



Co-funded by
the European Union



alman
işbirliği
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

CIVIL SOCIETY AND STATE ENGAGEMENT IN THE

REFUGEE RESPONSE IN TURKEY:

ASSESSMENT OF POSSIBILITIES TO IMPROVE

SUSTAINABLE COMPLEMENTARY SERVICE DELIVERY

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices:

Bonn and Eschborn

GIZ Office Ankara

Aziyiye Mah., Pak Sk. No. 1/101, 06680 Çankaya/Ankara, Turkey

T +90 312 466 70 80

F + 90 312 467 7275

E clip.info@giz.de

I www.giz.de/en/worldwide/67106

Programme description

CLIP - Improving Social Services for Refugees and Host Communities in Turkey by Supporting Community Centres and Local Initiatives

Responsible:

Inka Hiltmann, Quality Manager

Authors and contributors

Cengiz Çiftçi

Gülden Alkoçoğlu

Ceylan İnceoğlu

Editor & Proof-reader

Prof. Dr. Fahri Öz

Design:

SANDE IMAGE Graphic & Animation

URL references:

This publication contains references to external Internet pages. Responsibility for the content of external websites linked in this publication always lies with their respective publishers.

GIZ expressly dissociates itself from such content.

On behalf of the

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

Postal address of BMZ offices

poststelle@bmz.bund.de

www.bmz.de

Social Media

Facebook: @CLIPTurkey

Twitter: @CLIPTurkey

Youtube: CLIP Turkey

This study was commissioned by GIZ. The study may reflect the personal views of the author, which may not necessarily be shared by GIZ, and GIZ may not be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Ankara, Turkey 2021

The project "Improving Social Services for Refugees and Host Communities in Turkey by Supporting Community Centres and Local Initiatives" is co-financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the European Union through its Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This report covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union and the BMZ, and the commissioning parties are not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	v
1. Introduction.....	1
Methodological Approach.....	1
Desk Review	1
Interviews and Semi-Structured Questionnaire.....	2
Limitations ³	
1.1. Main Actors and Gap Analysis of the Service Provision to the Refugees in Turkey	4
1.1.1. Background Information	4
1.2. Main Actors of Refugee Programmes in Turkey.....	5
1.2.1. Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) Protection Programme	5
1.2.2. Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)	5
1.2.2.1. Strategic Planning of MoFLSS	6
1.2.2.2. Software, database and information structure	8
1.3. External Financial Support to the Refugee Crisis in Turkey	9
2. Strengthening sustainability by filling gaps in existing service provision and increase cooperation and complementarity between state and non-state actors in the refugee response	10
2.1. Protection.....	10
Registration Services.....	12
Translation and Informative Services.....	13
Judicial-Legal Support services	13
Services for Women and Children.....	14
Services for the Elderly and People with Disabilities	14
Services for young people	14
2.1.1. Education.....	15
a) Gap Analysis	16
2.1.2. Health Services	17
Psychosocial services	18
2.1.3. Livelihood and Employment.....	18
2.1.4. Basic Needs	20
Shelter and Accommodation Services	21
Social Support System	21
2.1.5. Food Security and Agriculture	21
3. Strengthening Sustainability by improving the Access of NGOs/Community Centres to Alternative Funding Opportunities.....	23
3.1. Civil Society Landscape in Turkey.....	23
3.1.1. Major Trends.....	26
3.2. Forms of CSO in Turkey	28
3.2.1. Associations	28
3.2.2. Foundations	29

3.3. Commercial Enterprises.....	30
3.3.1. Establishing a Company in Turkey.....	30
3.3.2. Set up a LTD in Turkey.....	31
3.3.2.1. Requirements for an LTD in Turkey	31
3.3.2.2. Establishment Cost of a Limited Liability Company	31
3.4. Comparison of the Legal forms for Community Centres	32
3.5. Funding Environment and Limitations	37
3.5.1. Funding Trends.....	38
Funding List.....	38

Abbreviations

3RP - Regional Refugee Resilience Plan	LTD - Limited Liability Company
ALMP - İŞKUR Active Labour Market Programmes	LWA - Leader Woman Association
ASAM - Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants	MERSIS - Central Registration System
ÇATOM - Multi-purpose community centre	MHC - Migrant Health Centres
CC - Community Centre	MoFLSS - Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services
CCTE - Conditional Cash Transfer for Education	MoH - Ministry of Health
CEA - Community Engagement and Accountability	MoJ - Ministry of Justice
CEID - Gender Equality Monitoring Association	MoNE - Ministry of National Education
CLIP - Community Centres and Local Initiatives Project	NFO - New Fund Offering
CSO - Civil Society Organisation	NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
CVME - Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise	NTCC - Network of Turkish Community Centres
DEMP/AFAD - Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	OCHA - (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DGMM - Directorate General of Migration Management	PDoFLSS - Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services
DIKA - Dicle Development Agency	PEC - Public Education Centres
ECHO - European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	RASAS - Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
EEP - Economic Empowerment Program	SASF - Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
ESSN - Emergency Social Safety Net	SGBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
FRIT - Facility for Refugees in Turkey	SRH - Sexual and Reproductive Health
HRDF - Human Resource Development Foundation	SMAW - Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers
IBC - International Blue Crescent Foundation	SODES - Social Support Program
IDP - Internally Displaced Person	SSC - Social Service Centres
IGAM - Research Centre on Asylum and Migration	SSG - Social Syrian Gatherings
INGO - International Non-Governmental Organisation	SuTP - Syrians under Temporary Protection
IOM - International Organisation for Migration	TAC - Temporary Accommodation Centres
İŞKUR - Turkish Employment Agency	TEC - Temporary Education Centres (TEC)
JSC - Joint Stock Company	TOBB - Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
KOSGEB - Small and Medium Industry Development Organization	TOKİ - Housing Development Administration
LFIP - Law on Foreigners and International Protection	TRCS - Turkish Red Crescent Society
LLC - Limited Liability Company	UNDP - UN Development Programme
	UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency
	YIMER - Communication Centre for Foreigners

1. Introduction

The objective of this study is to provide an analysis of scenarios to increase the sustainability of the work of non-governmental organisations in the refugee response in Turkey. The study includes the assessment of general planning processes of the public organisations, including medium range strategic plans, capacities of the community centres and alternative forms of legal entities, which may be relevant for CCs. A non-exhaustive funding list is also developed for the GIZ partners.

The study consists of three main chapters that include a detailed analysis of key actors in the refugee response in Turkey and analysis on how the sustainability of the provided services, especially those of civil society organisations, could be strengthened. **Chapter 1** defines the fundamental actors in the refugee response in Turkey and looks at their service provision. It investigates the roles and responsibilities of a wide range of main actors – particularly state agencies such as Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services and their strategic approaches. **Chapter 2** provides a broad assessment and gaps analysis of the current programs and legal framework for a wide range of topics, e.g. protection, education, health, livelihood, basic needs provision. Based on the gap's analysis, recommendations are made on how community centres can fill gaps and improve complementarity with public service providers. **Chapter 3** presents the possibilities for strengthening sustainability by improving access of NGOs/Community Centres to alternative funding opportunities. In this respect, the chapter initially presents the landscape of civil society in Turkey and which is followed by the types of civil society organisations and commercial enterprises. By looking at different types of organisations, the chapter aims at introducing the potentials and obstacles for each types of organisation as well as different funding opportunities accordingly.

The consultancy was carried out by Cengiz Çiftçi (Civil Society Expert), Gülden Alkoçoğlu (Capacity Building and Financial Management Expert) and Ceylan Inceoğlu (Networking, Mobility and Fundraising Expert).

Methodological Approach

The consultancy is carried out under short-term urgent assignment just after Covid-19 lockdown process in Istanbul and Ankara. Because of the urgency of the consultancy with the limited time available, a team of consultants used Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) approach to carry out consultancy processes. RRA provided an alternative technique for consultants to quickly learn from relevant stakeholder's realities and challenges of the field. With the RRA consultants combined various methods such as semi-structured interviews, fast surveys, questionnaire, desk study and using existing data to focus on empowerment, behaviour change, local knowledge and sustainable action.

Desk Review

Main activity of the consultancy was desk review. An initial review was done on key CLIP documents, 2018 monitoring report, tentative interim reports, project application forms and 2020 early findings of monitoring activities.

Public strategic planning and key documents of the following institutions was reviewed:

- National Development Plan 2019–2023,
- Turkish Grant National Assembly- TBMM reports and documents,
- DGMM strategic plan 2017–2021,
- DGMM Harmonisation strategy,
- MoFLSS strategic plan 2019–2023,
- MoNE Education Vision 2023,
- Ministry of Youth and Sports policy document.
- ESSN Exit Strategy,
- Ombudsman Syria special report 2018,
- Employment records,

- TRCS reports,
- AFAD documents,
- İŞKUR reports.

Reports of National and International organisations have been reviewed. There are several surveys and assessments that have been carried out among the target group in the field:

- DG ECHO Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey between November 2016 and February 2018,
- The Regional Refugee Resilience Plan January 2020 (3RP) and Needs Assessment,
- The Community Engagement and Accountability-CEA Assessment Report of the Community Based Migration Programme of Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS- 2018),
- Situation Analysis of School Access and Attendance by Children Under International and Temporary Protection In Turkey (2019, December),
- Turkish Red Crescent Community Centres (2020),
- 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal Overview (2020, June 22),
- UN Women: Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey, June 2018,
- AFAD 2014/4 Private Sector Engagement in Syria Crisis Response: Opportunities and Challenges Report (2019, December 10),
- QUDRA Programme Research Panel (2019, July),
- ESSN Mid-Term Review 2018/2019,
- Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5 WFP Turkey Country Office.

Each relevant section of this document draws upon the above reports of national NGOs.

Above list, however, is not exhaustive. In addition to above-mentioned documents, reviews, reports, fact sheets, which are available at Relief Web, Refugee Situation Operational Portal, UN, EU, NGO, TR ministry websites, have been reviewed.

A further review on the legal sources and trends of civil society organisations in Turkey including social entrepreneurs has been carried out. Moreover, a short review of the cooperatives and companies has been added to this report.

The list of the funding sources developed and provided is available in the appendix section of the report.

Interviews and Semi-Structured Questionnaire

Interviews were carried out online with the following implementing partners of GIZ: **HRDF, ASAM, LWA and SSG**. Moreover, the IBC office in Istanbul was visited by the consultants and a face to face interview was carried out. Only the RASAS community centre in Sultanbeyli, Istanbul, was visited by the consultants.

An online meeting was held with the TRCS to see the sustainability process of the organisation. This was the only meeting that GIZ CLIP project staff joined.

A semi-structured questionnaire was shared with the partner organisations to assess existing activities, staffing and experience, stakeholders, networks cooperation and coordination with relevant NGOs and public organisations, limitations, constraints, updated needs on capacity, fundraising, exit strategy, etc. Results of the questionnaire have been shared with partner organisations and the information provided has been further revised.

An additional meeting was held to assess and reflect findings of the GIZ consultancy work on the cooperatives.

A regular weekly meeting was held with the GIZ - CLIP project team to assess findings and clarify the process of the reporting.

Limitations

- Scope of the assignment was too large considering the time frame and available consultancy days. Therefore, consultancy has been carried out by 3 experts to close the time gap.
- Consultants have not interacted with the refugees for the assessment. Therefore, findings are not derived from the participatory approaches but rather from the CSOs active on service providing to the refugees.
- Monitoring reports reveal that detailed information on the institutional sustainability data and information is not comprehensive. Therefore, this study can be counted as an initial report providing general information for the sustainability plans.
- There is not any coordination between public organisations concerning the planning process of the refugee services in Turkey. Reports and data of various services are not standardised and cannot easily be accessed. Moreover, reliability and validity of the data are not clear. For some services, there are no regular data sets for comparison. For example, employment data of the MoFLSS have not been published after 2018. The data on the number of the non-registered refugees, the number of children, the number of children who are granted citizenship, percentage of the women employees and the number of companies established by SuTP is **not clear/non-existent**.
- Strategic plans of the public organisations do not have standardised time frames. Moreover, most of these strategies do not have relevant strategies regarding the SuTP. This is the case for the institutions assigned as coordinator public organisations to regulate relevant fields of the services.
- The data provided by GIZ partners was limited, presenting only a general view of each locality. Not harbouring PEST analysis, Stakeholders Engagement Plans, and Strategic Plans recommendations, such data remained limited and did not allow the assessment of applicability for each partner.
- There are few sources focusing on the whole complexity of the refugee problem in Turkey. Other resources are thematic reports of the field. Covid-19 lockdown situation provided opportunity to many organisations to develop reports. A series of the reports have been published and disseminated after completion of the fieldwork of this consultancy. These reports have been considered to a certain extent during the revision of the draft report.

1.1. Main Actors and Gap Analysis of the Service Provision to the Refugees in Turkey

1.1.1 Background Information

Turkey continues to host the largest refugee population in the world. Based on the United Nations (UN) data, there are 5,778,800 refugees under temporary and international protection and asylum seekers.¹ In 2019, the number of Syrians registered under temporary protection remained stable at around 3.6 million, 70% of them women and children. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation provide a strong legal framework for the legal stay, registration, access to rights and services for Syrians in Turkey. In line with the legal framework, the registration of Syrians under temporary protection (SuTP) by the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) will continue. Besides, spontaneous, self-organized returns of Syrians under temporary protection are processed under voluntary return procedures regulated within the legal framework. The number of Syrians who returned to their homeland is reported to be 402,011 by the Ministry of Interior Affairs²; however, the number of verified cases by UNHCR is 89,284 as of 30 May 2020³. Up to now 16,289 SuTP have relocated to various countries.

Currently, over 98% of Syrians under temporary protection live in urban and rural areas, with less than 2% residing in the seven remaining Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). The majority of them live in the southeast of Turkey, as well as metropolitan cities such as Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir and Konya, mostly among members of the host community that often face similar needs and challenges. Since 2018, 12 of the 19 TACs have been closed following the relocation of Syrians under temporary protection living in the TACs to urban and rural areas or other temporary accommodation centres. Four TACs have seen a significant reduction of residents following voluntary relocation to host communities.

Those registered under the Temporary Protection status can access a range of public services, including education and health services free of charge. Several Migrant Health Centres, managed by local authorities, have also been created throughout the country to respond specifically to refugees' health needs and offer primary and secondary health services, translators and access to social services. Also, there are Community Centres run by Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), NGOs and INGOs.

Based on data from Ministry of Interior Affairs sources, as of January 2020 110,000 SuTP acquired Turkish Citizenship⁴, as of 19 September 2019 about 450,000 Syrian Children born in Turkey since 2011 and only 57,000 of these children were granted Turkish Citizenship. According to the MOFLSS declaration on 31th March 2018, 31,185 SuTP were granted a working permit. Total number of refugees who have been granted working permit is 115,837⁵ and there are about 15,159 companies founded by SuTP⁶.

¹UN. 2019. International Migration Stock 2019 data. Accessed July 12,2020. Available at <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>

²DGMM has general statistics on SUTP which is updated regularly. However, statistics related to refugees are not detailed and standardised. UNHCR statistics show 3.6 million SuTP and 400,000 other refugees and asylum seekers. <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/unhcr-turkiye-istatistikleri>. TRCS has similar data of 3.58 million SuTP and 368,400 other refugees and asylum seekers, 1,008,754 refugees with residence permits.

³"400,000+ Syrians In Turkey Returned Home: Interior Ministry". AA News, 2020, Accessed June 2020 Available at <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/400-000-syrians-in-turkey-returned-home-interior-ministry/1829485>

⁴UNHCR. 2020. Situation Syria Regional Refugee Response: Durable Solutions. Accessed June 2020 Available at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria_durable_solutions

⁵Özdemir, A. Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Sayısı Ağustos 2020 – Mülteciler Derneği. Multeciler.Org.Tr, 2020. Accessed July 1,2020 Available at <https://multeciler.org.tr/turkiyedeki-suriyeli-sayisi/>

⁶Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2018.Yabancıların Çalışma İzinleri/ Work Permits of Foreigners. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/media/31746/yabanciizin2018.pdf>

⁷Özdemir, A. Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Sayısı Ağustos 2020 – Mülteciler Derneği. Multeciler.Org.Tr. 2020. Accessed July 1,2020. Available at <https://multeciler.org.tr/turkiyedeki-suriyeli-sayisi/>

1.2. Main Actors of Refugee Programmes in Turkey

1.1.2 Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) Protection Programme

The TRCS community centre programme was started after the 1999 earthquake in Turkey and reshaped in 2001. This model was implemented in Indonesia after tsunami emergency programme. TRCS has provided service for the refugee crisis in Turkey since 2013. Protection, health, psychosocial intervention, livelihood support and harmonisation are the chains of planning processes. The TRCS community centre program is long term in nature to cover various needs of the target population. The TRCS has over 600 various staff at 16 community centres, which reached 1.4 million SuTP and provide in-kind support to the 1.8 million refugees⁷.

The Protection Programme is designed to prevent, mitigate or eliminate the risks, threats and consequences which are associated with violence, exploitation or abuse faced by vulnerable individuals, groups and communities including Turkish nationals and asylum seekers in Turkey, particularly Syrians displaced due to conflict or humanitarian crises. The following support been accomplished within the scope of the program:

- individual kinds of support;
- legal counselling is provided by specialist lawyers
- in-kind assistance is given to eliminate or reduce the protection risks
- information dissemination and awareness-raising sessions are conducted
- advocacy activities are carried out with government agencies, local governments, non-governmental organisations and donors
- capacity building activities are delivered for mukhtars, teachers, imams, school administration, the staff of the international/national/local non-governmental organisations, etc. who have responsibilities in national protection mechanisms⁸.

TRCS has 16 community centres located in 15 provinces namely Şanlıurfa, İstanbul (both Asian and European parts), Konya, Ankara, Kilis, Bursa, İzmir, Adana, Mersin, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin, and Kayseri⁹.

1.1.3 Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)

At the national level, MoFLSS delivers and coordinates social services through Social Service Centres (SSCs) and Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASFs). Most schemes and services are available in principle to eligible refugees who have foreign identification numbers and are registered with the authorities of the province in which they apply for assistance, a point also verified in interviews with the ministry. For protection, prevention and response to women, children, elderly, disabled, youth and their families, SSCs are coordinated by the DG on Family and Community Services¹⁰. SSCs maintain working relations with local resources such as the municipality and other governmental institutions. They are set up as reception and consultation points for clients who need help. After the consultation, the clients are either provided social services based on the result of an assessment or referred to other organisations. There are currently 285 SSCs across 81 provinces in Turkey with plans to increase this number to 422 by 2023. One indication of the proportion of SSCs per capita is Ankara where only 9 SSCs serve 7 million residents. SSCs are generally in short

⁷ Interview with TRCS staff on Community Centre Program

⁸ UNHCR. 2019. Situation Analysis of School Access and Attendance by Children Under International and Temporary Protection in Turkey. Accessed July 16, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

⁹ Turkish Red Crescent. 2020. Community Centres. Accessed July 16, 2020, Available at <http://www.kizilaytoplummerkezleri.org/>

¹⁰ SSC are functional to solve social problems at specific localities. Services provided at individual, family and society level. By Law foresee establishment of at least one SSC for each city. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2013/02/20130209-3.htm>

supply in large urban centres with dense refugee populations. Physical access is a challenge for those who live far away, work or care for dependents, the elderly, and people with disabilities.¹¹

Functions of the SSCs are as follows¹²:

- Providing family based social services and cooperation and coordination function with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing social services for children and youth and coordination function with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing social services for women to strengthen inclusion and gender equality and coordination function with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing social services for people with disabilities and elders and coordination function with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing social services for martyr families.
- Supporting the family system for child wellbeing.
- Identification of vulnerable groups and referrals.
- Auditing and inspection of all social services provided by other public organisations and NGOs.
- Data processing related with social services.
- Replacing functions of admittance and violence prevention centres where has not been established yet.
- Carrying out awareness raising activities.
- Survey and research function.

1.1.3.1 Strategic Planning of MoFLSS

92% of the Syrians in Turkey are living in urban areas. Most of them will continue to live in Turkey for at least one more decade. As an important portion of the population of SuTP became “permanent” after 2015, some regulations concerning registration, schooling and entering the labour market have also changed to facilitate access of refugees to the public services. Turkey has reacted to the huge refugee population with various mechanisms. Initially, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (DEMP/AFAD) coordinated the process as part of the emergency response under temporary protection rules. Therefore, TACs were initially the focal point of the service delivery. However, as the number of refugees started to increase the Directorate General for Migration Management, DGMM, became a coordinator organisation in 2014. The liberal approach in the refugee response created additional burden for the existing public services¹³. Policy changes on health and education services show a tendency to integrate and harmonise refugee populations in Turkey. However, a harmonisation process is still needed for all community services targeting various groups. The role of MoFLSS in this respect will be important to support various vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, disabled and elderly.

The scale of human flow has been so drastic that it has serious impact on the welfare of host communities. Cohesion activities are important to prevent xenophobia and hate speech in Turkey. Turkey is familiar with the drastic human flow and movements such as the 1990s’ internally displaced Kurdish population over 300,000 or the 1st Gulf War refugees. Therefore, Turkey has the experience of managing over-demand of both refugees living under temporary protection and host communities. For example, after the forced migration in the 1990s, massive needs of IDP families were met through community centres and by NGOs. Family level programmes, child protection, female-headed household programmes, informal labour processes and health needs were covered by multipurpose centres founded by public organisations. Few of these centres are active, the rest are closed, and the population is harmonised with medium and long-term programmes. This will be the case for most families if the situations extend beyond expected international plans and programmes. To this end, public organisations carried out legal adaptation of the system with minimum changes. Most of the time financial sources allocated for the massive social needs were below the demand and NGOs and charities were mobilised to cover these needs. On the legal part, similar targeting and transformation is in process to intervene Syrian

¹¹ Technical Assistance to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (2017/393359/1) Needs Assessment Report -31 Oct 2018

¹²Official Gazette. 2013. Bylaw of Social Service Centres No: 28554. Accessed July 16, 2020 Available at <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2013/02/20130209-3.htm>

¹³ Erdoğan, M 2020, “Onuncu Yılında Türkiye’deki Suriyeliler”. Accessed July 11,2020. Available at: <https://www.uikpanorama.com/blog/2020/04/29/onuncu-yilinda-turkiyedeki-suriyeliler/>

refugee crisis. Strategic plans of the MoFLSS do not render the needs of massive refugee crises visible in relevant documentations.

MoFLSS 2019-2023 strategic plan has mainly focused on the reorganisation strategy of the Ministry according to the presidential system. Therefore, MoFLSS has strategic objectives on improvement of social services, social policy, working life and employment. Both strategic objectives and specific goals have general definitions. And as a result of these general definitions, migration, SuTP and refugees are not targeted directly.¹⁴

- Strengthening and protection of individuals, family and social structure, disaster and emergency intervention is defined as the objective. The strategy aims to improve psychosocial service capacity, coordinating and delivering psychosocial services targeting individuals, family and society under migration disaster and emergency cases. Moreover, the strategy has a specific target to provide services and eliminate vulnerabilities by providing social support and solidarity services.
- Improvement of service quality (social services, shelter and rehabilitation) and ensuring equality for prevention and protection services: The strategy is structured on the needs of the demand side: Protective measures targeted to eliminate violence against women and increase awareness on child protection to avoid child exploitations and develop measures for excluded groups to access public services. Both strategic objectives and specific goals are defined in general terms.
- Enhancing shelter, maintenance and rehabilitation services: the strategic target has both a family and a social dimension. The strategy aims to improve maintenance services. The document has a clear specific target to increase the impact of struggling against child labour.

The strategy has a demand-driven approach, which focuses on family rather than specific groups. Social services, social protection and rehabilitation services are inadequate in targeting specific groups. Women and children are targeted within the line of family and social structure. The strategy is weak in terms of targeting youth. The document is not strong enough in the “activation of labour markets”. It has specific objectives to establish a network for qualified labour force, working to improve the access of qualified foreign labour force to Turkish labour market. Lastly, MoFLSS targets to increase employability and quality of the labour force of groups and individuals who need specific policies. Under institutional capacity strategic objectives, the ministry has a specific goal to access international funding, secure utilisation of EU and other international organisations funds on employment, education/training and social policy within the national priorities. Major services to the SuTP and other refugees and asylum seekers are as follows:

- Monitoring activities of the stakeholders will be done through Strategic Document and Action Plan on Empowerment of Women 2018-2023.
- The national Action Plan concerning prevention of violence against women is in process of implementation.
- The standards of psychosocial services provided for SuTP and a database for services provided should be established.
- A National Action Plan on the Rights of People with Disabilities needs to be enacted. This shows that there exists no strategic standard on services and policies related to disabilities.
- Strategic Document and Action Plan on combating early and forced marriages need to be enacted and implemented.
- Social services should be delivered according to the standards developed by the Ministry.
- The number of social service centres will/ ought to? be increased in order to improve accessibility to the prevention and protection services.
- Coordination and cooperation of organisations working on the prevention activities targeting violence against women is needed. A database should be established.

The Strategic Plan rarely has direct references to the refugees. The Strategic Document refers to the need for developing new children centres to prevent child abuse and end exploitations.

The Strategic Document has a target of standardising legislation and services targeting refugees and SuTP. Moreover, it promotes initiatives and attempts to foster employment related activities of SuTP.

¹⁴Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2018. Strategic Planning. Accessed July 12,2020. Available at: http://www.sp.gov.tr/upload/xSPStratejikPlan/files/HIP8i+ACSHB_2019-2023_Stratejik_Plan.pdf Accessed 9 Sept 2020.

The Ministry has a monitoring, supervision and guiding role for psychosocial activities targeting persons under temporary protection.

1.1.3.2 Software, database and information structure

One of the difficulties of this assignment is to reach relevant public figures on Syrians living under temporary protection. MoFLSS has a strong infrastructure for database in order to coordinate and monitor relevant activities:

- Integrated Social Support System:¹⁵ All social support programmes are implemented through this system.
- Idea House Project: Database will be developed to register and follow up all projects of the ministry.
- NGO Database: Database and accreditation of national and international NGOs cooperating with the Ministry.¹⁶
- Remote Training System: A database purchased to develop and deliver training to the Ministry and affiliated organisations' staff in order to reduce costs of capacity building activities.
- "Belgenet": Electronic correspondence system of the Ministry.¹⁷

Table 1 MoFLSS 2018-23 Performance Indicators¹⁸

Indicators	Baseline 2018	Target 2023
# family trainings; persons trained	40,000	2,000,000
# of projects/programmes empowering women	0	40
# of referrals to İŞKUR	120,000	185,000
% of women entered to the labour market (15+)	%34.2	%38.5
# of families reached by Family Social Support Staff (FSSS - ASDEP)	1,129,012	5,000,000
realisation rate of IPA II	%3.2	%80
# of new social service centres (SSC) ¹⁹	324	427 (31.8%)
# of staff trained on awareness raising by psychosocial support trainers	0	4000
# of refugees targeted to psychosocial services	250,000	250,000

MoFLSS has a specific goal to improve coordination of psychosocial support services and capacity, which targets families and individuals affected by disaster and emergencies. However, budget targets and staffing limitations show a weak strategy to develop this service. The following risks and budget highlighted in the Strategic Document show that most of the demands will stay out of resources:

- Limitation to employ staff.
- Problems faced to extend services targeting SuTP.
- Awareness rate on the provision of services to the SuTP.

¹⁵ Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2020. Accessed July 22, 2020. Available at <https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/sygm/tanitimlar/>

¹⁶ Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2020. Accessed July 22, 2020. Available at <https://forms.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/stk-bilgi-formu>

¹⁷ Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2020. Accessed July 22, 2020. Available at <https://belgenet.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/edys-web/sistemeGiris.xhtml>

¹⁸ *Relevant indicators of the 2018-2023 Strategic Plan of the MFLSS selected.

¹⁹ The strategy is to improve the quantity and quality of social services and enabling access to the centres. Therefore, the target is to increase the number of centres.

- The budget allocated to improve and provide services on psychosocial intervention is only 10,999,170 TL for 5 years.
- Stakeholders (organisations and institutions) are not willing to coordinate.

1.3. External Financial Support to the Refugee Crisis in Turkey

Turkey has been shouldering a major part of the financial burden. Some resources state that up until now Turkey has spent around 50 billion USD. There have been several supports from International World, the EU Facility for Refugees constituting the largest fund. The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, managing a total of €6 billion in two tranches, 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. The Facility focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support. The first tranche of the support has been completed and 90% of the second has been committed as of 15.05.2020. ESSN has been an important component of this support.

The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) was launched nationwide at the end of 2016 and is a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme for over one million of the most vulnerable refugees to cover essential needs like food, rent and utilities. In partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) (cf. MoFLSS) and in coordination with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), DGMM, the Directorate General of Citizenship and Population Affairs (DGCPA) and TRCS, the ESSN works through and builds upon existing national social assistance programmes and is complemented by other cash schemes such as the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE).

While 32% of the first tranche and 20% of the second tranche is committed for education, 5% of the first tranche and 2% of the second tranche are for protection.

Table 2 The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey- Financial Contribution

Tranches	Overall Budget	Committed	Contracted	Balance Left Not Committed	Balance Left Not Contracted
2018-2019	3,000,000,000.00	2,969,777,555.00	1,759,054,018.00	30,222,445.00	1,240,945,982.00
2016-2017	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00	-	-

2. Strengthening sustainability by filling gaps in existing service provision and increase cooperation and complementarity between state and non-state actors in the refugee response

The gap analysis and assessment of the services were conducted according to the key strategic documents, Ombudsman Syria Special Report, DGMM Harmonisation strategy and policy reports of the INGOs and national NGOs.

2.1. Protection

Turkey continues to host the highest number of refugees in the world, of whom more than 98% live with host communities. The response and strategic direction of the Protection sector is firmly anchored in sustaining support to the Government of Turkey and its primary role in the provision of protection and assistance to persons seeking international protection. The Temporary Protection Regulation, effective since October 2014, provides Syrians with a legal status pursuant to the relevant provision of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and ensures their access to a wide range of services provided by national systems. Admission and access to Turkey has been strictly managed throughout 2019. Visa requirements, introduced in 2016 for Syrians arriving from third countries by air or sea, remain in place. Therefore, Syrians continue to resort to irregular means of entry into Turkey, exposing them to a variety of protection risks. In particular cases, Turkey continues to grant admission on humanitarian grounds, including for medical treatment and for family reunification as stipulated in the Temporary Protection Regulation. The verification of 2.7 million Syrians under temporary protection was successfully completed in February 2019.

To improve access to services, Syrians under temporary protection need accurate information on rights and services. According to a survey²⁰ run by UNHCR in 2019 on information needs and communication channels, covering different nationalities including Syrians, the majority of respondents reported feeling uninformed about their rights, obligations and the services available to them in Turkey, with higher numbers of women expressing the same concern. These findings are supported by conversations with Syrian women who have expressed that they are insufficiently informed on protection and legal support services – especially concerning sources of assistance for their children or help when facing violence, harassment or ill treatment in their daily life.

MoFLSS and its SSCs, together with municipal authorities continue to play a key role in the provision of protection-oriented services as well as linking individuals to other service providers. In several provinces, Provincial Directorates of Migration Management are taking a leading role in coordinating the local response. Furthermore, Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services (PDoFLSS) are increasingly active in leading the protection response, coordinating with civil society organisations and other stakeholders and facilitating referrals between service providers. Continued sector cooperation with and support to public institutions will build on achievements from previous years. In 2019, protection partners significantly increased their support to public institutions such as DGMM, MoFLSS, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and municipalities with over \$ 49 million of support invested in strengthening public systems (compared to \$ 37 million in 2018).

²⁰ UN Women. 2018. Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls Under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at: <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/08/needs-assessment-of-syrian-women-and-girls-under-temporary-protection-status-in-turkey>

Table 3 TRCS Community Centres Service Provision and Comparison to the Overall Population

Provinces	Population	# Registered Refugees under temporary protection	% to the city population	Red Crescent # Beneficiaries		
				Protection Services	Psychosocial Services	Livelihood Services
Istanbul	15,067,724	497,775	3.30%	33,435	71,843	3,483
Ankara	550,3985	96,711	1.76%	7,469	3,572	1,831
Kilis	142,541	108,328	76.00%	7,327	7,066	1,866
Mardin	829,195	88,421	10.66%	1,885	90	213
Mersin	1,814,468	212,022	11.69%	3,071	5,687	1,081
Adana	2,220,125	246,034	11.08%	4,430	2,997	610
Total	25,578,038	1,249,291	4.88%	57,617	91,255	9,084

Since October 2017, more than 240,000 individual persons have benefitted from a range of services provided by community centres and local initiatives. In addition, around 58,000 persons with special needs and vulnerabilities have been reached. Over 26,000 individuals have benefitted from various PSS services and over 67,000 individuals benefitted from advisory and information services (including PSS) provided by CLIP partner organisations. 206,000 refugees and members of the host community use needs-based services that are provided by community centres including referrals. About 28,000 individuals participated in protection activities, 53,000 in social cohesion activities and over 26,000 beneficiaries were enrolled in non-formal education and skills development measures. Since the start of the first Multi-Service Centre project in 2015, over 410,000 individuals have benefitted from the services of the supported community centres and more than 551,000 persons participated in different services and activities provided²¹.

Even though MoFLSS is very active in the field providing support through Social Service Centres (SSCs), unfortunately there is no data available on the number of service recipients of MoFLSS.

A study was carried out by UNHCR showing all the relevant service centres on a map and with various search options:²²

- Promote access to effective protection under the Temporary Protection Regulation for Syrians in need of protection

²¹ GIZ. October 2020. CLIP Project info sheet.

²² UNHCR. 2020. Accessed July 22, 2020. Available at <https://turkey.servicesadvisor.org/tr/hizmet/25294>

- Support community members in identifying and accessing protection solutions, particularly the most at-risk groups and individuals
- Contribute to the reduction of risks and consequences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, girls, men and boys and those with specific needs and improve access to quality SGBV services
- Improve equitable access of girls and boys affected by the Syria crisis to quality child protection interventions and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect
- According to the 3RP Country Chapter (January 2020), the population in need will be 11,576,370 (3,576,370 Syrians and 8,000,000 Impacted Communities). The financial need is calculated as \$283,376,721.²³ With the data updated according to the current Covid-19 status, the figure reached \$293,249,904 in June 2020.²⁴
- Considering the outreach of TRCS CEA data, there is a tremendous gap between the service recipients and potential service requirements. The main gaps are that there are too few offers for the high demand and that many people are still not sufficiently informed about services, especially the groups who are hard to reach out to.

Registration Services

Registration activities are carried out by the branch offices of DGMM in 81 provinces. In total there are 208 registration centres in Turkey. Initially, records were processed at POL NET database of the Ministry of Interior. After 2015, all registrations proceeded at GÖÇ NET of DGMM.

- Turkey provided immediate identification cards and provided temporary protection just after registration. However, after 15.03.2016, a 1-month investigation was needed for the approval for temporary protection. The Governor's office provided power to accelerate the process for refugees who are either above the age of 60 and/or who have serious health problems. DGMM does not impose any cost to the investigations and identification cards. DGMM is in cooperation with UNHCR to update registration information of SuTP since 2016.
- There are about 400,000 non-Syrian refugees under international protection in Turkey.²⁵ Based on the DGMM data, there are additionally one million foreigners who have accommodation permits and are living in Turkey. The programmes and intervention of public organisations and INGOs most of the time underestimate the needs of this population. Most of the new regulations are not applied to this population and bureaucracy is heavier and works slower for this group.
- Turkey has been hosting more than 50% of the refugee population from Syria since 2011. Therefore, intervention is rather complex with various dimensions. Programmes and interventions need to reflect management risks of these complexities. While first comers have settled at urban slum areas and are suffering from absolute poverty with the low access to the labour markets, there are newcomers who need special support for adaptation. Therefore, intervention covers relief, recovery, development and harmonisation processes, which are difficult to coordinate and manage. For example, with the regular flow to Turkey continuing, there are about 5,866 newcomers since May 2020. Intervention cycle (relief, recovery, development, etc.) need to be restarted for these groups. As the population is heterogeneous and dynamic, the processes of need assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation should be continuously implemented.
- Capacity problems of the DGMM and bureaucratic procedures result in long waiting processes for non-Syrian refugees. UNHCR and SGDD-ASAM stopped registering and referring refugees after 2018.²⁶ Since the mass flux has stopped, there aren't any gaps currently for Syrian refugees.

²³Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis. 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

²⁴UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal Overview 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

²⁵ UNHCR refers to 330000 non-Syrian refugees for 2020. Accessed June 2020 Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/turkiyedeki-multeciler-ve-siginmacilar>

²⁶ Legtas I.2019. Türkiye'deki Mülteciler için Güvensiz bir Gelecek: Zorla Geri Gönderme ve Yasal İş İmkanlarına Erişimdeki Sorunlar.

Accessed July 25, 2020. Available at

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/506c8ea1e4b01d9450dd53f5/t/5d82c5804a7bdd5ae62f8902/1568851331059/Turkey+Rep+ort+%28Turkish%29+---+September+2019+---+1.0+copy.pdf>

Translation and Informative Services

The need for qualified translation staff and services for especially health and judicial services continues. DGMM has a hotline service (that can be reached by calling 157) for translation needs of foreigners, which is Communication Centre for Foreigners (YiMER). Since August 2015 YiMER serves in Turkish, Arabic, Russian, English, German and Farsi languages and operates 7/24. Based on the ombudsman report, about 3,000 calls were received each day by the centre in 2018. Today about 5.000 calls are received each day.²⁷ YiMER provides information on visa, accommodation, international protection, temporary protection and issues related with human trafficking. Most of the translators provide their services within the framework of the EU and international support programmes especially on health services. In informative services, various ministries and chambers of commerce and industry are also active.

- TRCS launched the application “Hello Hope” (also known as Merhaba Umut) in partnership with Turkcell to provide instant Turkish–Arabic translation and practical information about TRCS Community Centres and the ESN programme. Refugees can learn the most commonly used words and phrases in Turkish both in spoken and written form. Users can benefit from simultaneous verbal translation apart from learning a language. The application offers access to critical and practical information in daily life such as how to receive health services, how to register, where the nearest service points are located, etc. Moreover, users can call Turkcell Arabic call centre if they face any problems. According to the TRCS-CEA Assessment, 84% of the respondents do not know about and do not use Hello Hope or Merhaba Umut application.
- According to TRCS-CEA Assessment, TRCSCC Language Course attendance is 20% of the survey group (38%*0,55). 25% of respondents suggest opening more language courses.
- Language courses are also offered by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) through Public Education Centres (PEC). According to the latest MoNE Monitoring and Evaluation Report (June 2020),²⁸ 353,899 foreigners attended these courses (302,096 being Syrians- 176,887 Female, 126,019 Male) between 2014-2019. This is less than 10% of the Syrian population in Turkey.
- According to ESN Assessment, about half of the participants who attended Focus Group Discussions commented that they had established good, but limited, relations with their Turkish neighbours (out of 144 respondents, 72 said they had positive but limited relations). The language was mentioned as a significant obstacle to social integration in Turkey. Language barrier is also seen as an issue in accessing services offered by the government (especially social welfare), psychosocial issues, and heightened child protection, sexual and gender-based violence risks. In the study, participants mentioned that they could get better services from TRCS CC compared with SASF due to the language barriers faced more often by SASF staff.
- Considering the numbers, there is still a big shortfall in language courses. Necessary services should be carried out by MoNE, universities and NGOs. Arabic should be used in some public services and web pages.
- Community building practices at CCs and designing new participatory language and structured awareness raising programmes will facilitate involvement of various groups. CCs can work on innovative approaches on language courses such as producing bilingual serials, opening interactive social media channels, mobile programmes and home-based practices to reach out various age, gender and socioeconomic groups.

Judicial-Legal Support services

MoJ and judicial support departments of bars provide support. Access to justice services relies on projects and financial contribution of bar associations and this may create uneven burden to some of the bars such as Şanlıurfa Bar Association.

According to the TRCS CEA assessment, 22% of the participants mentioned information on legal rights as their main need or their families'. In combination with language barriers, legal rights and judicial support are important service areas.

Additional financial support to the bar organisations should be allocated for judicial support.

²⁷ YiMER. 2020. Accessed July 22,2020. Available at <https://yimer.gov.tr/>

²⁸ MoNE. 2019. Monitoring and Evaluation Report. Accessed July 20, 2020. Available at <http://hbogm.meb.gov.tr/dosyalar/izlemedegerlendirmerapor/2019/mobile/index.html#p=151>

Services for Women and Children

These services are provided by MoFLSS, MoH, UNFPA's 21 centres, which operate to provide services for women and children. The main purpose of the activities is prevention of violence. This service is one of the highlighted targets of the 11th Development Plan and reflected in the 2019-2013 Strategic Plan of the MoFLSS. An efficient cooperation of relevant ministries, INGOs and NGOs continue. 2016-2020 strategy of UNFPA focuses on the following services:

1. Humanitarian assistance on reproductive health and gender-based violence, Women and Girls Safe Spaces
2. Empowerment of young people on sexual and reproductive health
3. Capacity building on reproductive health and gender equality in government institutions and private sector
4. Empowerment of the most vulnerable population groups in Turkey (Refugees, Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers (SMAW), Sex Workers)²⁹

Relevant measures have been taken for child protection. However, the issue of child labour is getting worse and the number of children living and working in street is increasing.

There are about 450,000 children born in Turkey and most of them do not belong to any nationality. Only 57,000 children have been granted Turkish citizenship. Nationality problem of this population will be an important issue in the years to come.³⁰

LGBTI+ policies and interventions are not visible. "Internal bureaucracies of governmental institutions and different practices make it more difficult for marginalised individuals to have access to rights and services".³¹ This is one of the important functions carried out by NGOs. "According to observations of organisations working in the field, marginalised groups prefer to contact and request protection from non-governmental organisations rather than governmental institutions in emergencies."³²

Services for the Elderly and People with Disabilities

MoFLSS is authorised to provide services including accommodation to the elderly and people with disabilities. There is no qualified data in this field. Religious services are mostly focused on the Muslim communities and do not target any other religious groups such as Ezidis, Assyrians and Christians. Diyanet Foundation provides religious services.

Services for young people

Gap and Needs: Young refugees are one of the most vulnerable groups; on the other hand, they are very open to improvement and/or transformation. For sustainable progress, it is crucial to evaluate the potential of young refugees by exploring their qualifications and abilities to serve decent/sustainable services, such as education and jobs for the harmonisation processes. Youth programmes are not sufficient compared to the youth population and needs.

Recommendations and Cooperation: For inclusion, cohesion and integration structured youth programmes are needed. Community centres can develop appealing and accessible programmes to integrate host and refugee communities. Coordination of Ministry of Youth and Sport,

²⁹ UNFPA Turkey. 2020. Accessed July 28, 2020. Available at <https://turkey.unfpa.org/en/node/9295>

³⁰ Erdogan, M. 2019. Türkiye'deki Suriyeli ve Diğer Mülteciler. Accessed July 19, 2020. Available at <https://www.kas.de/documents/283907/7339115/T%C3%BCrkiye%27deki+Suriyeliler.pdf/aca9d37-7035-f37c-4982-c4b18f9b9c8e?version=1.0&t=1571303334464>

³¹ IGAM. 2019. FINAL DECLARATION: "LOOK, LISTEN, LINK" Conference on Strengthening Referral Mechanisms Among Governmental Institutions And Non-Governmental Organisations. Accessed July 25, 2020. Available at <https://igamder.org/uploads/belgeler/Conference%20Report-EN.pdf>

³² Ibid.

MoFLSS and NGOs are needed for updating needs, utilising community centres for young refugees and community building activities such as youth based civic initiatives and organisations.

Security: Various services concerning the security of SuTP are provided. However, security risks created by Syrians are also a concern of public authorities. The population which is out of school is described as one of the risks to security policies. About 400,000 school-age children do not attend schools and this may increase the rate of child exploitation and abuses. Combating with human trafficking and increasing protection measures are needed as well as preventing confrontation of the communities.

2.1.1. Education

According to the MoNE Monitoring Report, 29% of the Syrian population is between the ages of 5-17 years, meaning a population of 1,047,536 children. Education is given through either Public Schools or Temporary Education Centres (TEC) opened under the governor's office. These TECs have been closed gradually since 2016 and all students are being directed to public schools. There were 421 TECs between the years of 2014-2016 whereas currently there are only 21 left. Also, 12,245 Syrian teachers supported the education activities voluntarily.

As of the start of the 2019/20 school year, 684,253 Syrian children under temporary protection were enrolled in Turkish public schools and TECs. Overall, the enrolment rate is 27.19% in pre-primary, 89.27% in primary, 70.50% in lower secondary, and 32.88% for learners at upper secondary level. Despite the achievements to date, approximately 400,000 Syrian school-aged children under temporary protection (37% of the total school-aged population) remain out of school.³³

Schooling rate has increased to 63% from 30% over the course of 2014-2019 periods. However, supportive curriculum and content development targeting SuTP students is needed for school success. Improvement in the quality and rate of school attendance with the additional supportive mechanisms such as interactive guidance programmes targeting students, teachers and families, providing an enabling environment for students at community centres is needed. Regular community meetings at schools, family orientations will support schooling processes. These policies need to be supported by social services for the poor families who have no access to the labour market. Harmonisation process at schooling will be the main solution through public schooling. Schooling rate is low at higher age groups. There is the resistance of families due to income generating formal or informal sector jobs which they send their children to. Due to cultural reasons girls' schooling rate may be lower at higher age groups. Vocational schools, on the other hand, may be appealing to these children.

Schooling rates in GIZ CC Provinces according to MoNE Evaluation Report:

- Istanbul: 72.26 %
- Ankara: 128.37%
- Mersin: 54.19%
- Adana: 48.78%
- Kilis: 47.2%
- Mardin: 38.94%

The deviant data of Ankara shows there are more students in schools than the registered data as also noted in the report.

The number of university enrolments for Syrians under temporary protection in the 2018/19 academic year was 27,034. The Government of Turkey supports higher education by covering tuition fees in state universities for Syrian students.

³³ According to MoNE, the gender disaggregation overall is 50,82% for boys and 49,18% for girls and it is common to all levels of education.

Turkey has implemented flexible policies to provide opportunities for adaptation of higher education processes, changed legislation for diploma equivalency certificates. After the decree of the cabinet in September 2013, all SuTP students are accepted to the universities free of charge at any cost.³⁴

a) Gap Analysis

- According to the 3RP, the population in need will be 1,811,516 (1,702,160 Syrians and 109,356 Impacted Communities) including the population over 18 years needing higher education and language courses in 2020 and the financial need is calculated to be \$258,730,381. With the data revised in June 2020 in line with the current Covid-19 status, the amount needed rose to \$279,255,001.³⁵
- School attendance programmes and support to the children of various ages are inadequate. There are good examples of school attendance programmes at community centres. Mentoring programmes (“abla-abi destek programlari”) have been implemented in Turkey for various groups and became quite successful. Community centres can be functional to monitor attendance rate and reasons of school dropouts and introduce support schemes for children.³⁶
- Community based initiatives and neighbourhood coordination mechanisms will provide holistic approaches to all students. There were satisfactory examples in the past such as the one after the Marmara Earthquake in Izmit. CCs can play a functional role for the coordination of various stakeholders.
- Specific programmes and guiding services are needed for the schooling of girls. Community centres are functional for attitude changes.
- Based on the IGAM (the Research Centre on Asylum and Migration) report “school management and teachers lack a standard, structured approach and practice towards refugee students. Also, the exposure of refugee students to language barriers and peer bullying have a negative impact on schooling, which leads to child labour.”³⁷

b) Intervention Areas for Community Centres

- Increasing schooling rate and attendance level of children.
- Contributing to enhancing the quality of education opportunities for Syrian children and youth under temporary protection in protective learning environments. School monitoring systems, education support systems and integration activities could be supported. Vocational training can be promoted for youth groups in order to keep them in the school system.
- Supporting a resilient national education system to facilitate the provision of quality education to Syrian children and youth under temporary protection as well as Turkish children and youth. CCs can provide a protective and enabling environment with special programmes and projects targeting various aged children and youth.
- Community centres can develop local partnerships with the MoNE to introduce supportive services and mechanisms related with education, schooling, attendance, quality etc.
- Support and monitor the access of children and youth under international protection to the education system, create a supportive environment to enable the learning success of refugees under international protection.

³⁴ Harunogullari, M. 2019. Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Üniversite Öğrencileri ile ilgili Bir Durum Tespiti: Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi Örneği. Afyon Kocatepe University Journal of Social Sciences / Volume: 21, No: 3, September 2019, 816-837 Available at <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/818662>

³⁵ UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal. 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

³⁶ ÇAÇA has community based social service model to support children working and living at streets and seek ways of increasing both school and attendance rates. SKYGD has mentoring programme for similar purposes. Similar programmes are carried out by Tarlabası Toplum Merkezi and Sulukule Gönüllüleri Derneği for Roma children.

³⁷ IGAM. 2019. FINAL DECLARATION: “LOOK, LISTEN, LINK” Conference on Strengthening Referral Mechanisms Among Governmental Institutions And Non-Governmental Organisations. Accessed July 25, 2020. Available at <https://igamder.org/uploads/belgeler/Conference%20Report-EN.pdf>

2.1.2. Health Services

The overall health response and the provision of health care to Syrians under temporary protection are led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Turkey. The Temporary Protection Regulation allows Syrians to access health care, with the MoH overseeing provision through local hospitals, Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and units that operate as part of the Turkish community health centres. The MoH also provides Syrians under temporary protection in the remaining seven Temporary Accommodation Centres with free on-site health services. Syrians who are not registered with the Government of Turkey have limited access to primary or referral health care but are provided with emergency care and essential public health services free-of charge and are then referred for registration.

AFAD and the MoH regularly extend global budget protocol each year to provide relevant health services to the SuTP. Health services are provided through public hospitals, universities, and private hospitals. Cost of medication and hospitals are covered by AFAD. NGOs work on public health programmes and referral processes when needed.

In addition, as of September 2019, the MoH took over the 29 Women's Health Counselling Units (Women and Girls' Safe Spaces) previously supported by 3RP partners. The spaces continue to provide complementary sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as well as SGBV prevention and response services, including psychosocial support to Syrian women under temporary protection.

COVID-19 is having a crucial impact on Turkey's health system and will engender socio-economic impacts in the medium-long term. SuTP can access to public health services however the systems have become overburdened with the increase of the cases. Also, many public services that were already stretched have now had to be paused or reduced to curb the spread of the virus. As noted down 3RP Covid-19 Response -April 2020 additional measures should be taken for this extraordinary situation all the world is suffering seriously.³⁸ The 3RP Partner Support Appeal to Turkey's Response to COVID-19 was launched on 7 May as part of the Middle East and North Africa regional launch of the 3RP COVID-19 Appeal. The 3RP Turkey ad-hoc appeal is co-led by UNHCR and UNDP and was collaboratively prepared with partner inputs, amounting to a total of \$156.9 million. The regional ad-hoc appeal will feed into the Global Humanitarian Response Plan on COVID-19, coordinated by OCHA.³⁹

Gap Analysis and Intervention Areas for Community Centres in the field of health services

According to the 3RP, the population in need will be 11,251,997 (3,251,997 Syrians and 8,000,000 Impacted Communities). The financial need is calculated to be \$283,376,721. With the data revised in June 2020 in line with the current Covid-19 status, the amount in question rose to \$ 32,832,050.⁴⁰

Community centres can be functional for the following health related activities and issues;

- Strengthen the capacity of essential health service delivery and referral health care, including curative and preventative services for non-communicable and communicable diseases. Updated information is needed for Covid-19 impact on SuTP.
- Increase access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including clinical management of SGBV cases for particularly vulnerable groups of refugees and host communities (women, girls, adolescents and youth). An updated strategy for urban poor groups is needed to prevent SGBV.
- Strengthen communicable disease surveillance, detection, response and prevention (including immunisation) and strengthen all-hazard emergency response.
- Increase access to services for non-communicable diseases (NCD) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) and rehabilitation services at all levels of health services

³⁸ UNHCR 3RP In Response to the Syria Crisis. 2020. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>

³⁹ UNHCR. 2020. Turkey May Factsheet. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/factsheets-and-dashboards>

⁴⁰ UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal. 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

Psychosocial services

These services started with the regulation issued by AFAD to authorise MoFLSS in 2014.⁴¹ MoFLSS has provided psychosocial services to vulnerable groups. The number of refugees who benefited from psychosocial support services of SSCs is about 200,000, which is about 32% of 620,000 families.⁴² In 2015, TRCS started a community centre project to serve psychosocial activities with EU funding. 16 community centres continue to provide services.⁴³ Psychosocial programmes served within multipurpose community centres within a wide range of activities. However, there is a need to extend psychosocial activities to all cities and all refugee populations. Joint actions with the MoFLSS at community centres operated by NGOs could strengthen the impact of the service. The Ministry could provide a contact person to each community centre to strengthen communication and coordination.

2.1.3. Livelihood and Employment

Employment regulations and adaptation of the existing law of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection provide legal ground to access labour markets. This also authorises İŞKUR to organise relevant capacity building activities (seminars, training sessions, etc). Between the years of 2011-2017 only 21,693 Syrians under temporary protection reviewed work permits in textile, food production and service sectors. Based on AFAD research, about 77% of refugees living outside temporary protection camps in urban areas are seeking jobs. Access to the formal job is too low. Competition at informal and formal markets creates tension between host and refugee communities.

In addition, many Syrians under temporary protection are working informally, which exposes them to risks and multiple types of vulnerabilities and inability to become self-reliant in general.

Legal barriers for Syrians under temporary protection to access the formal labour market have been reduced with the adoption of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection and simplification of work permit application processes. Work permit fees for Syrians under temporary protection are covered by employers and were reduced from 615.20 TRY to 228.90 TRY as of the beginning of 2018. Moreover, Syrians can work in seasonal agricultural jobs or animal husbandry under the work permit exemption.

Being an entrepreneur is always an option under limited job opportunities. EU in cooperation with Stichting SPARK will be launching a first-ever online incubation program (Economic Empowerment Program-EEP) for Syrian refugees.

According to the survey carried out by UNDP (Private Sector Engagement in the Syria Crisis Response Opportunities and Challenges), nearly 60% of the enterprises surveyed want to be informed about the professional skills and profiles of the Syrian refugees and the possibilities of doing business with the enterprises established by the Syrians. This interest could lead to job placements and new partnerships between the two business communities provided efficient mechanisms are put in place to facilitate the interaction between businesses, employers and job seekers.⁴⁴

Gap Analysis in the field of Livelihood and Employment:

- Unemployment rate of Turkey has reached its highest level in recent years, increasing from 9.7% in June 2015 to 13.2 in July 2020 with 3,971 million people being out of work.
- Employment rate of women is low and needs to be developed by new programmes.
- Employment regulations are not fully functional to provide access to the labour market for non-Syrian refugees under international protection. Moreover, registration problems result in the undefined population living without temporary protection processes and ID cards.⁴⁵

⁴¹ AFAD. 2014. Geçici Koruma Altındaki Yabancılara İlişkin Hizmetlerin Yurutulmesi Genelgesi No: 2014/4

⁴² *Average family size is counted as 5,8 persons per family.

⁴³ Turkish Red Crescent. 2019. Accessed July 27, 2020. Available at <http://www.kizilaytoplummerkezleri.org/en>

⁴⁴ UNDP. 2019. Private Sector Engagement in The Syria Crisis Response: Opportunities and Challenges Report. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at <https://www.tr.undp.org/>

⁴⁵ Legtas I.2019. Türkiye'deki Mülteciler için Güvensiz bir Gelecek: Zorla Geri Gönderme ve Yasal İş İmkanlarına Erişimdeki Sorunlar. Accessed July 25, 2020. Available at

- Qualified data is needed to identify informal sector size, number of legally employed population and income generating processes in order to differentiate vocational capacity building processes, harmonisation processes and dependent vulnerable groups who need social protection and support and may still not enter the labour market.
- Entrepreneurship programmes have not been specified for various groups. There are about 15,000 enterprises established by Syrians or have at least one Syrian founder/partner.⁴⁶ These entrepreneurs are important to absorb needed labour from Syrian populations living nearby which also will have positive reflection on the confrontation of host and refugee communities. The potential of these entrepreneur groups is high.
- Social Entrepreneurs are new for Turkey but have important social and economic problems. These organisations can be used to bring both host and refugee communities together to solve specific problems.
- Considering the percentage of the young population, vocational schooling processes can be introduced and improved according to the need of industry and labour market.
- Currently, people under protection cannot be a member of cooperatives.
- Improve (cf. Gap Analysis and Objectives above, p. 24-25.) livelihoods, employment opportunities, including better and decent work conditions as well as job creation for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities.
- According to the 3RP the population in need will be 1,822,212 (911,106 Syrians and 911,106 Host Communities). The financial need is calculated to be \$247,236,801. With the data revised in June 2020, in line with the current Covid-19 status, the amount in question rose to \$259,519,925.⁴⁷
- ESSN⁴⁸ exit strategy for SuTP provides limitations of public organisations on vocational training employment and entrepreneurship programmes and outline cooperation and partnership with relevant organisations. Strategy developed in order to foster development-oriented studies rather than humanitarian assistance. As the social assistance system is not sustainable for Turkish government
 - the Ministry aims to coordinate employment and vocational training projects; “It is also important that employment projects should be differentiated by provinces since each province has its own conditions in terms of job opportunities and socio-economic capacity. Therefore, all partners should work in close cooperation with the MoFLSS and other line ministries for province selection and to design project activities according to local needs.”
 - Strategy paper draws attention to the limitations of labour market, absorption capacity, unemployment rates and İŞKUR **Active Labour Market Programmes - ALMPs**. Baseline data of the strategy paper has been changed after COVID 19 lock down processes. The risks highlighted at document such as competition of both host and SuTP population, and access to the services is realised and this may turn to the pressure of key actors to enforce populist policies.
 - “Considering the inclusion and absorption capacity of the labour market, disadvantaged position of the target group and constraints for their participation in the labour force and current status of the institutional capacity of İŞKUR, graduation process may take too long time, on the assumption that all of them need İŞKUR’s ALMPs. To make this process shorter, beside İŞKUR, cooperation can be initiated with chambers, municipalities, private employment agencies and other relevant international/local partners.”
 - MoFLSS manifests a service gap and open opportunity for international organisations to cooperate with municipalities, chambers and private employment agencies beside İŞKUR. Private employment agencies can be an opportunity to the community centres and stakeholders in order to both focus on the quality of the vocational training and employment counselling process and as an investment for sustainable income generations.
 - To this end, programs stated below could be used as a tool with cooperation of government institutions such as KOSGEB, TOBB and other related institutions as well as international/local partners.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/506c8ea1e4b01d9450dd53f5/t/5d82c5804a7bdd5ae62f8902/1568851331059/Turkey+Report++%28Turkish%29+--+September+2019+--+1.0+copy.pdf>

⁴⁶ Erdogan, M. 2019. Türkiye’deki Suriyeli ve Diğer Mülteciler. Accessed July 19, 2020. Available at <https://www.kas.de/documents/283907/7339115/T%C3%BCrkiye%27deki+Suriyeliler.pdf/acaf9d37-7035-f37c-4982-c4b18f9b9c8e?version=1.0&t=1571303334464>

⁴⁷ UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal. 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

⁴⁸ Frit Office of the Presidency of Turkey & the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. 2020. Accessed July 28, 2020 Available at <https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/ugm/duyurular/04042019-nolu-duyuru/>

Intervention areas for Community Centres

Almost all community centres offer courses to strengthen employment related skills.

- Networking with vocational training centres, employment agencies and the private sector could be strengthened,
- Social entrepreneurship programmes, micro credit programmes and employment programmes could be initiated by community centres

2.1.4. Basic Needs

Thanks to the 998 million Euros of funding provided by the EU between December 2016 - April 2019, the ESSN Programme provided assistance to a total of 1,606,404 individuals under temporary protection in 276,556 households in Turkey. 88.2%, or 1,417,882 of this number (approximately 245,000 households) comprises of Syrians. The monthly 120 TL per capita, which is provided in principle through this scheme, is not adequate but still crucially important especially for the families that live in urban areas and must pay for items such as rent, electricity, water, transportation, etc.⁴⁹

As noted down on ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019 published in February 2020 rent is an important expenditure and most of the beneficiaries strongly depend on the provided support for their basic needs.⁵⁰

Refugees and asylum-seekers also benefit from social assistance coordinated by the governorships in the provinces. Under the administration of the governorships, the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF) provides one-time cash assistance, non-food items, coal aid, assistance for education, shelter, health, etc.

According to the revised 3RP after Covid-19 situation the needs of the Basic Needs axis is \$ 382,373,708.⁵¹

Gap and Needs: About 250,000 families (42%) are living below the poverty line. Therefore, low standards of housing services, overcrowded families in limited spaces, health conditions of the rented houses are the main problems. Capacities of public institutions and NGOs are limited to provide decent housing in a short period. Poverty conditions will deteriorate, and housing related health problems are likely to increase in the coming months. Female-headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) are the most severely affected groups. Due to rising costs of living in vulnerable households in urban areas, persons living in rural areas, both long term and when migrating for seasonal agriculture, struggle to meet their basic needs, including decent housing, hygiene items, utilities and food (3RP Assessment).

Recommendations and Cooperation: Social housing projects may help harmonisation of services. TOKİ can introduce strategies. However, this may create reaction amongst host communities who have not decent housing conditions. Therefore, it is recommended to focus on the poverty conditions and provide family-based support programmes. Pilot programmes with strong solidarity groups at community centres could contribute to policy development to this end. Therefore, Community Centres need to focus on the alleviation of poverty through various mechanisms such as market sensitive vocational training and microfinance; community building and social entrepreneurship programmes are recommended for the short-term period.

⁴⁹ Erdoğan, M. & Çorabatır, M. 2019. Qudra Programme Research Panel. Accessed July 21, 2020, Available at <https://iqamder.org/uploads/belgeler/>

⁵⁰ Maunder, N. & Aktakke, N. 2020. ESSN Mid-Term Review 2018/2019. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/>

⁵¹ UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal Overview. 2020. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

Shelter and Accommodation Services

Temporary accommodation centres are providing holistic services to the refugees living at camps. However, about 92% of SuTP are living outside of these centres. High mobility rate of the refugees is one of the structural problems faced in harmonising various services.

Assessments indicate that

- 42% of all registered persons under international and temporary protection in Turkey (of which 85% are Syrians) live below the poverty line.
- Many Syrian households still live in substandard shelters.
- Single, female-headed households (widowed, single mothers or single women) are severely affected.
- While rising costs of living have negatively affected vulnerable households in urban areas, persons living in rural areas, both long-term and when migrating for seasonal agriculture, struggle to meet their basic needs, including decent housing, hygiene items, utilities and food. (3RP)

Social housing projects may help harmonisation of services while the reaction of the host communities remains as the main risk.

Social Support System

Social support is provided by AFAD, MoFLSS, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, municipalities, NFOs and INGOs. Support process was regulated by SASF in 2014 and this regulation has been updated in 2015. With these regulations, SuTP have accessed the host community and a tracking database created to monitor the impact of the support provided. MoFLSS has an Integrated Social Support Services Software System and access to the databases of the other organisations. With AFAD Card and TRC (Kızılay) Card, access to the most vulnerable families is made possible. IOM, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), SGDD-ASAM UNHCR, WFP (World Food Programme), Şanlıurfa Humanitarian Aid Platform, Hatay Civic Power Platform, Mardin-Syria Solidarity Platform, and Kilis Civil Solidarity Platform are other civil initiatives involved in the social support programmes.

ESSN programmes have reached 39% of the refugee families living under temporary protection. MoFLSS has announced an exit strategy based on the indicators of 2018 employment and economic development. After Covid-19 lockdown process, these indicators have changed, and both the unemployment rate and the number of people considered in vulnerable social groups have increased. A new strategy is needed for the protection of the social support received by the most vulnerable groups.

2.1.5. Food Security and Agriculture

Food security, as defined by the United Nations Committee on World Food Security, means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. Considering the vulnerability of refugees, food security is one of the crucial problems that should be considered by the hosting country and international organisations as a priority.

ESSN has been a very important income source for most of the refugees and food security was one of the objectives of the programme. Most refugees were food secure at the time of a survey, carried out Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5 WFP Turkey Country Office (June 2020). According to the survey, 97% have an

acceptable Food Consumption Score, similar to the previous findings.⁵² However, the diets were lacking iron intake. It should be noted that the data was gathered before Covid-19.

In the near future 3RP (Turkey Country Chapter Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2020-2021- Food Security and Agriculture Section) support will be mainly framed as (i) agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock); (ii) skills training related to agricultural technologies, agri-business development and good food and agricultural practices; and (iii) “farm-to-market” value chain support, including agri-business and entrepreneurship support.

There is a high potential for growth in the food and agriculture sector, and the Government of Turkey aims to strengthen the food and agricultural industry through the Eleventh National Development Plan. It should be noted that there is not any specific reference to the food security and agriculture sector in the DGMM National Action Plan.⁵³ However, FAO, 3RP, DG ECHO and relevant ministries have been collaborating and working on the models and requirements with regards to this sector.⁵⁴

As noted down in the 3RP Country Chapter reports, Food Security and Agriculture sector should be considered together with Livelihoods, Protection, Basic Needs and Health sectors, so that issues affecting rural populations – such as nutrition aspects, decent working conditions and child labour – are considered as well as general considerations on the transition of Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) beneficiaries into self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods opportunities in the agricultural sector. According to the revised 3RP after Covid-19 situation the needs of the Food Security and Agriculture axis is \$ 55,167,970.⁵⁵

Although CCs are not directly involved with food security, they can take a role in the supporting sectors especially in developing skills training and establishing cooperatives for the products.

⁵² Wabyona, E. 2020. Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5 WFP Turkey Country Office. Accessed July 21, 2020. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/>

⁵³ The main targets of Turkish agriculture for 2023 are: a) agricultural GDP reaching to USD 150 billion, b) agricultural exports over USD 60 billion, c) sustainable agricultural growth, d) achievement of land consolidation on 14 million ha, and e) modern irrigation systems on all irrigable land, including 8.5 million ha of new land.

⁵⁴ The Report prepared by Kemal Kirişçi and published on 2020 February provides a model for agriculture sector. Available at <https://igamder.org/uploads/belgeler/>

⁵⁵ UNHCR 3RP Turkey Consolidated 2020 Appeal Overview. 2020, June 22. Accessed July 18, 2020. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents>

3. Strengthening Sustainability by improving the Access of NGOs/Community Centres to Alternative Funding Opportunities

3.1. Civil Society Landscape in Turkey

Civil society organisations (CSOs) represent a key component of Turkey's democratisation process. Civil societies in Turkey are most commonly defined by their legal status; often populated by organisations such as registered charities, non-governmental development organisations, community groups, women's organisations, faith-based organisations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.

The not-for-profit sector in Turkey has grown considerably in size over the past two decades and has played a significant role in providing services as well as contributing to the democratization process.

As of June 2020, there were over 120,069 registered and active associations⁵⁶ with around 7,260,966 members⁵⁷ - a 33.5% decrease compared to 2017.⁵⁸ 91.01% of population is not member of any association in Turkey. Additionally, there are 5.196 new foundations, 167 community foundations⁵⁹ 1,123 federations and 85 confederations as umbrella organisations; 73,581 cooperatives⁶⁰ with 7,642,520 members⁶¹ and 586 trade unions,⁶² operate alongside many informal organisations, such as platforms, initiatives and groups. Civic participation in general is considered relatively low with 8.96% of the population estimated to be members of one or more CSOs.

Table 11 Number of Associations

	Active Associations		Members of Associations	
	Total Number ⁶³	% Change	Total Number ⁶⁴	% Change
2004	69,739	---	4,092,132	---
2005	70,898	1.66%	5,874,619	43.56%

⁵⁶ T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü. 2019. Dernek Sayıları. Accessed June 2020 Available at: www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-sayilari.

⁵⁷ Dernek üye sayılarının Türkiye Nüfusuna Oranı. Available at: <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-uye-sayilarinin-turkiye-nufusuna-orani>

⁵⁸ T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü. 2020. Sendikalara ilişkin istatistikler. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/sendikalara-iliskin-istatistikler>

⁵⁹ T.C. Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü. 2019. Faaliyet Raporu. Available at: cdn.vgm.gov.tr/genelicerik/genelicerik_216_260519/vgm-2019-faaliyet-raporu.pdf

⁶⁰ T.C. Ticaret Bakanlığı Esnaf Sanaatkarlar ve Kooperatifçilik Genel Müdürlüğü. 2017. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <http://koop.gtb.gov.tr>

⁶¹ T.C. Ticaret Bakanlığı Esnaf Sanaatkarlar ve Kooperatifçilik Genel Müdürlüğü. 2017. Data from Cooperative Information System. Accessed 17 June 2019 Available at: <http://koop.gtb.gov.tr/bilgi-bankasi/istatistiki-veriler/kooperatif-ve-birliklerin-illere-gore-dagilimi>

⁶² T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü Bakanlığı. 2020. Sendikalara ilişkin istatistikler. Accessed June 2020 Available at: www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/sendikalara-iliskin-istatistikler

⁶³ T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü. 2019. Available at: www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-sayilari

⁶⁴ STGM, Accessed 27 June 2019. Available at: <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/derneklerin-yillara-gore-uye-sayilari>

2006	72,703	2.55%	6,620,606	12.70%
2007	76,321	4.98%	6,344,501	-4.17%
2008	78,708	3.13%	6,555,156	3.32%
2009	81,900	4.06%	6,611,048	0.85%
2010	84,987	3.77%	7,549,023	14.19%
2011	87,995	3.54%	8,287,219	9.78%
2012	91,878	4.41%	8,659,776	4.50%
2013	96,716	5.27%	8,942,935	3.27%
2014	102,627	6.11%	9,385,130	4.94%
2015	106,398	3.67%	10,332,952	10.10%
2016	108,207	1.70%	10,755,740	4.09%
2017	110,868	2.46%	11,003,349	2.30%
2018	114,204	3.01%	7,311,511	-33.55%
2019	117,230	2.65%	Not Available	Not Available
2020	120,069	2.42%	Not Available	Not Available

There are 256 foundations from Ottoman era under the Directorate General of Foundations according to their purpose and associations founded in the early republic era that are still functioning.⁶⁵ There are also professional associations such as Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects with over 500,000 members that function as non-governmental organisations within their area of expertise.⁶⁶ CSOs in terms of their areas of activities are rich in diversity. However, most CSOs are active in social solidarity and services, aside from a very small group of CSOs that work in areas such as advocacy and rights-based work.

For this regard, civil society has various definitions in Turkey. Limited version includes associations, foundations, unions, chambers, bars and umbrella organisations like federations as civil society organisations. However, recently, non-profit cooperatives and not-for-profit companies are also viewed as civil society organisations.⁶⁷ Social cooperatives are common in women's movement, as well as in environment and development sectors.⁶⁸ Not-for-profit companies are widespread in culture and art since mid-2000.⁶⁹

There are about 9,000 social entrepreneurs in Turkey mostly founded after 2015 with various forms such as cooperatives, foundations, joint stock companies, limited liability companies and associations.⁷⁰ Since early 2020, the experience on social entrepreneurship has grown significantly in Turkey and continues to increase in size and volume.

⁶⁵ 2019 Faaliyet Raporu, 2019, p.42. https://www.cdn.vgm.gov.tr/genelicerik/genelicerik_216_260519/vgm-2019-faaliyet-raporu.pdf

⁶⁶ "Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects. 2018. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.tmmob.org.tr/sayfa/english>

⁶⁷ Çiftçi, Cengiz. 2012. "Sivil Toplum: Kökenler, örgütlenme ve çalışma yaklaşımları." CFCU, ECORYS & GAP.

⁶⁸ KEİG. Kadın Kooperatifleri Kılavuzu, 2018. www.keig.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/kooperatif_kilavuz_keigWeb.pdf.

⁶⁹ STGM. Soru Yanıtı. 2016. <http://stgm.org.tr/tr/hukukhatti/detay/12>

⁷⁰ British Council, Türkiye, 2019. 'Türkiye'de Sosyal Girişimlerin Durumu'. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.britishcouncil.org.tr/programmes/education/social-enterprise-research>

Founding leaders are well educated (83%), young (47%) and mostly women (55%) and generate an average of 500,000 TL income and considerable employment opportunities.

Legal definition of civil society in Turkey has various roots such as voluntary organisations, aid organisations, non-for-profit organisations, philanthropic organisations. Therefore, a century long modern civil society has been defined with various laws depending on the socio-economic and political conditions of the era.

- The first modern law of associations was enacted on 9 of August 1909. This law went through two legal amendments.
- 1924: Constitution Article 70 – Right to organise
- 1938, 1946, 1952, 1960: Amendments of law of associations.
- 1961 Constitution - Article 29 introduced a more liberal perspective to the right to assembly and organise.
- 1972: Association Law was restrictive and about 18,000 associations were closed down.
- The 1982 constitution was restrictive on the right to assembly. About 18,000 CSOs were closed down. In 1983, the Association Law was restrictive. It was changed with EU reforms and the new law of association was enacted on 4th of November 2004. Moreover, in 2007, EU accession process reforms removed distinction between foundations and associations. The foundation was not able to accept new members before 2007.

Starting in 2004, Turkey underwent a series of legal reforms that contributed to a flowering of civil society actions. This included the passing of the new Laws of Associations, which stripped provisions from the previous law that required government authorization in order to cooperate with foreign organisations, to receive foreign funding, and requiring advance notice to the government of any general meetings. The Law of Associations also loosened restrictions on student groups, required advance notice and just cause for government audits. The new law requires that security forces should obtain a warrant before searching associations' offices. It also allowed CSOs to form temporary platforms or initiatives to cooperate on specific issues.⁷¹ Turkey adopted Law of Foundations in 2009 and further improved the legal environment, including expanding the rights of minority religious groups to acquire new property and recover their confiscated property. There has been a clear trend for growth in the number of associations established and active in Turkey.

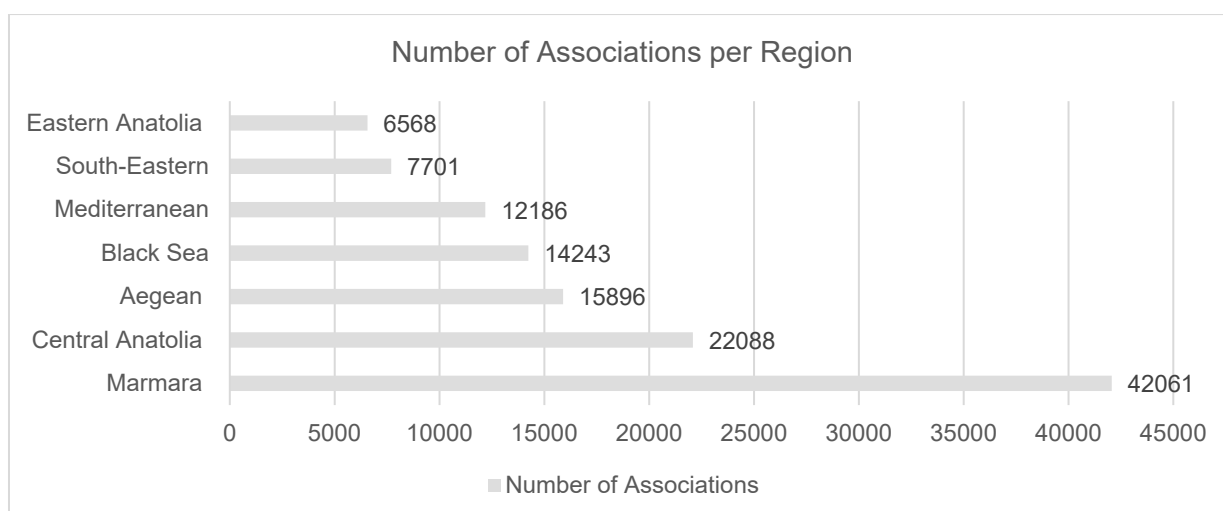
As of August 2020, 31.26% of all the associations in Turkey are Professional and Social Solidarity Organisations, 22.91% of them are sports associations, 15.19% work in delivering religious services, 5.11% work in education and research, followed by culture, arts and tourism with 4.97% in and in humanitarian aid with 4.55%.⁷² It is estimated that approximately 7.2 million (out of a population of 80,810,525) approximately 9% of the total population are members of an association. Additionally, approximately 5.9 million male citizens (81.6% of all association members) and approximately 1.3 million female citizens (18.4% of all association members) are members of an association.⁷³

Number of the **rights-based associations are considerably low compared to the total number of associations**. This shows that service based CSO understanding is a dominant trend with the objectives targeting to meet specific needs of the society.

⁷¹ For further information see, The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, "Civic Freedom Monitor: Turkey" <http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/turkey.html>

⁷² <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/derneklerin-faaliyet-alanlarina-gore-dagilimi>

⁷³ STGM Accessed 17 June 2019. Available at: <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-uye-sayilarinin-turkiye-nufusuna-orani>.



In the above graph, regional distribution of associations is considerably uneven with a great majority concentrated around the Marmara region with 34.84% and the Central Anatolia region with 18.29%. These are followed by the Aegean region with 13.17%, by the Black Sea region with 11.8% and by the Mediterranean region with 10.09%. The entire Eastern and South-eastern Anatolia regions host only 11.82% of all associations in Turkey, with 5.44% and 6.38% respectively.⁷⁴

The growth of civil society provides greater opportunity for civic engagement, reflected also in charitable giving, as the provision of monetary support to organisations. To date, Turkish society has been characterized by relatively low levels of social capital – for citizens themselves have experienced shocks throughout the various economic crises that have continued to impact Turkey, particularly over the past decade. There are several reasons attributed to the low level of social capital in Turkey; while the report conducted by TUSEV in 2014 attributes much of these to societal reasons, such as, as people tending to give directly to deemed in need, or want to give small amounts considered “too small” for a CSO donation;⁷⁵ others point to the political and legal environment, the certain environment in which these organisations operate. For instance, the Law on the Collection of Aid imposes burdensome requirements that discourage fundraising, putting illegal fundraising activity at risk of criminal repercussions.

3.1.1. Major Trends

Yet, despite domestic legislation in Turkey and the government’s ratification of various international conventions,⁷⁶ the freedoms of expression and association in Turkey are questioned occasionally. In its 2018 report, Freedom of House classified Turkey as “not-free”, reflecting the reported violations on civic freedoms.⁷⁷ The Freedom House report is referred largely also by the assessments made by CIVICUS.⁷⁸

⁷⁴- T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Genel Müdürlüğü. Accessed September 2020 Available at <https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/derneklerin-bolgelere-gore-dagilimi>

⁷⁵ Çarkoğlu, Ali, and Selim Erdem Aytaç. "Individual giving and philanthropy in Turkey." Istanbul: Third Sector Foundation of Turkey (2016). Accessed June 2020 Available at https://www.tusev.org.tr/usrfiles/images/belgeler/Individual_Giving_and_Philanthropy_in_Turkey.pdf

⁷⁶ Expressions of non-violent opinion are safeguarded by Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, ratified by Turkey in 1954, as well as within various provisions of the ICCPR.

⁷⁷ Turkey’s Civic Space Bulletin. CIVICUS. 2018. <https://monitor.civicus.org/newsfeed/2018/10/30/turkeys-civic-space-bulletin/>

⁷⁸ Civicus Monitor – Tracking Civil Space, Turkey, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/turkey/>- last accessed 03 July 2019. These assessments are also consistent with the report developed by TUSEV on the civil society environment in 2017, “Monitoring Matrix on Enabling Environment Report”, which indicated that by 2017 the legal-political environment was not conducive to civil society development in Turkey, particularly given that severe restrictions limited the freedom of association, assembly and expression, http://www.balkancsd.net/novo/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/91-1-Turkey_CMV_2017_EN.pdf

The state of emergency declared on **20 July 2016** lasted two years in Turkey. As part of the state of emergency measures, certain rights-based organisations were closed and many of those have not been offered any legal remedy regarding the confiscation of their assets.⁷⁹

Administrative challenges, including those for international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), continue to entangle civil society activities.

Since the elections in 2018, the central government has been reorganised through presidential decrees that have brought changes concerning foundations and associations. In 2018, a **Directorate General for Relations with Civil Society under the Ministry of Interior** has replaced the former Department of Associations.⁸⁰ The Civil Society Consultation Council was established as a new mechanism for civil society participation.⁸¹ Moreover, the **European Commission (2019) Report**⁸² states that following the 2018 amendment of the parliament's rules of procedure, civil society organisations are excluded from the legislative consultation process at parliamentary committees.

Yet, despite these challenges, the EU Progress Report (2019) states that civil society has remained active and involved in public life as much as possible. Civil society in Turkey responds to these challenges with innovation and revived approaches, moving towards the local level, using social media effectively and developing new ways of solidarity and advocacy to enhance the civic space.

The EU continues to be the leading donor organisation for civil society actions, evolving its approach according to the constantly changing circumstances, diversifying its tools and intervention strategies to support the functioning of civil society in Turkey. As the maintenance of stakeholder engagement from Turkish administration to ensure that for the promotion of good governance becomes prominent, the Turkish administration perceives CSOs as legitimate partners in the decision-making and policy dialogue at the local, regional and national level.

It is still valid and important as Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey for the period 2014-2020⁸³ (2014) states that civil society in Turkey needs strong support in improving its capacity to be involved in policy dialogue and to continue building on an enabling environment for CSOs to improve their collaboration capacities and skills when working with public institutions and other CSOs both in Turkey and in the EU countries. The Turkey Progress Report 2019 positively notes the establishment of the Directorate-General for Relations with Civil Society in 2018 aiming to provide more tailored and strategic support to CSOs.

The Government of Turkey also acknowledges the importance of active involvement of civil society organisations in policy-making processes and sets it as a clear objective in its 10th Development Plan (2014-2018). The 10th Development Plan acknowledges that enhancing the democratic participation of CSOs in the decision-making processes and improving their technical and financial capacities will then increase their support to local development initiatives, promote their project development and improve their implementation capabilities.⁸⁴

The 11th Development Plan has objectives similar to those in the 10th Development Plan: to foster civil society awareness and strengthen organised civil society. Increasing transparency and accountability of civil society and active participation in the decision-making process is the basic objective (Objective 775).

Civil society reforms were suspended after 2010, which focused on regulating donations and funding environment, simplifying registration and bureaucratic processes. Preparations for regulations on donations were completed after

⁷⁹ See Current Situations and Needs in this Rationale for more detailed discussion of the current situation in Turkey, particularly for rights-based actors.

⁸⁰ Presidential Decree No. 17, published on September 13, 2018, amending Presidential Decree No. 1 of July 10, 2018

⁸¹ The regulation on the organisation and duties of the Directorate General for Relations with Civil Society came into force on October 10, 2018, see also the International Centre for Not for Profit Law (ICNL), <http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/turkey.html>

⁸² European Commission (2019) Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Turkey 2019 Report. COM(2019) 260 final. [https://www.ab.gov.tr/siteimages/resimler/20190529-turkey-report\(1\).pdf](https://www.ab.gov.tr/siteimages/resimler/20190529-turkey-report(1).pdf)

⁸³ https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2014/20140919-csp-turkey.pdf

⁸⁴ 10th National Development Plan (NDP) (2014-2018), <http://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Onuncu-Kalk%C4%B1nma-Plan%C4%B1-2014-2018.pdf> pg 29.

2014 with the active involvement of NGOs. The 11th Development Plan gives signs of these needs and the intention to launch various reforms again. These areas of reforms are presented as follows;

- Regulations will be made to strengthen the development of a democratic, participatory, pluralist, transparent and accountable organized civil society (776)
 - A comprehensive framework that strengthens the field of civil society and volunteering will be established.
 - Efforts to establish a CSO (NGO) database in line with international standards will be completed, secure and regular data will be collected and published in the field of civil society.
 - The internal and external audit processes of CSOs will be reregulated within the framework of the principles and practices of transparency and accountability.
 - Efforts will be carried out to increase the participation and effectiveness of CSOs in decision-making and legislation processes.
- Regulations in administrative and financial fields will be made to contribute to the sustainability of CSOs (777).
- Tax regulations regarding support of natural persons or legal entities to the CSOs will be reassessed in order to increase the social and economic benefits.
- Civil society-public cooperation will be strengthened and the capacities of the public and CSOs will be improved (778).
- Capacity building trainings for CSOs, particularly in the fields of project preparation and fund raising will be expanded (778.2).
- Public awareness of civil society activities will be increased and research in this field will be supported (779).
- Efforts will be carried out to expand civil society centres at the universities and to open civil society certificate and graduate programs (779.5).

3.2. Forms of CSO in Turkey

3.2.1. Associations

Article 33 of the Constitution and Article 11 of the European Human Right Convention regulates the right to organise and assemble.

Turkish Civic Code No. 4271- Article 56 and Associations Law No. 5253 enacted in 2004 regulate legislation concerning associations. The Article 2 of the Law defines associations as *“a non-profit group with a legal entity formed by at least seven real or legal persons in order to fulfil a certain common goal which is not illegalized and enables constant exchange of knowledge and studies.”* The same article also defines relevant umbrella organisations such as platforms and federations. Article 5 defines rights of associations working on different geographic regions and memberships.⁸⁵

Associations are the most common form of NGOs in Turkey. In total, 309.825 associations were established during the republican era. However, 189.762 of them were closed down, mostly due to sustainability reasons and by the state for various security reasons. 120,063 of associations are active with an annual growth rate of about 8%.

Associations have a mission of complementing public activities. However, after the 1999 earthquake, a new wave of associations appeared that worked on various rights, advocacy, and lobbying needs of various vulnerable groups. Therefore, these new associations are functional to represent the needs of various groups, develop activities and cooperate with the state. In the situations where public resources are not sufficient to meet extensive demand from various groups due to the emergencies, associations play a vital role to fill gaps.

⁸⁵ Varon et. all, Dernekler için Yasal Mevzuat Rehberi, TÜSEV, 2019, https://www.tusev.org.tr/usrfiles/images/DerneklerIcinYasalMevzuatRehberi_TUSEV.pdf

- Internal migration process after 1990 created millions of displaced people. CSOs worked to provide support for basic services, open community centres and provide reports/analysis on state of plays. This resulted with the opening of public community and youth centres. Some of them still are active.⁸⁶
- Civil society is active to alleviate poverty and cooperate with the public. There are various associations established and active in the field of humanitarian aid. About 5% of all associations aim at supporting various needs of vulnerable groups.
- 1999 was a milestone for Turkish civil society. Mass mobilisation of volunteers and civil society organisations intervened in massive regional destruction. A group of earthquake victims established associations. Most of them completed their objectives and closed down. A limited number of associations is still active after 20 years.⁸⁷
- Concerning vulnerable groups, associations are the most preferred form of organisations to represent specific groups and provide services if there is capacity and resources. The vulnerable groups such as LGBT-I communities or Roma groups have been represented predominantly by associations and tend to raise their voices through associations.

3.2.2. Foundations

Foundations constitute the root of Turkish civil society, which goes beyond republican era. Therefore, there are various forms of the foundations.

- **Fused (Mazbut) Foundations** refer to foundations to be administered and represented by the Directorate General of Foundations under the Law, and those founded before the enforcement date of the abolished Turkish Civil Law No. 743 and are administered by the Directorate General of Foundations in accordance with the Foundations Law No. 2762.
- **Annexed (Mülhak) Foundations** refer to foundations set up before the enforcement date of the abolished Turkish Civil Law No. 743, whose administration is granted to the descendants of the founder-grantor; there are 256 annexed foundations ruled by the Directorate General of Foundations.
- **Non-Muslim Community Foundations** refer to foundations that belong to the non-Muslim communities in Turkey, whose members are citizens of the Turkish Republic and that are vested with a legal body status under the Foundations Law No. 2762, irrespective of whether they have a charter or not; there are 167 community foundations which have independent management.
- **Artisans' Foundations** refer to foundations that were established before the enforcement of The Foundations Law No. 2762 and which are managed by the Board of Directors selected by the artisans'; there is only one artisans' foundation active.
- **New Foundations** refer to foundations set up under the abolished Turkish Civil Law No. 743 and the applicable Turkish Civil Law No. 4721;⁸⁸ these foundations are established by independent courts upon request of persons after the establishment of the Republic and supervised by Directorate General of Foundations in terms of conformity to bylaws of foundation.⁸⁹ New foundations are counted as civil society organisations which have their independent management structures.

The establishment of a foundation is performed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Turkish Civil Code No. 4721, which entered into force on 1st January 2002. Accordingly, real persons or legal entities who meet the conditions specified in the Law are allowed to establish foundations. If the founder is a real person, s/he must have the capacity to act as defined in the Turkish Civil Code and if the founder is a legal entity, there must be a provision in its articles of

⁸⁶ GAP ÇATOM, Available at: <https://www.gapcatom.org/>
T.C. Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı Gençlik Merkezi. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <http://genclikmerkezi.qsb.gov.tr/Site/Anasayfa.aspx>
T.C. Aile, Çalışma ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı. Accessed June 2020 Available at <https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr/tr-tr/sss/aile-ve-toplum-hizmetleri-genel-mudurlugu/sosyal-hizmet-merkezi/>

⁸⁷Düzce Depremzedeler Derneği. Accessed June 2020 Available at:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Community/D%C3%9CZCE-Depremzedeler-Derne%C4%9Fi-806990692680565/>

⁸⁸ <https://www.vgm.gov.tr/about-us/about-us/the-regulation-for-foundations>
https://siviltoplum-kamu.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/YeniVakifMevzuatRehberi.Final_.pdf

⁸⁹ <https://www.vgm.gov.tr/foundations-in-turkey/foundations-in-turkey/new-foundations>

association stating that a legal entity can establish a foundation and allocate its assets to the foundation as well as it has legal capacity.⁹⁰

Foundations are;

- property-based organisations or collection of properties. An original bylaw and mandate which shows sustainability of the organisation.
- an independent organisation from the state.
- not-for-profit organisation and do not distribute profit to the founders/members.
- are established to contribute a specific public good

The number of foundations is low compared to that of associations. The number of new foundations is 5,268. 1,003 of these new foundations are social solidarity foundations overseen by the government and related branches. However, their economic value and employment rates are higher compared to those of associations.

3.3. Commercial Enterprises

3.3.1. Establishing a Company in Turkey

Foreign Direct Investment Law No. 4875 is based on the principle of equal treatment, allowing international investors to have the same rights and liabilities as local investors.

The conditions for setting up a business and share transfer are the same as those applied to local investors. International investors may establish any form of company set out in the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), which offers a corporate governance approach that meets international standards, fosters private equity and public offering activities, creates transparency in managing operations and aligns the Turkish business environment. Establishing a company is now only carried out at Trade Registry Offices located in Chambers of Commerce and designed to be a 'one-stop shop'. The process is completed within the same day.⁹¹

Corporate Forms	Non-Corporate Forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Stock Company (JSC) • Limited Liability Company (LLC) • Cooperative Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Company • Commandite Company (Limited Partnership Company)
Although some financial thresholds (i.e., minimum capital) and organs differ from each other, the procedures to be followed for establishing a JSC or an LLC are the same.	Although companies may be established according to these five different types, JSC and LLC are the most common types chosen both in the global economy and Turkey.

When establishing a company in Turkey, one needs to adhere to the following rules and regulations:

- Submit the memorandum and articles of association online at MERSIS
- Execute and notarize company documents
- Obtain potential tax identity number
- Deposit a percentage of capital to the account of the Competition Authority
- Deposit at least 25 per cent of the start-up capital in a bank and obtain proof thereof
- Apply for registration at the Trade Registry Office
- Certify the legal books

⁹⁰ <https://www.vgm.gov.tr/about-us/about-us/foundations-in-history>

⁹¹ All forms of companies can be reviewed at https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5d3e935313b87607d8feeffc/rehber_Eng.pdf

- Follow up with the tax office on the Trade Registry Office's company establishment notification
- Issuance of signature circular
- Move certain documents to electronic format / E-TUYS system

3.3.2. Set up a LTD in Turkey

The limited liability company (abbreviated LTD) presents one of the most common business forms in Turkey. Investors who set up LTDs in Turkey typically run small or medium-sized businesses and prefer this corporate legal form for its simple registration procedure and ease of operation.

The capital of the limited company should be at least 10,000 Turkish Liras. It is possible to pay all of the capital brought in cash within 24 months after the registration of the company. Payment schedule can be arranged in the company contract or may be determined by the directors.

3.3.2.1. Requirements for an LTD in Turkey

The Turkish limited liability company can be incorporated by at least one shareholder that can be a natural person or legal entity. The shareholder will be liable to the extent of the paid subscribed capital. This type of company must have a maximum of fifty shareholders, but there are no restrictions regarding the nationality of the shareholders (100% foreign-owned companies are allowed).

A Turkish LTD can have one or more managers and one such individual must be appointed as a chairman of the board. According to the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, the board members do not have to be present in person at the meetings; they can attend them via electronic means and resolutions can be approved using electronic signatures.

The Code offers a business-friendly legislation related to the establishment of a company. The bureaucratic formalities have been simplified to attract foreign investors to Turkey.

3.3.2.2. Establishment Cost of a Limited Liability Company

The cost for establishment is around 2,300 TL (for one partner and one manager). However, there are other costs that should be considered like administrative and/or month-basis fixed costs.

The monthly cost of a LTD can be summarized as follows: VAT of the business is directly transferred to tax office, if there has not been any business still a minimum sum of 38.8 TL is paid each month, accountant (around 750 TL), approval of financial books by the notary (around 600 TL). There are some additional fees paid to municipalities as well as to chambers depending on the sector. Tax is 22% of the profit. Even if there is not any profit a sum of 60.60 TL is paid every three months as stamp tax.

3.4. Comparison of the Legal forms for Community Centres

Table 12 Alternative Organisational Structures and Details

	Foundations	Associations	Companies- LLC	Cooperatives
Establishment Procedures	<p>Complicated. Establishment of foundation needs expertise to prepare relevant documents, registration to the notary and application to the civil court.</p> <p>With the court jurisdiction the organisation is registered as a legal entity. The Court notifies DG of Foundations on legal personality. After the announcement at the official gazette, legal entities start to operate.</p>	<p>Simple. Application to the provincial branches of DG for Relations with Civil Society is required. After the application submission, a legal entity is established. However, DG for Relations with Civil Society investigates application of seven persons and within 60 days and notifies the founders whether the application has been accepted, or additional information is needed.</p>	<p>Complicated. The procedures are also costly. Yet, all procedures can be handled by professional accountants. Minimum one person is required.</p>	<p>Complicated. Type of cooperative, shareholders, voting processes and governance structure need to be designed carefully.</p>
Founders and minimum requirements	<p>Simple. At least real and or legal personality is required.</p>	<p>Complicated. At least seven real and or legal personalities initially required. Upon six months after the first general assembly, 17 real and or legal personalities are required to maintain the relevant association.</p>	<p>At least one real or legal person is required.</p>	<p>At least seven founders/ shareholders and an official approval of signed main article of cooperative by Directorate of Commercial Registrations⁹² are required.</p>
Initial Capital needed for establishment	<p>Complicated. A minimum capital of 80,000 TL is prerequisite. Moreover, civil court decisions on assessing capital requirements for achieving the objective of the foundation are needed. However, foundations start operation with the initial income and capital to operate.</p>	<p>Simple. There is no capital requirement. However, most of the associations need financial support in order to cover basic running costs and carry out their operations.</p>	<p>The minimum capital requirement is 10,000 TL; the deposit requirement has been removed recently.</p>	<p>It depends on the size and type of the operations. A shareholder can acquire a maximum 5,000 shares. Initial capital is 700 TL and a share is minimum 100 TL. 25% of shares should be paid before the registration, 75 % of shares upon the completion of registration.</p>

⁹² <https://koopdestek.org.tr/>

<p>Membership⁹³</p>	<p>Restrictive. Foundations are open to new members, but it is generally not preferred. Foundations are collections of capital rather than members.</p>	<p>Supportive. Membership is essential for the establishment as well as for the implementation. Associations are collections of social capital/members. SuTP are allowed to be members or founders of associations. There are various examples of associations founded by SuTP.</p>	<p>There is no restriction against SuTP for establishing a company. There are about 15,000 companies founded by Syrians.</p>	<p>Supportive but Conditional. Cooperative form of organisations is inclusive concerning social, gender based, race, political and religious differences. Multi-cultural aspect is associated with the spirit of solidarity. Cooperatives are voluntary organisations; they are open to all persons who are able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political, or religious discrimination. Despite its voluntary nature, there might be certain conditions for membership requirements (capital contribution and governance structure) of cooperative.⁹⁴</p> <p>Based on current legal framework, refugees including SuTP are not allowed to be a member and or founder of cooperatives.</p>
<p>Management</p>	<p>In terms of management, the foundations are centralised and professional. The reporting and auditing processes are highly bureaucratic. Foundations need minimum standards and qualified staffing.</p> <p>Regular reporting to the DG of Foundations is required.</p>	<p>Associations are decentralised; they harbour a representative management with the clear accountability mechanism.</p> <p>Regular reporting to the DG for Relations with Civil Society is required.</p>	<p>Self-management by the founder or professional staff is required.</p>	<p>Cooperatives are managed by the shareholders in a democratic way of representation. Selected administrators of cooperatives are responsible to the members. Unit cooperatives have equal voting rights. Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their cooperative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the cooperative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing their cooperative, possibly by setting up reserves, "part of which at least would be invisible", benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the cooperative and supporting other activities approved by the membership.⁹⁵</p>

⁹³ T.C Gümrük ve Ticaret Bakanlığı, Türkiye Kooperatifçilik Raporu 2016, May 2017 Available at: <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5d41e45e13b87639ac9e02dc/15fb10a7fe0bba07482ac9da277b5d35.pdf>

⁹⁴ Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Customs And Trade Directorate General Of Cooperatives Turkish Cooperatives Strategy And Action Plan 2012-2016, International Year of Cooperatives, 2012. <https://social.un.org/coopsyear/documents/Turkish-Cooperatives-Action-Plan2012.Pdf>

⁹⁵ *ibid.*

Economic / commercial activities	Supportive. Foundations mostly defined as third sector actors investing in various commercial activities. Economic enterprises accompany the foundations.	Supportive. Associations can act as legal and real personalities and can found companies, cooperatives, foundations and associations. Associations are allowed to set up solidarity funds ("sandık").	All for profit activities.	Cooperatives have both economic and social functions. They are fully entitled to act as economic actors in the field or sector specified in the relevant main contract.
Subsidies and tax exemption	Limited. All donations are free from taxes. Foundations have tax exemption in case they carry out public functions such as improvement of education, etc. Foundations need to have at least 1,717,000 TL capital and 155,000 TL annual revenue. Local foundations cannot benefit from tax exemption.	Limited. All donations are free from taxes. Associations obtaining public benefit status have some tax advantages. ⁹⁶ There are tax incentives for donations to establish or support food banks. Donators can deduce these types of donations from their taxes.	Tax: 22% of profit.	Cooperatives can benefit from tax incentives. Tax Law No.5520 defines exceptions for the cooperatives.
Terminating legal entity	Restrictive. Foundation can be terminated by civil courts. With the acceptance of new members, foundations can live as legal entities even after founders died. Liquidation process can be announced in the bylaw of foundation. Assets can be donated to the similar civic initiatives.	Voluntary and Public decision. Voluntary termination is through the general assembly. By the law, courts have right to close down associations. Liquidation process can be described by Law of Associations. Assets can be donated to the similar civic initiatives.	Complicated. Liability continues even after termination.	Complicated. Liability continues even after termination.

⁹⁶ Varon Et. All, Vakıf Ve Dernekleri İlgilendiren Vergi Uygulamaları Ve Kamu Yararı Statüsü Mevcut Durum Ve Öneriler, TÜSEV, 2018, Available At: <https://tusev.org.tr/userfiles/images/VergiRaporu.26.04.18.web.pdf>
TC. Gelir İdaresi Başkanlığı, Derneklerin Bilgilendirilmesi Rehberi, 2012. Accessed June 2020 Available at: https://www.gib.gov.tr/fileadmin/beyannamerehberi/DERN_VER_REHBER_2012.pdf
Özden, Engin. Vergi Yükümlükleri Ve Avantajları Boyutuyla Dernekler, Vakıflar Ve Bağışçılar Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Maliye Anabilim Dalı. 2015. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <http://openaccess.hacettepe.edu.tr:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11655/2456/113c02b3-cff6-4a82-99a1-ff1d4ceb7ead.pdf?sequence=1>

<p>Income versus profit</p>	<p>Supportive. Foundations have access to donations and can receive grants. They can act to gain revenue without any right for distribution.</p> <p>Foundations can donate their revenue to other CSOs and or specific activities.</p> <p>Both revenues and donations to other entities should be reported to the DG of Foundations. For instance, Koç Foundation, Sabancı Foundation, Hüsnü Özyeğin Foundation, Civil Society Development Foundation have their funding programme on giving aid for specific purposes.</p> <p>Foundation can collect membership fees if it is defined in its bylaw.</p>	<p>Supportive. Associations have access to donations and can receive grants. They can act to gain revenue without any right for distribution. Foundations of establishing association are restrictive to share income.</p> <p>Like foundations, associations can also donate certain amount of their revenues and assets to other CSOs. Moreover, associations are allowed to implement re-granting programmes.</p> <p>One-time membership entry fee; membership fees; profit generated from economic activities; service fees or interest to be obtained from the loans granted to members; interest from the funds deposited in banks; cash, the owner of which is unknown and has been recorded as income after being kept in the escrow account for at least one year; charitable contributions; indebtedness proceeds; and other income not specifically prohibited by the Law⁹⁷.</p>	<p>Income and Profit oriented</p> <p>All companies should make certain profit. Otherwise, audits and questions on activities and sustainability might be raised by the state institutions.</p>	<p>Flexible and Supportive.</p> <p>Cooperatives aim at producing both income and profit. As they are solidarity groups profit-oriented cooperatives are active and successful.</p> <p>For instance, women's cooperatives are successful models for organising and acting as economic social actors in society.⁹⁸</p>
<p>Structure and Organs⁹⁹</p>	<p>Structured. Administrative organ is obligatory for all new foundations according to the Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 Article 109. Most of the time, trustees are accepted as administrative organ if other structure is not defined. Foundation can also constitute general assembly, board of auditors, advisory boards.</p>	<p>Structured. General Assembly, executive board, board of auditors are obligatory organs which have to be founded by associations.</p> <p>(Turkish Civil Code No. 4721 Article 109)</p>	<p>General Assembly, Director, Board of Directors are mandatory in companies.</p>	<p>General assembly, board of directors, board of auditors are required in cooperatives by the law.</p>

⁹⁷ Lachman et. al, Turkey: Establishment of Associations, Lachman Simayli & Aykut, 2014. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.mondaq.com/turkey/charities-non-profits-/314906/establishment-of-associations-in-turkey>

⁹⁸ The World Bank, Women Cooperatives in Turkey: Success Stories, 2018. Accessed June 2020 Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/brief/womens-co-operatives-in-turkey>

⁹⁹ Baysal & Kural, Yeni Vakıflar için Yasal Mevzuat Rehberi, TÜSEV, 2020. Accessed June 2020 Available at: https://siviltoplum-kamu.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/YeniVakifMevzuatRehberi.Final_.pdf

Geographic Coverage	Flexible. Foundations can operate at local, regional, national, cross border and international level. They have right to open branches with the same mandates.	Flexible. Associations can operate at local, regional, national, cross border and international level. They have right to open branches with the same mandates.	Flexible. Companies can work on local, regional, national, cross border and international level.	There are some geographic and limitations for different types of the cooperatives. However, the field of activities is quite broad and Turkish Commercial Law encourages cooperatives to involve various fields.
Mandate ¹⁰⁰	Restrictive. Foundations can operate only according to the bylaw of foundation ("senet") to fulfil specific services and enable other benefits from collection of proprietary benefits they own. For this reason, people donate their property and establish foundations. Therefore, collections of properties to the specific needs are important aspects of the foundations. Foundations have the ability to change the purpose of activities defined? in their bylaws. All changes go through the court and need to be announced officially.	Supportive. Associations are organisations established to fulfil specific and continuous objectives other than profit making. They are flexible to extend and/or change objectives and specific goals depending on the conditions. Within the legal limitations they can operate in the areas that have not been defined in the bylaw of foundation / bylaws. Changing mandates is relatively easy and simple. General assembly decide on changing the bylaws.	Flexible and Profit making	Flexible and Profit-making A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. Cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members. ¹⁰¹
Collection of Aid-Appeals ¹⁰²	Restrictive: The Law on the Collection of Aid No. 2860 imposes burdensome requirements. Foundations cannot collect aid without getting official permission from governors' offices for local appeals and from governors and Ministry of Interior for national appeals. DG for Relations with Civil Society monitors and follows aid collection processes (Article 2). Foundations do not need permission to accept donations directly or through their web sites.	Restrictive: DG for Relations with Civil Society and affiliated organisations have the right to grant a one-year permission to associations for aid collection. Aid collection can be extended to two years. Associations need to notify the governor's office where they registered (Article 10). Associations can accept in kind and or cash donation either on local, national or international level. (Article 10) Cash donations need to be transferred through the bank account of the associations.	Various companies work as non-for-profit forms (such as Anadolu Kültür, Flying Broom, KAMER) and they are allowed to accept donations. However, these donations are accepted as income for the companies.	There is not specific legislation on aid collections and the donation process for the cooperatives. However, cooperatives can collect and accept donations. ¹⁰³ Donations are accepted as income for the cooperatives. Some grant programmes aim at supporting cooperatives and companies that have specific mandate on the non-for-profit processes. Cooperatives and non-for-profit companies can accept and utilise grants type of donations.

¹⁰⁰ https://probono.bilgi.edu.tr/media/document/2017/02/17/dernek_ve_vakiflar.pdf

¹⁰¹ <https://social.un.org/coopsyear/documents/Turkish-cooperatives-action-plan2012.pdf>

¹⁰² https://probono.bilgi.edu.tr/media/document/2017/02/17/dernek_ve_vakiflar.pdf

¹⁰³ <http://stgm.org.tr/tr/hukukhatti/detay/123>

3.5. Funding Environment and Limitations

It is clearly seen that civil society organisations are the principal structures of society outside of private and public sectors, operating as a third sector and engaging in initiatives that foster pluralism and further participatory democracy. The concept of these organisations is deeply rooted in the democratic traditions of the EU member states.

As stated before, the EU continues to be the main donor for civil society actions, evolving its approach according to the constantly evolving circumstance, diversifying its tools and intervention strategies to support the functioning of civil society in Turkey. It does this while also maintaining stakeholder engagement from Turkish administration to ensure that for the promotion of good governance, the Turkish administration perceives CSOs as legitimate partners in the decision making and policy dialogue at the local, regional and national level.

The significant role of civil society in supporting Turkey's EU accession process is seen as essential, and specific programmes have been designed to involve CSOs in shaping not only Turkey's public opinion about the EU, but also the EU's public opinion regarding Turkey's membership. EU Progress Report (2018) indicated that "*Turkish civil society organisations (CSOs) continued to make crucial contributions on key challenges facing the country, notably in the areas of education, female workforce participation, awareness-raising regarding ethnic and social tolerance, and support for refugees.*"

Civil society development and social dialogue were systematically supported under the previous IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) programming cycle and the financial assistance under IPA-II for civil society will continue building on this experience, with the Directorate for EU Affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (formerly the Ministry of EU Affairs), acting as the lead institution in this sub-sector for the planning period 2014-2020. Along with CSOs' crucial role on minimising differences between national and European legislation and implementation practices, they also build on the public opinion and general understanding for the implications of Turkey's full membership to the EU. However, despite all the valued support by the Government of Turkey and by the EU in this area, "*Turkey still needs more inclusive approaches to formulating policy and making decisions of public interest*".¹⁰⁴

For example, the ESSN (Emergency Social Safety Net) is the largest humanitarian programme in the history of the EU, designed to provide cash support for the most vulnerable refugees. Its design was highly coherent with the EU's strategy for aid in Turkey and was an integral component of the EU's response embedded in an overall results framework of FRIT (Facility for Refugees in Turkey). The ESSN was also aligned with the broader aid policies of the European Union that underpin FRIT, with the adoption of the European Union-Turkish Joint Action Plan in November 2015 being a necessary precursor to the ESSN.

Assuring independence of humanitarian action from "political, economic, military or other objectives" was potentially challenging as the EU FRIT has combined political, developmental and humanitarian objectives. Stakeholders were in broad consensus that the ESSN maintained a humanitarian identity and did not become a political instrument. Critically, the political objective of migration management primarily relied on other actions, and the ESSN only complemented this policy goal by allowing refugees to live in dignity while residing in Turkey.

In recent years, DG ECHO (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) has corporately been promoting the scaling-up of cash transfer programmes through unrestricted multi-purpose transfers as a more efficient and effective means of delivering assistance to meet a range of needs. DG ECHO has developed or funded a range of tools, guidance and collection of evidence on the benefits and limitations of multi-purpose cash grants (MPGs). This has included the DG ECHO global cash and vouchers evaluation, DG ECHO's ten principles on MPGs, the design of the Enhanced Response Capacity operations manual on MPGs and the guidance on implementing cash assistance at scale.

An analysis of the ESSN shows close alignment with the good practice principles set out by DG ECHO. The ESSN design is coherent with the vision and operational model for cash at scale set out in DG ECHO's guidance, specifically: "*To*

¹⁰⁴ Indicative Strategy Paper.

maximize accountability to DG ECHO and end beneficiaries, management of the resource transfer component of the ESSN will be entrusted to a single DG ECHO FPA/FAFA partner with proven technical expertise, and robust administrative and financial practices equalled to the scale of the ESSN.”¹⁰⁵

All in all, after Covid-19 pandemic, the funding environment and its elements need to focus on different priorities, variables and criteria.

3.6. Funding Trends

1. EU is the main donor funding civil society under various grant and support schemes:
 - a. Technical assistance for capacity building is provided by STGM, TACSO, Sivil Düşün, Etkiniz and Resource Centre. Training and hotline services are provided to the community-based organisations. In-kind support and small schemes will lead civil society support.
 - b. Theme specific direct grant provided to strengthen specific areas. These are public-CSO cooperation projects run by STGM, YADA, İstanbul Bilgi University, Human Rights Joint programme and Citizens Assembly. Moreover, recently a direct grant programme of CEID (Gender Equality Monitoring Association) has started to serve monitoring activities and capacity building processes on gender.
 - c. Networks and Platforms Programmes are active since 2012 and regularly provide grant to the specific themes such as environment, youth, children, etc. There are about 11 different networks supported up to date. Some of these networks announce calls in non-periodic sub-grants for their thematic areas.
 - d. Regular calls which are highly competitive.
2. There are few Embassies having regular annual calls and grant programmes. Matra Human Right Programme and SIDA programmes are one of the largest programmes and are highly competitive. Other embassy programmes provide support to the specific themes and/or locations.
3. Private sector has limited structured funds mostly providing support on corporate issues and education related programmes. Private funding has increased since the last decade but needs specific advocacy and lobbying activities to reach out.
4. Individual giving and donation processes are strictly monitored by DG for Relations with Civil Society. Most of the NGOs either could not obtain permission or avoid heavy bureaucracy. Also, most research shows that because of low social distrust, people prefer direct donation to people in needs instead of organisations. Açık Açık¹⁰⁶ is an innovative initiative that solves this problem building trust for organisations through the principles of accountability and transparency platform. The platform aims to bring them together with donors and supporters with registered civil society organisation philanthropy run through step by step. It also creates the opportunity to collect donations through another platform for their organisation.
5. Main funding activities are based on small and medium-sized projects up to 50,000 Euro. New programmes initiated to give support up to 10,000 Euro. Community based organisations are benefiting from these types of programmes. Few programmes are over 500,000 Euros. EU networks and platforms programmes are providing support between 150,000 to 500,000 Euro.
6. Recently crowd funding is increasing in Turkey. For example, Adım Adım became more popular among civil society to raise funds. This also shows the strength of the middle class on donating processes. Finally, there are such other similar platforms as Fongogo and Fonzip.

Funding List

Appendix 1 “List of the Funders and Donor Organisations”

¹⁰⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/hip_turkey_2016.pdf

¹⁰⁶ <https://acikacik.org/>

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Competitive (or Not)	Budget Limit per Application	Web Site
1	İstanbul Development Agency, İstanbul	The Agency had COSME program in 2014-2020 on capable of competitiveness of businesses and SMEs. In this scope, public authorities, SMEs for economical development of refugess and employment agencies came together. Sustanaible farming was one of the main support priorities of Program.	Competative. 19 application were supported.	€ 100.000 (max.12 months)	https://www.istka.org.tr
2	Trakya Development Agency, Edirne-Kırklareli-Tekirdağ	According to web research, agency' last activity for refugess specically for children was in 2016.	N/A	N/A	https://www.trakyaka.org.tr
3	South Marmara Development Agency, Balıkesir-Çanakkale	Agency had no works for refugess.	N/A	N/A	https://www.qmka.gov.tr/en/
4	İzmir Development Agency, İzmir	Employability of refugees and its effects on market has been researching by the agency several years. From 2021, they are going to organize information, coordination and consultamcy meetings with authorities, stakeholders.	N/A	N/A	http://www.izka.org.tr
5	South Aegean Development Agency, Aydın-Denizli-Muğla	According to web research, agency has no work for refugess.	N/A	N/A	http://geka.gov.tr
6	Zafer Development Agency, Afyon-Kütahya-Manisa-Uşak	According to web research, agency has no work for refugess.	N/A	N/A	http://zafer.gov.tr/tr-tr/
7	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik Kalkınma Ajansı	Agency has a social inclusion approach in regional plans however there is no work specifically for refugess except Migport Application. Thanks to this, refugess are notificating problems they face to solve with responsible authorities.	N/A	N/A	https://www.bebka.org.tr
8	East Marmara Development Agency, Bolu-Düzce-Kocaeli-Sakarya-Yalova	According to web research, agency has no work for refugess.	N/A	N/A	http://www.marka.org.tr/
9	Ankara Development Agency, Ankara	Currently, the agency has online trainings for entrepreneurs and the ones lost their job after Covid-19.	N/A	N/A	http://www.ankaraka.org.tr/tr

10	Mevlana Development Agency, Karaman-Konya	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.mevka.org.tr
11	West Mediterranean Development Agency, Antalya-Burdur-Isparta	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.baka.gov.tr/
12	Çukurova Development Agency, Adana-Mersin	The Agency is very active on working for refugees. They are organizing entrepreneurship trainings for women.	N/A	N/A	http://www.cka.org.tr
13	East Mediterranean Development Agency, Hatay-Kahramanmaraş-Osmaniye	Trainings on cooperatives and entrepreneurship are providing for refugees. Also, they have project partnership with FAO and ILO on farming and greenhousing.	N/A	N/A	http://www.dogaka.gov.tr
14	Ahiler Development Agency, Aksaray-Kırıkkale-Kırşehir-Niğde-Nevşehir	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.ahika.gov.tr
15	Middle Anatolia Development Agency, Kayseri-Sivas-Yozgat	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.bakka.gov.tr
16	West Blacksea Development Agency, Bartın-Karabük-Zonguldak	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.bakka.gov.tr
17	North Anatolia Development Agency, Çankırı-Kastamonu-Sinop	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.kuzka.gov.tr
18	Middle Blacksea Development Agency, Amasya-Çorum-Samsun-Tokat	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.oka.org.tr

19	East Blacksea Development Agency, Artvin-Giresun-Gümüşhane-Ordu-Rize-Trabzon	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.doka.org.tr/kurumsal_hakkimizda-TR.html
20	North Eastern Anatolia Development Agency, Bayburt-Erzincan-Erzurum	There is no current call. The Agency has no attribution to refugees in 2017-2021 Strategic Plan.	N/A	N/A	https://www.kudaka.org.tr
21	Serhat Development Agency, Ağrı-Ardahan-Iğdır-Kars	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.serka.gov.tr
22	Fırat Development Agency, Bingöl-Elazığ-Malatya-Tunceli	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://fka.gov.tr
23	East Anatolia Development Agency, Bitlis-Hakkari-Muş-Van	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	http://www.daka.org.tr
24	Silkroad Kalkınma Ajansı, Adıyaman-Gaziantep-Kilis	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.ika.org.tr
25	Karacadağ Development Agency, Diyarbakır-Şanlıurfa	There is no current call.	N/A	N/A	https://www.karacadag.gov.tr
26	Dicle Development Agency, Batman-Mardin-Şırnak-Siirt	Currently, 2020 Feasibility Support Programme is available for applications from non-profit organizations like public institutions, CSOs, cooperatives etc. The Program is aiming to support local farming production.	Competitive	TL 200.000 (max.12 months)	http://www.dika.org.tr

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Scale (Micro-Small-Medium-Large)	Who can apply?	Competitive (or Not)	Annually Regular Call or Periodic Call	Cash or In Kind	Budget Limit per Application	Complexity of Application Form	Web Site
1	ECHO- Humanitarian fund	ECHO is the lead actor of managing EU Humanitarian action.	L	N/A	Competitive	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complex	https://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en
2	FRIT- The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey	The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, managing a total of €6 billion in two tranches, 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. The Facility focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.	L	N/A	Competitive	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complex	https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/news_corner/migration_en
3	DİHAA-EIDHR	Regular annual calls objective mainly defined according to the democratization. Target groups varies each year.	L	Associations, unions, foundations and land conditionally non for profit companies and cooperatives	Highly competitive. %1 chance for each application.	Periodic	Cash	£100.000-500.000	Complex	https://www.avrupa.info.tr/tr/dihaa-900
4	Etkiniz	Regular open call for the purpose of monitoring human rights compliance.	S	Association, foundation, non-profit cooperative, civil society networks and platform (These initiatives have to be represented by a CSO with a legal basis), civil initiative, community, network (These initiatives have to be represented by a CSO with a legal basis) union, bar association, Pprofessional organisation	Not	Annually Regular	In Kind	£3000	Easy	https://etkiniz.eu/
5	Sivil Düşün	Sivil Düşün supports active individuals and civil society organisations. These support mechanisms have been designed as a result of the input provided by civil society actors during consultations carried out with representatives of numerous civil society organisations, as well as activists, throughout Turkey. ivil Düşün Supports are provided under five categories: Event/Meeting, Mobility and Networking, Organisation, Advocacy and Campaign, as well as Communication.	S	Activists, civil society organisations, platforms, networks, civil initiatives, foundations, associations, rights-based cooperatives, non-profit companies, city councils, unions, as well as human rights and civil society units of universities	Not	There is no information in web site.	In Kind	£5000	Easy	http://sivildusun.net/
6	Civil Society Dialogue	Programme brings together civil society organisations from Turkey and the EU around common topics, to exchange knowledge and experience, and to build a sustained conversation between the organisations. Priorities are environment; energy; consumer and health protection; justice, freedom and security; right of establishment and freedom to provide services; regional policy and coordination of structural instruments; enterprise and industrial policy; agriculture and fisheries and education.	S,M	Legal non-profit entities established before the launch date of call for proposals, grassroots CSO in Turkey with a status of association or foundation	Competative	Periodic	Cash	£40.000-60.000 (min.10- max.12 months)	Complex	http://siviltoplumdiyalogu.org/
7	Civil Society Sector Programme	Civil Society Sector is the framework Programme through which the support to civil society organisations between 2014 and 2020 as part of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) will be implemented. Priorities are Strengthening public-CSO dialogue, Improving legal environment for civil society organisations, Improving capacity of CSOs, Improving civil society dialogue.	S,M	Central and local public authorities, CSO's, private sector actors as well as other donor institutions	Competative	Periodic	Cash	There is no information in web site.	Complex	http://siviltoplumsektoru.org/programlar/

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Groupve Priority Areas	Scale (Micro-Small-Medium-Large)	Who can apply?	Competitive (or Not)	Annually Regular Call or Periodic Call	Cash or In Kind	Budget Limit per Applicaiton	Complexity of Application Form	Web Site	Country
1	The U.S. Embassy Grants Program	Program's aim are to support shared security, to strength economic prosperity, to promote innovation and fostering entrepreneurship, to reinforce democratic values, to reinforce democratic values – freedom of expression and public discourse, to foster Turkish and U.S. ties.	S, M	Legally registered civil society organizations and non-profit organizations such as associations (dernek) or foundations (vakıf) and individuals operating in Turkey.	Competitive	Periodic	Cash	\$80.000 (max. 24 months)	Complex	https://tr.usembassy.gov/education-culture/grant-opportunities/	USA
2	Canada Embassy- The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives – Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan	The CFLI is a program designed to support small-scale, high-impact projects in developing countries, which align with Global Affairs Canada's thematic priority areas for engagement. The program is directed at projects conceived and designed predominantly by local partners. Program's priority areas are gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, inclusive governance, including diversity, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, peace and security, with a focus on conflict prevention and building peace etc.	S, M	Local non-governmental, community and not-for-profit organizations; local academic institutions working on local projects etc.	Competitive	Periodic	Cash	\$30.000 Canadian (max. 24 months)	Complex	https://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/	Canada
3	Embassy of Sweden- The Section for Turkish-Swedish Cooperation	Since 2001, the Section's support is guided by the Results strategy for Sweden's reform cooperation with Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey 2014-2020. Human rights, women's and girls's participation, freedom of speech etc. are one of the most essential priority areas of the section.	S, M, L	Legally registered CSOs, foundations, associations, think tanks, academic, political, cultural and governmental institutions	Competitive	Periodic	Cash	No limitation on budget.	Complex	https://www.swedenabroad.se/tr/about-sweden-non-swedish-citizens/%C3%BCrk%C3%A7e/kalk%C4%B1nma-%C4%B0%C5%9F	Sweden
4	British Embassy Programme Fund	The Embassy does not provide funds humanitarian aid. However, freedom of expression and of the media inclusive governance, including diversity, youth engagement, democracy and human rights gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls peace and security, with a special focus on political dialogue and inclusive debate are supported.	M, L	Any organization that has legal standing can apply for funding	Not	Periodic	Cash	£150.000 (activity based)	Easy	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/british-embassy-programme-fund-turkey	UK
5	Japan Embassy	The Embassy has "development cooperation program" related with disaster policies and economic progress of Turkey and "granting program for local projects" (GGP) related with basic human needs of disadvantaged groups.	S, M	Non-governmental organizations and municipalities	Competitive	Periodic	Cash	\$90.000 (at least one year)	Complex	https://www.tr.emb-japan.go.jp/tptrtop/tr/00_000065.html	Japan
6	Australian Embassy- Direct Aid Program	The Direct Aid Program (DAP) is a small grants program funded from Australia's aid budget and managed by the Australian Embassy, Ankara. It has the flexibility to work with local communities on projects that reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development consistent with Australia's national interest.	S	Not-for-profit basis to individuals, community groups, national or international NGOs, academic institutions, research bodies, local government institutions, and other entities engaged in development activities in countries.	Not	Periodic	Cash	AUD 15.000 (max 24 months)	Easy	https://www.norfund.no/about-	Australia
7	The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands- MATRA Matra Social Transformation Programme Fund	The programme works with civil society and central and local authorities alike. Most projects take the form of twinning, i.e. partnership between a Dutch and a local organisation. Democracy is the prior area.	S, M	Civil society organizations, non-profit educational institutions, semi-governmental organizations and municipalities.	Competitive	Periodic	Cash	£100.000 (at least one year)	Complex	https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/documents/publications/2020/1/17/1-matra-fund-in-turkey-2020---open-call	Netherlands
8	The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands- HUMAN RIGHTS (HR) Fund	Fund's prior areas are freedom of expression, internet freedom and independent journalism, freedom of religion and belief, equal rights for LGBTI, equal rights for women and girls, supporting human rights defenders.	L	Local NGOs, non-profit educational institutions, semigovernmental organizations and municipalities in Turkey	Competitive	First-come, First-serve	Cash	£250.000 (min. 12- max. 24 months)	Complex	https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/documents/publications/2020/1/17/1-human-rights-fund-in-turkey-2020	Netherlands
9	The Embassy of Switzerland	There are specific calls for Migration (incl. migrant and refugee rights). Except from it, priority areas are gender equality and women's rights, freedom of expression, children's rights and wellbeing, promotion of inter-religious or inter-cultural dialogue, as well as social rights.	S, M	Local associations and local NGOs	Not	Periodic	Cash	€25.000 (max 10 months)	Easy	https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/turkey/en/home/representations/embassy.html	Switzerland

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Scale (Micro-Small-Medium-Large)	Who can apply?	Budget Limit per Application	Web Site	Country
1	Türkiye Grameen Mikro Finans Program (Türkiye İsrarı Önleme Vakfı)	Economically disadvantaged women are targeting in this program.	Micro	Group of 5 women	First loan's upper limit 1500 TL	http://www.israf.org/sayfa/Mikro-kredi-Bilgi-Notlari/281	Turkey
2	KEDV	Foundation have women empowerment and cooperativeness programmes since years.	Micro	There is no enough information in web site.	1000 TL duration for 6-12 months	https://www.kedv.org.tr/ekonomik-quclendirme	Turkey

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Who can apply?	Competitive (or Not)	Cash or In Kind	Web Site	Country
1	TED University Center for Social Innovation- IstasyonTEDU	Since April 2016, it is a not-for-profit social incubator and an open collaborative space located at Ankara city center.	Various social groups	Not competitive	There are different type of services in the form of co-working office space, meeting facilities, mentors, network, training opportunities. The Center also contributes to research and network projects in the fields of social innovation, social entrepreneurship and social finance, provides training, hosts/organizes ecosystem building events, and coordinates policy dialogue meetings in collaboration with other ecosystem actors in Ankara.	https://istasyon.tedu.edu.tr/tr/hakkinda/	Turkey
2	Bilgi University- Social Incubation Center	It has been providing opportunities in the form of mentorship, trainings, workshops, office space, study visits as well as horizontal learning environments to provide support to the institutional development of non-profit, grassroots civic initiatives as well as civil society organizations specifically working on right based issues.	Grassroots non-profit CSOs/initiatives/charitis working on right based issues in Istanbul	Not competitive	There are different type of services in the form of mentorship, trainings, workshops, office space, study visits as well as horizontal learning environments to provide support to the institutional development of non-profit, grassroots civic initiatives as well as civil society organizations specifically working on right based issues.	https://sosyalkulucka.bilgi.edu.tr/	Turkey
3	Koç University Social Impact Forum (KUSIF)	Since 2012, it is conducting social impact measurement for the rightful use of resources and success in reaching the changes aimed at during the process of creating social impact.	There is no information in web site.	Not competitive	There is no information in web site.	https://kusif.ku.edu.tr/	Turkey
4	Tepebaşı Social Incubation Center	Creating high value added businesses and markets by supporting ideas and initiatives with high social benefits especially in Eskişehir.	Candidate entrepreneurs and disadvantaged groups (Refugees, women, etc.) who have the idea of social enterprise in Eskişehir and neighboring provinces	Not competitive	There are different type of services in the form of mentorship, trainings, workshops, office space, study visits as well as horizontal learning environments to provide support to the institutional development of non-profit, grassroots civic initiatives as well as civil society organizations specifically working on social entrepreneurship.	http://kulucka.tepebasi.bel.tr/	Turkey

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Web Site
1	DRC	There is no current call. However, organization had been various programmes on set up refugess up in bussiness like step up project.	https://drc.ngo/about-drc
2	IMPR	There is no current call. However, organization had been various programmes on set up refugess up in bussiness like step up project.	http://imprhumanitarian.org/
3	Istanbul Maharat Center	There is no current call. Center is composed of four components; an incubation center, skills development, career counselling for refugees and capacity building for local NGOs and CSOs.	http://istanbulmaharatcenter.org/
4	Concern Worldwide	There is no current call. Concern implements a huge diversity of programmes, designed to address specific causes of extreme poverty in communities across 23 countries includes Turkey. These programmes are guided by these six thematic focus areas which are livelihoods, health and nutrition, education, emergencies, gender equality and innovations	https://www.concern.net/
5	GOAL	There is no current call. GOAL has been operational in Turkey since 2013. Based in Ankara, Gaziantep, Adana, and Sanliurfa, it works with national systems to improve the protection of those affected by the Syrian crisis. The organization focus on Emergency Response, Resilient Health and Sustainable Livelihoods.	https://www.goalglobal.org/countries/turkey/
6	IBC	There is no current call. Since more than 20 years, IBC has been working to help in alleviating human sufferings, hunger, illiteracy among all people regardless of nationality, ethnicity, race, color, social origin, religion, belief, language, political opinion, gender, age, and sexual orientation, genetic and physical features.	https://www.ibc.org.tr/EN
7	RET International	There is no current call. RET International is a humanitarian organization deeply committed to alleviate suffering and catalyze sustainable development of vulnerable young people and in particular young women.	https://www.theret.org/
8	ASAM	There is no current call. Since 1995, ASAM providing social and legal support for the refugees and asylum-seekers in reaching their rights and services; psychosocial support and organizing numerous courses and activities for the purposes of integrating them into social life.	https://sqdd.org.tr/
9	IFRC	The IFRC works with National Societies in responding to catastrophes around the world. Its relief operations are combined with development work, including disaster preparedness programmes, health and care activities, and the promotion of humanitarian values. The strategic aims of the IFRC are saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and strengtheninh recovery from disasters and crises, enabling healthy and safe living, promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.	https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/
10	Save The Children	There is no current call. Organizations works for save and improves children's lives around the world. Priorities are to ensure children have healthcare, food and shelter, as well as learning and child protection services when children need it most.	https://www.savethechildren.org/
11	Care	There is no current call. CARE works with refugees and host communities to create environments that are more habitable, safer, and self-sustaining with proper sanitation and hygiene facilities and where refugees are able to access basic and social services, mitigate protection risks and reduce negative coping mechanisms.	https://www.care.org/our-work/where-we-work/turkey/
12	Relief International	There is no current call. Education, economic opportunity, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and nutrition are prior sectors in the organizations' supports.	https://www.ri.org/countries/turkey/
13	WFP	There is no current call. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.	https://www.wfp.org/countries/turkey

14	World Vision	There is no current call. WV is Christian humanitarian aid, development, and advocacy organization established in 1947. After 1975, it was added to World Vision's objectives in organizations' visions. It is active in nearly 90 countries with a total revenue including grants, product and foreign donations.	https://www.wvi.org/
15	International Medical Corps	There is no current call. It is a global humanitarian organization established 1984 by volunteer doctors and nurses to improve the quality of life through health interventions and related activities that strengthen underserved communities worldwide.	https://internationalmedicalcorps.org/country/turkey/
16	Mercy Corps	Since 1979, organization works with people living through poverty, disaster, violent conflict and the acute impacts of climate change.	https://www.mercycorps.org/
17	UAF- Urgent Action Fund	UAF was established to provide support to women and trans human rights defenders/activists or organizations led by women or trans activists when an unexpected situation arises that requires an immediate and time-urgent response to uphold human rights. Women and trans human rights defenders/activists or organizations led by women or trans activists can apply. They have regular call.	https://urgentactionfund.org/translats/turkish.html
18	Alert Youth Fund	Alert Youth Fund is an independent fund which supports progressive projects for young people. 18-32 ages persons can apply. They have regular call.	https://alertfonds.nl/en/submit-application/
19	AAR Japan	There is no current call. Since 1974, AAR Japan provides those affected by hardships such as conflicts, natural disasters and impoverishments, the assistance they need.	https://www.aarjapan.gr.jp/tr/
20	SIDA	There is no current call.Sida works on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government with the aim of implementing Swedish development policies.	https://www.sida.se/English/
21	Qatar Foundation	There is no current call. It is a non-profit organization made up of more than 50 entities working in education, research, and community development.	https://www.qf.org.qa/
22	Asian Development Bank	Since 1966, ADB maximizes the development impact of its assistance by facilitating policy dialogues, providing advisory services, and mobilizing financial resources through cofinancing operations that tap official, commercial, and export credit sources.	https://www.adb.org/
23	Islamic Development Bank	The organization is a multilateral development finance institution that is focused on Islamic finance located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. There are 57 shareholding member states with the largest single shareholder being Saudi Arabia.	https://www.isdb.org/tr/node/44514
24	World Bank-Turkey	The Organization is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.	https://www.worldbank.org/tr/country/turkey
25	JICA- Turkey	There is no current call. Due to remarkable economic growth, Turkey has urgent needs for environmental improvement and human resources development, and JICA has been contributing to these needs through Japanese ODA loans and technical cooperation. Since Turkey is an earthquake-prone country like Japan. JICA is also providing technical cooperation including training in Japan for disaster preparedness over the long term.	https://www.jica.go.jp/turkey/turkish/
26	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	In Turkey, the organizations focuses on strengthening financial resilience, fostering the knowledge economy, promoting inclusion and accelerating the shift to the green economy.	https://www.ebrd.com/home

27	<u>Established in 2016 and headquartered in</u> New York City, the organization brings together companies to improve the lives of the more than 25 million people around the world who have been forcibly displaced from their home countries. The Tent Partnership encourages businesses to play a more active role in addressing the crisis by hiring refugees, integrating them into supply chains, supporting refugee entrepreneurs, and delivering services to them.	<u>Established in 2016 and headquartered in</u> New York City, the organization brings together companies to improve the lives of the more than 25 million people around the world who have been forcibly displaced from their home countries. The Tent Partnership encourages businesses to play a more active role in addressing the crisis by hiring refugees, integrating them into supply chains, supporting refugee entrepreneurs, and delivering services to them.	https://www.tent.org/
28	Welt Hunger Hilfe- WHH	There is no current call. Organization's aim is fight against global hunger and for sustainable food security. This includes promoting site-oriented agriculture, access to clean water, environmentally friendly energy supplies and improving health and education.	https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/
29	MSYD-ASRA	There is no current call. ASRA aims at meeting basic needs and improving living conditions of the individuals and communities who are affected by humanitarian crisis, conflicts, human rights violations and natural disasters.	https://msyd.org/enq/contact/
30	Mercy Without Limits- MWL	Since 2012, organization provides basic needs through capacity building, protection, education, empowerment, rehabilitation programs, psychological support, livelihood, family counseling and food security projects.	https://mwlimits.org/
31	Watan Foundation	Since 2012, the organization in Turkey works for developing a sustainable, healthy and educated community, based on inclusive society that positively engages, supports and improves the lives of each individual, regardless of their gender, faith or ethnicity.	https://www.watan.foundation/
32	Islamic Relief Worldwide	The Organization provides humanitarian relief and development programmes in over 40 countries, serving communities in need regardless of race, political affiliation, gender or belief.	https://www.islamic-relief.org
33	Support to Life Association	There is no current call. Organization was founded with the principle aim of helping disaster affected communities meet their basic needs and rights in 2005 with principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence and accountability. Currently, primary areas of work are Emergency Assistance, Refugee Support, Child Protection in Seasonal Agriculture and Capacity Building.	https://www.supporttolife.org
34	Al Sham Foundation	There is no current call. Foundation is a non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in October 2011 in Syria. AHF was registered in Turkey in 2013 as "İnsani Şam Derneği". Prior areas are early recovery, food security and livelihoods, health, protection shelter, WASH and advocacy.	https://alshamfoundation.com/en
35	ATAA Relief	There is no current call. Organization's prior supports are on health, education, food security and livelihood, protection etc. for refugees.	https://www.ataarelief.org/en/
36	Center for International Private Enterprise	There is no current call. CIPE works with local business leaders to expand the opportunity for inclusive growth through market-led solutions. CIPE programs promote a rule-based system which emphasizes principles of democratic governance, enables entrepreneurship, opens trade, and fights corruption. CIPE and its global partner network create knowledge and practical tools to drive local change.	https://www.cipe.org/
37	Olive Branch	There is no current call. Education, Protection, livelihood, and Women's Empowerment are the prior support areas of organization for the needy and vulnerable people inside and outside Syria.	https://olivebranchorg.org/
38	Qatar Charity	There is no current call. Organization's funds spent for the relief of the Syrian people were until December 2015. Prior supports includes food security, provision of shelter, health and education services, water and sanitation, as well as economic empowerment and livelihood projects.	https://www.qcharity.org/

39	IB Group (Internationaler Bund Group)	There is no current call. The IB-Group is an independent non-governmental organization in the fields of youth and social work, education and labour market services.	https://internationaler-bund.org/en/
40	UNICEF	There is no current call. The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States , to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.	https://www.unicef.org/turkey/
41	ILO	There is no current call. UNICEF's programme in Turkey focuses on the needs of the most vulnerable children in the areas of education, child protection, health care, social policy, adolescents and youth, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.	https://www.ilo.org/ankara/
42	UNHCR	The Organization was created in 1950, during the aftermath of the Second World War, to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes. Today, over 69 years later, our organization is still hard at work, protecting and assisting refugees around the world.	https://www.unhcr.org/
43	UNWomen	The Organization is dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.	https://www.unwomen.org/en
44	FAO	Since 1945, the Organization is a specialized agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. Priorities are Food and Nutrition Security and Food, Safety; Sustainable Forest and Natural Resources Management including Fisheries, Institutional Capacity Enhancement of Public and Private Sectors.	http://www.fao.org/turkey/en/
45	IOM	Since 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM began it operations in Turkey during the aftermath of the first Gulf War in 1991. Their partnership was formalized in November 2004 when the Republic of Turkey was granted member status to IOM.	https://www.iom.int/
46	UNDP	UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. They are on the ground in some 170 countries and territories, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.	https://www.undp.org/
47	UNFPA	UNFPA is the UN's sexual and reproductive health agency. Our mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.	https://www.unfpa.org/

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Who can apply?	Web Site
1	National Agency of Turkey- Erasmus +	Program's aim is to support activities in formal and non-formal education, sports and youth. In projects, refugee young people are concerned in terms of psycho-social empowerment.	Youth groups, youth workers, trainers in related fields, organizations working with young people	http://ua.gov.tr/programlar/erasmus-program%C4%B1
2	İŞKUR (Ministry of Labor and Social Security)	Employment incentives to the youth and women who has vocational training certificates. Various employment support including covering costs of minimum wages of the employees.	Law number 4447 and 5520 provides details of the application for the eligible organisations	https://www.iskur.gov.tr/
3	Youth Projects Support Program (Ministry of Youth and Sport)	Program is aiming socially, economically and politically participation of young people and youth groups in the center of their needs.	CSOs	http://www.gsb.gov.tr/Sayfalar/3066/3065/program-hakkinda.aspx
4	PRODES (The Ministry of Interior)	Project Support System (PRODES) is the software where associations can present their projects that they have prepared and want to provide financial support over the internet, and the review and evaluation processes of these projects are carried out according to the issues stipulated by the relevant units.	Associations	https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/bilgislem/proje-destek-sistemi-prodes
5	Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB)	Presidency has activities specifically on young people under temporary protection in Turkey in terms of social life participation.	Migrants under temporary protection in Turkey	https://www.ytb.gov.tr/
6	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services	Ministry are serving social services via Social Service Centers, social assistance via SASF- Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (Kızılaykart, CCTE etc.) for refugee women, children, elderly, disabled ones and family. Institutional care and women shelters are other services. Also, working for raising employment to contribution socio-economic development and sustain efficiency of social security system are another mission of Ministry.	Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey	https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr/
7	SIHHAT Project (Ministry of Health)	Project services for Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey from December 2016 till December 2020. The overall objective of the SIHHAT project is supporting and developing primary and secondary health care services already offered by the Ministry for the Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey.	Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey	https://www.sihhatproject.org/
8	SODES (Ministry of Development)	With SODES projects, it is aimed to increase employment, to enable the disadvantaged groups of the society to participate more in economic and social life, and to contribute to the better expression of children, young people and women in the region through cultural, artistic and sports activities.	Municipalities, universities, NGOs etc.	http://www.sodes.gov.tr/
9	Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock)	Institution is a tool in Turkey for resources provided by the European Union and international organizations that provide the use of actions for the implementation of rural development programs in Turkey. It established by the European Commission on 25 February 2008, which implements the Agriculture and Rural Development Program (IPARD), which is supported by the European Union Pre-Accession Assistance Funds.	Specific cities and sectors are announced in every call	https://www.tkd.gov.tr/?lang=en
10	Koop- Des Programme (Ministry of Trade)	Applications are started since 15.07.2020. Programme is aimed to support investment projects that will contribute to the production and employment of the cooperatives and their umbrella organizations, to ensure efficiency in their activities, to contribute to the utilization of technology and new production techniques, to increase their competitiveness and to bring individual savings into the economy with appropriate cooperative entrepreneurship models.	Cooperatives and their umbrella, whose majority of their partners are women, aiming to evaluate women's labor	https://ticaret.gov.tr/kooperatifcilik/koop-des
11	KOSGEB (Ministry of Trade)	Institution's aim is to enhance the role and effectiveness of the small and medium-sized enterprises economy in Turkey. Increase their competitiveness in order to achieve the integration of public institutions is established in accordance with the economic development.	Small and medium-sized enterprises	https://www.kosgeb.gov.tr/site/tr/genel/destekler/3/destekler

	Name of Crowdfunding Platform	Web Site
1	Fongogo	https://fongogo.com/
2	Buluşum	https://www.bulusum.biz/Anasayfa
3	Ideanest	https://ideanest.org/
4	Arikovani	https://arikovani.com/
5	Crowdfon	https://www.crowdfon.com/
6	Indiegogo	https://www.indiegogo.com/
7	BiAyda	https://www.biayda.com/
8	Kickstarter	https://www.kickstarter.com/

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Aim, Target Group and Priority Areas	Web Site	Country
1	Chambers of Commerce and Industry	According to web researches, Chambers of Commerce and Industry have some support programs in many cities. For general information, web site is shared.	https://www.tobb.org.tr	Turkey
2	Turkcell	Company services an application for Syrians living in Turkey under temporary protection in order to both teach Turkish to them but also provide some practical informations to strength social harmonization processes.	https://www.turkcell.com.tr	Turkey
3	Vodafone Group Foundation	Since 2007, have been working to lead social development and change by using technology for good and serve the society by supporting the projects that deliver public benefit in Turkey.	http://turkiyevodafonevakfi.org.tr	Turkey
4	Sabancı Foundation	Foundation was established in 1974 with the aim of enjoyin all individuals from all rights equally. Priority areas are education, culture-art and social change.	http://www.sabancivakfi.org	Turkey
5	Vehbi Koç Foundation	Foundation is working for acting to foster social transtormation in Turkey and the region in cooperation with national and international organizations.	https://www.vkv.org.tr	Turkey
6	Hüsnu Özyeğin Foundation	It was established in 1990 and dedicated to promoting the social and economic development of Turkey by supporting initiatives in the fields of education, girls empowerment, health and culture.	http://www.husnuozyeginvakfi.org.tr	Turkey
7	Development Investment Bank of Turkey	"Increasing Registered Employment Numbers Project" is almost specifically on employment, growth and enhancement of life standards of refugess.	https://kalkinma.com.tr/	Turkey

No	Name of Donor/ Name of Programme	Web Site
1	Sabancı Foundation	http://www.sabancivakfi.org/tr/burslar
2	Vehbi Koç Foundation	https://www.vkv.org.tr/kategori_detay.aspx?id=11&hl=tr
3	Hüsnü Özyeğin Foundation	http://www.husnuozyeginvakfi.org.tr/yurtici-burslar/ http://www.husnuozyeginvakfi.org.tr/yurtdisi-burslar/