



TURKEY

## PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO

COUNTRY	BUDGET 2017-18	TITLE
<b>TURKEY</b>		
TPr 1	81,900,000	Livelihoods, Employment and Local Economic Development
TPr 2	182,000,000	Basic Needs and Essential Services
TPr 3	16,200,000	Social Cohesion, Empowerment and Protection
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280,100,000</b>	

*UNDP Response in Turkey*

Turkey's unique geographic position with a 911 Km border with Syria, and its standing as a land migration route to Europe has resulted in the country receiving a large influx of Syrian refugees. Since the crisis began, Turkey registered the largest number of registered Syrian refugees in the world, over 2 million with numbers predicted to increase to 2.75 million refugees by end of 2016.

Turkey therefore shoulders a large proportion of the overall burden of providing the global public good of addressing the plight of Syrian refugees boosting, security and stability while meeting international refugee and protection obligations.

Currently, 300,000 Syrian refugees, live in 23 designated refugee camps, and nearly two million, 90% of the Syrian refugee, live amongst Turkish host communities in highly impacted provinces of: Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa, and Hatay. The Government of Turkey provided Temporary Protection to registered refugees with provision of protection, basic needs, health, and education services for refugees who benefit from the same services as Turkish citizens. It is estimated the Government of Turkey has spent \$US 8 billion addressing the refugee crises, but there has not been matching international support to share the significant challenges.

Therefore Turkey faces the daily challenges of protracted displacement and increasing strains on: refugees, impacted host communities, and local public service providers such as education, health, and municipal authorities. When refugees cannot be sufficiently supported within Turkey, many undertake the risks of onward migration to Europe with dangerous often tragic consequences as highlighted in the news over many months.

Within this context, UNDP's response to the impacts of the Syria crisis in Turkey, is through the Turkey Chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) contributing towards Turkey's overall crises response in close partnership with Government and contributions of participating UN Agencies.

The main focus of UNDP's activities are resilience based approaches supporting highly impacted Turkish Municipalities to enable them to deliver local public services to both refugee and impacted Turkish host communities. In addition, UNDP applies a livelihoods approach, facilitating training that includes: vocational, employability, life-skills and entrepreneurships to maximize employment opportunities for adolescents, youth and adults of both Turkish and refugee communities. This preserves hope, and through livelihoods support and employment will ensure stability and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities.

## PROJECT BRIEF

2017-18



TIMELINE

US\$ 122.9 - 2017

US\$157.2 - 2018



COST

**PROJECT TITLE:****Syrian Crisis and Resilience Response Programme of UNDP in Turkey****RESILIENCE/STABILIZATION RESULTS ACHIEVED:**

As a result of UNDP's integrated and inter-sectoral support so far in Turkey:

- 1,463 Syrians attended vocational training courses in 21 different occupations
- To support their access to the job market, 3,335 Syrians took part in life skills trainings and Turkish language courses
- A multi-purpose vocational training center was established jointly with Gaziantep Chamber of Industry through supplying workshop equipment regarding the most demanded industrial occupations
- Approximately 4,500 Syrian women and women in host communities were reached through empowerment and social cohesion activities through 13 different multi-purpose community centers (CATOM)
- The total amount of recyclable solid waste diverted from landfills is estimated at 7,200 tons per year
- 112,569 Syrians living in six different camps have benefitted from UNDP's support to enhance solid waste management capacity in Sanliurfa, Kilis and Gaziantep.
- Immediate solid waste transfer needs of Sanliurfa and Gaziantep solved through waste transfer stations constructed in selected locations. This led to better waste management capacities within those municipalities.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:**

Turkey currently hosts the highest number of refugees in the world, including over 2.8 million registered Syrians. Around 90 per cent of the Syrian refugees live outside formal camps, within Turkish host communities. This has significantly affected the national and local labour markets, created additional demands on municipal service providers and increased risk of tensions within communities.

Syrian refugees are mainly located in the Southeast Anatolia region bordering Syria, but as the crisis has continued, the population has expanded to other regions as well. Turkey has provided exemplary support to Syrian refugees, amongst others, by providing them with "temporary protection" status, which, with the adoption of relevant legislation, affords them access to basic services and the right to work.

**THE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTION:**

The main objective of the programme is to help increase self-reliance of Syrian population and to strengthen the resilience and capacities of host communities and public service providers to cope with and to recover from the impact of forced displacement.

The Programme builds on UNDP's vast experience in the areas of inclusive and sustainable growth, inclusive democratic governance, rule of law and social cohesion in Turkey, as well as its longstanding partnerships with GAP Regional Development Administration and its local stakeholders in Southeast Anatolia Region.

As UNDP acknowledges the need for a comprehensive response to strengthen the resilience of Syrians and host communities, the Programme strongly promotes cross-sectoral linkages with UNDP's relevant portfolios and clusters.

### **OUR APPROACH:**

In order to support Syrians, host communities and municipalities to better cope with and recover from the impact of displacement, UNDP promotes a resilience based development approach, complementing the humanitarian response by developing the "Syrian Crisis Response and Resilience Programme".

The key aspect of UNDP's resilience response strategy is to invest in existing national and local systems to ensure they can adequately serve both host and refugee communities. Specifically, the programme focusses on three major areas:

1. **Livelihoods, Employment and Local Economic Development:** a) Improving livelihoods opportunities through addressing issues on labour market supply and demand side as well as systems support for design and implementation of active labour market policies; and b) strengthening the capacities of local service providers and relevant stakeholders in the areas of employment and economic development;
2. **Basic Needs and Essential Services:** Support municipalities for efficient and quality urban waste management for affected communities as well as in other municipal service areas;
3. **Social Cohesion, Empowerment and Protection:** a) Support to enhance social cohesion amongst refugees and members of host communities; b) social and economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups; c) protection of Syrian refugees through access to legal aid and justice, including refugees affected by sexual and gender based violence (SGBV);

### **THE IMPACT:**

The expected impact of the overall programme for communities and local municipalities/stakeholders is to have increased capacities to generate the required livelihoods and employment opportunities, basic services and social cohesion. The programme is expected to reduce competition between refugees and host community members and enhance social cohesion. Community and municipal service projects will target both refugees and host community members at the same time, to enhance collaboration and understanding between the two groups. Municipal response interventions will address short term infrastructure needs, and increasingly strengthen capabilities of municipalities to better design and implement services within their mandate. As such, UNDP will promote portfolio optimization and provide technical assistance to hosting municipalities for better designing their portfolio of projects and do strategic prioritization for more efficient and effective service delivery. This approach will build on the strategic needs assessment conducted with four municipalities.

UNDP plans to expand the scope of its interventions to other provinces hosting large Syrian populations. Key progress achieved so far and anticipated impact are as follows:

#### Livelihoods, Employment and Local Economic Development:

- 1,463 Syrians attended vocational training courses in 21 different occupations
- To support their access to the job market, 3,335 Syrians took part in life skills trainings and Turkish language courses
- A multi-purpose vocational training center was established jointly with Gaziantep Chamber of Industry through supplying workshop equipment regarding the most demanded industrial occupations
- A study looking into the absorption capacity and the potential of the local labour markets, commissioned by UNDP in 2016, identified economic sectors that have high potential to create jobs for the Syrian workforce in the Southeast Anatolia region. This study informs the labour demand and labour supply components of UNDP interventions.
- Approximately, more than 58% of beneficiaries are women.

In light of the above, UNDP will continue to support provision of vocational training and active labour market policies targeting the impacted communities. In addition to job creation through value chain support, UNDP will also focus on larger scale transformation and productivity enhancing interventions that will boost local growth and employment opportunities. These interventions will build on UNDP's ongoing programs on industrial transformation, integrating Syrian context with a resilience lens.

**Basic Needs and Essential Services:**

- The total amount of recyclable solid waste diverted from landfills is estimated at 7,200 tons per year
- 112,569 Syrians living in six different camps have benefitted from UNDP's support to enhance solid waste management capacity in Sanlurfa, Kilis and Gaziantep.
- UNDP's support to Kilis Municipality helped extend the life cycle of Kilis sanitary landfill by approximately two years
- "Municipal Services Needs Assessment and Investment Plans" were completed for Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Şanlıurfa. This is the only comprehensive needs assessment and infrastructure plan conducted for these municipalities, taking into account the Syrian population influx. "Investment prioritization" tool has been developed for each municipality to ensure cost-effective and high quality municipal investments.

In light of above, UNDP will continue to work with the municipalities to address their infrastructure needs and manage infrastructure in a strategic way, while strengthening their capacities to plan and implement in a more effective and efficient way. This will increase the services provided to impacted communities (Syrian and host communities) with the same level of resources, contributing to social cohesion.

**Social Cohesion, Empowerment and Protection:**

- 13 Multi-Purpose Community Centers (ÇATOMs) and 1 women's cooperative delivering services for Syrian women were supported in 4 provinces
- A multi-purpose vocational training center was established jointly with Gaziantep Chamber of Industry through supplying workshop equipment regarding the most demanded industrial occupations
- 350 Syrian women were engaged in income generation activities through manufacturing work in cooperation with a garment company based in Turke
- 350 Syrian women were engaged in income generation activities consisting of pickling, desiccating vegetables and various workshops
- Approximately 4,500 Syrian women and women in host communities were reached through empowerment and social cohesion activities through multi-purpose community centers (CATOM)

UNDP will continue to support joint interventions that bring together Syrian and host community women for social and economic empowerment and social cohesion. UNDP will build on its experience relating to market-based interventions supporting women's production and income generation. On the other hand, access to legal aid will also be strengthened as a contribution to protection interventions.

	Basic Needs and Essential Services	Livelihoods, Employment and Local Economic Development	Social Cohesion, Empowerment and Protection	Total
2017	USD 77M	USD 38.3M	USD 7.6M	USD 122.9M
2018	USD 105M	USD 43.6M	USD 8.6M	USD 157.2M

# STORY FROM TURKEY

The “Employability and Livelihoods” component aims at increasing the employability of Syrian refugees and host communities through provision of vocational training and competency development programmes in the local agricultural sector, manufacturing sector and the services sector as well as improving local value chains and local production ecosystems and infrastructures for diversified and enhanced livelihood opportunities. In total, 1,375 Syrians and 375 Turkish will be provided by the vocational trainings.

The content of the vocational trainings was chosen by the multi-stakeholder workshop, participated by HARÜSEM, TÖMER, ŞESOB and GAPTAEM. Then, outcomes of the workshop were assessed based on desk-review of regional development plans, labour market information, skills mapping and labour absorption reports. These vocational and competency improvement trainings were developed in agriculture, industry and services sectors as well as in Turkish courses. “Strengthening Social Stability in Southeast Anatolia Project”, is implemented by UNDP and Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Regional Development Administration, in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay provinces. The other component of the project aims social infrastructure support to local authorities/municipalities, as well as to fill the gap, which is identified/communicated, in terms of strengthening the municipal capacities for public services and creating public areas/social zones.

