrian refugees living in TACs are better able to access diverse food	Establishment and improvement of greenhouse crop production;	Number of greenhouses constructed	10	Syrian refugees living in TACs	7 million USD
		Number of hectares planted	15		
	Development of capacity and skills of refugees in greenhouse produce, including Good Agricultural Practices	Number of people (women, men) trained on greenhouse produce	1 500		
		Number of people consuming greenhouse produce	7 000		
Organization of training in good nutritional and food consumption practices	Percentage of camp residents trained in good nutritional and food consumption practices	20% of the female adult population			
1.2 Nutritional practices of Syrian refugees and host communities are improved.	Organization of training in good nutritional practices, food processing, safe storage, hygienic handling and preparation of food	Number of people (women, men) trained in good nutritional practices.	1 100	Syrian refugees and host communities in selected provinces	5 million USD
		Percentage increase in knowledge gained in specific nutrition compared to baseline	10%		
		Number of cooking demonstration sessions organized	20		
		Number of people (women, men) trained in hygienic household food processing and consumption practices	7 000		

Outcome 2: Food security among Syrian refugees and host communities is promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector (FSA Sector Objective 2)					
Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target	Target groups	Resource Requirement
1.3 Agriculture-based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host communities improved	Support small-scale agricultural production in host communities (Cash-based interventions, livestock/small ruminants, poultry activities, micro-gardening, mushroom production, processing units, urban agriculture);	Number of people (women, men) benefitting from inputs and equipment	5 000	Syrian refugees and host communities in selected provinces	35 million USD
	Organization of technical training, e.g. improved production techniques, agriculture productive assets, post-harvest processes, climate-smart and conservation agriculture techniques, good livestock practices, management of pastoral resources, etc.	Number of people (women, men) trained in production/income-generating activities	5 000		
	Development of business models in the agriculture sector and linking them with the value chain	Number of business models developed	5		
1.4 Technical capacities of national and local partners strengthened	Organization of capacity building training and workshops for partners.	Number of partners participated in capacity building training workshops	24	National and local Partners in selected provinces	500 000 USD
Sub-Total for Pillar 1: USD 47,500,000					

Pillar 2 - Livelihoods: Provide vocational agricultural training to Syrian refugees and vulnerable households in host communities and establish connections with the private sector to encourage employment opportunities

Outcome 3: Improved livelihoods through decent work opportunities for both Syrians and host communities (Livelihoods Sector Objective 1)

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target	Target groups	Resource Requirement
2.1 Syrian refugees and host communities capacity increased to improve access to formal agricultural labour market	Identification of rural refugees not covered by ESSN and referral to relevant authorities Organization of technical/vocational training Facilitation of employment opportunities	Number of people (women, men) identified and referred to relevant services	10 000	Syrian refugees and host communities in selected provinces	30 million USD
		Number of people (women, men) attended vocational training	10 000		
		Percentage of trainees recruited	20%		
Capacity building of Syrian women to develop and enhance their entrepreneurial skills and provide greater access to employment and job opportunities created by the municipalities	Capacity building of Syrian women to develop and enhance their entrepreneurial skills and provide greater access to employment and job opportunities created by the municipalities	Number of Syrian women who developed their capacities on entrepreneurship; share of trainees who started own business.	800	Syrian refugees and host communities in selected provinces	6 million USD
		Number of employment facilitation centres established	5	Five selected provinces	1 million USD
Establishment of agricultural employment facilitation centres for refugees and host communities in collaboration with stakeholders	Establishment of agricultural employment facilitation centres for refugees and host communities in collaboration with stakeholders				

2.2 Capacity of Government institutions and relevant stakeholders strengthened to provide livelihoods support and social protection services	Organization of Training of Trainers (ToTs) for the relevant stakeholders on entrepreneurship	Number of experts (women, men) trained Number of ToTs conducted	400 40	Staff of relevant stakeholders in selected provinces	1 million USD
	Organization of gender focused training in support of rural women	Number of experts (women, men) trained Number of training sessions conducted	200 20	Staff of relevant stakeholders in selected provinces	500 000 USD
	Development of capacity in the design and implementation of agricultural labour market activities	Number of pieces of legislation reviewed Number of workshops conducted	9 15	Government institutions	500 000 USD
	Enhancement of the capacity of farmers associations in delivering extension services accessible for the vulnerable groups	Number of people (women, men) trained Number of training sessions organized	500 20	Staff of farmers associations in selected provinces	1.92 million USD
	Awareness raising and necessary facilitation support for increased coverage of social protection services for rural refugee and host communities	Number of Social Service Centres supported Number of training sessions conducted	30 11	Government institutions	7 million USD
Sub-total for Pillar 2: USD 47.92 million					

Pillar 3 - Coordination: Increase the capacity of 3RP partners to design and implement programmes and improve coordination amongst them						
Outcome 4: Strengthened evidence base on food security, agriculture and livelihoods through needs assessments and analysis for decision making (FSA Sector Objective 3)						
Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target	Target groups	Resource Requirement	
3.1 Increased evidence base for informed coordination and decision making	Organization of field missions to coordinate FSA and livelihoods activities	Number of meetings held ,minutes available and disseminated	12	FSA and livelihoods partners	500.000 USD	
	Organization of FSA visibility events Design and production of communication materials	Number of events organized Communications packages produced	3 2	FSA partners		
	Organization of an online survey for all FSA partners to measure the satisfaction of partners coordinated through the FSAWG	Online survey conducted % of partners satisfied with FSA services and coordination.	1 70%	FSA partners		
	Organization of relevant needs assessments on livelihoods and labour market in agricultural sectors.	Number of assessments conducted	2	Selected provinces		
	Organization of impact assessments on technical/vocational training in the agriculture sector	Number of impact assessments of vocational training initiatives conducted and shared	2	Selected provinces		
	Impact on issuance of work exemptions or permits in the agriculture sector	Increase in the number of work exemptions and work permits requested in the agriculture sector	20%	Selected provinces		
	Increased access to social services for rural agriculture households	Number of people referred to ESSN	5 000	Selected provinces		
	Sub-Total for Pillar 3: USD 500,000					
	Total: 95.92 million					

Annex 2 - Policy Framework and Legal Context for Syrian refugees in Turkey

Turkey has established a strong asylum framework through the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (11 April 2014) and the Temporary Protection Regulation (22 October 2014). Pursuant to the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners Under Temporary Protection, issued by the Government of Turkey on 15 January 2016, refugees are granted the right to apply for work permits six months after the date of their temporary protection registration. Business enterprises have a 10 percent cap on the percentage of registered refugees employed in their company. However, if the employer documents that there would be no Turkish citizens available to undertake the same work, the employment quota may be lifted if approved by the Provincial Directorate of Labor and Employment Agency where the workplace is registered. Additionally, the regulation provides an exemption from the work permit requirement for registered workers in the agricultural sector.

A circular was issued by the Prime Ministry office in April 2017 outlining commitments to support seasonal agricultural workers by improving their living and working conditions and access to services. The commitments include:

- Provision of safe and secure temporary accommodation with proper sanitary conditions, and connection to electricity and water.
- Safe working conditions.
- Elimination of child labour.
- Access to municipal services for temporary accommodation areas.
- Access to health services provided by provincial public health administrations and mobile health clinics.
- Access to social assistance and services, including for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- Education centres close to the temporary accommodation centres to ensure children of school age can access education. Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme to incentivize school attendance.
- Traffic inspections to ensure safe transportation of seasonal workers, including checks by the gendarmerie and restrictions on travel times.
- Education, training and employment support for workers when they return to their normal place of residence.
- Recording all information relating to seasonal workers and their access to services in the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Data System (e-METIP).
- Outreach and awareness raising initiatives with the workers to ensure they are aware of these commitments and their rights.

www.fao.org/emergencies | www.fao.org/resilience

CONTACT

FAO Subregional Office for Central Asia | FAO Representation in Turkey | Ivedik Cad. No 55, Yenimahalle, 06170
Phone: +90 312 307 9500 | Fax: +90 312 327 17 05 | E-mail: FAO-TR@fao.org | <http://www.fao.org/europe>