

Action Document for EU Trust Fund to be used for the decisions of the Operational Board

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	3. EU Support to Turkey in the Syrian Crisis providing increased access to Education and Food Security	
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 17,500,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1 (Education and psycho-social support): EUR 12,500,000 • Action 2 (Food security): EUR 5,000,000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund : EUR 17,500,000	
Aid method / Method of implementation	<i>Action 1: Delegation Agreement with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</i> <i>Action 2: Delegation Agreement with World Food Programme (WFP)</i> <i>Indirect management</i>	
DAC-code	Action 1: 110	Sector: Education
	Action 2: 520	Sector: Food Security Assistance

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

It has been more than five years since the crisis in Syria started. The number of Syrians who crossed the borders to Turkey has increased considerably in this period. The efforts required to meet the basic needs of more than 1.7 million Syrian currently under temporary protection in the country, including access to education, psycho-social support and food security, are considerable and they have increasingly taken into account responses that can be upheld for a longer period. In this context, the number of out-of-school children is a serious concern that needs to be urgently addressed as it represents a significant risk for an entire generation of children. Of utmost concern is also the costly provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the crisis in- and out-of-camps. The large number of Syrians entering Turkey has placed a significant financial burden on the Turkish Government. In 2015, Turkey became the largest host of refugees in the world. In April 2015, the Turkish government reported that it has spent US\$5.5 billion supporting Syrians in Turkey to-date with more expected to take refuge in the country.

Following intensive consultations over the past months with the main Turkish stakeholders in relation to the impact of the Syrian refugees crisis, i.e. Ministry of EU Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Disaster and Emergency Presidency (AFAD), Turkish Red Crescent (Kizilay) and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), the following priorities have been jointly identified for the 2015 EU Trust Fund (EU TF) support under the 17.5 million EUR Programme for Turkey: 1 – Education and psycho-social support; 2 – Food security.

The programme supported by the EU Trust Fund is, therefore, composed of two Actions:

1. Action 1 (Education and Psycho-social support) will aim at scaling up the access to inclusive quality education and psycho-social support opportunities for Syrian children and adolescents living in Turkey, with a focus on host communities. Within the relevant programme planning frameworks (e.g. Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan [3RP], and national and provincial action plans), UNICEF will closely partner and coordinate with national and provincial governmental authorities, as well as with other UN agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs). Results will be:

- **40,000** Syrian children in host communities receive learning materials and attend school.
- **Over 148,000** children and adolescents have access to psychosocial support, equipped with life skills education and engaged in peer-to-peer social activities.
- **Over 16,200** children enjoy learning in 10 refurbished school facilities and 5 newly constructed pre-fab classroom buildings.
- **3,700** Syrian and Turkish educational staff trained to provide psychosocial support.

2. Action 2 (Food security) will aim at assisting a minimum of 31,000 Syrians living both inside camps and in urban centres with e-vouchers valued at 50 TL per person per month over a period of six months. WFP will endeavour to distribute assistance evenly between both in-camp and off-camp caseloads throughout 2015.

In particular, the proposed action contributes to the implementation of [*EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the ISIL/Da'esh threat under section 2.1.5*](#), where the Madad Fund is called upon to i.a. *supporting the effort of Turkish authorities to provide long-term hospitality and assistance to the Syrian refugees sheltered in Turkey.*

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context, if applicable

The increasing number of Syrian refugees in Turkey in 2014 changed the demand for basic services significantly, with new arrivals of Syrians in need of protection and assistance compounding the already large numbers of persons of concern present at the beginning of the year. According to UNHCR, by 31 December 2014 a total of 1,552,838 Syrians refugees were registered with the authorities, a 180 per cent increase from the 559,994 who were registered as of 1 January 2014. By early April 2015, the number increased to over 1,750,000.

Despite significant investment made by the national authorities, and the support provided by the international community, basic services, particularly in education and psychosocial support, as well as food security, need to be scaled up urgently to meet the increased needs. As most Syrian refugees have exhausted their own resources after years of displacement, negative coping mechanisms such as begging, child labour and early marriages are matters of growing concern, together with the large number of out-of-school children and higher need of food in- and out-of-camps.

As far as education is concerned, together with other UN agencies and the Government of Turkey within the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP), UNICEF has developed a two year plan of activities to address the needs of Syrian children and women in key sectors including child protection, education, health, and other basic needs and essential services.

The response in terms of food security, developed within the 2015-2016 3RP for Turkey by WFP, other UN agencies and the Government of Turkey (GoT), has the following main objectives: 1. Support access to food for the most vulnerable population impacted by the Syrian crisis; 2. Promote food availability and support sustainable production; 3. Promote utilisation of diversified and quality food; 4. Enhance effective and coordinated food security response. In July 2012, the Government of Turkey officially requested WFP support to assist Syrians residing in camps. In coordination with the Government, WFP conducted a feasibility study resulting in the implementation of an electronic food card (e-Food Card) Programme to support the food security needs of camp populations. In partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (Kizilay) and in close coordination with AFAD, the e-Food Card Programme was launched in October 2012. To- date, WFP has likewise distributed over US\$119.7 million through the e-Food Card Programme resulting in a positive economic impact on local host communities, as 100 percent of the funds transferred to beneficiaries are spent in shops that are owned, managed and supplied by local retailers.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

While the education enrolment rate in camps has reached around 92%, only 25% of the school-aged children in host communities are enrolled in education settings. Out-of-school adolescents – especially girls and children with disabilities - are at risk of falling out of any educational opportunities. These excluded children need a social environment that accepts and empowers them through legitimate channels to avoid possible heightened risks of self-harm, isolation, discrimination, economic and sexual exploitation, early marriages, and political radicalisation.

Moreover, the crisis has had a huge impact on the psycho-social well-being of both the teachers and the students. In addition to the traumatic impact of the war, children have been struggling with material deprivation, lack of opportunities to interact with their (Turkish) peers, and limited access to services such as education and recreation, especially in host communities. Volunteer teachers could make a huge impact on the psycho-social well-being of their students, themselves and their community, if they were well-trained and motivated.

The main response in terms of food security by the GoT has been mainly focused on refugees living in-camps, while out-of-camps refugees have been largely supported by CSOs. Although no formal assessment on food security has been conducted for refugees outside camps, available information indications are highly concerning. In order to address the most pressing food and livelihood needs of refugees outside camps as much as possible, Turkish authorities have requested WFP in November 2014 to support the food needs of Syrian refugees living in urban settings, who compose the majority of refugees in Turkey. In coordination with Turkish authorities, WFP plans to initiate food assistance to Syrian refugees living in urban settings in the first half of 2015. However, a detailed provincial needs assessment on food security for out-of-camp refugees does not exist yet.

2.3. Lessons learnt

One of the major lessons learnt from previous EU support to the education sector in favour of Syrian school-aged refugees in Turkey is that confidence building and close collaboration among the various stakeholders involved such as UNICEF, UNHCR, AFAD and MoNE is a lengthy and gradual process. This Action can benefit from the confidence and close collaboration established by UNICEF with the main Turkish authorities concerned such as

MoNE and AFAD during the implementation of the EU-funded project "Increasing Resilience of Syrian Children under Temporary Protection in Turkey" (see below). Partnership and mutual trust were gradually established and significantly strengthened throughout implementation.

Given the exacerbation and prolongation of the Syrian refugee crisis and its impact on Turkey, it has also become evident that Provincial Action Plans (PAP) based on thoroughly assessed needs and prioritisation of the areas of intervention in the field of education are necessary in order to better design and co-ordinate various donors' and civil society's interventions under the steering of Turkish authorities, both at central and provincial level. Sustainability of interventions and ownership by the Government of Turkey (GoT) are of utmost importance especially in the education sector, where planning requires a medium/long-term perspective even in crisis situation while at the same time prompt action has to be ensured so as to avoid disruptions in children's education curricula and possible "lost generations". In this regard, EU instruments that do not require lengthy programming, decision-making and procedures are better suited to provide support to educational activities for Syrian children in Turkey.

As for food assistance, in the early stage of the crisis, when most Syrian refugees were hosted in camps, with the support of AFAD, Kizilay (TRCS) provided hot meals to Syrian refugees. However, this solution soon proved to be inadequate as refugees did not go back to Syria, and hot kitchens are expensive in the long-run. In the subsequent move to an innovative e-voucher system, WFP, who had then partnered up with Kizilay (TRCS), helped design the operation and identify key issues that would require particular attention. As such, the need for enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems proved essential not only in collecting valuable data on the programme but also to ensure the efficacy of this new initiative. This monitoring and evaluation system focuses on both beneficiaries and shop owners and enables capacity building with AFAD, Kizilay, as well as with other Turkish authorities. It is also paving the way for a future handover of the programme. Today, all camp refugees' access food aid through this e-voucher system and the system is well oiled, with monitoring and evaluation remaining an essential component to ensure the quality of the programme and protect refugees.

Outside of camps, food assistance to refugees also rapidly adopted a voucher modality as market conditions did not call for provision of hot meals or in-kind distributions while the majority of the fast growing number of Syrian refugees chose to live in urban centres and rural areas. Voucher systems were developed by an array of international and Turkish CSOs in a growing number of locations hosting important contingents of Syrian refugees. ECHO was instrumental in supporting the establishment of these geographically limited interventions, notably in the Kurdish speaking South-east. In the absence of a nationwide need assessment supported by the government that could have helped establishing priority areas and targets, each individual CSO initially established distinct and evolving systems. UN agencies were then prevented by the GoT from intervening on their side. As more voucher programmes were being rolled out in 2014 to cover hitherto unmet needs outside of camps, WFP took the lead of technical coordination with regard to the maintenance of clear, regular lines of communications with beneficiaries, harmonisation as well as planning of the different interventions through adopting a proactive role in running the Food Security and Livelihoods Working Group once a month in Gaziantep. Today, this technical platform ensures that convergence is being sought and that all actors' interventions are contributing to what may become government-run schemes in the future. The planned roll-out of the WFP-Kizilay (TRCS) e-voucher system outside of camps should be paramount in this regard, if only due to Kizilay's (TRCS) organic relationship with national authorities and the fact that identification

of beneficiaries and coordination of the operation should rest with Turkish authorities at the local level.

2.4. Complementary actions

2.4.1. Education and psycho-social support

Action 1 will be built upon the results of the EU-funded project "Increasing Resilience of Syrian Children under Temporary Protection in Turkey" (budget: EUR million; Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace – IcSP) implemented in co-operation with UNICEF. The project, which aimed at contributing to the increased resilience of vulnerable school-aged Syrian children and youth (4-18) living in camps in Turkey, came to an end in March 2015. Being based on an EU-project that has just been completed, the proposed Action will ensure complementary and sustainability of previously EU-funded actions in response to the Syrian refugee crisis in the field of education in Turkey. An evaluation of this previous action will feed into the detailed design of the new action proposed here.

Action 1 will also complement and create synergies with the EU-funded project "Protection and provision of basic services to the out-of-camp Syrians in Turkey" (budget: EUR 9,983,870 – re-allocation of 2012 Instrument for Pre-Accession funds). Implemented in partnership with UNCHR, this project aims at increasing the capacity of AFAD, the Turkish Red Cross, service providers and local authorities in, *inter alia*, ensuring enhanced access to education and empowerment through the provision of stationary to urban Syrian children, provision of material assistance and equipment to provincial directorates of public education as well as support to AFAD for the refurbishment of 10 recreational centre.

Complementary actions are also envisaged with another EU-funded programme to be implemented in co-operation with UNCHR (budget: 50 million EUR - 2014 Instrument for Pre-Accession funds) currently under formulation. The latter, whose implementation is expected to start in 2016, aims at the provision of educational services for Syrians by providing support to MoNE in: 1) strategic planning, capacity building and in ensuring access of Syrians to quality, inclusive education at national and provincial level; 2) providing vocational training for Syrians and members of most affected host communities; 3) providing language education activities for Syrians. The programme will also support secondary legislation development for provision of educational services to Syrians, refurbishment or construction or provision of pre-fabricated schools; additional supplies for equipping schools and school kits for children in most affected host communities; production of education materials and programmes for the inclusion of Syrian children into the Turkish national education system.

Complementarity will also be ensured with humanitarian actions targeting Syrian school-aged children living both in- and out-of-camps funded by the EU through ECHO. Other complementary actions include the project to be implemented in partnership with IOM "Enhancing access to services, strengthening resilience of host communities, and facilitating integration of refugees" (budget: EUR 6,7 million, IcSP). The main objectives of this project, whose implementation is expected to start in June 2015, are that Syrian refugees, including school-aged children, living outside of camps in Antakya and Istanbul, have increased access to basic services - including psycho-social support and education - through the establishment of two community centres. Furthermore, complementarity will also be sought with actions in favour of Syrian refugees to be funded through a dedicated call for proposal, which will be

launched by the end of 2015, under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

2.4.2. Food security

Since 2013, although with limited resources allocated for Turkey, ECHO has been a lead advocate and pioneer for assistance delivery to the most vulnerable among refugees residing outside established camps, and who remained “off the radar” of existing humanitarian actors in the field. In doing so, however, ECHO continued to recognise the need to contribute to the recurring costs of camps that have been hosting hundreds of thousands of the first arrivals in Turkey since 2012. As such, ECHO has maintained a continuous stream of funding for WFP through two separate grants beginning in June 2013, totalling EUR 13 million, which are due to end in June 2015. This funding has been specifically channelled at supporting a model partnership between WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent to deploy innovative approaches (through e-cards) to assure refugees have access to basic food security requirements while residing in temporary accommodation facilities (camps), across Turkey.

Furthermore, with ECHO support, IOM entered into a partnership with local CSOs in Hatay to offer similar food security/livelihood support to refugee families in different districts of Hatay since October 2013, and has continued to do so with about EUR 5 million in two separate grants constituting e-voucher support, but also other basic relief assistance. This was a first step for any international organisation, especially within the UN family, to establish off-camp assistance programming in the field.

In 2014, ECHO pursued opportunities to offer similar assistance to geographic areas which were absolutely underserved, with no previous presence of internationally supported programs. A grant of EUR 1 million to German CSO Welt Hunger Hilfe established a similar e-card food security programme in Mardin and Sanliurfa with a follow on grant in 2015 enabling them to continue and expand to key districts in this province until March 2016, while Irish ICSO Concern began a food security response to mass influxes to Sanliurfa province in 2014, with ECHO support. One step further was taken in the face of emergency needs of Yezidi refugees in Sirnak province, where ECHO supported the International Rescue Committee to provide emergency food security in the first phase of arrival, while more durable solutions were being sought for. ECHO’s long standing partner in Kilis province is also now due to phase out of in-kind distributions to e-voucher assistance to refugees in need there, through a EUR 1 M grant from ECHO to last through March 2016.

WFP will remain the main partner and the Government of Turkey international counter-part for food security in the country, notably through e-voucher modalities. In this respect WFP will need to have predictability in funding in order to stabilise its programming in camps, with a view to establish off-camp programmes in coordination with other actors in the field. As such EU TF funding is seen to complement directly both on-going ECHO supported programmes, and ECHO’s country strategy as a whole.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

Donor co-ordination on the response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey takes place at different levels and in various forms involving all major stakeholders, i.e. governmental bodies, donors and non-governmental organisations.

In the education sector, MoNE is leading the provision of educational opportunities for Syrian children, and UNICEF has closely supported the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) chaired by MoNE at the central level (Ankara), with the participation of AFAD, DGMM,

UNHCR, IOM and the Turkish Red Crescent. The ESWG has become the main coordination mechanism among the line ministries and key organisations in the implementation of their Syrian crisis response programmes. As per the UN coordination of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), UNICEF, together with UNHCR, has led the sectoral coordination and cooperation processes in education.

At the field level, UNICEF initiated and facilitated the establishment of a Southeast-Turkey Education Working Group, attended by UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM) and national and international non-governmental organizations (CSOs), such as CONCERN, DRC, IBC, IRC, RET, Relief International (RI), Syrian Social Gathering (SSG), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). This field-based working group provides a platform for information sharing and coordinating the respective support programmes in the Education Sector, with a special focus on non-formal/informal education opportunities for Syrian out-of-school children and youth.

Child Protection as standing items is discussed and coordinated within the context of the overall Protection Working Group which has meetings in Ankara as well in Gaziantep with changing participating organizations.

In the food security sector, WFP coordinates with donors, including ECHO, through several mechanisms. WFP chairs the monthly Food Security Working Group attended by UN agencies, CSOs and donors, which looks closely at food security needs, responses, gaps and coordination across the sector. Donors are also invited to participate in media or other visits to the field where they can see first-hand the advantages of their assistance. In addition, WFP issues and disseminates regular situation updates, which provide overviews of current achievements, challenges and needs pertaining to WFP's response to the Syria crisis in Syria and the region.

The above-mentioned coordination ensures that actions planned or undertaken in the field of education on one hand, and food security on the other, funded by the different donors are complementary and synergies created in order to respond to the most pressing needs, jointly identified with the main governmental stakeholders in a comprehensive way, hence avoiding duplications and overlapping.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **Overall Objective** of the programme is to support refugees and host communities in Turkey affected by the Syrian crisis.

The **Specific Objectives** (SO) are:

SO 1: to sustain and scale up access to educational and psycho-social support services for Syrian and affected host community children in Turkey.

SO 2: to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey whose food security has been adversely affected by their displacement from Syria.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Action 1 will be implemented through the following two (2) components:

Component 1: Increased Access to Inclusive and Quality Education Services; and

Component 2: Promoting Psycho-social Well-being for Children and Adolescents.

The components lead to the following Expected Results (ERs):

Component 1: Increased Access to Inclusive and Quality Education Services

ER 1.1 Syrian children living in Turkey, particularly in host communities, have an increased access to appropriate educational opportunities and adequate learning resources. Particular attention will be given to the needs of girls as well as children with disabilities.

- Expand access to gender-sensitive and inclusive learning spaces in host communities, by supporting **double-shifting of existing schools**, refurbishment of **10 school facilities**, construction of **5 pre-fab classroom** buildings, procurement and distribution of classroom furniture and equipment, which will benefit more than **16,200 children**.
- **40,000 children** in host communities receive educational materials & school supplies.
- The Syrian population in host communities in at **least 5 provinces** have key information about education access for Syrian children in host communities.

ER 1.2 Syrian teachers in targeted schools or Temporary Education Centres (TECs) are empowered, have sufficient educational materials and know how to provide psychosocial support and can ensure child friendly classroom management.

- **3,700 Syrian volunteer teachers**, as well as other educational personnel and Turkish teachers, know how to provide psychosocial support, reaching **148,000 children**.
- **1,850 Syrian volunteer teachers** and other educational personnel working in schools and education temporary centers are provided with incentives (e.g., Syrian volunteer teachers @ USD 220 for 12 months) to ensure the quality of education

ER 1.3 National and provincial educational authorities, especially the MoNE, have institutional capacities to implement effective programme strategies and action plans to respond to the urgent educational needs of Syrian children, in coordination with other governmental departments (AFAD, DG Migration Management), UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM), and civil societies (I/CSOs, academic institutions).

Component 2: Support Psychosocial Well-being of Children and Adolescents

ER 2.1 Syrian children and adolescents living in host communities improve their psychosocial well-being and emotional stability, as well as for preventing from engaging in negative coping behavior, overcoming trauma and promoting social cohesion.

- Psychosocial support outreach is enhanced and access to safe spaces ensured for Syrian children and adolescents, especially girls, in host communities, by promoting peer-to-peer social cohesion activities, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and leadership skill building, and focusing on girl victims or at risk of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

Action 2, which will ensure sustainability of the e-food card programme and will be implemented through the following two (2) components:

Component 1: E-food card programme to camp Syrian populations; and

Component 2: E-food card programme to non-camp Syrian populations.

The components, which require flexibility, lead to the following Expected Results (ERs):

Component 1: E-food card programme to camp Syrian populations

ER 1. Approximately 17,046 Syrians residing in Islahiye 1 camp (Gaziantep governate) and Adiyaman camp (Adiyaman governate) will be supported for a period of six months.

Component 2: E-food card programme to non-camp Syrian populations

ER 2. Approximately 14,420 Syrians residing in off-camp settings in Hatay, Kilis, Gaziantep and Sanliurfa will be supported for a period of six months¹.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Due to the ongoing crisis and insecurity in Syria, several external constraints may affect the implementation of the Actions, like for instance the increase in refugee population, or the deterioration of the security situation in host communities. UNICEF and WFP will keep regular interaction with the EU Delegation to Turkey throughout the course of the implementation of the programme. They will discuss problems encountered and put forward remedial measures in order to provide the requested flexibility in implementing the Actions.

Relevant government counterparts and implementing partners have bureaucratic difficulties which might delay planned activities or hindering their implementation. Furthermore, the June 2015 elections in Turkey may pose delays to AFAD on off-camp programming concerning food assistance. To tackle these potential risks, the UN agencies will continue to negotiate with the Turkish authorities to ease the procedures and expedite implementation.

In February 2015, WFP withdrew from 9 camps due to funding shortfalls. Any potential further reductions could negatively impact the good relationship not only between WFP and the government, but could also carry a reputational risk for donors at large. More importantly, Syrian refugees living in-camps would be deprived of food security, with all the consequences this would entail to their well-being.

The exchange rate variations may affect the budget for the Actions, together with inflation and price increases. The financial situation will be closely monitored.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality

Action 1: Taking into consideration that a lot of girls do not have access to quality education and are subject to different types of risks, special efforts will be made to ensure that an increased number of girls benefit from the proposed intervention under its different components². In relation to the psychosocial support, gender specific child protection issues,

¹ The choice of the camps and provinces remains subject to the final approval of AFAD and the GoT.

² It also applies to children with disabilities.

such as early marriage and sexual and gender based violence, which are affecting mainly girls, will be addressed.

Action 2: WFP actively supports and encourages the participation of women in all price monitoring committees³. Currently, women hold leadership positions in 6 out of 11 regularly ongoing committees. In all distributions, information sessions and meetings with beneficiaries, WFP Turkey holds separate meetings staffed by both men and women to allow beneficiaries to attend the meeting of their choice.

Environmental sustainability

The establishment of school sanitation facilities is a principal standard that is considered in rehabilitation of schools. Furthermore, personal hygiene and maintaining clean environment are part of the educational activities.

3.5. Stakeholders

UN coordination

UNICEF and WFP are active members of the UN Country Team. Several meetings facilitate opportunity to interact on planned and ongoing activities, including on any obstacles encountered or lessons learnt. With an established field office, UNICEF and WFP are also key member agencies of the regular inter-agency coordination meetings held in Gaziantep.

Action 1

In Turkey, the MoNE is leading the provision of educational opportunities for Syrian children in both host communities and accommodation centres. MoNE chairs the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) and coordinates education activities and programmes at schools and Temporary Education Centres (TECs). The development of action plans at national and provincial levels to scale up education opportunities for Syrian children is a good example of the partnership between UNICEF and MoNE. UNICEF has also built a strong relationship with AFAD as the main coordination body for emergency activities through regular consultation and coordination. UNICEF coordinates closely also with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy (MoFSP), which supervises the provision of ‘child services’ for Syrian children in both host communities and accommodation centres, as per its leading role in implementing the Child Protection Law. The MoFSP chairs the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Working Group to coordinate efforts to improve the status of Syrian women and girls in Turkey. Moreover, UNICEF works closely with national and international CSOs working in Turkey on key programme activities in the areas of child protection and education. In particular, UNICEF has on-going Partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent for the joint development of child-friendly spaces.

Action 2

WFP chairs the monthly Food Security Working Group attended by UN agencies, CSOs and donors, which looks closely at food security needs, responses, gaps and coordination across the sector. WFP and its cooperating partner, Turkish Red Crescent (TRC/Kizilay), have formed a close partnership with complementary skills and expertise that support a high quality programme of food assistance. Kizilay provides additional expert local knowledge and WFP provides technical expertise based on substantial global experience of implementing electronic voucher programmes in emergency settings. As for coordination with the Turkish Authorities, AFAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the two key government bodies

³ The committees provide for AFAD, WFP, TRC, shop owners and representatives from the beneficiary community to voice concerns regarding programming as well as work toward sustainable solutions.

that WFP meets and coordinates with regularly at a central level for camp-based and off-camp programmes. The Government is highly supportive of the programme and has been persistently involved in design from its inception. At the field level, WFP works closely with the Coordinating Governors' Office that facilitates communication with the relevant stakeholders.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

Action 1: Twenty-four (24) months from 1st September 2015 to 31st August 2017 (hence covering two school years).

Action 2: Six (6) months from 1st September 2015.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Action 1: In line with the above objectives and results, implementation will be undertaken by UNICEF in collaboration with MoNE, local authorities and relevant partners in specific technical areas, by way of a delegation agreement (indirect management).

Action 2: WFP/TRC will provide e-food card assistance to Syrian refugees in 2 camps and to approximately 14,420 Syrian refugees residing off-camp across Turkey for a period of six months, by way of a delegation agreement (indirect management).

4.4. Indicative budget

The total European Union contribution under this Programme will not exceed EUR 17,500,000. A breakdown between the implementing entities is provided below, and is indicative.

Action 1 (Education and Psycho-social support) - Component	Amount in EUR
1. PROGRAMME COMPONENT	
Component 1: Increased Access to Inclusive and Quality Education Services	
RE 1.1 Increasing Inclusive Access to Schooling	2,650,000
1.1.1 Expansion of learning spaces, supporting double-shifting of existing schools, refurbishment of school facilities, construction of pre-fab classroom buildings, classroom furniture and equipment.	
1.1.2 Procure and distribute educational materials, including school supplies, for school children, as per MoNE standards.	
1.1.3 Carry out student and community advocacy activities to disseminate the key information about education access in affected provinces.	
RE 1.2 Teachers Support for Quality Access to Education	5,160,000

1.2.1 Support trainings on relevant subject for teachers and other educational personnel.	
1.2.2 Provision of cash transfers/incentives to teachers, and other education personnel, working in host communities.	
RE 1.3 Institutional Capacity Strengthening	290,000
1.3.1 Assist national and provincial governments to develop and implement key programmatic strategies and action plans.	
Component 2: Support Psychosocial Well-being of Children and Adolescents	
RE 2.1 Psychosocial Support activities for Syrian Children and Adolescents	2,000,000
2.1.1 Provide assistance to extend psychosocial support outreach and ensure access to safe spaces for Syrian children and adolescents.	
2. Direct and indirect support costs (Staff and Other Personnel Costs, IT Equipment, etc.)	1,900,000
3. Communication and Visibility	500,000
4. GRAND TOTAL (5+6)	12,500,000

Action 2 (Food Security) - Component	Amount in EUR**
1. Commodity Costs (Voucher value transfer for in camps and off-camp populations, min. 31,000 beneficiaries for six months)	4,100,000
2. Direct and indirect support costs (Staff and Other Personnel Costs, IT Equipment, etc.)	750,000
3. Communication and Visibility	150,000
4. TOTAL	5,000,000

* The costs of Evaluation and audit and Communication and visibility will be included in the projects' budgets and/or contracted separately via service contract(s).

Performance monitoring

Action 1

UNICEF will collaborate with national and local authorities and relevant partners in monitoring project implementation through field visits to non-camp locations in the south-east of Turkey, inputs for monthly regional situation reports as well as quarterly and annual progress reviews. Especially, UNICEF has supported MoNE in the development and operationalisation of the complementary education management information system for foreign pupils and students under temporary protection, known as YOBIS, which could be linked to the country Education Management of Information System (EMIS) and generate periodical situational reports of Syrian children's access to the education systems under the Circular 2014/21. All interventions will be monitored against agreed indicators to assure quality control and to gauge evolving needs⁴.

⁴ UNICEF will measure interventions implemented under this action against the following indicators:

- # and % of Syrian school-aged children accessing schools/learning programmes;
- # of targeted schools and temporary education centres (TECs) providing educational opportunities to Syrian pupils and students; and

Action 2

As part of the WFP Regional EMOP 200433, WFP uses a harmonised data collection system, including post-distribution monitoring tools, price monitoring forms and distribution reports associated with each activity. A reporting framework and sub-regional data analysis service has been established to facilitate the submission of regular monitoring reports. WFP, in coordination with Kizilay, undertakes post-distribution monitoring (PDM) at the household level, on-site monitoring at the shop level and price market monitoring of both participating and non-participating shops.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

An evaluation of the previous EU-funded UNICEF action shall be conducted to feed into the detailed design of this new education programme.

The EU Trust Fund may launch an independent M&E exercise to accompany both components and ensure that targets are met and lessons learnt can be incorporated into other EUTF actions.

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

If necessary, the European Commission may conduct a verification of the action in accordance with the verification clause of the UN-EU Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).

4.6. Communication and visibility

While communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU, to date the visibility of the EU's support to the Syrian crisis, in particular in neighbouring countries affected by the crisis, has been insufficient. The public perception is that the EU is not addressing the Syrian crisis, when in fact it is the largest donor. The lack of visibility to the EU's actions weakens the EU's political traction in the region and its standing in Europe.

Therefore, communication and visibility is an important part of all Madad Fund programmes factored into the implementation in order to underline its importance at all stages of the planning and implementation of the Programme.

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- # of children receiving essential education materials in targeted schools or Temporary Education Centres (TECs);
 - # of Syrian volunteer teachers receiving relevant training support;
 - # of Syrian volunteer teachers receiving monthly incentives; and
 - # of children (and adolescents) with access to psychosocial support services.

All visibility actions by Madad Fund implementing partners outside areas of conflict should be stepped up. Each implementer will have to draw up a comprehensive visibility and communication plan for their respective target country/community and submit a copy for approval to the Madad Fund and relevant EU Delegation. The related costs will be covered by the budgets of the contract as part of the project.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action and/or other agreed joint visibility guidelines shall be used. All visual and audio outputs (*e.g.* spots, short films, video, interview, pictures, *etc.*) should be shared and used by the European Commission / the Madad Fund free from copyrights and limitations. Media related events will be carried out in partnership with the Madad Fund and the EU Delegation to Turkey in line with the EU Trust Fund guidelines.

In addition, the EU support shall be visible to all direct beneficiaries – in particular on school buildings and other information tools distributed in schools as well as on material related to the Syrian teachers' incentives scheme and e-food cards used daily by in-camps and urban refugees receiving food assistance - through various visibility materials where the contribution of the EU and its logo should be mentioned or included.