

ENG-TUR Translation Sample

Problem statement:

Turkey is currently the largest recipient of refugees, with 2.5 million Syrians registered by UNCHR as of January 2016. Only 14% of the Syrian refugees are hosted in camps, while the large majority is residing in urban environments. Among the provinces hosting the highest numbers of registered non-camp Syrian refugees are Sanliurfa (180,000- DGMM estimate) and Hatay (190,000 MoNE estimate).

DRC assessments conducted in Hatay and Sanliurfa show patterns of negative coping mechanisms among vulnerable Syrian refugees, as a result of unmet needs. Socio-economic vulnerability also leads to negative coping mechanism that result in protection threats such as child labour, early marriage or domestic violence. 13% of HHs reported to have school-aged children working in agriculture fields and industries. Overall, 10% of assessed households reported considering to return in Syria to meet their needs in the coming three months, while only 4% expressed the preference to live in camp in Turkey. Whilst the ongoing challenges affect individuals and families in different ways, the most commonly reported are feelings of disruption and not belonging, frustration and hopelessness.

It appears that economic vulnerability is one of the root cause of protection issues among refugees. According to DRC data, 71% of Syrians refugees have no access to job opportunities, 15% to irregular job opportunities while only 14% have a full-time job. Syrian crisis and subsequent massive displacement has put exceptional pressure on Turkey already grappling with underlying structural socio-economic tensions and challenging dynamics. DRC believes that addressing economic vulnerabilities and working to improve the protective environment is the only sustainable solutions to issues related to protracted displacement.

Vulnerability criteria:

The proposed Action will target most vulnerable beneficiaries according to needs and vulnerabilities with a particular attention to women, youth and girls. The category of most vulnerable people will include: single female headed households, young/adolescent girls at risk, single mother and pregnant/lactating women, victims of SGBV, persons with disabilities and elderly. Due to the tailored approach to address protection threats and economic vulnerabilities, the selection criteria are further refined according to the specific activity aimed at responding to a particular need.

ENG-ARB Translation Sample

Objective 1: LIVELIHOODS: The livelihood component aims at **developing and strengthening capacities and self-reliance of vulnerable Syrian refugees to reduce their socio-economic vulnerabilities**. DRC will provide counselling and life-skills trainings as well as monthly cash assistance to the most socio-economic vulnerable Syrian households. Specialized skills development courses and on-the-job training will be organized for current and prospective job seekers. Vocational training courses will only be carried out through approved and accredited providers able to offer recognized certificates, which will serve the graduates in their future.

Placement databases will be established through DRC livelihood and community centers on the basis of agreements with potential employers. In addition, it will provide home based and small business grants to motivated Syrians to start income-generating activities. Small business management trainings will be carried out in view of building the capacity of local entrepreneurs in developing their networks, skills and business plans. Selected business plans showing an economic viability and employment generating potential, will be provided cash and in-kind grants on a matching basis to support the startup and/or expansion of middle size enterprises. Currently, DRC is the only INGO implementing large-scale livelihood programming within Turkey in response to the Syrian Crisis. DRC will continue and expand these activities in current locations (Hatay and Sanliurfa).

ENG-FARS Translation Sample

Objective 2: PROTECTION – The protection component aims to **enhance psychosocial and protection support through Community based activities.**

DRC's Community Centers (CCs) are an essential social rehabilitation tool for displaced populations, both used as a unique entry point to the Syrians and host communities and offering a protective environment where different kinds of services are provided. DRC propose psychosocial and recreational activities as well as counselling on specialized legal aspects. The Community Center, which provides a safe space for Syrian refugees where they can meet, socialize and network, will also host life skills trainings under the livelihood component.

DRC will continue its Community Center and protection component already funded by BPRM. DRC will continue to finance Altinozu CC for four months while the local partner will explore funding opportunities to be able to take it over the middle of the first year. By the end of 2017, DRC will also hand Antakya CC over to a local partner. In both cases, DRC is in the process of identifying national organizations. A strategy of capacity building in term of activities as well as management and fundraising will be developed in accordance with the partners. DRC will set up new centers in Reyhanli (Hatay) where DRC has been implementing number of protection and livelihood activities and has established good contacts with local authorities.

As part of DRC integrated protection strategy, the project will include the provision of tailored direct assistance to the most vulnerable people with protection and special health needs (Special needs Fund assistance-SNF). In addition, DRC will provide ad-hoc assistance for those cases whose income is not enough to meet urgent one-time specific basic needs. DRC will maintain its emergency response capacity through the provision of NFI support for the most vulnerable newcomers in case of influx. Also, DRC proposes Community Initiative Projects (CIPs) aimed at improving social relationships between Syrian refugees and host communities. CIPs will be designed and managed by Committees led by both Syrians and Turkish members.