

**Action Document for the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis to be used for the decisions of the Operational Board**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Title/Number</b>	Building Resilience of Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey through Supporting Socio-Economic Integration and Creating Livelihood Opportunities	
<b>Total cost</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 10 million Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 10 million	
<b>Country</b>	Turkey	
<b>Locations</b>	Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Konya, Mardin, Mersin and Sanliurfa Provinces	
<b>Implementing Partner (s)</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	
<b>Main Stakeholder (s)</b>	<p>The main stakeholders of the project are local host and refugee communities, local and national civil society organisations as well as other forms of local community or business/economic associations.</p> <p>Institutional stakeholders will include: the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF); İŞKUR (Turkish Agency of Employment), the Union Of Turkish Chambers Of Agriculture (TZOB), the Directorate General for Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior (DGMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Vice-Presidency Office.</p>	
<b>Aid method / Method of implementation</b>	<b>Indirect management</b> with FAO	
<b>SDGs</b>	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Goal 15: Life on Land	
<b>DAC-code</b>	16020	Employment creation
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The Overall Objective is to strengthen community resilience and socio-economic integration of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and vulnerable host communities in Turkey.</p> <p>The Specific Objective is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To improve skills and employability of the SuTP and vulnerable host communities in rural areas of Turkey</li> </ul>	

**Main Activities**

- Prepare and finalise the vocational training topics and the selection criteria for the target beneficiaries in accordance to assessment and analysis report and in collaboration with national and local authorities;
- Prepare and finalise list of target beneficiaries, prioritising suitable candidates benefiting from ESSN programme;
- Design training modules in crops, livestock, floriculture and other relevant agriculture sub-sectors;
- Train the trainers activities;
- Carry out vocational trainings (including on-the-job training) and Turkish language certified courses in collaboration with relevant governmental authorities ensuring necessary stipends aligned with the Turkish standards;
- Organise job fairs at the end of the vocational trainings with the private sector to facilitate employment of the project beneficiaries;
- Facilitate work permit/exemption issuing procedures;
- Establish employment desks in target provinces in Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) to support employment of the project beneficiaries;
- Establish FAO Farmer Field Schools;
- Jointly with MOAF develop curricula, training materials & input packages for FFSs;
- Develop a grant scheme to provide incentives for private producers and enterprises investing in expanding their activities and creating employment;
- Provide grants for at least 250 trainees for micro-scale entrepreneurial activities, and
- Provide grants for at least 50 private sector producers and/or small scale enterprises.

## 2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

### 2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The Overall Objective is to strengthen community resilience and socio-economic integration of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and vulnerable host communities in Turkey.

The Specific Objective is to:

- improve skills and employability of the SuTP and vulnerable host communities in rural areas of Turkey.

In line with the overall objective of the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, (EUTF Syria) "to provide a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale, responding primarily to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, as well as of the communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery", the Action will contribute to the Specific Objective 3 of the current Results Framework.

In addition, the action will be aligned with the priorities set by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (Facility). The Facility with a total commitment of EUR 3 billion for 2016-2017, and additional 3 billion for 2018-2019, provides for a joint coordination mechanism, designed to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities in Turkey are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. So far, the Facility focuses on six main priorities for support, namely humanitarian assistance, education, health, infrastructure, migration management, and socio-economic support.

### 2.2. Context

#### 2.2.1. Country context, if applicable

Currently, Turkey is hosting more than 3.5 million Syrian refugees which make it the host country with the largest refugee population in the world. As of 11 October 2018, the number of Syrians registered in Turkey was 3.585.738<sup>1</sup>. Around 95% of SuTP in Turkey live amongst Turkish host communities (outside the 14 temporary accommodation centres) all over Turkey, and particularly in the south and south-eastern region of Turkey.

The population of Turkey is about 80.8 million, with a labour force of some 31.7 million people in March 2018<sup>2</sup>. Turkey is currently the world's 18th largest economy. The country's GDP is comprised predominantly of three sectors: services (65%); industry (27%); and agriculture (9%); and the country's key exports sectors are machinery, gold and jewellery, electronics, textiles and apparel.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/113>

<sup>2</sup> Statistics from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT). Available at: <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/HbGetirHTML.do?id=27694> (Checked on 24/6/2018). From Needs Assessment.

The Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), as the national authority entrusted by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, is responsible for registering and processing international protection applications, thus for Syrian to registered as Syrian under Temporary Protection. UNHCR has provided support to DGMM during its formation process, including registration of international protection applicants and referral processes until 10 September 2018.

In January 2016, the Government of Turkey enacted a regulation enabling foreigners under temporary protection to obtain work permits. Even though it comes with certain limitations (e.g. 10 per cent quota of Syrian employees per company), the legislation is an important step to ensure that the right to work and consequently human dignity is ensured through economic independence and self-sufficiency.

### **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

According to data from the Turkish Statistical Institute, at the end of 2017, 18.6% of the labour market in Turkey was employed in the agricultural sector (some 5.3 million people), and over 80% of these were informally employed. In southeast and southwest Anatolia, agriculture accounts for higher percentages, indicatively around 15% of regional GDP and around 25% of the labour force. A large part of this labour force is constituted by seasonal workers, however their exact number is not known.

Under the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners who have been granted Temporary Protection (no. 2016/8375) which was published in the Official Gazette and came into force on January 15th 2016, those foreigners who have been given temporary protection and who wish to work in seasonal jobs in agriculture and animal husbandry may be exempted from the need to obtain a work permit. Applications for exemption are to be handled by provincial governorates in accordance with the quotas which they are to set. The Regulation also stipulates that the MoFLSS can establish limits on employment of Syrians by province and by quota, and that they can be employed by applying to the regional directorates of the labour agency İŞKUR. These developments are expected to lead to a further increase in the number of Syrian migrants working in seasonal agricultural production in the years to come.

Agricultural intermediaries play a crucial role in enabling almost every group of foreign migrant workers to access seasonal agricultural work. While some migrant groups have produced their own agricultural intermediaries, others have developed ties with the local agricultural intermediaries through the intercession of individuals from within their own ranks. In seasonal agricultural production, agricultural intermediaries are commonly depicted as exploiting the workers' labour within a system of patronage. The high level of commissions they receive and the cuts they make from workers' wages for food supplies and transportation tend to back up this characterisation. However, the presence of the agricultural intermediary in seasonal agriculture also serves a function of creating security and trust for both the workers and the employers.

A majority of SuTP seek employment in the informal sector and generally receive wages lower than the existing minimum wage or wages lower than those of locals employed in similar jobs, and rely on daily and temporary job opportunities. There are meanwhile indications that the influx of cheap labour has also resulted in deteriorating work conditions in the informal sector for Turkish people too.

Work in the agricultural sector for Syrian -despite being subject indeed to risk of low wages, exploitation and insecurity- is often the sole opportunity for livelihoods, in particular for those who are under-skilled and not speaking Turkish.

The average unemployment rate for Syrian refugees in Turkey is estimated to be 21%, and is based on data collected in three cities: Antakya, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa<sup>3</sup>. The south Eastern region of Turkey – where 35% of Syrians reside – has long suffered from high unemployment rates.

Migrant female labour is one of the most important components of agricultural production. The traditional gender division of labour in agricultural production has survived largely intact, with jobs being shared out between migrant women and men based on existing patterns.

Child labour is a widespread risk because the basic condition for Syrian families to survive under very difficult circumstances is for as many family members to work as possible, so as to increase total household income. This seems to be an important issue in relation to the production of apricots, citrus fruits, vegetables, pistachios and cotton. In particular, it is the children of Syrian families, and of the poorest local families, who collect the cotton that is left over in the fields after the mechanised harvester has been through, for sale on their own account.

Most children that are in employment in Turkey work in the agricultural sector, usually as seasonal workers along with family members. The Government of Turkey (GoT) made 2018 the Year against Child Labour in an effort to raise awareness and combat child labour.

Overall the sector offers opportunities for investments and economic growth and regularisation of jobs, also thanks to waivers to the work permits regulations for the agricultural sector. According to FAO studies, 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.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

The Action was designed taking into consideration the information that has been collected in the context of the needs-assessment commissioned by the EU Delegation to external consultants, with a view to update the needs-assessment conducted already in 2016. The work on the agriculture sector was signalled as important both for livelihoods and protection, while the Government has also signalled it as an important priority.

Experience in ongoing implemented actions and feedback from local and central Turkish institutions has evidenced that greater efforts are needed in enhancing social cohesion and avoiding interventions that can increase tensions between Syrian and host communities.

---

<sup>3</sup> UN (2017) 'Jobs Make the Difference: Expanding Economic Opportunities for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities', UNDP, ILO & WFP

Thus joint activities for Turkish and Syrian communities, accompanying the main actions should be included, as well as a balanced targeting of Turkish vulnerable groups.

Strong ownership from Turkish institutions is paramount to ensure sustainability and long term results. Working with specialised UN Agencies can contribute to support the transition from emergency response to longer term support, while seeking for continuation and stronger sustainability.

The proposed action builds also on the success and experience of the past and ongoing FAO projects, notably a project funded by UNHCR in 2017 that was scaled up in 2018 (see further details in point 2.4. below). The action will also take stock of FAO's recent social protection and agricultural labour market studies<sup>4</sup> highlighting shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour in some areas that could be prioritised by offering trainings for both communities

#### **2.4. Complementary actions**

The Action builds on a previous FAO project funded by UNHCR in 2017 to improve self-reliance of SuTP and host communities through technical training and employment creation in agricultural sector in 5 provinces, up-scaled it in 2018 with additional Japanese funding to cover seven provinces. It is the first action of this scale targeting Syrian refugees in the agriculture sector in Turkey.

EU-funded ongoing actions in the livelihoods sector are:

- Employment Support Project for Syrians Under Temporary Protection and Host Communities implemented by the World Bank EUR 50 million (Facility's first Tranche of 3 billion EUR (Facility 1))
- Strengthening Economic Opportunities for Syrians Under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and Host Communities in Selected Provinces implemented by the World Bank EUR 5 million (Facility 1)
- Social and Economic Cohesion through Vocational Education implemented by KfW EUR 50 million (Facility 1)
- Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Opportunities for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey implemented by International Labour Organisation/International Organisation for Migration- EUR 11.6 million (Facility 1-EUTF Syria).

---

<sup>4</sup> FAO and Sociological Association, "An Analysis of Social Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Populations, Including Seasonal Workers and Syrian Refugees in Turkey", 2018; and FAO and Ankara University, "Agricultural Livelihood and Labour Market for Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities in Six Provinces of Turkey", 2018.

- Living and Working Together: Integrating SuTPs to Turkish Economies in Turkey implemented by The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB) EUR 15 million (Facility 1-EUTF Syria).
- UNDP Turkey Resilience Project in response to the Syria Crisis implemented by UNPD EUR 50 million (Facility 1-EUTF Syria).

Socio-economic support will also constitute one of the main focuses of the Facility second tranche, allowing for enhanced coordination, synergies and coverage of this important priority sector. Additionally the present action will be closely coordinated with ECHO to ensure complementarity and/or transition from Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. The programme provides unconditional cash transfer to meet their basic needs to nearly 1.4 million SuTPs.

## **2.5. Donor co-ordination**

Since Turkey entered the presidential system (adopted by referendum in 2017) following the presidential elections in June 2018, the overall coordination of refugee issues moved under the responsibility of the Vice Presidency office. Regular meetings are taking place with the relevant team in order to ensure good cooperation and appropriate consultations.

The EU Delegation in Ankara is co-chairing with ECHO regular meetings of the EU Refugees and Migration Coordination contact group with EU Member States with a view to share views and exchange information.

The FAO co-leads the Food Security and Agriculture Sector of the 3RP. Through the existing Livelihoods Working Group (Ankara and Gaziantep), the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Cash-Based Initiatives Working Group, FAO will also facilitate joint multi-agency efforts.

The EUD is also participating in the overall donor co-ordination process under the auspices of the United Nations in the framework of the Regional Refugee and Response Plan (3RP) that integrates humanitarian, development and macro fiscal interventions to increase coherence between humanitarian and development and national and regional priorities.

The EUTF Syria Fund management is in the lead to ensure coordination with EU Member States contributing to the Fund. Moreover, the Fund management also coordinates with its implementing partners or other stakeholders on regional level or cross border issues.

## **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1. Objectives/Expected Results**

The **Overall Objective** of the programme is to strengthen community resilience and socio-economic integration of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and vulnerable host communities in Turkey.

The **Specific Objective/s** is/are:

1. to improve skills and employability of the SuTP and vulnerable host communities in rural areas of Turkey

**Expected Results** are:

**a) Skills improvement component**

- At least 3,000 Syrian and host community participants receive certified vocation trainings;
- Syrian and host community participants increase awareness of their rights;
- At least 1,000 Syrian participants receive certified language trainings, in addition to vocational trainings;
- At least 3,000 Syrian and host community members benefit from field trainings and services offered in the Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

**b) Job creation component**

- At least 1,000 work permits are facilitated;
- At least 1,000 Syrian workers are employed through this action;
- At least 60 Job fairs are organised with the private sector;
- FAO Farmer Field Schools system is established in target provinces to transfer new technologies to producers/farmers to support sustainable production and employment generation;
- At least 250 grants to producers and farmers in the agri-food sector are assigned;
- At least 50 grants to producers/small-scale enterprises are assigned.

An indicative logframe reflecting all of the above is included in Annex 1.

**3.2. Activities**

**a) Skills improvement component**

- Prepare and finalise vocational training topics and the selection criteria for the target beneficiaries in accordance to assessment and analysis report and in collaboration with national and local authorities;
- Prepare and finalise list of target beneficiaries, including as a priority suitable candidates benefiting from ESSN programme;
- Design training modules in crops, livestock, floriculture and other relevant agriculture sub-sectors, with special attention to biodiversity and promotion of sustainable agriculture;
- Train the trainers activities;
- Carry out vocational trainings (including on-the-job training) and Turkish language certified courses in collaboration with relevant governmental authorities ensuring necessary stipends aligned with the Turkish standards;
- Establish FAO Farmer Field Schools;
- Jointly with MOAF develop curricula, training materials & input packages for FFSs

**b) Job creation component**



- Organise job fairs at the end of the vocational trainings with the private sector to facilitate employment of the project beneficiaries;
- Facilitate work permit issuing procedures;
- Establish employment desks in target provinces in Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) to support employment of the project beneficiaries;
- Develop a grant scheme to provide incentives for private producers and enterprises investing in expanding their activities and creating employment;
- Provide grants for at least 250 trainees for micro-scale entrepreneurial activities;
- Provide grants for at least 50 private sector producers and/or small scale enterprises.

### 3.3. Risks and assumptions

<b>Risk Statement</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>
Irregular attendance of beneficiaries to the vocational training courses due to mobility and need to work	Medium	The participants will be a paid daily participation fee/stipend during the theoretical and on-the job training sessions. ESSN beneficiaries can participate to trainings without being disqualified from the programme.
Unwillingness of private sector producers and agro-industries to make their work places available for on-the job training	Medium	The participation stipend will also be paid during on-job-training sessions at the workplace to encourage the private sector to give opportunities to Syrians. Additionally policy dialogue will be conducted at different levels to encourage the use of Syrian labour force.
Tension between host communities and SuTPs due to replacement of existing workers	High	The on-the-job training and job placement will be undertaken in subjects and areas where a labour gap has been observed
Effectiveness of vocational training due to language barriers	Moderate	Trainers who know Arabic will be used or translators will be employed during the training courses  ToT will include Arabic speakers where possible.  Supplementary training will be provided to beneficiaries through collaboration with existing Turkish language programmes implemented in the respective provinces.
Unwillingness of producers and agri-food industries to employ SuTPs	Moderate	The job placements will be undertaken in sub-sectors and areas where a labour gap has been observed. Work permits procedures

		will be facilitate by FAO. The support of unions representing producers/agro-industries will be obtained during the inception phase.
Syrian participants' reluctance to engage in formal employment as this can automatically disqualify them from benefiting of cash assistance under the ESSN programme.	High	Mitigation measures will be discussed with MoFLSS and World Food Programme and TRC. At the same time selected participants will be those ESSN beneficiaries that are more likely to enter into self-sustained income.
<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Vice-Presidency office, the core Ministries involved, and other relevant Government stakeholders continue their support to project activities;</li> <li>• The Government of Turkey continues its efforts to implement the January 2016 Work Permit regulation;</li> <li>• Local and central stakeholders fully supportive of the project activities;</li> <li>• Number and geographic distribution of SuTP remain stable during the implementation period;</li> <li>• The economic situation does not drastically further deteriorate.</li> </ul>		

### 3.4. Cross-cutting issues

**Gender:** pre-crisis labour force participation rate amongst Syrians was 73% for men and 14% for women<sup>5</sup>. Challenges for women to enter the labour market in Turkey may be even higher, noting possible obstacles to work outside the house, language barriers, additional household responsibilities and limitations to the use of public transportation. The Action will include measures (transportation facilities, child care services) to ensure that women, both Syrian and Turkish are facilitated to benefit from training opportunities. A 50% ratio between men and women will be targeted.

The action will also try to align with the thematic objectives selected for Turkey for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, to be pursued in all the EU actions in the country from now until 2020.

**Rights-based approach:** The action will foster social cohesion, will spread information about rights and legal system and contribute to the improvement of working conditions in the agriculture sector for the targeted beneficiaries; a "do no harm" principle will be applied.

**Environment:** the Action will overall ensure that activities are environmentally friendly. Agri-food Vocational Training Courses will be aligned and promote up-to-date environmentally friendly practices and techniques (E.g. Agro-forestry, conservation

---

<sup>5</sup> Absorptive Capacity and Potential of Local Labour Markets Assessment, UNDP 2016.

agriculture, soil and water conservation, inter-cropping innovations, use of renewable energy sources will be among the eco-friendly techniques taught at the FFS).

**Disability:** the proposed Implementing Partners for this action will make efforts to include beneficiaries with disabilities.

### 3.5. Stakeholders

The main stakeholders of the project are local host and refugee communities as such, their leaders, local and national authorities of respective target countries, local and national civil society organisations as well as other forms of local community or business/economic associations.

Among Syrians target groups, priority will be given to suitable ESSN beneficiaries as eligible to transition from cash assistance to self-sustained incomes.

In addition to the MoAF that will be the main counterpart for the action and lead executing institution for project interventions, institutional stakeholders, at central and local level when relevant, include:

- IŞKUR (Turkish Agency of Employment), the Union Of Turkish Chambers Of Agriculture (TZOB), the Directorate General for Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior (DGMM), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policies (MoFLS), Vice-Presidency Office.

### 3.6. Contribution to SDGs

This intervention is relevant for the 2030 Agenda. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG(s):

- **Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.** On top of having as object the increase of economic opportunities, the action will promote decent working condition by including in all trainings complementary subjects such workplace health and safety, food hygiene, basic life skills, awareness raisin on child labour and work ethics.
- **Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.** The Action will promote use of renewable energy in production, as well as contribute to adopting sustainable practices in agriculture.
- **Goal 15: Life on Land:** The Action will promote agriculture techniques and production that are compatible with the conservation local ecosystems and promote their biodiversity.

### 3.7 Intervention Logic

The main target group of this intervention are seasonal agricultural workers of both communities, together with small producers/entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector. The target beneficiaries will be in the proportion of 50% Turkish and Syrian. This ratio is

considered to take into consideration aspects of social cohesion and the "do no harm" approach considering the risks of social tensions.

For SuTPs the action will include and try to prioritise ESSN beneficiaries, in particular if already working informally in the agriculture sector, to facilitate transition towards more stable, dignified and formal job opportunities.

The action will also seek to capitalise on existing entrepreneurial initiatives, to expand and potentiate their production and thus generate employment. Grants are envisaged for indicatively 200 micro-scale entrepreneurial activities and 50 small scales activities.

According to FAO 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.

The action will focus on improving the skills of agriculture workers to increase their employment opportunities and thus contribute to covering the gap of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the region, focussing on sustainable agriculture techniques.

At the same time trainings will include information on rights, health and security at work, legal and intuitional setting in Turkey.

By increasing employment opportunities for both Syrian and Turkish communities and developing small agro-business the action can contribute to foster better local integration and social cohesion.

While efforts from Government and the partners have to a great extent focus on the needs of SuTP and host communities with regards to food security, access to health and education services, water supply and sanitation, there is a growing awareness on the importance of creating employment opportunities in order to ensure the stabilization and resilience of SuTP and host communities. Considering the magnitude of the needs and specific constraints to the integration of SuTP in the labour market (lack of required skills, language barriers, etc.), and the current economic situation in the region, targeting the agriculture sector is considered the most suitable response in the short and medium term period.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the Government of the partner country.

### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.2. will be carried out is 30 months. A possible extension of the implementation period may be decided by the Manager, and immediately communicated to the Operational Board.

### **4.3. Implementation components and modules**

#### 4.3.1. Indirect management with an entrusted entity: FAO.

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The envisaged entity has been selected based on its unique mandate in the agriculture sector and based on its previous experience in the country, since 1982.

FAO's cooperation with Turkey is guided by three priorities: Food security and food safety, with a view to improving food quality and safety at all stages in the food chain; Sustainable use of natural resources and raising awareness on climate change impacts; Institutional capacity enhancement by providing technical assistance for strengthening farmer organizations, developing training programmes for institutions, and developing national and international agricultural data for more effective decision making. In particular this action will develop in Turkey farmers' field school programme which an FAO worldwide programme.

Additionally FAO has been assessed as the most suitable partner in terms of operational capacity in Turkey in view of the possibility to scale up the action to cover more provinces, should additional funding become available. In addition, other organisations could be considered for the purpose of financial support to small entrepreneurs or/and farmers.

Finally, the selected implementing partner counts with the full support of the Vice-Presidency office and all line ministries involved. FAO has developed the proposed action is close cooperation with all relevant institutional stakeholders and has a longstanding trustful relationship with the main institutional beneficiary, the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### 4.4. Indicative budget

<b>Building Resilience of Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey through Supporting Socio-Economic Integration and Creating Livelihood Opportunities</b>	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified</b>
Delegation Agreement/Contribution Agreement with FAO	10,000,000	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	NA

*Costs for monitoring, evaluation, communication and visibility shall be included in the projects' budgets and included in each contract.*

#### 4.5. Performance monitoring and reporting

Monitoring shall be ensured primarily through EU Delegations in-country and in particular with the assistance of specific Trust Fund field and liaison officers posted within the EU Delegations. In addition, the EU Trust Fund has an independent Monitoring and Evaluation exercise to accompany all Fund programmes and ensure that targets are met and lessons learnt can be incorporated into other EUTF actions.

The purpose of the EUTF Syria Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to assess, across various levels, the degree to which the Overall Objective of the Trust Fund has been achieved. Partners implementing this Action will comply with the ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for the EUTF Syria as well as with the reporting requirements and tools being developed by the EU Trust Fund.

The implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and elaborate regular progress reports and final reports.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The monitoring and evaluation exercises noted above will represent milestones in the implementation of the activities. These regular assessments will constitute a basis for a possible decision of suspension or revision of activities, should the conditions on the ground not allow for their proper implementation.

With regard to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (Facility) and EUTF Syria, the implementing partners will comply with the monitoring and evaluation requirements of the Facility. They will report quarterly on agreed Facility Results Framework indicators. This reporting requirement comes in addition to the obligations that partners have as part of their reporting against log frames. Each partner will only be required to be reporting on those indicators that directly correspond to their projects.

#### **4.6. Evaluation and audit**

Overall, evaluation of the EUTF is mandated by the Constitutive Agreement of the Fund (article 13): “The Trust Fund and the Actions financed by it will be subject to the evaluation rules applicable to EU external programmes, in order to ensure the respect of the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.” Detailed provisions for the Evaluation of EUTF-funded Actions are defined by the strategy for portfolio evaluations.

To support the fulfilment of the mandate of the EUTF reinforcing the EUTF capacity to bring a change in the cooperation area, the projects will carry out a number of evaluations.

Projects should carry out a final evaluation, and one external audit per year. A mid-term evaluation may also be considered. Whenever possible, evaluations will be jointly carried out by partners.

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission.

#### **4.7. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. Beneficiaries, host communities and administrations in Syria's neighbouring countries, the European public, EU Members States and other stakeholders

of the Trust Fund need to be informed about the EU's efforts as the leading donor in the Syria crisis response. Insufficient visibility of the EU's actions weakens the EU's political traction in the region and its standing in Europe. Unsatisfactory recognition of knowledge of EU assistance also has a potential to negatively affect the EU's political efforts to resolve the Syria crisis and its future role in a post-peace agreement transition.

Communication and visibility is an important part of all EUTF Syria programmes and must be factored in to underline the programme's importance at all stages of the planning and implementation. Each implementer is required to draw up a comprehensive visibility, communication and outreach plan for their respective target country/community and submit a copy for approval to the EUTF Syria Communication and Outreach Lead. The related costs will be covered by the project budgets. The measures shall be implemented by the implementing consortium/ia, and/or contractors, and/or grant beneficiaries. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, procurement and grant contracts.

The global objective of the EUTF Syria communication and visibility campaigns, and hence of the implementing partner, is to improve recognition, public awareness and visibility of the comprehensive and joint EU efforts to effectively address the consequences of the Syrian and Iraqi crises. This should be done by highlighting the Action's real-life impact and results among defined target audiences in the affected region but also vis-à-vis the general public, donors and stakeholders in the EU Member States.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action together with specific requirements for the EUTF Syria serve as a reference for the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the relevant contractual obligations. According to the EUTF Syria's Visibility and Communications strategy all communication and outreach campaigns must be evidence-based, people-oriented and easily understandable. Regional outreach and communication must be conflict sensitive, strategic, do no harm and mindful of the differentiation in messaging for beneficiaries and stakeholders in each country of operation of the Action. The campaigns must place the beneficiaries at the centre and thus ensure adequate ownership. Messaging should have a human face, be empathic, honest, transparent, direct, unambiguous, neutral and conducive to a highly sensitive human and political environment, in addition to being gender-sensitive and gender-balanced.

Furthermore, campaigns should also include components of participatory and engaging communication, where the beneficiary becomes a key actor. This will support the EUTF Syria's programmes in promoting social cohesion, inclusion, dialogue and help mitigate tensions and misperceptions between refugee and host communities.

Although Turkey is one of the beneficiary countries of the EUTF Syria, communication activities inside Turkey in relation to EU Trust projects are carried out within the framework of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (Facility). While the above-mentioned key objectives and essence of the communication and visibility campaigns apply, the guidelines agreed between the Facility and the Turkish authorities need to be respected. Upon launch of the project, the EU Trust Fund Communication and Outreach Lead will refer the implementing partner to the Communications Lead for the Facility at the EU Delegation in Ankara for the Turkey component of the programme.

## ANNEX 1 - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (max. 2 pages)

Important note: The overall objective should be one of the outcome statements in the Overarching EUTF Syria Results Framework. It should also use the associated performance indicator(s). The specific objective must be coherent with one result given in the EUTF Syria Results Framework (RF). Each Specific Objective must use the performance indicator(s) linked to the selected result from the RF.

**ADDITIONAL NOTE: THE TERM "RESULTS" REFERS TO THE OUTPUTS, OUTCOME(S) AND IMPACT OF THE ACTION (OECD DAC DEFINITION).**

	<b>Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)</b>	<b>Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result) When relevant, disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural, disability, any disadvantaged group, ethnic minorities, income quintile etc.</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Impact (Overall objective)</b>	Syrian refugees and host populations in Turkey with improved livelihoods	Rural employment/unemployment rates SuTPs employment/unemployment rates Proportion of population below the international poverty line	End-of programme Evaluation Portfolio EVAL, United Nations' reports, Government of Turkey reports, Turkstat statistics	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))</b>	1. Syrian refugees and host populations having more access to socio-economic opportunities	Number of direct jobs supported/sustained by EUTF	Mid-term EVAL and monitoring reports (including ROM), QIN	The Government of Turkey continues its efforts to implement the Work Permit regulation. The economic situation does not drastically deteriorate.



	<b>Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)</b>	<b>Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result) When relevant, disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural, disability, any disadvantaged group, ethnic minorities, income quintile etc.</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Other Results (Outputs and/or Short-term Outcomes)</b>	1.1 Improved employability prospects for Syrian refugees and host communities (with emphasis on women)	Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme (disaggregated by gender and type of training)	Quarterly Information Notes (QIN), FAO implementation reports, Implementing partners reports  FAO implementation reports, Implementing partners reports	Local and central stakeholders continue to be fully supportive of the project activities
	1.2 Strengthened productive capacities of target groups	Number of Syrian refugees/host communities' farmers trained in financial literacy and enterprise management (disaggregated by sex and type of training)		
		Number of work permits facilitated  Number of fairs organised with the private sector		
	1.3 Improved financial capacity of Syrian refugees	Number of individuals receiving cash assistance from EUTF (disaggregated by producers and farmers in the agri-food sector vs. small scale producers)		