

Türkiye

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



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1.1 Executive Summary

Between 2023 and 2025, UNHCR will continue to pursue five key strategic directions. Formulated as the following five impact statements:

- People in need of international protection have access to quality, fair and efficient procedures in line with international law and the national legal framework.
- People in need of international protection have access to essential and social services.
- Refugees participate in social and economic life harmoniously with the host community.
- Refugees have opportunities for suitable and sustainable solutions based on their individual needs.
- People in need of international protection and the host community benefit from coordinated support from a wide range of actors.

UNHCR Türkiye' s strategic vision also considers the following:

UNHCR works closely with and supports national authorities, to include refugees in their services. UNHCR also mobilizes a wide range of actors, from private companies to international financial institutions and donors such as the World Bank (WB) and the European Union (EU), to sustain the refugee response. UNHCR is leading the principled refugee response through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), together with the UN Development Program (UNDP), and is an active player in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) processes, co-chairing the results group (RG) on Migration, International Protection and Harmonization and participating in other RGs. These actions contribute to maintaining the favourable refugee hosting environment in Türkiye, so that refugees can continue to benefit from public services and live within the host community.

UNHCR is playing a role as a strategic leader, providing protection and solutions guidance to a wide range of actors in Türkiye. UNHCR implements its activities combining (a) support to public institutions for inclusion and quality service delivery for refugees and the host community and (b) a gap-filling and a catalytic role in assisting refugees in need and promoting self-reliance and social cohesion. At the core of its action, UNHCR brings its refugee protection expertise and evidence-based analysis to issues related to refugee protection.

UNHCR is a supporter of localizing refugee response and assistance. Rather than providing individual assistance, UNHCR's value added is in supporting national institutions and local structures and enabling opportunities to solve issues faced by refugees, whether with other refugees, the host community, public institutions, local authorities, or civil society. UNHCR is consulting with refugees, local people, national authorities, its partners and a wide range of actors to identify refugees' challenges in enjoying international protection in Türkiye and in finding solutions. Wherever relevant, UNHCR advocates for inclusion of refugees in national and local structures and promotes a collaborative approach between refugees, local people and national and local authorities.

In 2024, the earthquake response is mainstreamed into the existing plan. UNHCR's strategic directions remain as above and UNHCR has reprioritised its activities to sufficiently cover the needs of earthquake affected refugees.

1.2 Situation Analysis

Türkiye has been the largest refugee hosting country in the world for the past 11 years, hosting 3.47million refugees by year-end 2023, including Syrians under temporary protection, as well as international protection applicants and status-holders, and Türkiye is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and maintains the geographical limitation.

Türkiye's refugee response is based on the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation. Syrian nationals, stateless persons, and refugees who arrived from Syria since April 2011 are granted temporary protection status under this legislation. Other nationals go through an individual status determination procedure as international protection applicants. by year-end 2023, there were 3,314,780 Syrian nationals under temporary protection (TP) and 258,416 international protection (IP) applicants and status holders in Türkiye, including those from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Ukraine and a wide range of other countries of origin.

Türkiye experienced two earthquakes on 6 February 2023, devastating the Southeast region of the country. The 11 provinces in the Southeast that were placed under a state of emergency have some 14 million people, including 1.75 million refugees which represents over 40% of the refugee population in the country. The earthquakes severely affected the area, with over 50,000 people having lost their lives. The post disaster needs assessment found that 300,000 buildings were destroyed or in need of

demolishing. More than three million people reportedly left the earthquake affected area to the rest of the country, including an estimated 180,000 refugees.

Given the distinct geopolitical context of Türkiye major on-going conflicts in may trigger new population movements, although the borders are strictly controlled. Since 2021, Afghans in Türkiye have been increasingly approaching authorities for international protection, as the situation in Afghanistan and its neighboring countries evolved. In 2022, the war prompted arrivals of Ukrainians in Türkiye. Many found shelter and protection in Türkiye under subsidiary protection status if applied for asylum. Majority remained with residence permits.

The vast majority of refugees live among people in the local community. According to the LFIP, refugees benefit from access to services, including health, education, and social assistance. In addition, some two million refugees, about 53% of the total, are receiving the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and complementary ESSN cash assistance, funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by MoFSS and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). Job loss and severe inflation have worsened the economic situation of vulnerable people, including refugees working formally or informally. The Turkish lira has experienced significant depreciation against the US dollar since late 2021, leading to a notable impact on the inflation rate. In 2023, the annual inflation rate in consumer prices had surged to 64.8%.

The attitude of people in Türkiye towards refugees has reportedly changed from hospitable to that of tolerance. They are increasingly expressing fatigue from having refugees as part of their community. There is a growing perception that refugees' presence is stretching the limited resources and services, increasing competition over jobs, with the risk of fueling unsocial behavior. Public services are stretched to meet demands of both local and refugee populations. Although the legal framework remains inclusive, the authorities are implementing stricter control measures including freedom of movement. Yet, for the vast majority of refugees, staying in Türkiye may be the most viable solution for the foreseeable future. The situation in Afghanistan and Syria is not conducive yet to organized voluntary repatriation, and resettlement remains available for only a limited number of extremely vulnerable refugees.

Türkiye took a very active role in drafting the GCR and was one of five co-conveners of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019. At the GRF, Türkiye made several pledges including increased access of refugees to formal and vocational education, improved processes for restoring family links, and initiating steps towards accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Following the GRF, Türkiye has been advocating, in various international fora, for greater international responsibility-sharing. Through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and under the umbrella of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the Government, the UN agencies, and other actors are working towards the realization of the GCR and Türkiye's pledges at the GRF.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

The following five impact statements enshrine UNHCR Türkiye’ s strategic orientation for 2023 and 2025.

People in need of international protection have access to quality, fair and efficient procedures in line with international law and the national legal framework.

Türkiye has adopted a comprehensive legal framework to provide protection to those in need of international protection. However, gaps remain in the consistent implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and its secondary legislation, and in the capacities of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) and its provincial directorates (PDMMs) in 81 provinces to register and process international protection applications in an efficient manner. Between 2023 and 2025, UNHCR will contribute towards improving PMM’ s efficiency and effectiveness. UNHCR will coordinate with other actors, such as IOM and the EU, in supporting PMM. It will also work with Justice Academy, law enforcement entities and Bar Associations.

To maintain and improve registration and refugee status determination processing, PMM and PDMMs will require sufficient and sustained operational and technical capacity. In order to reduce inconsistency across locations and personnel, ensuring the compliance of all personnel with the law, through an efficient oversight mechanism, is key. The Protection Desks continue to play a valuable role in identifying vulnerable people in need of protection to be referred to the relevant authorities. Enhancement of their identification capacity would be beneficial. PMM will continue to need support to further strengthen data processing capacities to generate comprehensive statistics of people in need of protection. PMM and the judiciary will need support in improving the quality of the refugee status determination. Provision of technical and operation support to the institutions is critical to help implementation of the steps to realise the route-based approach.. t. To safeguard the rights of people in need of protection, more legal assistance and aid should become available to enable them to access due processes including representation at the courts. The capacities of the Bar Associations to provide necessary legal aid and assistance require boosting to cater for the sheer numbers of asylum-seekers, refugees, as well as foreigners under administrative detention. Only when these gaps are addressed will Türkiye’ s protection system be fully functional to meet protection needs, in full compliance with the national and international legal framework. A fair process that distinguishes and recognizes people with protection needs from others in admission to the territory, registration, status determination, resettlement, and voluntary return will help maintain a favourable refugee protection environment in Türkiye. Altogether, UNHCR’ s contribution towards this impact can also be seen as part of international responsibility-sharing.

People in need of international protection have access to essential and social services.

One of the challenges refugees face is accessing essential and social services provided by public institutions. The large number of refugees with specific needs in addition to vulnerable local population stretches the capacity of these institutions. Between 2023 and 2025, UNHCR will continue its partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and local NGOs to meet the specific needs of refugees.

If public institutions, such as the MoFSS, which provides social services to refugees with specific needs, do not receive additional resources to build additional capacity, including with interpreters, vulnerable refugees, including those with protection concerns, women and children at risk, older persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+, gender-based violence victims, and others, could be deprived from receiving required services. MoFSS already takes on vast majority of the social service delivery for refugees with specific needs, including case management, outreach, awareness raising and psycho-social support services through its social service mechanisms, while also delivering protective and preventive services aiming to strengthen the protection capacities of families and communities through structured parenting and community awareness programmes. MoFSS also delivers cash and in-kind assistance through its social assistance mechanisms, with the aim of strengthening the linkages between social assistance and social service systems. Increasing the services available at the provincial level will require better coherence of practices and coordination among the provincial directorates, MoFSS' centres, different public institutions, and service providers, including PMM and NGOs. Supporting continued refugee inclusion into national services, via technical and operational support remains essential to ensure national frameworks deliver protective, preventive and response services for refugees as part of the national social services. UNHCR's support to MoFSS targets the policies and practices that relate to refugees with specific needs and their access to social services. It is envisaged that other actors will continue to support the capacity of MoFSS in the coming years at different levels and UNHCR will continue to coordinate with these actors, such as UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and the EU, in supporting MoFSS. u.

Even with adequate public services available for refugees, some may still not be able to access them, due to individual protection concerns or other vulnerabilities. For these vulnerable refugees, complementary services provided by civil society, including outreach, counselling, referrals, and cash and in-kind assistance remain lifesaving. To reach them with tailor-made support, UNHCR will work with its NGO partners and continue to build local capacities, while also linking the civil society capacities with national social service delivery system via its engagement with MoFSS. UNHCR, building on its new Child Protection Policy, will increase its focus on prevention activities, while aiming to strengthen the capacities of families and communities for the protection of children, via increasing the capacity of partners for delivery of sustained

and structured family and community- based child protection programmes, complemented by awareness raising for broader community. UNHCR will continue to co-chair the Inter-Agency national child protection coordination.

UNHCR is also continuing to help refugees affected by the earthquakes, including with protection referrals, advocating for their access to adequate services and eventual provisions of relief items, if still required.

Refugees participate in social and economic life harmoniously with the host community.

Social distance between refugees and their hosts appeared to be widening. The socio-economic environment surrounding refugees will continue to be uncertain in the coming few years, but for most refugees, staying and living in Türkiye would remain the only viable option for their immediate future. At the same time, there continues to be opportunities for refugees to participate in everyday life of the local community, including through education and jobs. Refugees, local people, and authorities may need additional encouragement to collaborate on solving their day-to-day problems and preventing tensions from escalating. Promoting social cohesion among people and self-reliance of refugees calls for a long-term vision of all stakeholders, local ownership of processes, and both state and local level engagement. UNHCR plays a catalytic role to this end, working together with refugees, host community members, local authorities, PMM, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and other actors.

More collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders would help deepen mutual understanding between refugees and the host community. UNHCR will contribute its protection and solutions expertise in encouraging a collaborative approach to address the challenges of hosting refugees in the community and to increase self-reliance opportunities for refugees through a lead role to be assumed by PMM in coordination of relevant actors.

Collaboration between the public and private sectors can enhance refugees' filling labour gaps, access to livelihoods and self-reliance. To this end, UNHCR liaises closely with the Directorate General of International Labour Force (DGoILF) and the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞ KUR) under the MoLSS as well as with local authorities, municipalities, civil society, private sector actors, UN sister agencies, the World Bank, and others. An overarching livelihood strategy that includes refugees in the local labour market will complement efforts made by these entities. With nearly two million refugees of working age in Türkiye, their active participation in the local economy requires measures for social cohesion, and at the same time, offers opportunities to bring people together. In this context, UNHCR will coordinate and collaborate with relevant actors, add its advocacy voice and share tangible examples of refugees' participation in the labour market, working alongside the non-humanitarian actors and donors. In this process, specific attention needs to be paid to the transition to employment for refugees

receiving the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) assistance and to maximise the opportunities for refugees to find livelihoods in the earthquake affected areas.

One of the positive signs of refugees' inclusion in Turkish society is their children's enrolment in school. More than 800,000 refugee children are studying at primary and secondary schools in Türkiye, and their school enrolment rate is about 75%. Notably, approximately 800,000 Syrians have been born or raised in Türkiye since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, underlining the importance of facilitating their education and training to become valuable contributors to the Turkish economy. To maintain the impressive enrolment rate in basic education, the sector will continue to need a robust humanitarian-development nexus, reinforced by strong partnerships with the EU, WB, UNICEF, and other key stakeholders. A particular concern among children and youth are those who drop out of formal education but are not in employment or training (NEET). UNHCR will work with MoNE, Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) and the Higher Education Council (YÖK) to provide youth with opportunities to participate in vocational training and higher education. UNICEF is leading the Inter-Agency coordination for refugee children's inclusion in primary education, and UNHCR is joining forces for advocacy.

Social cohesion is also linked to the self-reliance of refugees, as self-reliance will not only reduce the strain on state services but will also empower refugees to live in dignity, contribute to the local economy, and participate actively in local decision-making. Such an investment in human capital will help refugees not only in displacement but also in resettlement and upon eventual voluntary return to their countries of origin. UNHCR will be looking into means to enhance its cooperation with development actors to support self-reliance of refugees.

Refugees have opportunities for suitable and sustainable solutions based on their individual needs.

Third country resettlement and voluntary return in safety and dignity to the country of origin are the durable solutions currently identified for refugees in Türkiye. Between 2023 and 2025, maximizing the available durable solutions will demonstrate international responsibility-sharing, lessen the pressure on the refugee hosting community, and leave some protection space in Türkiye for those refugees who may not be able to benefit from these durable solutions but who may have increasing vulnerabilities. To this end, UNHCR partners with PMM, resettlement countries and NGOs, among others.

In 2022, UNHCR scaled up its resettlement processing capacity to meet the increased resettlement quotas out of Türkiye, submitting some 20,400 vulnerable refugees, and responding to a higher resettlement quota allocation by the US and the European countries. The submission of resettlement cases is related to the scale of registration and vulnerability identification of both Syrians under temporary protection (TP) and

international protection (IP) applicants and beneficiaries. Positive international protection decisions and lessening restrictions on registration as well as referrals of vulnerable refugees identified by PMM will lead to UNHCR referring more international protection cases for resettlement processing. The Ukrainian situation and other humanitarian emergencies have impacted the reception capacity of some resettlement countries and led to a reduction of quotas available for refugees in Türkiye in 2023. UNHCR has nevertheless continued advocating with resettlement countries for more quotas to be allocated for Türkiye, especially after the 6 February earthquakes that have exacerbated vulnerabilities of refugees in the affected areas. In 2023, UNHCR aims at submitting close to 20,000 vulnerable refugees, mostly earthquake affected. Similar submission levels are anticipated for 2024. Complementary pathways initiatives allowing refugees to move outside of Türkiye, in a safe and regulated manner, for example on scholarships or family reunification can also lead to durable solutions. Such opportunities capitalize on refugees' skills and family links. Between 2023 and 2025, UNHCR will continue to advocate for such complementary solutions to be made available for refugees in Türkiye and will assist refugees to overcome legal, administrative, and practical challenges, such as language skills.

For refugees in Türkiye, the conditions in Syria and other countries of origin are not yet considered conducive for organized voluntary returns in safety and dignity. This does not prevent some refugees from spontaneously returning to Syria. PMM has an established procedure to process the ongoing spontaneous returns. In addition, refugees have occasionally been able to go on temporary visits to Syria, including after the February 2023 earthquakes. Between 2016 and October 2023, UNHCR observed the voluntary return processing of some 172,000 individuals who decided to voluntarily return to Syria and continues monitoring the process in 12 provinces. Between 2023 and 2025, should conditions in Syria improve significantly, there may be a need to support those willing to return. UNHCR will work with PMM to refine the voluntary return process and safeguard its voluntary nature. UNHCR will work with the PDMMs at the border and other areas on processing of voluntary returns.

People in need of international protection and the host community benefit from coordinated support from a wide range of actors.

If the international community fails to show continuous solidarity and responsibility-sharing with Türkiye, the current inclusive approach of Türkiye may not be guaranteed. Towards 2023, donors are channeling more funds through international financial institutions and other non-humanitarian actors. This opens an opportunity for UNHCR to work with a wider range of traditional and non-traditional partners, including the authorities, municipalities, NGOs, UN agencies, private sector, media, international financial institutions and donors. UNHCR's role in this context includes leading the realization of the Global Compact on Refugees, co-chairing of the 3RP and chairing the result group on Migration and International Protection in UNSDCF.

Between 2023 and 2025, UNHCR will offer an evidence-based analysis of needs and the impact of interventions, a coherent strategy for the refugee response, and messages that highlight challenges, positive stories, and responsibility-sharing. UNHCR will communicate with donors and others not only on challenges and needs but also the effectiveness and efficiency of Türkiye' s refugee response. Working with key stakeholders and partners through various coordination platforms including the 3RP and UNSDCF will expand opportunities for a whole of society approach. UNHCR' s collaboration with the media focuses on improving the public understanding of refugees' lives, their contribution to the community, and how the aid community in Türkiye helps both refugees and the local population. UNHCR will share credible and reliable information on refugees and amplify refugees' voices in the media.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

Between 2023 and 2025, as part of its commitment to accountability to affected people (AAP), UNHCR will continue to systematically identify and integrate diverse and age/gender-specific community views, concerns, capacities, and recommendations into programme design, implementation, and monitoring conducted by the operation.

UNHCR will implement regular and annual participatory assessments with age, gender, diversity groups and will utilize common participatory methodology tools such as data collection forms and interactive analysis platforms, developed by the operation to align participatory approaches across its programming and to allow for analysis with an age, gender and diversity lens. It will also continue to regularly identify and adapt consultation and feedback collection methods to allow channeling of diverse community feedback to UNHCR' s protection strategies and plans. It will regularly consolidate, analyse, and report on the information collected through participatory approaches at operational levels to guide both internal and external refugee protection, assistance and solutions, planning and programming frameworks.

UNHCR will further strengthen its community engagement and participation efforts. These efforts will facilitate timely access to relevant, accurate, and clear information allowing for informed community decisions, using two-way communication tools including the UNHCR' s counselling line, social media channels, and targeted community outreach sessions to various age, gender, and diversity groups.

UNHCR will continue close collaboration with community structures including with outreach volunteers and committees of women, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ individuals, as well as community leader networks and refugee-led organisations to increase meaningful community participation and engagement. This action will strengthen and amplify community-led initiatives, women' s participation in decision-making and management structures, the outreach to and

identification of persons with specific needs, and the representation of refugees in local structures.

UNHCR will broaden its community feedback, complaints and response mechanisms (FCRM). Depending on the preferences of diverse community groups, different modalities will be adopted. This includes expanding digital FCRM and intensifying efforts to increase knowledge and usage of these mechanisms by all community members, including persons with disabilities and other individuals, who report to have less digital literacy and access. UNHCR will also utilise common tools for the consolidation of feedback and complaints, including on fraud and sexual exploitation/abuse, received from various sources including inter-agency initiatives. This will strengthen response interventions and enhance closure of the feedback loop for the communities.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

People in need of international protection and the host community benefit from coordinated support from a wide range of actors.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

The refugee response in Türkiye benefits from an enhanced, informed, and coordinated engagement with traditional and non-traditional partners.

Outcome area: Systems and processes

UNHCR's operation and its partners can implement, efficiently and effectively, the refugee response programme.

Outcome area: Systems and processes

Refugees receive reliably the required materials, cash, and life-sustaining support service in a timely, and cost-effective manner.

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

The refugee response in Türkiye receives enhanced, diversified, and predictable international support.

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

People have a better and positive understanding of the refugee situation and response in Türkiye.

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

Impact statement

People in need of international protection have access to quality, fair and efficient procedures in line with international law and the national legal framework.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

People seeking international protection have access to territory and asylum procedures and are not forcibly returned.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

People seeking international protection are registered and documented in an efficient, timely, and quality manner.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

International protection (IP) applicants receive quality refugee status determination decisions after going through fair and efficient asylum procedures with integrity.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

The legal framework is in line with international principles and implemented consistently and in its entirety by the national authorities.

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

People seeking international protection are aware of and benefit from legal assistance and remedies.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Impact statement

People in need of international protection have access to essential and social services.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Refugees live in safety from gender-based violence (GBV), and those at risk and survivors have access to specialized services.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

Refugee children are protected and those at risk have access to specialized and child-friendly services.

Outcome area: Child protection

Refugees with specific needs have access to specialized protection services without obstacles.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Impact statement

Refugees participate in social and economic life harmoniously with the host community.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

Refugees and host community collaborate to address issues of concern to both communities.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Refugees benefit from public education and training in an unhindered way.

Outcome area: Education

Refugees strengthen their self-reliance through livelihood opportunities.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

Refugees have opportunities for suitable and sustainable solutions based on their individual needs.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Refugees considering return to Syria make informed and voluntary decisions.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

Refugees have access to resettlement or complementary pathways that enable durable solutions.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

3. Türkiye 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Türkiye	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within	Refugees and	0%	Not applicable

			the country of habitual residence	Asylum-seekers		
Türkiye	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73%	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79%	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,865	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,924	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	Not applicable
Türkiye	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	238,055	Not applicable
Türkiye	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	97%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	97%

Türkiye	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	97%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	180	180
Türkiye	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88%	96%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Türkiye	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Türkiye	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77%	74%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	95%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61%	82%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69%	45%

Türkiye	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	5%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	Moderate: 40-69 points
Türkiye	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	93%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64%	68%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14%	9%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	36%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	11%
Türkiye	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16,801	30,000