

Table of specific recommendations.

**Please Note: The following groupings are recommendations only - It is not necessary to base recommendations and responses around the following thematic areas, these may also be grouped according to local priority areas, case study examples or presented as a whole.*

REGIONAL PRIORITIES	NATIONAL ISSUES OF CONCERN	POSSIBLE SOLUTION OR RECOMMENDATION
Giving affected people greater voice and choice	Cultural differences, language gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to overcome cultural and language barriers during needs assessments and profile creating it is important to include Syrian NGOs and people. Also it makes the data collection process easier.
	Short Term Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instead of kit distribution; it is necessary to improve long term programs with a holistic approach such as capacity building, conducting long-term complementary projects, giving support for infrastructure and technical and vocational education. For a long term response,, humanitarians need to specialize in their field of work and include universities in the process at certain points.
	Advocacy/ Humanitarian action based on aid box distribution vs right based humanitarian action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More advocacy actions should be initiated before decision-makers. Community-based humanitarian action should be operated by integrating the crisis-affected people in protection programs, which would help awareness raising and integration. Consensus should be facilitated although there are different opinions and approaches.
Localising preparedness and response	Lack of coordination and communication among NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International relations should be long lasting; non-financial gains should be prioritized. Communication among NGOs should be facilitated (there should be common platforms such as CSDP) It should be avoided that only some organizations are invited to certain platforms. For example, AFAD should enable national and local representation of NGOs rather than inviting only its own contact list Enhancing partnerships between national authorities and NGOs Newly formed platforms should not be perceived as a danger; and their works should not be hindered. Local NGOs should not be defined and perceived as subcontractors; and the conceptual and

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		terminological references such as implementing body or subgrantee, should be open to contestation.
	Negative effects of bureaucracy on humanitarian projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bureaucratic framework of the project based institutions such as UN and EU should be revised
	The issue of dissemination of knowledge and capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing means that enable the transfer of local knowledge to higher decision levels should be developed. Effected communities should be included in the process, and should be encouraged to organize UN agencies should develop reconciliatory attitudes, and work closer to NGOs
	Lack of Capacity (Qualified personnel, quantity and fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local NGOs should make needs assessment regarding capacity building International donors should be open to transfer of funds to capacity building Support from Red Crescent etc for capacity building and information sharing Governments could give project based supports (A budget line can be assured for NGOs) Free support for the supervision, accreditation and obligatory duties
International humanitarian law and humanitarian action in conflicts	How could adaptation and implementation of national and international legal framework be developed as to provide support and protection to displaced people in the country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An international proclamation should be prepared and some regulations should be established in order to protect the citizens of the countries in this proclamation from possible IDP status, A humanitarian power should be constituted; rights should be accorded to NGOs about humanitarian aid.
	How could affected people's needs be addressed, especially women and girls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to conflicts conflicts, various programs should be constituted for capacity building, international information sharing programs should be constituted for global information transfer,

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women labor should increase in protection programs / A platform that women could be more active in local groups, should be constituted.
	What could be done in emergency cases in the conflict areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedic and search and rescue teams (Voluntary teams with attendance of all NGOs) should be constituted
	How could humanitarian diplomacy influence activities in conflict areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation is required in order to sustain the peace in humanitarian diplomacy
	What sorts of provisions could be made by The Security Council and other organizations related to security, in order to increase the adaptation of the International Humanitarian Law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian issues should be excluded from The Security Council and an independent humanitarian council should be constituted
	How to work with the states or armed forces that are sides of the conflict, in a coordination, without harming humanitarian action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A humanitarian diplomacy should be under an international protection system, which should be developed and expanded.
	How could the humanitarian organizations provide their staff's and stakeholder's security, without changing direction of the risk and losing the contact to affected people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In UN system, legal concessions that some organizations' staff benefit such as ICRC, should be also reflected to accredited humanitarian organizations
	How could the negative effects of international and national precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In humanitarian system, a module should be constituted such as anticorruption system and there should be an international accreditation system,

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	against terrorism be decreased?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be reconstructed as an accreditation center of networks such as UN ECOSOC and humanitarian NGOs should have special legal protection status, In humanitarian conflicts, some regulations should be established within international disaster intervention law, in case of political issues' prevention to humanitarian action
	In the conflict areas, how could the states and other actors play a part? How should NGOs' approach to these actors be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs should collaborate about humanitarian diplomacy and constitute a secretariat, Within humanitarian diplomacy, NGOs should be taken under protection, International humanitarian system should develop some mechanisms that could take their own decisions and implement independently from political preferences.
	What kind of protection framework and principles could be put into practice for a better protection of civils, such as customary law?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the humanitarian needs of IDPs, national Red Crescent and Red Cross Associations and The Federation should have special legal authority and responsibility, International Red Cross Association should be global rather than a Swiss organization, a federation which is a union of The Red Crescent, Red Cross and Red Star of David should be a global actor rather than European-centered, Legal status of IDPs and refugees should be more humanitarian and anthropocentric.
New models for protracted crisis	Formal Education and Integration Issues of the Crisis-Affected People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries hosting crisis-affected people should develop formal education programs by adopting the national curriculums of the countries that are the origin of refuge; especially for children between 0-7 ages in order to prevent lost generations during long term crisis. Community centers are needed for refugees settled in urban settings. NGOs should own and operate this process by the support of national authorities of the countries hosting refugees. National authorities should ease the permission processes and bureaucracy for needs assessment surveys and

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		<p>protection/psychosocial support programs that would be managed by NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish language courses should be given to refugees to make their daily lives comfortable and safer whilst they reach and get social, legal and health services. Any kind of approach/policy that might bring along assimilation motives should be avoided within this scope. • New job opportunities should be developed for refugees without provoking any tension in hosting communities. NGOs could take initiative by encouraging private sector and giving guidance to them to revise their corporate social responsibility projects with a more refugee protection-oriented perspective. For a more sustainable livelihoods program an international campaign could be developed by NGOs by the support of INGOs and international agencies aiming at governments and international corporations. • The Government of Turkey implements the legislation of “Temporary Protection” for the Syrians having refuge to settle in Turkey. The above-mentioned law keeps being updated time to time. It is very important that there should be awareness raising programs for both refugees, NGOs and local public authorities and personnel in hospitals, schools and bar associations to keep them updated on new implementation procedures. • Although the Syrian refugee camps in Turkey are very well furnished with modern facilities, there are still some negative features far from ensuring the dignity of crisis-affected people, which might sometimes give the impression of open prisons with their chain-link fences, observing towers with armed security officers. • Media could use its power with a much more positive perspective for integration process of refugees in Turkey.
	Capacity Building for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building should be one of the priorities during long crisis. Know-how and specific experiences could be

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	Local NGOs	transferred to local NGOS by INGOs and UN Agencies through training programs especially for psychosocial protection programs and training of local doctors in the crisis-affected regions and neighbor countries hosting crisis-affected people.
	Lack of a Comprehensive and Clearly Defined Legal Framework for Syrian Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian “refugees” cannot be mentioned literally as refugees in Turkey according to the “Temporary Protection Law” which has been developed and implemented for only Syrians having refuge to Turkey. The Government of Turkey uses the word of “ Visitors” instead of refugee and being not able to consider Syrian refugees as refugees is a serious and pertinent problem in terms of international refugee rights, and prevent civil and public institutions from developing comprehensive social and development programs. A well-established coordination between NGOs and UNHCR is needed for an advocacy campaign on the need of precise refugee legislation before Turkish official authorities. All related international agreements should be revised and evaluated within this scope.
	The Role of the International Community and Governments on Refugee Protection and Human Trafficking Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All governments should admit their own responsibilities in implementing the requirements of the international agreements regarding the clauses of international transits and human trafficking. An international NGO campaign and an advocacy initiative could be organized by I/NGOs around worldwide. Processes of refugee integration depend basically on social, economic and political infrastructures in each country hosting refugees. Development programs and integration strategies should be developed considering those national and regional differences; and governments should give and get support on multilateral basis in terms of developing integration and development programs on refugees. Unfortunately UN Agencies are not at the point of meeting the needs of refugees most of the time depending on their internal regulation-constraints; especially regarding their bilateral relationship only

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		with sovereign governments.
	Necessity for Development Programs vs Humanitarian Actions During Protracted Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and social and economic infrastructure programs should be prioritized instead of humanitarian aid targeting only emergent humanitarian needs of crisis-affected people. Within this scope the content and methods of short terms programs and long term programs should definitely be different and evaluated from various points of view. All programs regarding crisis-affected people should be on community-based-approach, integrating the crisis-affected people in their protection and development programs and activities according to the accountability principle and for capacity building. Local resources should be utilized.
	<p>Coordination Between Public Authorities and NGOs; and Among NGOs:</p> <p>As a persistent mutual trust issue in Turkey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency and accountability principles should be accepted and put into practice both by AFAD (Prime Ministry Disaster&Emergency Management Authority, Turkey) and NGOs. AFAD should be impartial to all NGOs. There should be an NGO accreditation system for coordination and to avoid duplication of supports and aid actions during crisis. A code of conduct or a principles of partnership should be signed unilaterally by NGOs. The Code of Conduct for humanitarian principles document could be translated in Turkish and shared with NGOs for their feedback; revised according their inputs and published A sound and solid communication line should be developed by AFAD in order to encourage the trust of NGOs and to maintain a general consensus. AFAD should respect the independency principle of each NGO. A dynamic, sound and sustainable civil society platform for humanitarian aid should be developed for information sharing and coordination
Adapting the humanitarian	Obstacles faced by NGOs in finding national and international funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A collaborative initiative among NGOs should be developed to change the legislation regarding fundraising, and to facilitate other funding

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system and financing for the future		mechanisms.
	A society ignorant of human rights in Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult education programs should be developed. • Awareness raising activities on human rights should be developed.
	Lack of education on humanitarian aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a rising trend in numbers of international students worldwide who could also receive humanitarian action trainings by INGOs so as to transfer and disseminate the know-how among çivil actors when they are back in their home countries.
	Turkey-based NGOs do not apply for OCHA funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCHA should foster awareness among NGOs. • NGOs that are aware of funding opportunities should facilitate the information sharing among other NGOs.
	UN Agencies use 65% of their budget as overhead and only uses the 35% of their budgets for civil action programs. This is a considerable challenge for humanitarian action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction mechanisms should be implemented for the UN. UN Agencies should be the voice of civil actors
	Majority of the society in Turkey is biased against NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs should work on overcoming the bias issues.
	Weak practice of donation/ fundraising and volunteering in Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable fundraising system should be maintained. • Overcoming trust issues • Legal framework of volunteering should be revised. • A specific social insurance program for risk coverage should be developed for volunteering
	Lack of humanitarian education programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for establishment of institutes of humanitarian action

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be partnership agreements for humanitarian education programs in the academia in Turkey.
	Challenges in logistics of humanitarian aid within the scope of international humanitarian standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external monitoring should be done An umbrella institution should be established by NGOs to monitor humanitarian action. NGOs should have solid infrastructures. It is suggested that Turkey-based NGOs accept and implement the core humanitarian standards that are internationally accepted.
	All financial installments of donations should be made through banking systems. However this system might get blocked in crisis-affected regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical challenges should be covered. Neighbor countries should facilitate the transportation of humanitarian aid. There should be an alternative financial transaction system during crisis.
	Limited outreach of NGOs to larger populations Insufficient fundraising regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs should initiate advocacy actions more often There should be an impartial and independent umbrella organization that would evaluate and follow the needs, complaints and suggestions of NGOs.
	There are some concerns that international organisations are not very capable of meeting the needs of crisis-affected people and that donations are not used efficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundings should be donated directly to local and regional NGOs more often
	Lack of a follow-up mechanism that could monitor whether the governments keep their humanitarian commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for an international and/or regional monitoring mechanism

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	Lack of information-sharing on funding opportunities among Turkey-based NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on information sharing and coordination among civil actors
	Perception management errors and biases of civil actors when they are establishing NGOs; violation of the impartiality principle in humanitarian action; political engagement in NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs should declare their impartiality NGOs should operate independently Awareness raising on the fact that governments change, but civil action is ever lasting.



Bu belge Avrupa Birliği Sivil Düşün Programı kapsamında desteklenen Sivil Toplum Afet Platformu tarafından hazırlanmıştır; hiç bir şekilde Avrupa Birliği'nin görüşlerini yansıtmamaktadır."