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International Appeal Revision Turkey: Population movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRTR003

Glide n° OT-2011-000025-TUR

728,900 people to be assisted additionally
(totalling 2.5 million people assisted by the end of
the appeal)

121 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

15 m Swiss francs funding gap

Appeal launched 9 November 2012

Revision n° 6 issued 3 December 2018

Appeal ends 31 December 2019
(extended by 12 months)

This revised International Appeal seeks a total of **121 million Swiss francs** (increased from 78 million Swiss francs, with a funding gap of 15 million Swiss francs) to enable **the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS)** in assisting a total of **2.5 million people** displaced by the Syrian and other conflicts (such as in Iraq and Afghanistan) in Turkey until December 2019. Since the launch of the appeal in November 2012, the TRCS has supported a total of 1.8 million displaced people in protection camps and urban areas under this appeal.

In Turkey, over 99 per cent of the people displaced by conflicts in Syria and other countries live urban areas. The appeal focuses on providing **long-term community support** to the most vulnerable migrants and host communities. It aims **to strengthen resilience and coping mechanisms through community centres and outreach programmes in major urban areas**. TRCS scales up its services to vulnerable urban migrant and host communities by providing: (a) information on **registration and access to services**; (b) **protection assistance**; (c) **psychosocial support (PSS)**, and child- and youth-oriented activities, including education for **children with disabilities**; (d) capacity-building and **strengthening community links** including language, vocational training and cultural lessons; (e) **livelihood support and skills training** to increase employability of vulnerable people; (f) the promotion of **good hygiene practices** and healthy lifestyles; (g) **health education** and awareness-raising activities; (h) focused food and non-food item (NFI) support for displaced people living in urban areas; (i) community activities to promote **social cohesion** between host and migrant communities; and, (j) **capacity enhancement of National Society (NS)** staff and volunteers for the efficient and timely delivery of the activities planned under the appeal. The appeal includes **contingency planning** to ensure NFI support for the short-term, in case of a sudden surge in the influx of migrants.



Volunteers and children at the Istanbul Bağcılar community centre pose for a group photo following a day of games, crafts and social activities. Apart from helping children to interact socially, these activities also contribute to their psychosocial well-being. Children and youth below 18 years of age currently comprise some 47.2 per cent of all refugees in Turkey. (Photo: TRCS, July 2018)

*This revision of the appeal maintains a structure of previous revisions while including a funding requirement at the end of the document to promote harmonization of activities with the IFRC **Emergency Plan of Action** standards, coming into force in July 2017.¹ . The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time, and will be adjusted as per new developments in the context.*

Further details are available in the [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

¹ See details in the Funding Requirement section.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

November 2012: launch of the Emergency Appeal, for CHF 32,311,219 to assist 170,000 people displaced by the Syrian and other crises in Turkey for six months.

May 2013: first appeal revision of the appeal increasing the budget to CHF 44.2 million to assist 225,000 people in 19 camps until end-Dec 2013.

November 2013: second appeal revision raising the budget to CHF 44.5 million to assist 250,000 people until end-June 2014.

June 2014: third appeal revision extending the timeframe until end-Dec 2015 and including **orientation and psychosocial services** activities in urban areas and covering operational costs.

June 2015: fourth appeal revision and transformation into an International Appeal, until end-Jun 2016 with emphasis on **long-term support** to refugee and host communities in **urban areas**.

March 2017: fifth appeal revision extending the operation until end-Dec 2017 and strengthening the focus on **long-term community and primary health care support in urban areas**.

3 December 2018: sixth appeal revision extends the operation up to 31 December 2019 with a revised budget of CHF 121 million focusing on **protection assistance, case management according to individual needs, social inclusion, psychosocial support, health, livelihoods and resilience**. From 2019 onward, IFRC will also support the National Society through a multi-year country plan aimed at longer-term capacity development and recovery.

IFRC has also published several **Operations Updates** reporting on the progress of the appeal, all of which can be found [here](#).

The operational strategy

This revised appeal seeks to strengthen and to scale up protection services, psychosocial services, and health education through the community centres operated by the TRCS, as well as emergency support and capacity building initiatives to support vulnerable refugees and host communities living in urban and peri-urban areas. The protracted nature and the scale of the crisis calls for a **more comprehensive approach towards long-term resilience, including protection assistance, social inclusion, psychosocial support, health, and livelihoods**. All interventions are aligned with Red Cross Red Crescent principles and with the UN's 3RP: Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan.

The current major gaps identified by the TRCS through needs assessments and baseline studies are:

Food security/Non-Food Items (NFIs): While the Emergency Social Safety Net cash transfer programme contributes supporting of 1.5 million vulnerable refugees, the basic nutritional needs of thousands of refugee families remain inadequately met. Displaced people living in Turkey face depletion of resources and newly arrived people come with increased vulnerabilities. The support is most required (a) in areas hosting a significant number of the refugee population, who have not received sufficient humanitarian assistance from any party, and (b) vulnerable beneficiaries such as pregnant/nursing women and families with young children.

Response preparedness: As life-saving assistance is regularly provided through emergency response, contingency planning needs to be strengthened in the areas of Psycho-Social Support and Restoring Family Links. This will help reducing stress among the affected population with the help of trained competent staff. The considerable physical and psychological vulnerabilities of new migrant arrivals in Turkey can be alleviated through immediate food and health interventions, the provision of psychosocial support, and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to mitigate cases of family separation.

Protection: Refugees in Turkey face many and complex challenges. Refugees are at risk of violence, exploitation, trafficking and abuse. Both internal reports and external documents identify a number of key areas TRCS considers important for improving safety measures for refugees in rural and urban contexts. All forms of interpersonal violence are of great concern, specifically regarding the high number of child migrants. Failing to ensure refugee dignity, access, participation and safety will likely increase tensions and uncertainty for refugees and host communities.

Most refugees in urban host communities have limited access to legal information and assistance. These are exacerbated by language difficulties, illiteracy, poverty and lack of awareness among refugee communities and local authorities. This lack of awareness often results in refugees being unable or not knowing how to access health assistance, education, work amenities, and civil rights, among others.

Without knowledge or understanding of access to these rights, much of the refugee population faces prevalent risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other forms of violence. In case violence occur, the delay in a person's ability to obtain legal information/aid may cause refugees to remain trapped in situations of

violence. It is important to ensure culturally appropriate and sensitive provision of services that address violence within the communities.

In the area of education, the Syrian population targeted has expressed cultural unease about mixed education and other mixed facilities. The operation is aiming to ease these concerns.

Child protection: Destitution and socio-economic barriers affecting families displaced by the Syrian and other conflicts lead to negative coping mechanisms, including child exploitation and labour, interruption of education, child marriage, trafficking and abuse. Children comprise 47.2 per cent of the refugee population in Turkey², and 74 per cent of those of school age are not enrolled in formal education. Also, refugee children are often placed in classes well below their peers because of language barriers and other issues related to bereavement, lack of family support and poor living conditions. Comprehensive child protection mechanisms are critical to ensure children are protected; and to increase safety and care for all vulnerable children.

Livelihoods: An IFRC/TRC-led baseline study and beneficiary satisfaction surveys confirm that integration in the society and the labour market in Turkey is a primary concern for vulnerable refugee families. Increasing the self-sufficiency and autonomy of refugees and facilitating their integration into the local job market together with local authorities/stakeholders is key. Obtaining new vocational skills to improve their sources of income and learning the Turkish language will enable them to access work opportunities and help them integrate into the community.

While initiatives have been taken by local, national and international organizations to help people gain employment, obstacles - including cumbersome legal employment procedures, inadequate local language skills, lack of training to suit sector-specific needs, lack of sustainable competency development for employment, lack of clarity regarding the legal work status of foreigners, and limited opportunities for entrepreneurial development – derail ongoing endeavours. As such, new approaches towards addressing the livelihoods needs of both refugee and host communities are being undertaken for desired outcomes and sustainability.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA): It is crucial that refugees in urban areas are provided with the right information and referral to required services. Likewise, the operation should ensure that the feedback and suggestions of the migrants and host populations are taken into consideration in programme design. TRCS's experience in community engagement demonstrates that listening to people's voices is crucial to reduce vulnerability and to put communities at the core of the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian assistance.

Enhancing feedback mechanisms, dialogue and participation increase the effectiveness and accountability of the ongoing humanitarian efforts. CEA strategy will ensure feedback from target people is collected regularly and is used improve delivery of humanitarian services to target communities. As there is a strong possibility for migrants to stay in Turkey for longer periods of time, the operation has developed information strategies targeted towards the sensitization of host communities to reduce possible hostility and xenophobia towards the migrant population.

Health education: The influx of an unprecedented 3.9 million refugees has overwhelmed and stretched the capacities of the Turkish public health services. Information and resources for accessing health services and the referral of cases from primary to secondary and tertiary level are insufficient and need to be increased. Refugee populations in Turkey often lack access to quality preventive and curative health services. Registration, language and cultural barriers also hinder access to preventive and curative health. Children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities are groups of special concern due to their specific health needs in terms of mental health and PSS, SGBV and rehabilitation, while support within communities and families is extremely limited. Therefore, integration of health services for migrants into the public health system and the coordination with social and protection services requires further strengthening. This can be achieved, among others, through the integration of community services, training of community centre staff, toolkits for preventive services as well as referral systems from community and primary to secondary and tertiary levels. Also, basic first aid and hygiene and healthy lifestyle training including information on nutrition, immunization, and reproductive health must be provided through community centres.

Restoring family links: Experiences of trauma by many refugees, combined with extended separation from family, has significant negative impact on migrant well-being and ability to adjust to their circumstances.

² Directorate General of Migration Management, 25 Oct 2018

Involuntary separation from family members commonly leads to complex, unresolved grief which has a significant impact on an individual's ability to adapt. Re-establishing contact with family members, or learning the fate of missing family members, has a positive impact on ability to settle and re-establish a sense of security. With over 3.9 million refugees registered in Turkey, a conservative estimate of one per cent of the population requiring tracing services would mean 39,000 people in need of tracing assistance or re-establishing contact with family. Raising awareness about strategies to prevent separation is an important activity amongst the displaced population, due to the vulnerabilities and uncertainties about their future and the likelihood of continued movement of family members in countries of both origin and transit. In this respect, ICRC is providing technical support for the implementation of RFL services since 2017.

Special education for children with disabilities: Syrian and other refugee children with disabilities can enrol in the Turkish national education system under the scope of Special Education, together with Turkish children. However, while special education and rehabilitation centres (SERC) are widespread throughout the country to provide individual and group support to these children, it can sometimes be difficult to access these centres due to cost or opportunity. The TRCS seeks to provide the same opportunities and access to education for such children with disability or special needs.

Operational strategy

Overall objective: In response to the above gaps and humanitarian needs, the TRCS will aim at providing effective services and support to displaced people as well as to improve the visibility of the TRCS response to the Syria crisis, including its longer-term support for strengthening resilience and adaptation among Syrian crisis refugees and Turkish host communities.

The main objectives and activities of the appeal have been organized under the following headings: **Emergency Relief** (including contingency stock); **protection and social inclusion** (with gender as a cross-cutting attribute); **health education and psychosocial support**; **livelihoods and skills training, community engagement and accountability**; and **national society capacity-building**.

The TRCS plans to reach a **total of 2.5 million vulnerable people** in need up to the end of 2019 in the framework of this appeal. It has, to date, covered the needs of some 1.8 million vulnerable people until March 2018. This revised appeal expands to reach additional **728,900 people**, addressing part of the identified needs and support to the refugee and host populations living in urban areas. With this revision, the appeal's timeframe will exceed seven years. In parallel with this International Appeal, IFRC will support TRCS in longer-term capacity building and organizational development through an operational country plan from January 2019, which will serve to support longer-term gains made under the interventions of the International Appeal once closed.

Refugee and vulnerable host community members under this appeal will be targeted based on a *selection criteria* agreed between the TRCS and the Turkish authorities, with specific focus on female-, widow-, elderly- and children-headed households and households with persons with chronic illnesses or disabilities. Increased attention will also be paid to newly displaced people at the border, unaccompanied minors, children subjected to labour abuse, displaced people with physical and psychological health needs, displaced people affected by trauma, disabilities/war-wounded, mental diseases, and the host community in the same situation, with special focus on children, youth, adolescents, women and marginalised people.

Key risks to be managed during implementation include: an unclear evolution of the humanitarian situation in Syria which will affect neighbouring countries; heavy workload of TRCS staff and volunteers; decrease of TRCS stocks and resources; increasing stigmatization of the refugee population, and the potential occurrence of other emergencies with Turkey being prone to natural disasters, especially a major earthquake.



Since the launch of this appeal in 2012, the TRCS has provided first-line emergency assistance to some 1.8 million Syrian and other refugees in protection camps and urban areas. Through its 168 branches, 5,412 employees and nine regional and 25 local disaster management and logistics centres, the TRCS has the capacity to deliver emergency shelter and food to up to 500,000 people in case of any emergency.

In Turkey, the national authorities – the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) and the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs – lead the coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for refugees at the national level. At provincial level,

the governorates, the local AFAD and DGMM units, the local departments of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy, the security authorities and other relevant agencies work closely with each other to ensure effective cooperation and coordination of relief and response activities.

The TRCS is the only operational component of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Turkey. It works in close coordination with the above governmental actors -in particular, with AFAD and local authorities- as well as all relevant non-governmental partners, international organizations, UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF) and civil society organizations. The TRCS participates in regular coordination meetings, the protection, education and community services working groups and aligns all its operations to the UN's 3RP. Over the years, the TRCS has also provided technical assistance to its humanitarian partners in customs clearance and transportation and delivery of in-kind relief items. As an auxiliary to the Turkish Government, the TRCS has expanded its community centres through its successful coordination mechanism with government institutions and humanitarian partners.

With the opening of its country office in Ankara together with TRCS support, the IFRC assists the National Society in strengthening its capacity in strategic priority areas, to facilitate scaling up service delivery, including protection; information and data management; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; community engagement; communication; volunteering and youth, building capacity and funding; and to facilitate TRCS's contribution to the regional and global IFRC humanitarian agenda.

The ICRC has signed a three-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the TRCS in January 2017 to support TRCS in RFL for the benefit of refugees hosted in Turkey and abroad. In addition, the ICRC and the TRCS have also signed another MoU in June 2016 to support the TRCS in first aid capacity-building.

The TRCS also utilizes the services of the IFRC Logistics Management (Procurement Unit) for acquiring food and NFI relief items. Several other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners and governments directly or indirectly support the TRCS's activities on a bilateral or multilateral basis through the IFRC. The National Society ensures optimal synergies across this appeal and other channels of support.

Proposed sectors of intervention

The TRCS will seek to achieve the following outcomes and outputs under the appeal. All activities will include continuous monitoring and evaluation of operational progress and narrative and financial reporting as required.

	Disaster response preparedness
Provision of food and non-food items (NFIs) for displaced people living in urban areas	
Outcome 1: The National Society is prepared to meet the nutritional and NFI needs of up to 100,000 vulnerable refugees and host community members (20,000 families) living in urban areas	
Output 1.1: Food parcels and NFIs are distributed as short-term support for refugees and host community members living in urban areas	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 20,000 food parcels, 20,000 hygiene parcels, 20,000 baby kits, and 30,000 blankets in urban areas 	
Outcome 2: The National Society provides hot meals to meet the nutritional needs of up to 110,000 most vulnerable refugees monthly through the Ulucanlar kitchen in Ankara	
Output 2.1: Hot meals provided through a kitchen in Ankara for up to 5,000 most vulnerable refugees daily	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and distribute hot meals at the Ulucanlar kitchen and through mobile vans at places where displaced people live in Ankara. 	
Contingency emergency stock of Non-Food Items (NFIs)	
Outcome 3: TRCS is prepared to meet the food and non-food item (NFI) needs of up to 50,000 people (10,000 families) in case of deterioration of the humanitarian situation, and further increase of the influx of newly displaced people in urban areas.	
Output 3.1. Food parcels, NFIs and emergency shelter is available for short-term support to newly displaced people	

Activities planned:

- Procure and maintain emergency stock of 1,000 family tents, 20,000 food parcels, 20,000 hygiene kits, 20,000 baby kits, 30,000 blankets and 10,000 kitchen sets for short-term relief action



Protection and social inclusion

Outcome 4: Refugees are provided with relevant support and services through case management based on individual needs

Output 4.1: 65,776 refugees are supported with the Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) fund where eligible, provision of legal counsel and informational materials.

Activities planned:

- Provide case management, individual protection assistance and professional legal counsel to refugees to address urgent protection needs
- Provide legal information to refugees at community centres

Output 4.2: Refugees report feeling an increased sense of safety and dignity

Activities planned:

- Conduct base-line and end-line survey to gauge perception of safety and dignity for refugees

Outcome 5: Provision of efficient Restoring Family Links (RFL) services for migrants and refugees

Output 5.1: 6,635 migrants and refugees are provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services

Activities planned:

- Strengthen RFL awareness and response through IEC materials
- Procure an RFL field tool to serve the mobile connectivity needs of large numbers of displaced people as needed
- Develop a database for RFL case management
- Provide RFL activities to refugees and migrants including tracing services, family reunification and RCRC Messaging services.

Outcome 6: TRCS capacities to respond to protection needs are strengthened and are well-coordinated with government and other NGO approaches in protection assessment and response

Output 6.1: TRCS has a standard well-functioning protection-focused data management process and database in place

Activities planned:

- Recruit and provide induction to TRCS national protection and case management teams at community centres
- Develop and implement standard protection data management processes
- Review and update case management Standard Operating Procedures to reflect the current situation of refugees in Turkey
- Standardize, translate and disseminate existing protection-related educational modules to all community centres
- Provide RFL and protection capacity-building for all protection-related TRCS staff
- Organize protection information seminars for local authorities, partners and key stakeholders

Outcome 7: The living conditions of up to 48,000 refugees are improved by dissemination of information and services through 16 community centres

Output 7.1: Community centres set up in selected urban areas to improve the living conditions of refugees

Activities planned:

- Set up one more new community centre
- Provide services through trained staff to refugee and host community members at 16 community centres
- Engage refugees as volunteers at all community centres
- Train all volunteers for service provision and outreach activities at the community centres
- Conduct beneficiary satisfaction surveys (BSSs) and programme evaluations at all community centres annually

Output 7.2: Access to essential services and support enabled for 48,000 vulnerable refugees through community centres to cope with the consequences of displacement
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct outreach activities to identify, provide information and services to refugee communities • Provide case management and protection-related referrals for refugees to relevant government and public facilities where needed • Provide referrals and translation services to improve refugee access to health facilities • Provide legal advice to refugees on various issues such as accommodation and tenancy • Develop and produce relevant information materials
Outcome 8: The resilience of 24,000 refugees affected by the conflict is improved through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities including language courses, vocational training, and protection seminars
Output 8.1: Language courses, vocational training and protection workshops offered by community centres to build social integration between refugee and host communities
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and provide language, vocational, technical training courses • Organize workshops on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) • Organize and develop awareness-raising seminars and materials on child protection • Support beneficiaries in the job registration process
Outcome 9: The relationship of 90,000 refugee and members of host communities is harmonized through activities aiming at building up social integration and cohesion
Output 9.1: An environment is created for refugee and host communities to communicate and share experiences for social integration, peaceful coexistence and reduce stigmatization
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct joint activities for refugee and host communities to strengthen mutual interaction and social cohesion • Organize social and cultural community events to encourage inter-cultural harmonization between refugee and host communities
Output 9.2: Target communities are empowered to promote social cohesion and build peaceful co-existence by reducing stigmatization
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form Youth Clubs with regular meetings to share information and gather feedback • Organize seminars on anti-discrimination for host and refugee communities • Organize social and networking events, campaigns and observation days to engage host and refugee communities to strengthen social cohesion • Develop and produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials for dissemination

 Health
Outcome 10: The resilience of 86,400 members of refugee and host communities is increased through healthy lifestyle, hygiene promotion, first aid and preventive health care promotion
Output 10.1: Basic health orientation provided to 80,400 refugee and host community members to promote healthy lifestyle, hygiene promotion and preventive health care
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute materials on preventive health care and healthy lifestyles • Organize and conduct workshops on health lifestyles and hygiene promotion • Provide packages for new-born infants to 14,400 expectant mothers, through community centres
Output 10.2: Up to 6,000 refugee community members living in urban areas trained and received information on first aid

<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize first aid training and seminars for 6,000 displaced people • Procure and distribute first aid kits to first aid seminar participants
<p>Outcome 11: The knowledge of 58,000 refugee and host communities is increased through health education activities at two health centres in Şanlıurfa and Konya</p>
<p>Output 11.1: Health education activities are organized at two health centres in Şanlıurfa and Konya through home visits, community meetings and health awareness campaigns</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip TRCS health centres as needed • Provide basic health care outreach services and awareness campaigns on healthy lifestyles, hygiene promotion and preventive health care for 58,000 refugee and host community members • Develop, produce and distribute health education outreach materials for vulnerable beneficiaries, including children • Provide referrals to increase refugee and host population access to necessary health services
<p>Outcome 12: The health and psychosocial well-being of 80,000 refugee adults and children living in urban areas is improved through comprehensive psychosocial support</p>
<p>Output 12.1: Comprehensive psychological and social service support provided to 60,000 adult refugees</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize psychological group and individual counselling sessions • Organize awareness-raising and preventive activities on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) • Conduct individual case work in PSS and provision of referrals to relevant institutions where needed • Train staff and volunteers in psychological first aid (PFA)
<p>Output 12.2. Child-oriented learning, social and PSS activities and special education classes are provided to 12,000 refugee children including those with disabilities</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and conduct language and computer classes for children • Organize sports activities for children • Prepare 200 special education classes in schools for refugee children with disabilities
<p>Output 12.3: Comprehensive psychological and social service support provided to 8,000 refugee children through two mobile child-friendly spaces</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up two mobile child-friendly spaces to provide PSS and social services for refugee children in remote areas • Provide access to child-oriented activities through mobile child-friendly spaces for refugee children



Community engagement and accountability

<p>Outcome 13: Implementation of TRCS programming is improved by ensuring effective and timely communication with migrants and engaging with them, taking into account migrant opinion and feedback</p>
<p>Output 13.1: Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is integrated in all the programmes as a cross-cutting approach</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct needs assessment to integrate CEA activities into ongoing operation • Define and develop CEA SOPs, methodologies and guidelines as cross-cutting to all TRCS programmes • Prepare CEA training modules and materials • Provide related capacity development support to staff and volunteers • Conduct CEA lessons learned workshop for staff and volunteers
<p>Output 13.2: Refugees are engaged in two-way communication, incorporating their opinions and needs for the implementation of community centre services</p>

Activities planned:

- Establish a comprehensive community feedback mechanism at all community centres
- Conduct periodic focus group discussions to garner user feedback on TRCS services at community centres
- Set up database to compile and analyse all feedback collected
- Establish a system to track and address issues related to misperceptions and unverified hearsay among migrant and host communities

Livelihoods

Outcome 14: Refugees and host communities have strengthened their livelihoods through greater options for economic resilience

Output 14.1: Vulnerable refugee and host community members have increased opportunities for economic self-reliance increased through targeted vocational training, entrepreneurship development for improved livelihoods and income

Activities planned:

- Conduct labour market analysis for 12 cities (through 12 community centres)
- Coordinate with private sector partners to provide opportunities for assured employment
- Provide relevant courses on language, legal and cultural working conditions for refugee community members
- Profile vocational competencies of refugee communities
- Provide employee guaranteed vocational training with private sector if required
- Advise and guide trainees for employment via a skill-matching process through employment agencies

Output 14.2: 5,000 migrant and host community members provided intermediation services through TRCS employment centres

Activities planned:

- Establish employment centres and develop partnerships for intermediation services

Output 14.3: Employers supported in applying for legal work permits and social security incentives

Activities planned:

- Support refugee and host community members in registering for jobs based on their skills and professions

Outcome 15: Refugees and host communities have reduced vulnerability through entrepreneurship/self-employment support through entrepreneurship programmes and incubation centres

Output 15.1.: 200 migrant and host community members have established their own businesses

Output 15.2.: New start-ups and businesses provided mentorship and incubation support

Activities planned:

- Employ or develop partnerships with relevant entrepreneurship mentors
- Generate business/entrepreneurship ideas
- Provide referrals for basic entrepreneurship training
- Support development and assess feasibility of business plans for individual community members who wish to set up their own businesses
- Provide legal counselling for new entrepreneurs
- Provide advanced financial, marketing and management training to entrepreneurs, including cooperative initiatives
- Provide one-year incubation mentorship for each newly registered company

Outcome 16: Refugees and host communities have increased self-reliance through agricultural support in crop production and livestock management

Output 16.1: Migrants and host community members have increased their skills and competencies in crop production

Output 16.2: 160 migrants and host community members have been supported in their agricultural production activities

Activities planned:

- Conduct Turkish language courses for trainees
- Profile vocational competencies of refugee communities
- Establish agricultural training farm/centre
- Provide basic agricultural vocational training through Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and Agricultural Credit Cooperatives
- Advise and support trainees in set-up of new agricultural enterprises
- Monitor and report on progress

Output 16.3: 720 migrants and host community members have increased their livestock vocational competencies in livestock management

Output 16.4: 200 migrants and host community members are supported in their livestock production activities

Activities planned:

- Conduct Turkish language courses for trainees
- Profile vocational competencies of refugee communities
- Establish agricultural training farm/centre
- Provide basic agricultural vocational training through Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and Agricultural Credit Cooperatives
- Advise and support trainees in set-up of new agricultural enterprises
- Monitor and report on progress



National Society capacity-building

Outcome 17: TRCS operational and field staff have strengthened knowledge and skills through induction and other technical training to provide appropriate services, and strengthened capacity and enhanced ability to reach out to most vulnerable groups within refugee and host communities in Turkey

Output 17.1: Capacity-building technical training provided to 463 staff to enhance their knowledge and skills in order to provide more effective and efficient service delivery to a wider range of vulnerable people

Activities planned:

- Provide induction and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement training to operational and field team staff, including on-line and peer-to-peer training
- Organize technical training on protection issues, PSS, psychosocial first aid, volunteer management, cash-based interventions, PMER, and finance, among others
- Provide orientation to TRCS on IFRC logistic regulations, prevention of fraud and corruption, gender awareness, security information, resource mobilization, among others
- Facilitate participation of TRCS at relevant training, workshops and meetings within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and other relevant organizations

Outcome 18: National Society operational and field staff have access to humanitarian and material resources to effectively address the needs of refugee and host communities

Output 18.1. National Society has adequate human resources (HR) and is suitably located to meet operational needs

Activities planned

- Maintain 463-member operation team to support implementation of planned activities under the International Appeal
- Procure premises to establish a regional migration response coordination centre in Gaziantep
- Refurbish and equip the regional migration coordination centre as needed



Programme support services

The following support functions will be put in place to guarantee an effective and efficient programme delivery and technical coordination by the TRCS and required level of technical and coordination support by the IFRC: *human resources, logistics and supply chain services, communications, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, and administration and finance.* For more details, please refer to the EPoA.

Funding Requirements

The funding requirements of the operation have been adjusted from 78 million Swiss francs to approximately **121 million Swiss francs** following the continuous assessment of prevailing humanitarian needs. This revised appeal and its overall budget of 121 million Swiss francs aim to be a framework for action for Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners.

It is to be noted that the TRCS has also received external support through UN agencies and other international organizations, governments and other bilateral channels.

This revision of the appeal maintains a structure of previous revisions, while including a funding requirement to promote harmonization of activities with the International Federation **Emergency Plan of Action** standards, coming into force in July 2018. The funding needs for objectives under **Disaster Response Preparedness; Protection and Social Inclusion; Health; Community Engagement and Accountability; Livelihoods; National Society Capacity Building; and Programme Support Services** have been grouped below under the Areas of Focus for **Livelihoods and Basic Needs; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Inclusion and Protection; Migration; and Strengthen National Society Capacities**. Likewise, as the **Shelter** related activities have ceased at this time, the implemented lines have been integrated under the migration area of focus. Integration of the *funding requirements* a first step toward harmonization that will continue in further revisions of the appeal.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	21,241,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	7,845,000
INCLUSION, AND PROTECTION	20,070,000
MIGRATION	71,515,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	359,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	121,030,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**