



THE FACILITY FOR REFUGEES IN TURKEY

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AFD	Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)
ALMP	Active Labour Market Programmes
ANC	Antenatal care
B4G	Business for Goals
BLMS	Basic Labour Market Skills Programme
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
CMHC	Community Mental Health Centre
CVME	Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DGMM	Directorate-General for Migration Management (Government of Turkey)
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRC	Danish Red Cross
EBA	Educational Informatics Network
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EMHC	Extended Migrant Health Centre
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union to Turkey
EUTF	EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis
Facility	Facility for Refugees in Turkey
FMR	Facility Monitoring Report
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoT	Government of Turkey
HC	Host Community
HLFS	Household Labour Force Survey
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
IPRG	Implementing Partner Reporting Group
İŞKUR	Turkish Employment Agency
JVC	Job Vocational Counsellor
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Turkey
LCSI	Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoFLSS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (former ministry)
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MHC	Migrant Health Centre
MHU	Migrant Health Unit
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security

MoNE	Ministry of National Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
OJT	On-the-Job-Training
OoSC	Out-of-School Children
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PDMM	Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PEC	Public Education Centre
PHC	Primary health care
PIKTES	Promoting Integration of Syrian Kids into Turkish Education System
PNC	Postnatal Care
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PTR	Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation
RF	Results Framework
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHC	Secondary health care
SIHHAT	Supporting Migrant Health Services in Turkey (SIHHAT-II)
SKIs	Municipal water and sanitation authorities
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SSC	Social Service Centre
SUMAF	Technical Assistance to Support the Monitoring of Actions Financed under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey
SuTPs	Syrians under Temporary Protection
TDHS	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
TESK	Tradesmen and Artisans Confederation of Turkey
TOBB	The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay in Turkish)
TRT	Turkish Radio and Television Corporation TV
TRY	Turkish Lira
Turkstat	Turkish Statistical Institute
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VEC	Vocational Education Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YÖK	The Council of Higher Education

Executive Summary

This is the eighth biannual Facility Monitoring Report (FMR) produced to inform stakeholders of the progress made to-date by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility')¹. The report is based on the updated Facility Results (monitoring) Framework –9 which has now been operational for one year – and reports on the performance of the Facility in terms of the level of achievement of a set of impact, outcome and output results. These results are presented in the form of the Facility's expected results chain (see Figure 1 below) which is a succinct summary of the Facility's support strategy. Separate and more detailed results chains for each priority area are presented in the relevant chapters.

The results framework is made up of 43 results covering seven priority areas, which are tracked using 125 indicators. The FMR reports the total (cumulative) progress to-date since the start of the Facility in 2016 whilst placing particular emphasis on changes which have occurred during the six months since the last report (in this case from December 2020 to the end of June 2021).

The total number of Actions in the Facility's portfolio – including both currently active and completed ones is 126 (including 17 post-Facility humanitarian Actions²). Of these, 82 were managed through the Facility's humanitarian strand and 44 through the development strand. By June 2021, the Facility monitoring system had managed data from 117 Actions. Data for the remaining Actions will be available for the next FMR. All of the Tranche II Actions are now underway. Whilst most Tranche I Actions are now finished, a few were still to be completed as their implementation period had been extended.

Education

The first six months of this year (covering the second semester of the academic year) saw a continuation of the very negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the education of the Facility's target groups. The response of MoNE to the situation gathered momentum with the continued roll-out of its Educational Informatics Network (EBA) distance education system and EBA fixed and mobile support centres, combined with the distribution of internet-enabled tablets and training of teachers to deliver courses online. As reported previously, the Facility's target groups were relatively disadvantaged in terms of their access to online education.

There was very little progress in the provision of catch-up and back-up teaching to refugee students over the last six months and since March 2020 as a result of the school closures. Of the 57,000 students attending Turkish language teaching in the second quarter of 2021 most were third graders completing adaptation classes whilst the rest (approx. 16,000) were participating in the new system of informal classes. There was no systematic monitoring of attendance at online delivered classes during the COVID-19 period. For early childhood education (ECE) no Facility-funded classes were conducted (due to the pandemic) but preparations were made for delivery of summer ECE classes for refugee and host-community (HC) members.

Mostly phone-based psycho-social support (PSS) was provided to almost 75,000 students in the first quarter and 41,000 in the second quarter of this year – although its effectiveness was acknowledged to be much less than the usual face-to-face service. The PIKTES programme review predicted that as a result of the COVID-19-affected 2020-21 academic year there would be a large increase in the need for PSS services in the forthcoming academic year.

Some 696,000 students are now benefitting from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme – up from 623,000 a year ago. The effects of inflation mean that the transfers cover an ever-decreasing proportion of the actual costs associated with sending children to school. This is therefore likely to result in a lowering of the effectiveness of the programme in incentivising parents to ensure their children stay in school and attend classes regularly.

1 For reasons of brevity this report uses the term 'refugee' to refer to both Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs) and Persons under International Protection (PuIP). The Government of Turkey (GoT) does not accept the use of the term 'refugee' to refer to SuTPs or PuIPs. The report uses the term 'Syrian refugees' to refer to SuTPs.

2 These are humanitarian Actions which are financed by the EU but using funds which are not part of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. These projects are included because they involve the continuation of activities which were previously financed under the Facility.

Approximately 12,000 scholarships had been provided for students to attend technical and vocational education and higher education courses by June 2021. The changes to the PIKTES programme resulted in a significant shift of resources into vocational education with an increase in the target to over 27,000. There was no further progress in the number of higher-education scholarships awarded but the number of graduates resulting from previously provided scholarships is estimated to be approximately 1,150.

Some 1.2 million beneficiary refugee (44%) and economically disadvantaged host community (56%) students were provided with stationery kits. Only about 10,000 students were supported with free transportation services during the first half of the year due mostly to the school closures. Data collected from focus group discussions with refugees over the summer indicated that the costs of transportation for students (not supported by PIKTES) to attend school were a major factor in refugee parents' decisions to withdraw their children from school.

The number of education personnel employed with Facility support has increased from 3,954 to 6,888 over the year from June 2020 to June 2021 as the system gradually returned to delivering face-to-face teaching, and over 12,000 educational facilities have been upgraded (including the installation of 8,700 smartboards). Twenty-nine newly constructed schools were brought into service over the last six months, bringing the total to 76 to-date. A further 51 were in the construction and equipping stage and 234 in the pre-construction stage.

Overall, there was an encouraging 5% increase in the enrolment rate of Syrian refugee students in the 26 focus provinces supported by PIKTES with some 701,000 students enrolled. No data was obtained on attendance rates as attendance at classes was not compulsory during the periods that schools were closed. Similarly, no data was available on the number of out-of-school children (OoSC) in the 26 focus provinces. Over 3,100 children graduated from vocational education courses during the first half of 2021, approximately half of whom were H.C. members and over half of whom were girls.

An analysis of the national school enrolment data between the 2019-20 school year and the 2020-21 school year shows that although the absolute number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in pre-school and primary school increased, the gross enrolment rate (i.e. the number expressed as a proportion of the population) decreased (dropping from 89% to 80% for primary level). The results are better at the lower-secondary and upper-secondary levels (a nine percentage points increase in the rate for lower secondary and a seven percentage points increase for upper-secondary).

The situation regarding 'out-of-school' (OoS) children continues to be very serious. The national percentage dropped from the previous school year to this one by only one percentage point although the absolute number of OoS children increased from 397,000 to 426,000. The review of PIKTES conducted in the first quarter of the year recommended that greater effort be made to address the problem during the 2021-22 school year.

Health

The provision of basic health services to the Facility's target groups appears to have adapted well to the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic although the provision of mobile services and the conduct of health outreach and health literacy training was significantly affected.

By June 180 Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) were operational (95% of the target), 48 of which were Extended MHCs (EMHCs) providing some specialist services in addition to the regular primary health care (PHC) services. There were gaps in specialised services provision in some provinces due to problems experienced by the SIHHAT Action in recruiting qualified Syrian (or Arabic-speaking) health professionals. These centres were used to deliver some 2.4 million PHC consultations in the first half of 2021 bringing the cumulative total to just over 21m (a 76% overall target achievement rate).

The provision of mobile health services (almost 30,000 consultations in the second quarter) to beneficiaries living in areas not serviced by health centres or people with mobility problems has increased a lot with the utilisation of over 100 recently procured vehicles. These include 12 mobile health clinics which are used to provide services to temporary agricultural settlements. SIHHAT has combined health service teams with outreach teams (consisting of psychologists, social workers and bilingual patient guides) so that outreach (including PSS support) and health literacy work can be provided at the same time to the same individual, family or group. Cancer screenings are also continuing to be provided (approximately 50,000 per quarter) through the use of the Facility-funded cancer screening vehicles. Outreach visits to communities will be conducted once a week by the 65 outreach teams, which SIHHAT is currently establishing and training.

With over 5.5m vaccinations conducted for refugee children by the end of June 2021, the level of vaccination coverage is improving and there is reportedly a steady improvement in the level of acceptance by parents of the recommended national vaccination schedule for children.

Regarding the vaccination of refugee adults against the COVID-19 virus, there is a lack of data from the Ministry of Health (MoH). Other data reported by non-governmental organisations indicated that the coverage rate was still low in June. However, data obtained over the August to October 2021 period indicates that the rate has improved considerably and there do not appear to be significant issues in Syrian refugees accessing this service.

Mental health and psycho-social support services began to be provided in 79 of the 180 MHCs in the first half of this year.

Just over two million consultations were provided with Facility support through secondary health care (SHC) facilities (mostly hospitals) in the first six months of the year. This compares with over 3.5m provided in the previous six months. There has been a significant reduction in the level of refugee use of hospitals since the previous FMR. This is probably due to the increasing trend of refugees to using the MHCs as their preferred facility to visit in case of a health need.

Almost 4,100 healthcare staff were employed with Facility funding in June 2021. Over 1,200 of these were bilingual patient guides (BPGs) (79% of whom were Syrian and 16% Turkish). SIHHAT and other Actions (such as the WHO-implemented Action) have conducted over 94,000 'person training days' of training to over 12,000 healthcare staff to date representing an average of about 7 days per person.

Progress continues to be slow in the completion of the two new Facility-supported hospitals in Hatay and Kilis provinces – with a construction completion level of 50% as of June 2021. A new four-year Action started in March with the objective of constructing 65 new MHCs and upgrading 52 existing ones as well refurbishing 110 physiotherapy and rehabilitation (PTR) units in hospitals. The 430 ambulance and mobile PHC vehicles delivered in late 2020 are now operational and providing emergency, healthcare and outreach services to the target communities.

Health literacy course and material development is delayed – they were still under development by SIHHAT by June 2021 – these will cover communicable and non-communicable diseases, rational drug use, reproductive health etc. Trainings are also under development for the newly recruited psychologists and social workers as well as provincial health department staff.

In terms of the level of availability of health services in Facility-focus provinces, the average indicator values are good and improving over time for the average number of refugees per MHU and standard indicators such as the number of doctors per 10,000 population, but there are still provinces where the numbers are significantly worse. For example, there are 10 provinces where there are more than 6,000 refugees per MHU. Refugees report sometimes experiencing difficulties in attending specialist consultations in other provinces due to the requirements to obtain official approval to be able to leave their province of residence.

The level of attendance at antenatal care (ANC) consultations is steadily increasing – 67% of refugee women reported (in 2020) having three or more ANC consultations during their pregnancy. Another encouraging sign is that the level of acceptance of the Tetanus-Diphtheria (TD) vaccine by pregnant refugee women has been increasing steadily and is now reported to be not far behind that of the host community level. There is still some way to go in terms of postnatal care (PNCs) consultations. Only 58% of post-partum refugee mothers attended at least one PNC compared to 98% of host-community women.

Results from a recent review of SIHHAT indicated that the level of interest of refugees in family planning issues was increasing, as is the general level of availability of family planning services to the refugee community. However, the levels of availability of mental health and physiotherapy services to refugees are still very limited in relation to demand. Language continues to be a major barrier to accessing mental health services.

Non-Syrian refugees find it much more difficult to access non-emergency health services compared to Syrian refugees – due either to registration issues with the local PDMM or a lack of health insurance. No new data is available to report on changes in the level of health literacy or in health-seeking behaviours amongst the refugee community as this depends on the completion of relevant surveys.

Protection

The major negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the provision of protection services to refugees continued during the first quarter of this year, after which the situation gradually improved.

As reported in the last FMR, the deteriorating general economic situation led to an increasing inability of refugee households to cover their basic needs, resulting in increases in the adoption of negative coping strategies. Increases in the number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and of violence against children were recorded. These are likely to be linked to the combined effects of the deteriorating household economic situation, the mobility restrictions and school closures.

Access to protection-related services continued to be limited due to the continued restricted level of operations of relevant institutions – especially for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities as well as women and girls, international protection applicants awaiting registration and rural and seasonally mobile populations.

A comprehensive programme of information provision has been delivered – with over 1.2 million individuals participating (92% of whom were Syrian refugees) – covering refugees' rights and responsibilities, awareness of social services and entitlements and also psycho-social aspects.

Over three million protection need identifications and almost 920,000 referrals to external support services (benefitting almost 800,000 individuals) have been conducted with Facility support to-date. Almost half of these individuals were reached through outreach activities – although this work continues to have a reduced level of intensity due to the COVID-19 situation as well as the lack of official authorisations to conduct outreach activities.

The Facility³ supported 13 different IPs to provide over 3.7 million protection-related support services to just over two million refugees in need since 2017. Over half of these were female and 90% were Syrian. The services included transportation and translation, information counselling, legal assistance and PSS.

Thirty out of 57 social services facilities have been upgraded with Facility support. Social services staff training is still at a very early stage due to the recent start of new MoFSS-implemented Actions.

To-date over 2.9 million refugee registration record updates have been conducted by DGMM with Facility support. Whilst no systematic monitoring data is available on the results of the referrals made to external agencies with Facility support, beneficiary follow-up surveys continue to indicate a high level of refugee satisfaction with the referral support provided.

Basic Needs

The latest data indicates that for approximately 93% of ESSN beneficiary households their monthly income is less than their monthly expenditures resulting in the sale of assets and increasing debt levels.

In June 2021, almost 1.85 million refugees received unconditional regular (monthly) cash transfers through the Facility-supported ESSN programme – representing 98% of the established target. The first half of 2021 saw the preparations for the introduction of the MoFSS and TRC implemented C-ESSN which began cash transfers to the most vulnerable refugee groups in July.

According to the draft results of the 12th PDM survey, three-quarters of ESSN beneficiary households had expenditure levels above the absolute basic needs as defined by the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). However, this appears to have been achieved by an increased level of use of negative coping strategies such as reducing health and education expenses and consuming poorer quality food.

Livelihoods

As a result of the ongoing pandemic and continued economic decline in the first half of 2021, opportunities for Syrian workers to earn a livelihood have decreased – particularly in micro and small enterprises. Although most Syrian households have working members, 45% of Syrian refugees are living below the poverty line.

³ Including some related 'post-Facility humanitarian Actions (see above).

The official support programmes to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic for businesses and – to a limited extent – employees have benefitted very few Syrian refugees since they predominantly work in the informal economy.

Improving employability constitutes the core of Facility-funded Livelihoods Actions. During the first half of 2021, the total number of Syrian refugees and host community members who signed up for short-term vocational skills training reached 52,500, of which 92% completed the training. Additionally, over 81,500 jobseekers – mostly refugees (66%) – obtained employment counselling services with Facility support, an increase of over 10,000 beneficiaries since December 2020. Action monitoring missions have revealed the need for some of these courses to be longer in duration and more practical in content, in order to adequately respond to the needs of the employers who are expected to employ the course graduates.

In contrast, on-the-job training (OJT) programmes are often considered more appropriate by employers and the Facility has supported a large number of beneficiaries to participate in such programmes. OJT takes at minimum six months and provides predominantly practical work-based training to beneficiaries. Forty-eight percent of all Facility-funded vocational trainings provided are OJT.

Approximately 3,100 refugees and host community members have been provided with entrepreneurship training to-date and 960 enterprises have been provided with business advisory services support. A total of 315 enterprises were provided with financial or material support to support their establishment or expansion.

Support has also been provided to social enterprises and women-run cooperatives. As reported previously, COVID-19 related restrictions have affected the pace of progress and the indicators have registered little change over the first half of 2021 due to the completion of some earlier Actions and the delays experienced in getting the new generation of Actions up to full speed. Capacity building of government and non-government institutions has also been seriously impeded by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Only limited progress has been achieved in raising awareness and in promoting the full involvement of the private sector in Facility-supported Actions. As of June 2021, over 1,000 private sector companies had benefited from some form of awareness raising and capacity building support.

Based on information obtained from three Actions only, 1,501 refugees and host community members reported that they found new or improved employment after participating in Facility-funded Actions during the first half of 2021. Almost three quarters of these improved their jobs, whilst just over one quarter obtained new jobs. Only one in ten of these beneficiaries were women.

Entrepreneurship training and business development support provided by the Facility has so far resulted in the start-up or expansion of 459 businesses, 23 more when compared with the previous FMR. The majority of them (56%) were newly established (micro or small) enterprises. The estimated six-month survival rate of supported enterprises was about 90%, which is very good.

Since 2017, almost 10,000 refugees and host community members found a job through IŞKUR as a result of Facility support – two-thirds of whom were host community members (out of a total of about 45,000 registered).

Municipal Infrastructure

Two of the planned 28 water supply and sanitation development projects have been completed to-date. The remaining 26 are currently in the preparation phase as the Tranche II Actions started in 2020 and progress was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. By June 2021 the average project completion rate was 23% with two projects completed and 26 projects in the preparatory phase. A total of 17 municipalities, most of which are in the South-East, are targeted with this support.

Five solid waste management (SWM) facilities funded under Tranche I are completed and operational whilst one was in the construction stage as of June 2021. All four of the SWM facility construction projects under Tranche II are at the planning and contracting stage for both the Tranche I and Tranche II projects combined. The average SWM project completion rate currently stands at 62%.

A total of 28 recreational infrastructure projects are expected to be completed as part of the 48-month Action which started in August 2020. No construction projects have been reported as completed to-date. The average project completion rate is 17%.

Over 180,000 people have improved access to safely-managed sanitation (wastewater) services and over 330,000 to improved solid waste management services as a result of the support provided under Tranche I. The Facility targets for these two indicators have been revised upwards as two new Actions started under Tranche II.

Migration Management

Targets were over-achieved for all the indicators relating to Migration Management institutional strengthening. There are currently no ongoing Actions under this priority area.

Cross-Cutting

Of the over 72,000 individuals targeted for the provision of Turkish language training, over 53,000 have completed one or more courses to-date. Over two thirds of these people were female and over half were living in Gaziantep; Şanlıurfa; İstanbul and Hatay. As reported previously, there is a very high level of unmet demand for these courses. However, they need to be made more accessible to refugee adults in various ways.

Over 553,000 refugees and host community members have participated to-date in Facility-supported social cohesion events, 61% of whom were refugees and 39% were from the host community. Due to the COVID-19 situation, some IPs shifted towards carrying out these events online. The effectiveness of online social cohesion events is yet to be assessed.

1. Introduction

This is the eighth biannual Facility Monitoring Report (FMR) produced to inform stakeholders of the progress made to-date by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility')⁴. It is based on the Facility's current results monitoring framework (the 'RF') which was revised in mid-2020.

The document reports on the overall cumulative progress made since the start of the Facility whilst also highlighting the additional progress made during the six months since the last report (from 1st January to 30th June 2021). The Facility's portfolio contains a mixture of Actions financed under both Tranche I and Tranche II. The last six months saw the start of the remaining Tranche II Actions which had yet to start. Hence all of Tranche II Actions are now underway. Additionally, although several Tranche I Actions were completed during the last six months, a small number were still to be completed as their implementation period had been extended. This report also includes the progress made under a number of humanitarian Actions which are financed by the EU but using funds which are not part of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. These projects are included because they involve the continuation of activities which were previously financed under the Facility⁵.

The higher-level results (impact and outcomes) of the Facility's overall results chain are shown in Figure 1 below – the reader will find individual priority area results chains in each of the chapters of the report, including the Facility Results Framework Outputs.

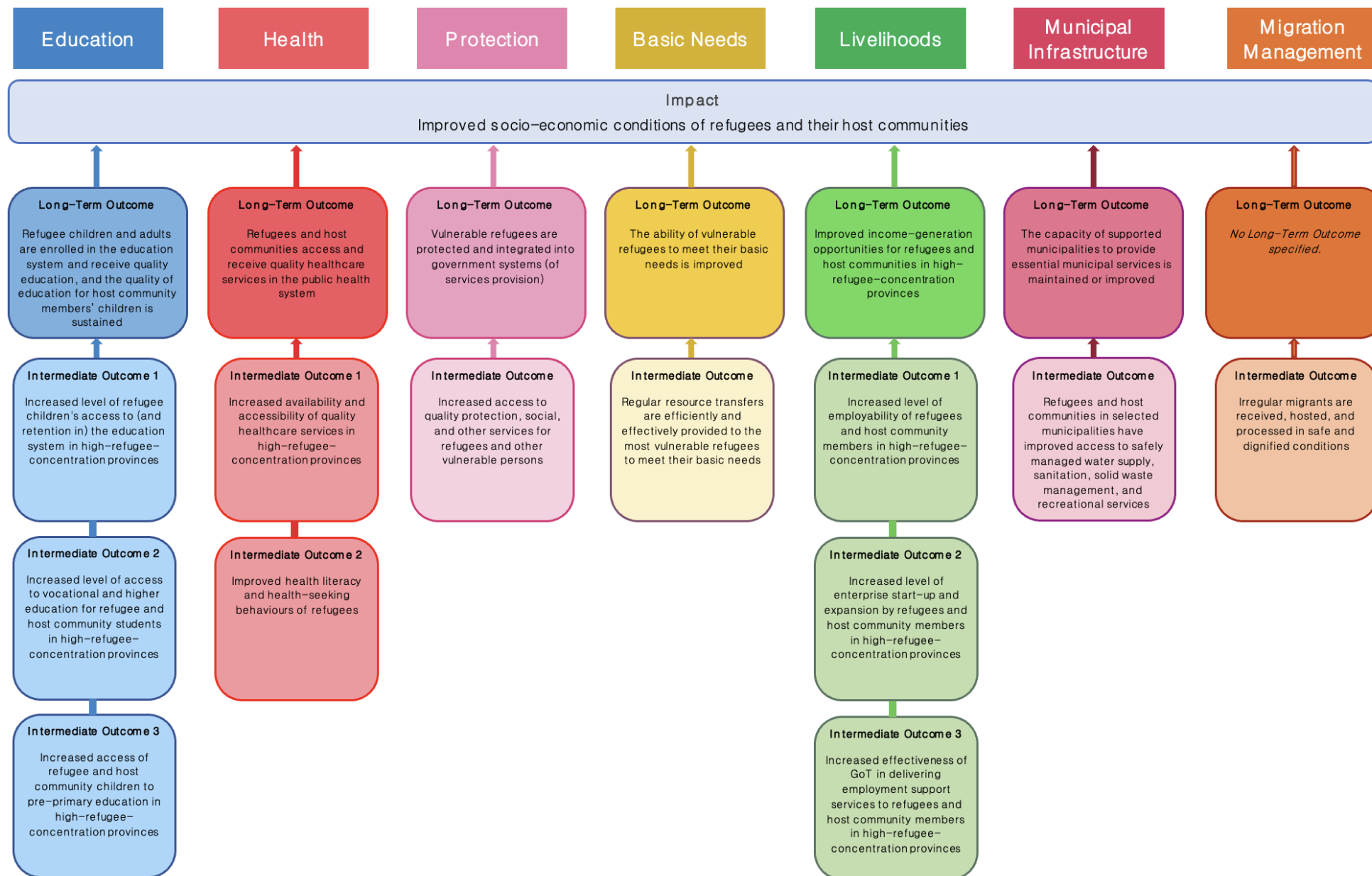
The progress made in each priority area is presented as a separate chapter and is structured in terms of the expected outputs and outcomes. Following the priority area chapters there is a brief section on the RF monitoring system. Finally, the annex of the report (Indicator Charts and Analysis) presents the latest data for all RF indicators, including selected disaggregation data.

The total number of Actions in the Facility's portfolio – including both currently active and completed ones is 126 (including 17 post-Facility humanitarian Actions). Of these, 82 were managed through the humanitarian strand and 44 through the development strand of the Facility. By June 2021, the Facility monitoring system had managed data from 117 Actions. Data for the remaining Actions will be available for the next FMR.

4 For reasons of brevity this report uses the term 'refugee' to refer to both Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs) and Persons under International Protection (PuIP). The Government of Turkey (GoT) does not accept the use of the term 'refugee' to refer to SuTPs or PuIPs. The report uses the term 'Syrian refugees' to refer to SuTPs.

5 In this report these additional Actions are referred to as 'post-Facility humanitarian Actions'.

Figure 1: Facility's Overall Results Chain



2. Education

Due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey, the second semester of the 2020-2021 school year started on the 15th of February with distance and face-to-face education (village schools and pre-school institutions). For the other education levels and school types, education started on the 2nd of March. Rather than deciding on the education delivery modality (distance and/or face-to-face) at national level, MoNE devolved the decision to the provincial level based on the COVID-19 risk analysis by province (low, medium, high and very high-risk provinces). Accordingly, primary school (including pre-school classes), 8th and 12th grade students in all provinces and 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th grade students in low- and medium-risk provinces started face-to-face education for 2 days a week with the remainder of the week devoted to distance education. In high and very high-risk provinces, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th grade students started the second semester only with distance education.

As the pandemic situation deteriorated however, face-to-face education was suspended on the 15th of April, except for pre-school, 8th and 12th grade students. Later on, all schools were closed from the end of April. Face-to-face education gradually restarted (mostly on a limited basis) in June. The school year ended on the 2nd of July. According to the OECD's *Education at a Glance 2021-Turkey Country Note*, between the beginning of 2020 and the end of May 2021, the number of days that schools were closed for each education level was 58 (pre-primary); 122 (primary); 137 (lower secondary) and 151 (upper secondary)⁶.

In June 2021, MoNE developed the National Support Programme (UDEP) to ensure “equal opportunity in education, reducing the achievement gaps among schools and supporting the multidimensional development of students through physical, social-emotional and academic programmes”⁷. MoNE also continued to improve the distance education delivery system and to enable increased access to its digital platform – EBA. The following MoNE online education statistics provide an indication of the scale of the activity⁸:

- EBA Mobile Application was downloaded 34.1 million times.
- EBA website was visited by 12.8 million students and 1 million teachers in 2020-2021 school year (until the 12th of June).
- 283.2 million live classes were conducted at pre-school, primary, lower and upper secondary education levels in 2020-2021 school year (until the 12th of June).
- 15,330 EBA Support Centres and 189 mobile EBA Support Centres were established for students.
- 664,157 tablets with internet (25 GB) were distributed to students.
- 105,000 webcams were provided for classrooms.

Support Strategy

The current Education Priority Area support strategy aims to achieve the enrolment and retention of refugee children in the education system through addressing the various constraints faced both by refugee parents and children and by providing sufficient pedagogical and associated support to ensure that the students are able to effectively follow the educational curriculum. This support covers both the regular academic education courses as well as the provision of vocational education for children. Through providing support to infrastructure development and the equipping of schools and the training of teachers the Facility also aims to ensure that the quality of education provision for host community children is maintained in high-refugee-concentration provinces and districts. Additionally, the strategy aims to support the access of target beneficiaries to non-formal adult education through the operation of the Public Education Centres (PECs).

With the introduction of the second Tranche support to students to attend higher education was discontinued whilst the level of support to providing early childhood education was significantly increased⁹. The Facility's current Education support strategy (summarised in the results chain is presented in Figure 2 below)

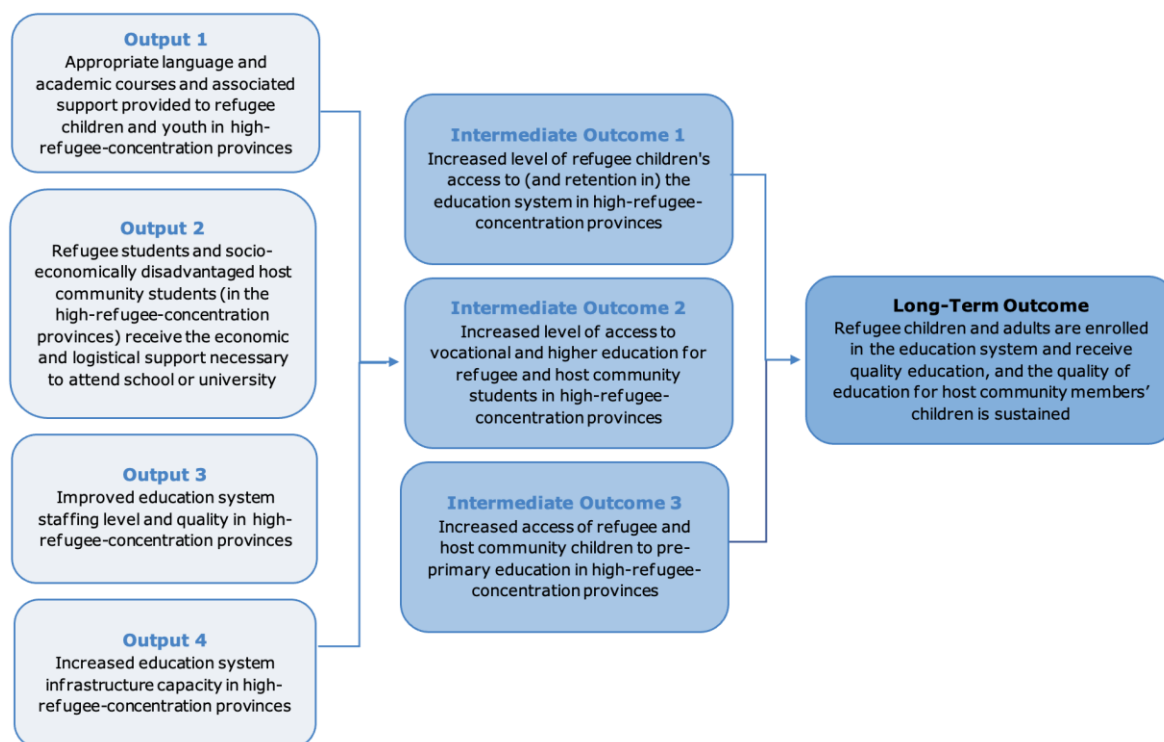
6 OECD Library. Education at a Glance.

7 https://cdn.eba.gov.tr/telafi/PDFler/2_uygulama_esaslari.pdf.

8 <http://yegitek.meb.gov.tr/www/sayilarla-uzaktan-egitim/icerik/3232>.

9 The EU continues to provide support to refugee students to attend higher education via EUTF funding (which is external to the Facility).

Figure 2: Education Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output Achievement Progress

Output 1: Providing appropriate language and academic courses and associated support

Table 1: Output 1 Achievement Progress^{10, 11, 12, 13, 14}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Ot.01 - Number of refugee children provided with catch-up training with Facility support	C	46,766	87,000	54%
E-Ot.02 - Number of refugee children provided with back-up training with Facility support	C	60,472	65,000	93%
E-Ot.03 - Number of refugee children who have attended one or more Turkish language courses with Facility support	S	56,794	N/A	
E-Ot.04 - Number of refugee and host community children provided with pre-primary education with Facility support	C	115,133	164,604	70%
E-Ot.05 - Number of refugee children provided with non-formal education with Facility support	C	41,030	39,450	104%
E-Ot.06 - Number of refugee children provided with Arabic language courses with Facility support	S	586	N/A	
E-Ot.07 - Number of refugee students provided with psycho-social support services with Facility support	S	40,748	N/A	

10 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

11 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

12 The 'Target Value' column in these tables refers to the end of Facility target.

13 Where there is no target value ('N/A'), this is because the indicator is a snapshot indicator type (see Section on Monitoring Data) and so does not have a target (as cumulative indicators do).

14 E-Ot.05: All Actions which contributed to this indicator have now been completed.

Catch-up Classes: Over the first six months of 2021, there was hardly any progress made (less than one thousand additional children) in the delivery of catch-up education. These classes are intended to provide children who have missed schooling with short intensive courses to enable them to re-join the school system at the appropriate level for their age group. However, preparations were made by PIKTES to deliver summer catch-up classes starting in July.

The overall progress over the last 18 months (since January 2020) is equally limited with only an additional 7,000 children benefitting over this period – half of whom were at the primary school level. The overall progress percentage has dropped significantly due to the PIKTES programme having increased its overall target for this area of its work from 30,000 to 60,000.

Back-up Classes: As back-up (remedial) classes for children who are falling behind are normally only provided to children in secondary school – which were relatively worse affected by the school closures – there was no improvement over the last six months in the total number of students supported. However, there were plans to deliver summer back-up classes in July. The revision to the PIKTES targets for its various areas of intervention reduced the target from 60,000 to 45,000 (thus resulting in an apparent 17% increase in the achievement rate). Of 60,472 children receiving back-up education, 85% was at lower secondary education level and 15% was at upper secondary education level.

Turkish language teaching: The number of students enrolled in Turkish language courses increased by just over 1,100 between December 2020 and the end of June 2021. Approximately 70% of these were primary school students (3rd Grade) attending Adaptation Classes. The remainder (over 16,000) were 4-12 Grade students participating in additional (non-formal or non-core curriculum) Turkish language classes, mostly delivered online. According to a recent PIKTES monitoring mission conducted by SUMAF it is not clear to what extent teachers are systematically referring students who are weak in Turkish to these classes and there is a lack of monitoring data on the number of students who attend these online Turkish classes.

Early Childhood Education: As reported previously no children were enrolled in Early Childhood Education (ECE) (or pre-primary education) programmes for the 2020-21 academic year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence there is no change in the value of the indicator since the previous FMR. The start of the PIKTES-supported schooling was scheduled for the Summer of 2021 with 25,000 children targeted to be supported (50% Syrian and 50% host-community). However, intensive preparatory work (teaching materials; student study materials; logistics; etc.) was conducted for this. PIKTES is only supporting MoNE in this area as its directly hired teachers are not qualified to deliver ECE teaching. The decrease in the progress percentage from 72% to 70% in pre-primary education is due to the increase in the target set in PIKTES II.

Non-Formal Education: No progress was recorded over the last six months in the area of non-formal education of children.

Figure 3: Number of children provided with catch-up training

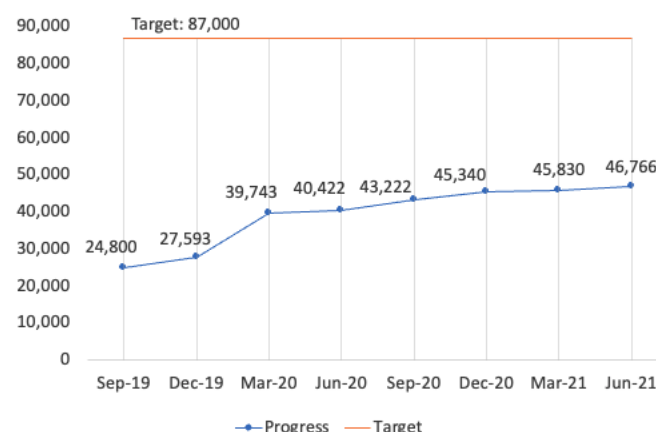
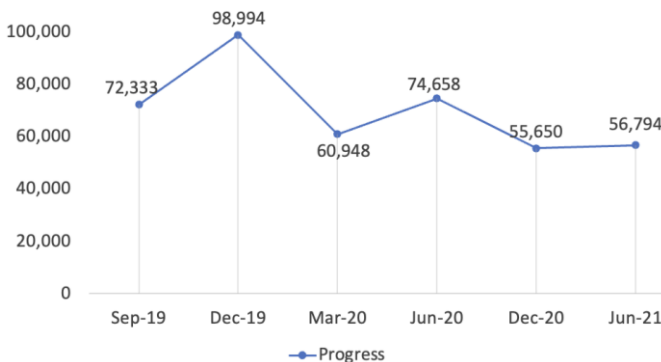


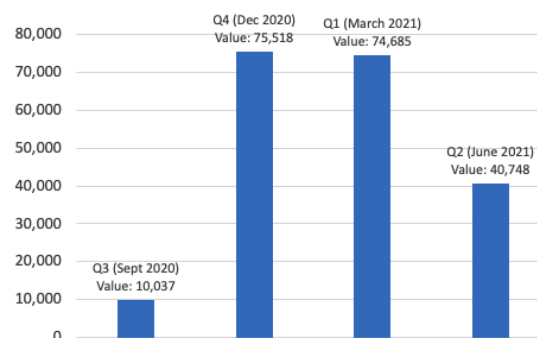
Figure 4: Number of refugee students who attended one or more Turkish language courses



Arabic language teaching: A small amount of Arabic language teaching was conducted through distance education while the schools were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, they were provided by MoNE through EBA-TV as an emergency response to COVID-19. The number of students benefitting from this support was only 586 during the last two quarters. Following a recent SUMAF mission PIKTES has agreed to adapt the Arabic language materials to higher grade refugee students.

Psycho-Social Support: Over the first half of 2021, PIKTES guidance counsellors provided psycho-social support to over 115,000 students using both face-to-face and online methods (depending on whether schools were open or closed). Almost three-quarters of these were primary school students, whilst 24% were lower secondary level students and only 4% were upper-secondary level students.

Figure 5: Number of refugee students provided with psycho-social support (last four quarters)



Summary of Progress

There was little or no progress in the delivery of catch-up and back-up teaching, Turkish and Arabic languages teaching and pre-school education because face-to-face education was mostly interrupted between over the first half of 2021. Psycho-social support services were provided face-to-face or via phone and/or online meetings. There is a serious lack of monitoring data on the numbers of beneficiaries of classes delivered online.

Output 2: Providing economic and logistical support to enable attendance at school or university

Table 2: Output 2 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Ot.08 - Number of refugee children enrolled in schools whose family have received Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)	C	695,556	700,000	99%
E-Ot.09 - Number of refugee and host community students who received (Facility-funded) scholarships to attend TVET or higher education institutions	C	13,295	27,095	49%
E-Ot.10 - Number of refugee and host community students who received (Facility-funded) in-kind support necessary to attend school or university	C	1,182,496	1,127,634	105%
E-Ot.11 - Number of students provided with (Facility-supported) transportation services to attend education institutions	S	10,070	N/A	

Conditional Cash Transfer for Education: The total number of refugee children enrolled in schools supported through the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme implemented by UNICEF rose from 668,900 (in the previous reporting period) to 695,556 by the end of June 2021. Almost half of the beneficiary students (47%) were attending primary schools, whilst most of the rest (38%) were enrolled at the lower secondary level (only 11% were enrolled at upper secondary level) (see Figure 6 below). The families received their regular bimonthly payments during distance education periods although school attendance was not recorded by MoNE¹⁵.

¹⁵ The target has increased since the last FMR report due to the CCTE programme having entered a new phase (CCTE III).

Figure 6: Number of student beneficiaries of CCTE from 2019 to-date

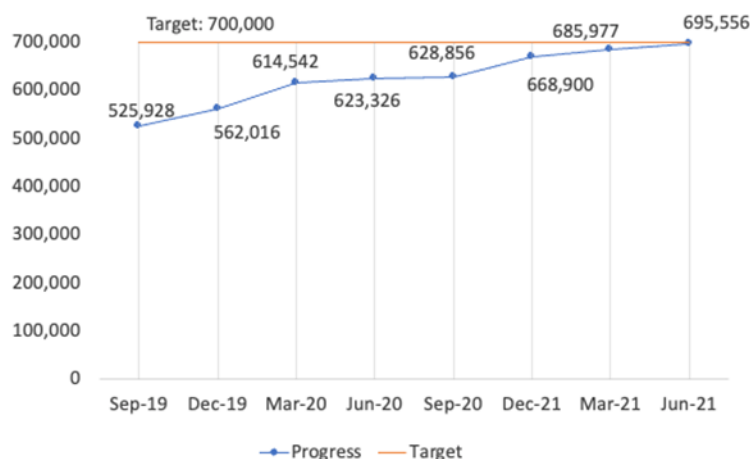
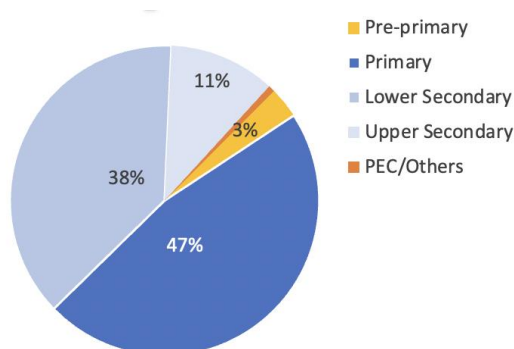


Figure 7: Breakdown of CCTE recipients by educational level/type



Student scholarships: The number of refugee and host community students who received Facility-supported scholarships to attend TVET or higher education institutions increased by approximately 3,700 to almost 13,300 students. Due to the decision to increase the target substantially as part of the reprogramming of the PIKTES Action the achievement rate now stands at 49%. The majority of these students (63%) were refugees. There continued to be an equal balance between females and males. Most of the scholarships provided (almost 12,000) were for secondary school students to attend technical and vocational courses at Technical and Vocational High Schools and Vocational Education Centres (VECs).

The total number of students who have received scholarships to attend university remained stable at just over 1,100 as the Actions contributing to this indicator have now been completed.

Provision of material support to students: With the PIKTES programme having finally completed its procurement and delivery process for student stationery materials the target for this indicator has been reached. Almost 1.2 million students benefitted from this support. Some 56% of these were host community children from economically disadvantaged families.

Figure 8: Number of scholarships' beneficiaries

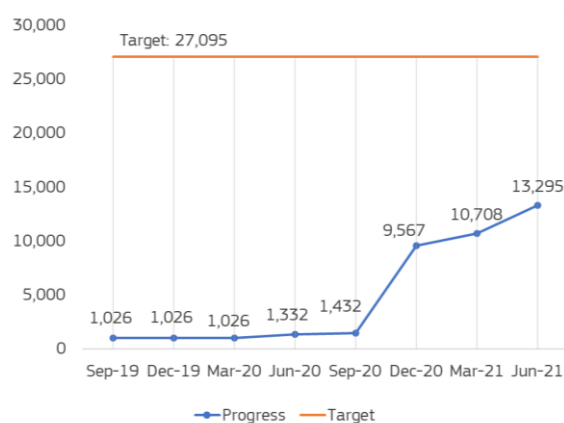
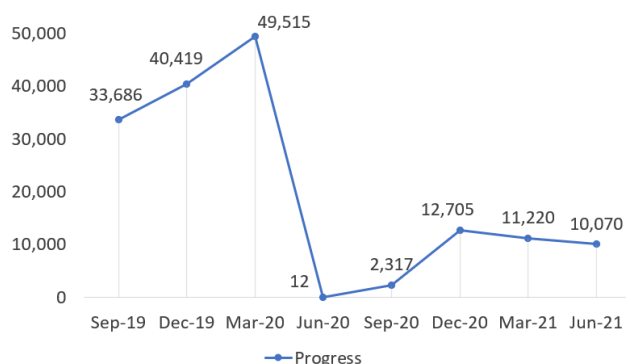


Figure 9: Number of students provided with transportation services



School transportation services: Figure 9 shows the effect of the school closures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of students provided with transportation services. The numbers decreased between March and June 2020 and have only partially recovered since then (up to a maximum of less than 13,000 in the fourth quarter of 2020) as only some children (e.g. in Grades 8 and 12) received continuous face-to-face education. A recent survey conducted in one province by SUMAF¹⁶ indicated that the cost of school transportation is a major contributor to economically disadvantaged refugee families' decision to withdraw their children from school.

Summary of Progress

The CCTE programme continued to expand its coverage over the first half of 2021. However, there is some concern that its economic incentive effect (in terms of school attendance) on recipient households is declining due to the corrosive effects of inflation on the added purchasing power which it provides.

A very major student stationery materials distribution occurred but the provision of transportation services was curtailed sharply due to the closure of schools. There continues to be a steady increase in the number of students receiving scholarships to attend TVET institutions since June 2020, whilst there is no Action currently providing university scholarships under the Facility.

Output 3: Employing and training educational system staff

Table 3: Output 3 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Ot.12 - Number of education service personnel employed and/or remunerated with Facility support	S	6,888	14,070	49%
E-Ot.13 - Number of education service personnel trained with Facility support	C	177,324	211,547	84%
E-Ot.14 - Total number of 'person training days' provided to education service personnel with Facility support	C	47,432	82,226	58%

Education staff employment and remuneration:

By June of this year, some 5,357 education service staff were directly employed with Facility support and a further 1,471 MoNE staff received remuneration for the delivery of specific education services under the PIKTES programme. Of the total number (6,888) employed or remunerated, 5,002 (63%) were teaching staff and 1,826 were support staff. As Figure 10 shows, there have been large variations in this indicator. Just before the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic (in January 2020), there were 9,934 education staff employed or remunerated and the number dropped dramatically to 3,954 in June 2020.

Figure 10: Number of education staff employed and/or remunerated



16 Pilot Provincial Facility Effectiveness Assessment (PFEA) (Hatay province) – September 2021 (draft).

There has been a steady increase since then. As reported previously, PIKTES used its Arabic language teachers to act as support staff/facilitators to support families and children to adapt to following courses online. These were very successful and refugees have expressed a strong desire for the continuation of such support.

Training of education service personnel: Just over 5,800 education staff received training from PIKTES during the first half of this year. Three other Actions also conducted training – taking the total to almost 6,500 staff trained. PIKTES trained 3,500 teachers on online training (WEB 2.0 Technologies and Preparing Digital Education Materials). The cumulative value of the indicator stands at over 177,000, but this is mostly due to a now closed Tranche I Action which trained over 144,000 teachers. Additionally, over the first six months of 2021 an additional 2,900 ‘person training days’ were delivered – taking the total to-date for the Facility to 47,432.

Summary of Progress

Almost 7,000 teaching staff and support staff members were employed or remunerated between January and June 2021 to support MoNE in the delivery of education services. An average of 2 days of training were provided to each trainee in the first half of this year.

Output 4: Improving educational infrastructure

Table 4: Output 4 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Ot.15 - Number of educational facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	12,033	18,174	66%
E-Ot.16 - Number of new educational facilities constructed with Facility support	C	86	411	21%
E-Ot.17 - Average completion level of (Facility-funded) educational facilities construction projects	S	41%	100%	41%

Construction and upgrading of educational facilities: The changes to the PIKTES programme resulted in an increased emphasis on the provision of equipment and other forms of upgrading of educational facilities. A major achievement in the last 6 months was the delivery and installation of 8,700 smartboards to Facility-supported primary and secondary schools. This took the cumulative value of Indicator E-Ot.15 to over 12,000 (representing 66% of the updated target). Some 58% of the facilities upgraded were primary schools whilst 25% were ECE centres (kindergartens).

The last six months saw 31 new education facilities completed and handed over. Overall progress to-date stands at 21% with 86 schools constructed. The total target number of schools to be constructed is 411¹⁷ which means that 325 are still to be completed. Of the schools constructed, approximately two-thirds were solid structure buildings, and the rest were prefabricated. Almost half of the completed facilities are primary schools. For the not yet completed schools (i.e. those which are either ‘on the drawing board’ or under construction), the average project completion rate was 41%.

Summary of Progress

There was significant progress in the number of educational facilities upgraded with Facility support in the reporting period as well as in the completion of new school construction (86 schools completed by June 2021). However, given that the total number of schools to be built is 411, the overall rate of school construction completion remains low (21%). The average level of completion of the ongoing individual construction projects is 41%.

¹⁷ The target and progress data for the Action ‘Education for All in Times of Crisis I’ (which is an EUTF funded Action) is included for Indicator E-Ot.16 as it is fully aligned with the Facility-funded follow-on Actions (EATC II and EATC III).

Outcome Achievement Progress

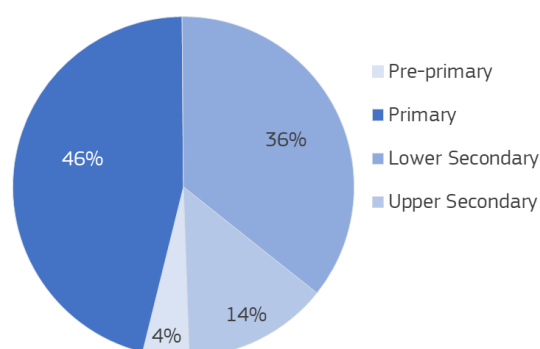
Intermediate Outcome 1: Increased level of refugee children's access to (and retention in) the education system in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 5: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Oc.08 - Number of refugee children enrolled in the formal education system	S	701,374	850,000	83%
E-Oc.09 - <i>Percentage of (Facility-supported) schools assessed as having the minimum required level of operational capacity for their enrolled student numbers</i>	S	N/A	N/A	
E-Oc.10 - Percentage of refugee children regularly attending public schools	S	N/A	N/A	
E-Oc.11 - Percentage of CTE beneficiary children enrolled at the beginning of the school year who are still regularly attending school at the end of the school year	S	92%	85%	108%

Refugee children enrolment: The total number of refugee children enrolled in the formal education system (including pre-school) in the 26 provinces targeted by the Facility-supported PIKTES programme was just over 701,000, which was almost 91% of all the refugee children enrolled in the whole of Turkey. The total number has increased by 5% since December 2020. The distribution of these children by educational level is presented in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Percentage of refugee children enrolled in the formal education system



School Attendance: There is no data available regarding the attendance rates because attendance was not made compulsory for either distance education or face-to-face education during the first six months of 2021 (due to the COVID-19 situation). For similar reasons the regular attendance rates of CTE beneficiary children are also not available. However, just at the start of COVID-19 (in March 2020 – before schools closed) the attendance rate was very satisfactory (92% – far above the target value of 85%). It is well known however, that the level of attendance of refugee children at online classes over the three school semesters affected by COVID-19 was low. Focus-group meetings recently conducted by SUMAF with a diverse range of refugees in one South-Eastern province indicated that the CTE programme payments were being regarded by refugees as increasingly insufficient to affect their economic decision-making.

Intermediate Outcome 2: Increased level of access to vocational and higher education for refugee and host community students in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 6: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Oc.12 - Number of Facility-supported refugee and host community students who have completed vocational education	C	3,163	8,150	38.8%
E-Oc.13 - Number of refugees students who completed a higher education programme with Facility support	C	430	598	72%

Vocational and higher education: As expected, the indicator data shows that there was a very major increase over the first half of 2021 in the number of Facility-supported refugee and host community students completing vocational education courses (compared to the previous FMR). There were 3,163 graduates of vocational courses (delivered under the formal educational system), of which 50% were from host communities. Very encouragingly, over half (55%) were female.

There was no change in the number of refugee students completing a higher education programme with Facility support (430 students) as the reporting period ended before final-year students graduated. As the relevant Action is now completed, no new data is expected for this indicator. Nevertheless, by taking the total number of students who had been provided with higher education scholarships by the Facility (1,434) and assuming that 80% of these completed the course it can be estimated that approximately 1,150 Facility-supported students will have graduated by now.

Summary of Progress

There was a 38% increase since December 2020 in the number of Facility-supported refugee and host community students completing vocational education. Although data is not available because the relevant Actions have ceased to operate and report it is estimated that over 1,150 Facility-supported university students will have graduated from their courses.

Intermediate Outcome 3: Increased access of refugee and host community children to pre-primary education in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 7: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress¹⁸

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-0c.14 - Percentage of refugee and host community children enrolled in primary schools who have attended pre-primary education programme	S	5%	N/A	

Of 1,964,127 host community and refugee children enrolled in the 1st grade of primary school in the 26 PIKTES-supported provinces, 95,529 had attended pre-primary education (5%). According to Facility reporting 36% of Syrian children and 3% of the host community children started the 1st grade after completing pre-primary education. It is recognised that increasing the level of access to pre-primary education will greatly facilitate the integration of refugee children into primary school level education. However, the recent deterioration in the economic circumstances of refugee families means that fewer parents are able to cover the costs of pre-primary (pre-school) education.

Summary of Progress

The continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on MoNE and the PIKTES programme resulted in the delivery of pre-primary education being delayed to the summer of 2021. Materials preparation and teacher training in preparation for this have been completed, however.

¹⁸ Where 'N/A' is entered in the 'target value' column this means that no target has been established.

Long-Term Outcome: Improving enrolment and educational quality for refugee children

Table 8: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress¹⁹

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
E-Oc.01 - Percentage of school-age refugee children enrolled in primary education	S	80%	90%	89%
E-Oc.02 - Percentage of refugee children enrolled in lower secondary education	S	79%	80%	99%
E-Oc.03 - Percentage of refugee children enrolled in upper secondary education	S	38%	40%	95%
<i>E-Oc.04 - Percentage of refugee students enrolled in higher education</i>	S	N/A	N/A	
E-Oc.05 - Transition rate of refugee students between primary and lower secondary education levels	S	94%	N/A	
E-Oc.06 - Transition rate of refugee students between lower secondary and higher secondary education levels	S	87%	N/A	
E-Oc.07 - Percentage of refugee children who are out of school	S	N/A	N/A	

There are no changes to the enrolment rates (in the Facility-focused 26 provinces covered by PIKTES) and the transition rates between educational levels reported in the last FMR as the second semester enrolment rates had not yet been reported to the Facility. The enrolment rates were at 80% and 79% for primary and lower secondary level education respectively. The 38% upper secondary level enrolment rate continues to be a major cause of concern. The SUMAF review mission of the PIKTES programme also highlighted the danger that the pandemic's effects in terms of the withdrawal of children from school may result in additional permanent dropouts once the crisis is over. No data was available on the number of out-of-school children in the 26 provinces.

In the academic year 2020-21, the number of refugee children enrolled in formal education in the 26 high-refugee-concentration provinces totalled approximately 700,000. Of these, over 30,000 were in pre-primary level education, over 322,000 were in the primary level, 251,323 in the lower secondary level, 96,361 in the upper secondary level.

National Enrolment Rates of Syrian Refugees

The progress made in terms of enrolment of Syrian refugee students across the country (all provinces) is discussed below using MoNE data.

Table 9: GER of Syrian Refugee Students by Education Level (2020-21 and 2019-20)

Level	Population (2020-2021)	2020-2021 (2 nd semester)		2020-2021 (1 st semester)		2019-2020
		Enrolled	GER (%)	Enrolled	GER (%)	GER (%)
Pre-school (Age 5)	127,264	35,707	28	32,612	26	31
Primary (Age 6-9)	442,817	353,130	80	352,855	80	89
Lower Secondary (Age 10-13)	348,638	271,645	78	274,447	79	70
Upper Secondary (Age 14-17)	278,405	110,976	40	111,010	40	33
TOTAL	1,197,124	771,458	64	770,924	64	63

The population of the Syrian children at school age was almost 1.2 million in the 2020-2021 school year and the enrolment rate was 1% higher compared to the previous academic year (2019-2020).

Although the enrolment rate in pre-school education level decreased in the 1st semester of 2020-2021 school year by 5%, there was an increase in the 2nd semester and the total number enrolled slightly exceeded the number in the previous academic year. The enrolment rate was still below the 2019-2020 level however, due to the increase in the size of the pre-school-age Syrian refugee population.

¹⁹ N/A in the indicator value column means that no data has been provided yet.

With regard to primary level education, the number of Syrian children enrolled in primary schools increased in both the 1st and 2nd semesters of 2020-2021. However, the enrolment rate dropped compared to 2019-2020 due to the increase in the size of the primary school-age Syrian refugee population.

There was a significant increase (of 9 percentage points – equivalent to a 13% increase) in the enrolment rates at lower secondary education level compared to the previous school year’s rate which was very encouraging – given that the overall population of lower secondary-school-age children increased by nearly 20,000. On the other hand, the data shows that nearly 3,000 children dropped out of school in the second semester of 2020-2021 school year.

The enrolment rate at upper secondary level was 33% in the 2019-2020 school year and there was a significant increase in the 1st semester of 2020-2021 school year (of 7 percentage points – equivalent to a 21% increase). There was almost no change between the two semesters in the number of students enrolled.

There is no available data for 2020-2021 academic year regarding the number of Syrian refugees enrolled in higher education in Turkey. According to the data of the Council of Higher Education the number of Syrian students enrolled in higher education was 37,236 (composed of 23,823 males and 13,413 females) for 2019-2020 academic year.

Out-of-School Children²⁰

The number of out-of-school children (OoSC) in the Syrian population across the country (all provinces) is discussed below using MoNE data.

Table 10: Number of Syrian OoSC (2020-21 and 2019-20)

2020-2021 (2 nd semester)			2020-2021 (1 st semester)			2019-2020		
Population	OoSC (#)	OoSC (%)	Population	OoSC (#)	OoSC (%)	Population	OoSC (#)	OoSC (%)
1,197,124	425,666	36	1,197,124	426,200	36	1,082,172	397,253	37

According to MoNE data, there was only a one percentage point decrease in the percentage of Syrian OoSC between the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years. The highest decrease was observed in the 2016-2017 school year (from 63% to 41%), which corresponds to the start of the Facility. However, since then the rate of decrease has been only very modest. Over the last year the data shows that the number of children out-of-school increased by over 28,000.

According to a small qualitative study in one South-Eastern province recently conducted by SUMAF²¹, the challenges faced by parents in sending their children to school (in addition to the need for older children to contribute to the household economy) include very high school transportation costs, lack of available places in nearby schools, and reluctance of their children to attend school due to bullying and difficulties in keeping up academically.

The direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on the level of school enrolment of Syrian refugee children will be best observed in the 2021-2022 school year as school attendance was not compulsory in the 2020-2021 school year (due to the pandemic response). According to the monitoring mission conducted for PIKTES a major effort will now be needed to bring children (particularly older children) back into attending schools on a regular basis.

Distance Education

There is no official data available regarding Syrian students’ access to distance (online) education. As reported previously it is estimated that well over half, and more probably approximately 70% of refugee students lost the best part of a year of education between March 2020 and June 2021 due to their inability to effectively access and follow courses delivered online. This was confirmed by the above-mentioned qualitative survey. According to this survey, many parents did not know about the EBA Support Centres (set up in schools to enable

20 OoSC include both the children who never enrolled in Turkish education system and who dropped out of school.

21 Provincial Facility Effectiveness Assessment (PFEA) – Pilot assessment (Hatay Province) Draft Report, September 2021.

a limited number of students to access online courses) or could not benefit from them due to their limited availability. Participants also mentioned that children experienced problems in following online classes due partially to their weakness in the Turkish language.

The Fourth Round of the Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment conducted in June-July 2021²² covering over 1,200 individual refugees in 56 provinces found that only 33% of children in full-time education have reliable access to the EBA distance education system (online and TV). Additionally, almost a quarter of interviewed households reported not having adequate information about the EBA distance education system.

Summary of Progress

At the national level, the enrolment rate increased for lower and upper secondary level education but decreased for the primary and pre-school levels (between the current and previous school years) due to increases in the size of the pre-school and primary school age populations. The number of out-of-school children increased compared to the previous school year with almost 30,000 children dropping out of school in the second semester of 2020-2021. It is clear therefore that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the deteriorating economic circumstances of refugees has led to a worsening of the already very serious problem of out-of-school children.

²² The assessment is conducted by 29 different organisations (including UNHCR) using a common methodology.

3. Health

Although it is the government's policy to provide Syrian refugees with the same level of healthcare as that provided for Turkish citizens, many of them may not receive optimal healthcare for a variety of reasons – one of which is their level of proficiency in the Turkish language. A survey conducted in 2021 in two hospitals in Ankara (reported in the Turkish Journal of Public Health) found that 51% of refugees felt that the language barrier plays an extremely negative role in their ability to access healthcare services. Of the 221 participants, 11% stated that they speak Turkish, 49% said that they used bilingual patient guides (hospital interpreters) while 31% used family, friends or private interpreters. Some 21% received no assistance at all²³.

Various studies conducted over the last 18 months²⁴ have found that Syrian refugees who became unemployed due to COVID-19 and who live in large and overcrowded households with poor living conditions faced serious health and nutrition problems. Some participants also reported that they had difficulty in being able to afford masks and other sanitary products during the pandemic period. Problems with accessing masks and other health products were also found by previous researchers²⁵. It was also found that whilst public messages to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were made by local mosques, municipalities and police, they were not fully understood by many Syrians as they were in the Turkish language. Therefore, it was concluded that future public announcements should also be made in Arabic in areas where many Syrians live.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continued during the first half of 2021 health providing organisations continued to adapt their service provision accordingly. For example, the Facility-supported health professionals training programme implemented by the WHO moved to an online delivery format. A review by IFRC and TRC (Kızılay) in June 2021 found that despite many difficulties, most of the health provision activities continued throughout the pandemic. This included the provision of healthcare consultations using either phone or web-based meeting tools. Despite many challenges, regular health screenings and referrals continued by extending extra support to beneficiaries during the COVID-19 health crisis. Health seminars and information sessions continued online and were found to be very helpful by some beneficiaries as it was easy to attend them – eliminating problems of transportation and childcare²⁶. Nevertheless, the fear of contracting COVID-19 led to many refugees reducing their level of use of public health services, and the low level of access of individual refugee household members to internet-connected smart-phones and tablets suggests that access to healthcare information was negatively affected given that the internet is the primary source of such information for refugees.

Support Strategy

The overall goal of the Facility's health support strategy is to ensure the improvement and maintenance of the health of refugees whilst maintaining the quality of health services for the host community. The strategy to achieve this is to help the GoT ensure that adequate primary and secondary health services are made available to the refugee population; that they use them appropriately (i.e. that they are health literate) and that they manage their own health effectively (i.e. that they strengthen their health-seeking behaviours). As social determinants of health produce widespread inequities in health within and between societies the Facility is supporting the refugee population across a range of social and economic fronts in order to address some of the root causes of poor health.

The strategy currently being pursued by the Facility is to support the delivery of health services by the Government of Turkey in the targeted 29 high-refugee-concentration provinces. Through the Facility-supported health services support programme (SIHHAT-II²⁷) implemented by the MoH – the aim is to adapt the delivery of public health services to the particular needs of the refugee community. The support strategy is summarised in the results chain presented in Figure 12 below:

23 Abohalaka R, Tekeli Yeşil S. Determination of Perceived Language Barriers According to Syrian Refugees Visiting Two Hospitals in Ankara. *Turk Journal of Public Health* 2021; 19(2):92-105.

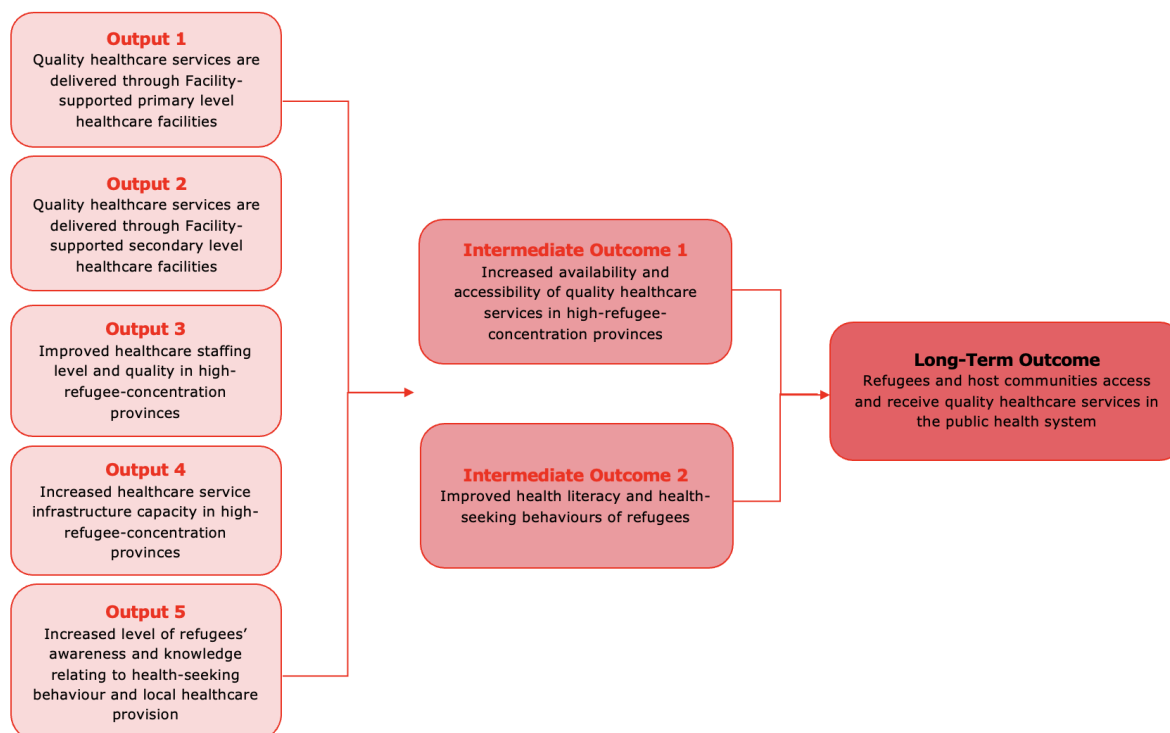
24 See for example, Karadag Caman et al. (June 2020). Situational Brief: Report on forced migrants and COVID-19 pandemic response in Turkey. <https://www.migrationandhealth.org/migration-covid19-briefs>. 6th and 7th Facility Monitoring Reports – SUMAF.

25 Corley, 2020; Hedayat, 2020; Kirişçi & Erdoğan, 2020.

26 <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/covid-19-lessons-learned-workshop-report-community-based-migration-programme-turkey>.

27 SIHHAT-II is the follow-on programme from its predecessor – SIHHAT.

Figure 12: Facility’s Intervention Logic in the Health Priority Area



On the ‘supply side’, the more specific objective (Intermediate Outcome 1) is to ensure that services are available to refugees where they need them, that they are easily accessible and that the service is of satisfactory quality. This applies to both primary health care (PHC) and secondary health care (SHC) services.

Facility Progress To-Date

Output Achievement Progress

Output 1: Support to Primary healthcare services provision

Table 11: Output 1 Achievement Progress^{28, 29}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Ot.01 - Number of Facility-supported Migrant Health Centres (MHCs)	S	180	190	95%
H-Ot.02 - Number of Facility-supported Migrant Health Units (MHUs)	S	862	900	96%
H-Ot.03 - Total number of consultations provided to refugees at Facility-supported primary level healthcare facilities	C	21,118,492	27,926,621	76%
H-Ot.04 - Total number of vaccinations (doses) provided to refugee children with Facility support	C	5,538,989	N/A	

Almost all of the targeted Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and Migrant Health Units (MHUs) are operational and delivering PHC services in high refugee density areas in the 29 provinces covered by SIHHAT. By June 2021, 180 MHCs (comprising 862 MHUs) were operational which is 95% of the target (the target was recently increased in a reprogramming exercise conducted by the SIHHAT-II Action³⁰)³¹. Of the 180 operational MHCs, 48 are Extended MHCs (EMHCs) – providing selected specialised health services in addition to PHC services. The 10 provinces with the greatest number of MHCs (including EMHCs) are presented in Figure 13:

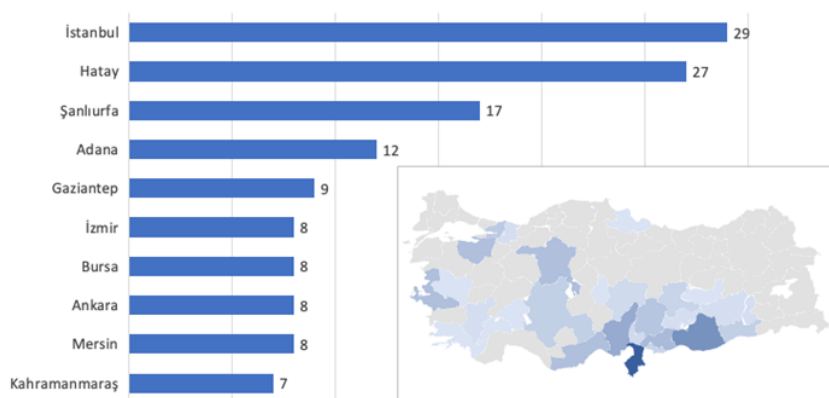
28 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type (‘Type’) is included. ‘C’ refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and ‘S’ refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

29 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

30 SIHHAT-II Action is hereafter referred to as ‘SIHHAT-II’.

31 Data covers 2021/Q1 and Q2 and reported by SIHHAT-II only.

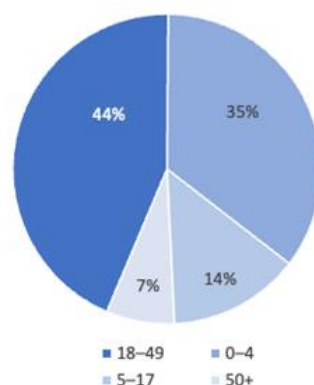
Figure 13: MHCs per province (top 10 provinces)



PHC consultations: An additional almost 2.4 million PHC consultations were provided over the first half of 2021 in the 29 Facility-focused provinces, taking the cumulative total to just over 21 million consultations. This is a 76% target achievement rate. The majority (92%) of the consultations were delivered in MHCs. As reported in recent FMRs and confirmed in recent focus group discussions with refugees³², Syrian refugees now prefer to go to MHCs to have their health issues addressed because they can communicate effectively with the health personnel in Arabic and also because hospitals can be over-crowded with longer waiting times.

Figure 14 below presents the distribution of consultations provided to refugees at Facility-supported PHC facilities in terms of age groups. Two-thirds of the consultations were provided to females due partly to the delivery of ANC and PNC consultations to mothers and their babies.

Figure 14: PHC consultations provided – disaggregated by age group



The distribution of SIHHAT-delivered PHC consultations (for the second quarter of 2021) by consultation type is presented in the table below. This indicates both the relatively small number of mental health and psycho-social consultations and the increasing importance of consultations provided by SIHHAT through its mobile health services.

Table 12: The distribution of SIHHAT-delivered PHC consultations

Consultation	Number (Q2 only)
General medical consultations	1,297,333
Sexual and reproductive health consultations	18,805
Antenatal care (ANC) consultations	113,959
MHPSS	5,989
Mobile health services	29,978
TOTAL	1,466,064

As reported previously, 48 Extended Migrant Health Centres (EMHCs) are planned to be resourced to deliver selected specialised health services including gynaecology, paediatrics, internal medicine and dental services. A

32 PFEA – Hatay, September 2021 – SUMAF.

recent SIHHAT review mission found that although these services are highly appreciated by the patients who use them, the lack of availability of suitably qualified Syrian health professionals means that there are still gaps in the availability of these services in some EMHCs.

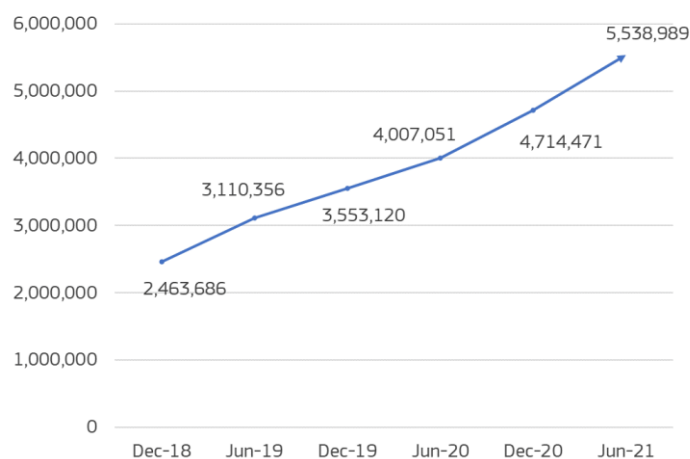
Mobile healthcare services: Over 100 vehicles (procured under SIHHAT-I) have now been deployed by the SIHHAT-II programme and mobile healthcare services are being conducted from the E/MHCs. Almost 30,000 consultations were provided by these services in the second quarter of 2021. The services provided include target group identification and needs assessment studies, immunizations and filiation studies, physical examinations, reproductive health services, nutritional counselling, the diagnosis and treatment of minor illness as well as a chronic illness and specialty care referrals to community SHC providers.

Part of this work involves the operation of 12 mobile clinics which visit temporary agricultural settlements in rural areas. Mobile units also visit households in urban and peri-urban areas which have patients with mobility problems. The teams include a bilingual patient guide and often combine healthcare workers with psycho-social support staff (social workers or psychologists) to enable MHPSS support to be provided alongside healthcare services.

It should also be noted that the SIHHAT-II Action is conducting approximately 50,000 cancer screenings (breast; colorectal; cervical) per quarter using the 5 cancer-screening vehicles supplied under SIHHAT-I.

Vaccination for children: As children make up a large part of the Syrian refugee population and have different healthcare needs compared to other sections of the population, they are prioritised by the SIHHAT-II Action - including through the delivery of immunization services and micronutrient support services. By the end of June 2021, a total of just over 5.5 million vaccine doses had been administered to refugee children with Facility support. The level of increase between each six-month period can be seen from the line chart in Figure 15 below. Overall, there is a positive story of high levels of vaccination of children and there are fewer cases of Tetanus and Diphtheria (TD) vaccine refusal by pregnant women.

Figure 15: Vaccination doses administered to children over time



COVID-19 vaccinations: There continues to be a lack of data on the level of vaccination coverage of the Syrian refugee population. The Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment survey quoted earlier found that although there was a relatively high level of awareness of how to obtain information on vaccination services (64%) only 36% of respondents said they had been vaccinated by June 2021. However, focus group discussions conducted in several provinces between August and October suggest that the coverage rate increased very significantly over this period³³.

MHPSS services: Mental health and psycho-social support services have begun to be provided in 79 of the 180 MHCs. To-date, SIHHAT has recruited 75 psychologists and 105 social workers to deliver these services. The outreach work conducted by the mobile healthcare service units (see above) will also focus on identifying

33 PFEA Pilot – Hatay; SUMAF C-ESSN Ad-Hoc Monitoring Mission to Diyarbakır and Batman – October 2021.

individuals in need of MHPSS support, so that they can be directed to the MHPSS services provided through the E/MHCs.

Summary of Progress

Progress has continued to be very positive with the delivery of PHC services by the E/MHCs of the MoH and also by NGOs and UN agencies. The provision of mobile health services has begun under SIHHAT-II and these delivered approximately 30,000 consultations in the second quarter. These services benefit both refugees and economically disadvantaged host community members, many of whom are living in temporary agricultural settlements or in remoter locations.

Refugees are increasingly preferring to use the MHCs or to become registered with local Family Health Clinics rather than to use hospitals. The level of uptake of vaccination services for children has also been quite positive. Whilst the COVID-19 vaccination coverage of refugee adults appeared to still be relatively low by the end of the second quarter, limited qualitative survey data indicates that this improved markedly over the summer.

Output 2: Support to secondary healthcare services provision

Table 13: Output 2 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Ot.05 - Total number of consultations provided to refugees at Facility-supported secondary level healthcare facilities	S	2,128,129	N/A	
H-Ot.06 - Number of refugees treated as in-patients in hospitals	C	163,444	N/A	

In the first half of 2021, just over 2.1 million SHC consultations were provided to refugees through Facility-supported SHC facilities. Just over 78,000 (4%) of the consultations covered Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation (PTR) whilst only just over 10,000 (0.5%) covered MHPSS. Under the SIHHAT-II Action no direct support is being provided to hospitals in its focus provinces apart from the supply of Bilingual Patient Guides and Translators to hospitals. However, a separate and recently started Facility-financed Action is supporting MoH by refurbishing PTR units and providing equipment to selected hospitals³⁴.

Almost all of the secondary level healthcare consultations were provided at MoH-operated healthcare facilities (91% of the refugee-beneficiaries were Syrian refugees). This is significantly less than the 3.5 million provided in the previous six months. This may be due to the reported increased preference of refugees to use PHC facilities and possibly also due to the difficulties which refugees report at the hospitals such as long waiting times and getting interpreting services.

Just over 163,000 refugees benefited from in-patient hospital treatment during the first half of 2021 which is broadly similar to the number treated in the previous six months. As might be expected, the largest number of in-patients were treated in hospitals in İstanbul and Gaziantep.

Summary of Progress

The number of Facility-supported SHC consultations provided to refugees in the first half of 2021 was significantly less than that for the second half of 2020 – which likely follows from the increasing preference of refugees to use the local MHCs. In certain high-refugee-concentration provinces refugees report having difficulty obtaining the services of the bilingual patient guides in hospitals as well as long waiting times.

³⁴ SHIFA Action.

Output 3: Strengthening healthcare system staffing

Table 14: Output 3 Achievement Progress

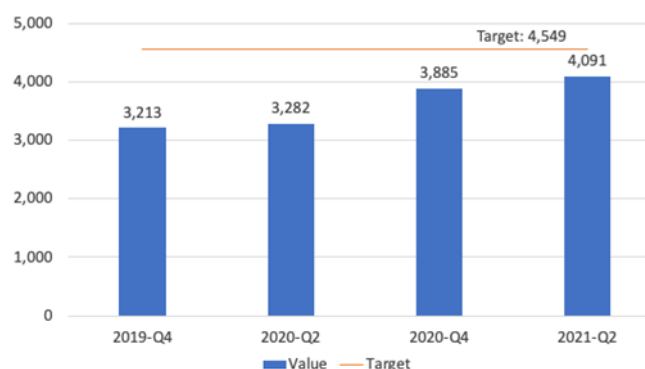
Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Ot.07 - Number of healthcare service staff employed with Facility support	S	4,091	4,549	90%
H-Ot.08 - Number of healthcare service staff trained with Facility support	C	12,125	15,021	81%
H-Ot.09 - Total number of 'person training days' provided to healthcare service staff with Facility support	C	94,374	14,615	646%
H-Ot.10 - Number of Syrian healthcare workers qualified and approved to practice under the Turkish healthcare system	C	2,894	458	

Healthcare system staffing: Of the 4,091 healthcare staff employed with Facility support as of June 2021, 88% were employed under the SIHHAT Action, with the rest accounted for by a small number of NGOs. Of these 19% were doctors, 36% were nurses, midwives, psychologists, other types of paramedical staff and social workers, and 45% were Bilingual Patient Guides (BPGs) (over 1,229 have been recruited to-date) and other types of auxiliary staff. Sixty-one percent of the BPGs were working in SHC facilities (hospitals and Community Mental Health Centres – CMHCs). Most of the staff were Syrian (79%) whilst most of the remainder (16%) were Turkish. It should be noted that only the BPGs and translators were deployed to 65 provinces whilst the rest were deployed only to the 29 SIHHAT-II focus provinces.

The level of turnover of health professionals (general practitioners mostly) employed in the SIHHAT programme is reported to be increasing and there are still gaps in the availability of specialists (such as dentists, gynaecologists and paediatricians) and technicians. A number of EMHCs are reported operating without some specialists who are difficult to recruit. Part of the problem appears to be a reluctance of Syrian professionals to work in locations far from their support communities. There is also a reported need for more bilingual patient guides who are able to translate from other languages (apart from Arabic) to Turkish³⁵.

Currently 65% of healthcare workers are male. Often females attending clinics will be more comfortable with female healthcare workers for certain conditions (e.g. gynaecological), and so there is also a need to increase the proportion of female healthcare workers in the system. Improving access to childcare is one of the conditions that may increase the numbers of female physicians in the healthcare workforce.

Figure 16: Number of healthcare staff employed



Training of healthcare staff: The targets for the two training indicators – the number of people trained and the total number of person-training-days – have been exceeded with over 12,000 healthcare staff trained to-date and more than 94,000 person training days delivered. This gives an average of 7 days of training provided to each trainee.

As of June 2021, a total of 2,894 Syrian professional healthcare workers had completed the necessary Facility-funded training provided by WHO and MoH to be able to practice in the SIHHAT-supported network of E/MHCs. Due to the challenges of obtaining equivalences of professional qualifications, by the end of 2020 only 2% of

³⁵ Such as Farsi and Pashto.

these had obtained the necessary documentation to be able to practice across the general public healthcare system.

Summary of Progress

The WHO and the MoH continued to work closely together to ensure an integrated programme of pre-service and in-service training for health professionals resulting in almost 2,900 mostly Syrian refugee health workers being qualified to work in the SIHHAT-supported health centres. In total over 12,000 healthcare workers have been trained to-date.

Output 4: Infrastructure development

Table 15: Output 4 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Ot.11 - Number of new healthcare facilities constructed with Facility support	C	0	67	0%
H-Ot.12 - Number of healthcare facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	548	836	66%
H-Ot.13 - Average completion level of (Facility-funded) healthcare facility construction projects	S	18%	100%	18%

Under the Facility monitoring system, ‘infrastructure development’ refers both to the construction and refurbishment of healthcare facilities as well as the equipping of healthcare facilities (including with vehicles). In this area the main activities conducted to-date include the construction of two hospitals, the provision of vehicles to support PHC services, the supply of ambulances and the equipping of hospitals with medical equipment.

The target number of healthcare facilities to be constructed with Facility support is now 67 due to the inclusion of a new health infrastructure development Action which plans to construct 65 new Migrant Health Centres. To-date, no healthcare facility construction project has been completed. Progress in completing the two hospitals (in Kilis and Hatay provinces) continues to be slow – the construction stage of both hospitals was at about 50% at the end of June 2021. Although construction speed has returned to pre-pandemic levels both projects have been significantly delayed since their start by the need to undergo comprehensive technical re-designs and then by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to reduced labour levels on construction sites³⁶.

The overall level of completion of all of the Facility’s current health infrastructure projects stands at 18%. This is less than that reported in the previous FMR due to the inclusion of a new Action in the portfolio which will construct and refurbish PHC facilities. The construction of the planned new MHCs has not yet started.

According to Action progress reports, the 300-bed Kilis hospital is planned to be completed by March 2022 and the 250-bed Hatay hospital by June 2022. As reported previously, a number of factors have affected the speed of completion of the hospitals. The Kilis hospital project underwent a re-design due to the discovery of groundwater at the site (requiring new soil studies) and both projects were affected by the introduction of new earthquake related regulations in 2019. Recent reports indicate that the speed of construction on both sites has returned to normal following the negative impact of the early phases of the pandemic.

As reported previously, approximately 4,000 items of medical equipment were supplied to 113 hospitals under SIHHAT-I and 430 ambulances and mobile PHC vehicles were delivered to selected provinces and healthcare facilities (including CMHCs) in the last quarter of 2020.

Summary of Progress

With the launch of a new Facility-funded Action, the target number for the construction of new healthcare facilities has increased to 67. The ongoing construction of two hospitals (in Kilis and Hatay) progressed only slowly. Causes for slow progression include the pandemic but also the introduction of new earthquake-related regulations in 2019.

³⁶ Construction materials procurement and supplies were also affected.

Output 5: Health awareness-raising and education

The main component of the Facility’s strategy to support improved levels of health seeking behaviour amongst the refugees (Outcome 2 in the results chain shown in Figure 12 above) involves increasing the level of refugees’ awareness and knowledge relating to navigating access to healthcare services and the adoption of appropriate healthcare behaviours.

Table 16: Output 5 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Ot.14 - Number of refugees reached through outreach activities with Facility support	C	173,709	266,221	65%
H-Ot.15 - Percentage of refugees reporting having received healthcare awareness messages	S	N/A	N/A	

Outreach Activities: SIHHAT-II is placing a much greater emphasis on the conduct of outreach activities to communities and households to conduct health literacy work to neighbourhoods and areas under-served by local healthcare facilities and to temporary agricultural settlements. In many cases, the psychologists and social workers participate in the same visit or journey as the healthcare workers conducting mobile healthcare service delivery, so that outreach and mobile healthcare services are delivered concurrently to the same household or community. A major objective of the outreach work is to increase the level of health literacy of women. SIHHAT-II plans to establish 65 outreach teams which will conduct outreach work to targeted communities once a week.

Now that the vehicles have been procured and delivered, SIHHAT-II is progressing with the recruitment of staff to enable mobile healthcare and outreach services to be provided. Whilst outreach work is already being conducted in the field there is an urgent need to establish a cadre of trainers in health literacy to train the field teams to be able to deliver a standardised set of services.

SIHHAT is developing a number of training courses and materials in support of its health literacy work aimed at adults and youth. This will cover topic such as: communicable and non-communicable diseases, rational drug use, reproductive health, etc. Training courses are also under preparation for psychologists and social workers in outreach and mobile healthcare service provision. A similar training of provincial health department officials is planned for the last quarter of 2021.

No recent survey data is available on the coverage and results of public health awareness-raising work with the refugee community. The qualitative survey conducted in a South-Eastern province referred to above found that none of the respondents had participated in any organised or community-based health education events although they all said that they received health information at the MHCs if they asked for it³⁷.

The Facility has supported several organisations (including NGOs) to conduct health outreach work to local communities and refugees’ homes since its start with a total of over 173,000 refugees reached to-date (a 65% target achievement rate). Five percent of these were non-Syrian refugees.

With regard to awareness-raising relating to COVID-19, Arabic language posters and brochures were produced by the MoH³⁸.

37 PFEA – Hatay, September 2021 – SUMAF.

38 At <https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/tr/gocsaigli-homepage>

Outcome Achievement Progress

Intermediate Outcome 1: Increased availability and accessibility of quality healthcare services

Table 17: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress³⁹

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Oc.04 - Average number of refugees per Migrant Health Unit (MHU)	S	4,444	3,500	79%
H-Oc.05 - Number of doctors per 10,000 population	S	20.82	19.35	108%
H-Oc.06 - Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population	S	28.24	27.05	104%
H-Oc.07 - <i>Percentage of pregnant refugee women who received one or more Antenatal Care (ANC) consultations</i>	S	97%	96%	101%
H-Oc.08 - <i>Percentage of post-partum women who received at least one Postnatal Care (PNC) consultation</i>	S	58%	N/A	

Whilst the average number of refugees served by migrant health units (MHUs) stands at 4,444 (the target is 3,500 refugees per MHU), there are 10 provinces where the figure is above 6,000 (Denizli; Diyarbakir; Gaziantep; Isparta; Kayseri, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla; Sakarya and Şanlıurfa) (see Annexes).

Whilst the number of doctors per 10,000 population in the 29 focus provinces now stands at almost 21 (exceeding the target of 19.4), there are 12 provinces where it is less than 16 (marked in red in the tables below).

Table 18: Number of doctors per 10,000 population (disaggregated by SIHHAT-II focus provinces)

Province	Population	Doctors	Doctors/10,000
Adana	2,510,887	4,774	19.01
Adiyaman	654,687	1,004	15.34
Ankara	5,763,028	19,912	34.55
Batman	635,775	806	12.68
Burdur	275,266	400	14.53
Bursa	3,280,185	5,436	16.57
Denizli	1,053,762	2,171	20.6
Diyarbakir	1,806,843	3,000	16.6
Elazığ	600,226	1,217	20.28
Gaziantep	2,550,887	3,165	12.41
Hatay	2,092,912	2,548	12.17
Isparta	447,157	1,272	28.45
İstanbul	15,980,971	38,989	24.4
İzmir	4,542,247	11,747	25.86

Province	Population	Doctors	Doctors/10,000
Kahramanmaraş	1,261,057	1,781	14.12
Kayseri	1,500,281	2,977	19.84
Kilis	248,293	289	11.64
Kocaeli	2,052,475	3,623	17.65
Konya	2,367,972	4,726	19.96
Malatya	836,403	1,739	20.79
Manisa	1,464,273	2,678	18.29
Mardin	943,669	1,048	11.11
Mersin	2,091,311	3,088	14.77
Muğla	1,012,051	1,868	18.46
Nevşehir	316,345	411	12.99
Osmaniye	596,212	687	11.52
Sakarya	1,058,083	1,783	16.85
Samsun	1,363,540	3,148	23.09
Şanlıurfa	2,536,842	2,475	9.76

According to the SIHHAT Post-Survey, 97% of pregnant refugee women received one or more Antenatal care (ANC) consultations. The majority (67%) of the respondents (in 2020) reported having been examined three times and more by a doctor during pregnancy – representing a 10 percentage points increase compared to the 2018 figure. The total number of ANC consultations provided to migrants is 222,749 (including first and second quarters of 2021) and the total number of pregnant migrant women who received an ANC consultation is 91,104 (including first and second quarters of 2021).

Focus group discussions conducted by SUMAF with refugees continue to find that healthcare services are perceived to be easily available and generally of good quality although more problems are experienced with accessing hospital-based services than PHC services. Reproductive healthcare services are reported to be easily

³⁹ As the indicators presented in Table 16 above are only updated annually or following the conduct of a SIHHAT pre or post-survey no new data is available for the current FMR. For an analysis of the data please see the 7th FMR. The next FMR (9th FMR) will report on indicators for which new data is available.

accessible and the level of acceptance of Tetanus/Diphtheria (TD) vaccinations by refugee women has increased and is now not far behind the coverage rate achieved for the Turkish population.

Encouragingly, the level of interest amongst the refugee community in family planning issues is generally increasing⁴⁰. The level of availability of family planning services is also reported (from monitoring missions) to be improving although the availability of oral contraceptives and condoms appears to be somewhat variable between provinces, with provinces with lower levels of refugee concentrations experiencing shortages of oral contraceptive pills and condoms. Injectable contraceptives and intra-uterine devices provided by the MoH are in demand and are mostly applied in SHC facilities.

Finally, the refugee community continue to report that mental health and physiotherapy services are hard to access as there is a high level of need amongst the refugee community. A complicating factor is the absence of adequate translators to support the provision of mental health services.

According to the most recent SIHHAT Post-Survey, 58% of post-partum refugee women received at least one Postnatal care (PNC) consultation. Though the provincial data is not representative, the disaggregated data shows that the rate of PNC consultations were higher in provinces such as Adana (90%), Hatay (93%), Bursa (85%). The national average for Turkish citizens is 98.3%⁴¹.

Whilst Syrian refugees generally find healthcare services quite easy to access, this is not the case for non-Syrian refugees. The Protection Sector Needs Assessment conducted in June found that 31% of respondents failed to access healthcare services. In the case of non-Syrian refugees this was because they did not have a valid health insurance (41%) or because they were not registered with their local PDMM (39%).

Summary of Progress

Refugees continued to perceive healthcare services as easily available. Family planning services availability are also reported to be improving. However, hospital-based services and mental health and physiotherapy services in particular remain reportedly hard to access.

Intermediate Outcome 2: Improved refugee health literacy and health-seeking behaviour

The following indicators are used to measure the level of progress made in achieving Intermediate Outcome 2.

Table 19: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress⁴²

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Oc.09 - Percentage of refugees who demonstrate an 'adequate' level of health literacy	S	24%	N/A	
H-Oc.10 - Percentage of refugees who report improved health-seeking behaviour	S	38%	N/A	

As discussed above, the Facility is investing a lot of resources via the SIHHAT-II Action in improving mobile healthcare services as well as in improving health literacy through the conduct of outreach visits to households and communities. SIHHAT has been recently deploying joint PHC and outreach teams (combining a doctor, two nurses and a social worker or psychologist) to conduct this work using the additional vehicles recently delivered. Outreach work is also planned to cover schools in the near future. The SIHHAT work has been complemented by that of other non-Facility-financed projects which have deployed community health support workers working with the MoFSS who have been supporting families with elderly or disabled family members.

The next round of the SIHHAT survey is expected to indicate the results of this work in terms of the level of improvement in health literacy and the level of improvement in health-seeking behaviour (Indicators H-Oc.09 and H-Oc.10 in Table 19 above).

40 SIHHAT-II draft monitoring mission report – SUMAF – October 2021.

41 <https://sbsgm.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/40566/0/health-statistics-yearbook-2019pdf.pdf>.

42 As the indicators presented in Table 16 above are only updated annually or following the conduct of a SIHHAT pre or post-survey no new data is available for the current FMR. For an analysis of the data please see the 7th FMR. The next FMR (9th FMR) will report on indicators for which new data is available.

Summary of Progress

58% of post-partum female refugees received at least one PNC consultation, whereas the national average for Turkish citizens is 98%. The new SIHHAT-II programme will be much more focused on improving mobile healthcare services as well as improving health literacy through the conduct of outreach visits to households and communities.

Long-Term Outcome: Refugees and host communities receive quality healthcare services

The following results framework indicators indicate the progress made in achieving the long-term outcome.

Table 20: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress⁴³

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
H-Oc.01 - Proportion of reproductive age refugee women expressing an unmet need for reproductive health services	S	37%	42%	114%
H-Oc.02 - Number of refugee infants (0-2 years) born in Turkey who have completed the (national calendar) vaccination programme	C	47,184	N/A	
H-Oc.03 - Percentage of health service users expressing satisfaction with the quality of service they received	S	81%	88%	92%

A proxy indicator for the quality of the healthcare services delivered is the proportion of service users who were generally satisfied with the service received (Indicator H-Oc.03). This is measured by the SIHHAT-II surveys, the next round of which is due for 2022. The qualitative data survey recently conducted in the South-East of Turkey found that Syrian refugees were happy with the quality of healthcare services and felt that they have improved over the last three years. Participants reported having problems sometimes obtaining specialist consultations or treatment outside of their registered province due to problems experienced with obtaining permissions to travel. Reproductive health and vaccination services were provided to all women seeking such services. Although they did not have a culture of having postnatal check-ups and adequate vaccination coverage, they have adapted well to this in Turkey. There is good follow-up by the MHCs and with communications in the Arabic language.

Focus group discussions held with the host community in one South-Eastern province indicate their appreciation of the provision of the MHC system for refugees⁴⁴ – resulting in less pressure on the normal Family Health Clinics – although they feel that the hospitals cannot cope with the extra pressure caused by the refugees. Surveyed refugees say that they now prefer to go to the MHCs – partly for language reasons but also because they say that the hospitals are over-crowded and far from them. They also stated there was a great need for mental health services (together with physiotherapy services) but that it was very difficult for them to get proper psychological support when they don't speak Turkish.

Summary of Progress

Although the last major survey of satisfaction with healthcare services was conducted in 2020 (by SIHHAT), a number of smaller surveys and information from monitoring missions indicate that refugees report a generally high level of satisfaction with the quality of healthcare services provided to them and that the quality has improved over the last three years. Focus group discussions and the reported data indicate that the refugees are now preferring to use the MHCs instead of hospitals as their PHC services provision facility.

⁴³ As above.

⁴⁴ Qualitative survey pilot – Hatay province. August 2021. SUMAF

4. Protection

The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions continued to have a major impact on the protection environment for refugees and the implementation of protection activities during the first half of 2021. Weekday curfews, weekend lockdowns, the ban on gatherings, and age-specific curfews for those above the age of 65 or below the age of 20 remained in place. Eventually, a decrease in the COVID-19 cases following the mitigation measures, and the roll-out of the nationwide COVID-19 vaccination campaign led to a gradual easing of restrictions from March of this year (2021). Most of the remaining restrictions were lifted only after June.

Online monitoring work conducted for the protection actions, as well as needs assessment exercises, show that refugees faced a loss of income resulting from the pandemic and associated restrictions, and have become increasingly reliant on negative coping mechanisms, such as, withdrawing boys from school to send them to work, pressurising girls and young women into early marriage, begging etc. An increase in the number of reported cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and of violence against children has occurred, which are highly likely to be linked to the curfews, economic stress, school closures and deteriorating parental mental health. Furthermore, the Inter-Agency protection Needs Assessment phone-based survey has reported an apparent erosion of social cohesion between communities with a slight improvement during the reporting period⁴⁵.

Access to public services continued to be limited due to flexible/limited working hours at public institutions and subsequent backlogs at Provincial Departments of Migration Management (PDMs). Challenges in accessing services have been faced by particular groups – notably the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups including women and girls, international protection applicants awaiting registration, and rural and seasonally mobile populations. The identification of the most vulnerable and the provision of specialised support services using phone-based and online methods continue to be very challenging, especially in relation to survivors of SGBV and those in need of PSS.

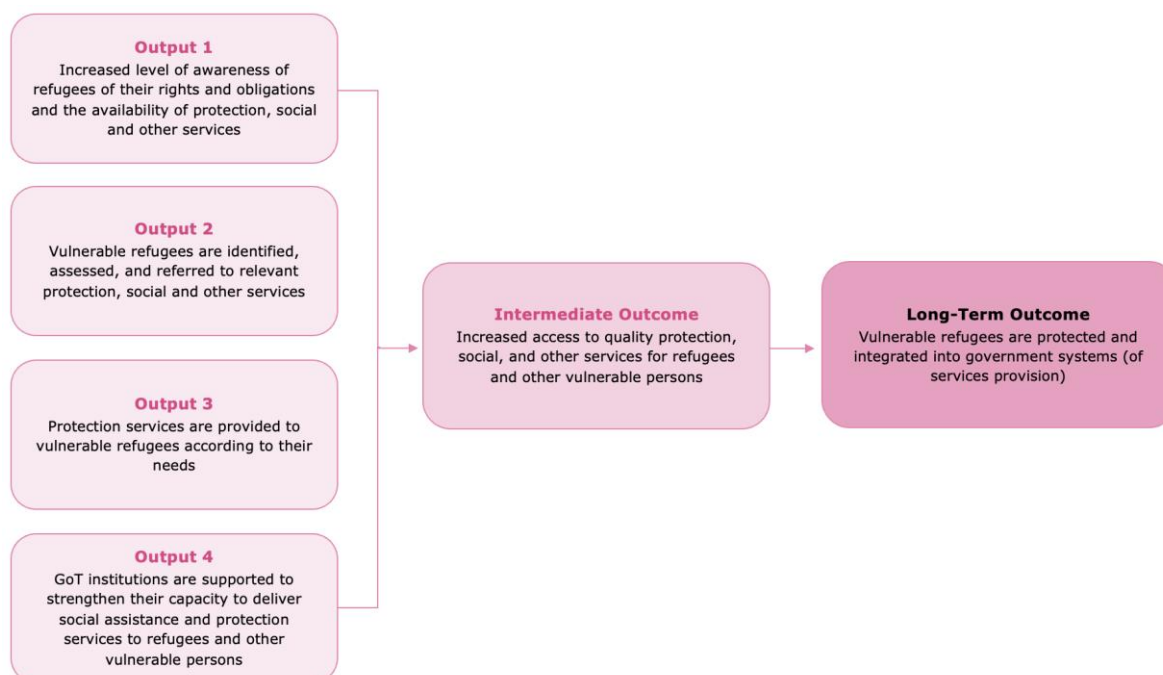
As the curfew and lockdown regime was gradually eased, protection actors began to re-open community centres and resume physical activities in a controlled manner. This was a period of hybrid service provision through both online and physical activities. Nevertheless, physical outreach remained limited due both to partners' own mitigation measures and the lack of official authorisations to conduct outreach activities. Thus, protection partners' ability to reach out to and provide services to a broad range of types of refugees (e.g. working men, elderly, children and adolescents) remained limited.

Support Strategy

The Facility's support strategy in this priority area is summarised in the Intervention Logic presented in Figure 17 below.

⁴⁵ Inter-agency protection sector needs assessment analysis Round 3, January 2021.

Figure 17: Protection Priority Area Intervention Logic



The Facility’s investments and support to the GoT seeks to improve refugees’ (and other vulnerable citizens in supported locations) access to all types of protection services – both those provided by the GoT to all vulnerable citizens, and those services provided outside of the public sector by non-governmental actors.

The approach to achieving increased access to protection services consists of the delivery of the four outputs shown in Figure 17 above.

Output Achievement Progress

Output 1: Increasing refugees’ awareness of rights and responsibilities

Table 21: Output 1 Achievement Progress^{46, 47}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
P-Ot.01 - Number of individuals who participated in (Facility-supported) information provision and awareness raising activities	C	1,269,244	1,160,786	109%
<i>P-Ot.02 - Percentage of individuals who have an adequate awareness of their rights and obligations relating to accessing protection and social services</i>	S	N/A	N/A	

As a result of group information provision and awareness-raising activities participants have increased their level of knowledge on their legal rights and responsibilities and of the availability of social services and entitlements. By the end of June 2021, over 1.2 million individuals had participated in Facility and post-Facility supported information provision and awareness raising activities. During the first half of 2021 over 55,700 individuals were provided with information and awareness services. This is a significant decrease compared to the last half of 2020 when IPs successfully managed to adapt their approaches to provide remote sessions and reach a high number of refugees using phone or online methods rather than visiting the community centres. During the first half of this year, partners changed their service provision modality from remote to hybrid by re-opening the centres. Awareness and information sessions were mostly conducted in the centres with a reduced number of participants in order to ensure social distancing. This caused a decrease in the value of indicator P-Ot.01.

46 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type (‘Type’) is included. ‘C’ refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and ‘S’ refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

47 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

No data was reported on the level of awareness of protection and social service rights and obligations amongst targeted beneficiaries⁴⁸.

Summary of Progress

A comprehensive programme of information provision has been delivered – with over 1.2 million individuals participating (92% of whom were Syrian refugees) – covering refugees’ rights and responsibilities, awareness of social services and entitlements and also psycho-social aspects. Following the changes in the service provision modality of the IPs from remote to hybrid, a decrease in the number of refugees participating in the sessions was observed when compared to the last six months of 2020.

Output 2: Identifying and referring refugees to the appropriate services

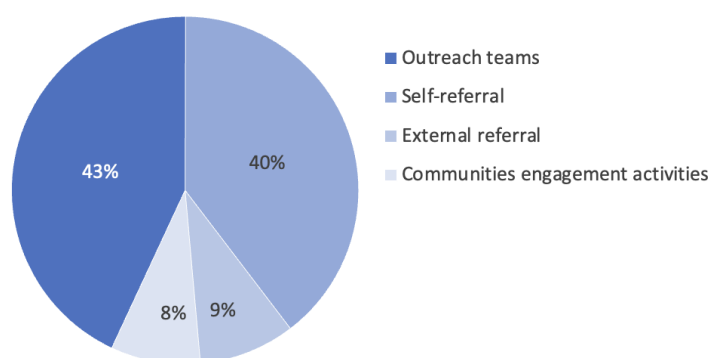
Table 22: Output 2 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
P-Ot.03 - Number of identified and assessed individuals with Facility support	C	3,087,081	2,599,177	119%
P-Ot.04 - Number of referrals made to external services with Facility support	C	919,821	1,516,526	61%
P-Ot.05 - Number of individuals referred to relevant external (specialised) services with Facility support	C	797,273	1,120,248	71%

During the first half of 2021, a total of 168,621 new individuals were identified and assessed under Facility-supported Actions⁴⁹ bringing the total since the start of the Facility to just over three million. Some 43% of the individuals were identified by outreach teams whilst over one-third were self-referred (see Figure 18 below). The proportion of beneficiaries identified through self-referrals increased compared to the previous reporting period. This increase is an indicator of an increased level of knowledge of refugees of service providers and their services. This is also a result of the re-opening of the centres and the increased level of mobility of individuals due to the easing of restrictions.

Despite the restrictions placed on house visits due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the suspension of official authorisations since late 2019, the Facility-supported IPs continued their outreach work to identify refugees who were not able to access the service providers themselves. During the first six months of this year, 41% of the newly identified/assessed cases were reached through outreach activities, thus indicating that outreach activities remained an effective way of identifying people in need.

Figure 18: Distribution of identified and assessed individual (by modality of identification)

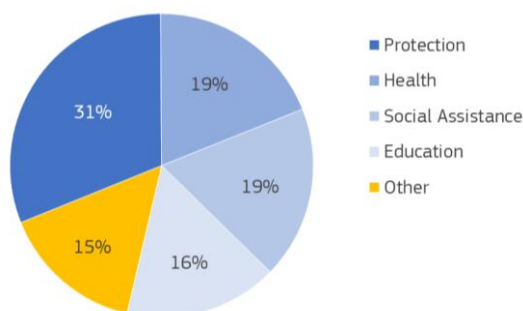


The January to June 2021, data shows that most beneficiaries needed to be referred to or informed about the services in other sectors, particularly health, education, basic needs services, and livelihoods (see Figure 19).

⁴⁸ It is anticipated that data relating to refugee awareness of their rights and obligations will be collected from a survey to be conducted in the coming year.

⁴⁹ In this FMR 'Facility support' also includes a number of ECHO-financed Actions whose work was initiated within the Facility but which have obtained a second phase, follow-on project or an extension with EU funds which are outside of the Facility.

Figure 19: Sectors to which individuals were referred



Beneficiaries have either been directly provided with protection services or were referred to external specialised services based on their identified needs⁵⁰. From January to June 2021, more than 124,000 external referrals were made with Facility support to either governmental or non-governmental services – bringing the total number of referrals since the start of the Facility to almost 920,000. Over the first half of 2021, two-thirds of the referrals were made to governmental organisations and 35% to non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Of these referrals to governmental agencies, a little more than half were related to education services, followed by protection related services (29%). 55% of those referred were women and 92% were Syrian refugees.

The increase in the level of referrals to the education sector was related to an ongoing humanitarian Action implemented by UNICEF and ASAM which targets out-of-school children. In addition, the re-opening of schools and the return to face-to-face modality in education led to an increased need of refugees to enrol their children in school. Of the referrals to NGO-provided services, half were made to livelihoods-related services which is most probably due to the increased level of unemployment amongst refugee communities.

Summary of Progress

Over three million protection need identifications and almost 920,000 referrals to external support services (benefitting almost 800,000 individuals) have been conducted with Facility support to-date. Almost half of these individuals were reached through outreach activities – although this work continues to have a reduced level of intensity due to the COVID-19 situation as well as the lack of official authorisations to conduct outreach activities.

Output 3: Providing protection services to refugees

Table 23: Output 3 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
P-Ot.06 - Number of protection services provided with Facility support	C	3,738,991	3,431,066	109%
P-Ot.07 - Number of individuals who benefited from (Facility-funded) protection services	C	2,191,089	3,029,366	72%

Over 3.7 million protection-related support services have been provided to just over two million individuals in need since 2017. The latter represents 72% of the original target set. A protection service refers to one discrete service delivery event which responds to a protection need – for example, an individual PSS session, a group PSS session, a legal aid provision session, information counselling session, etc.

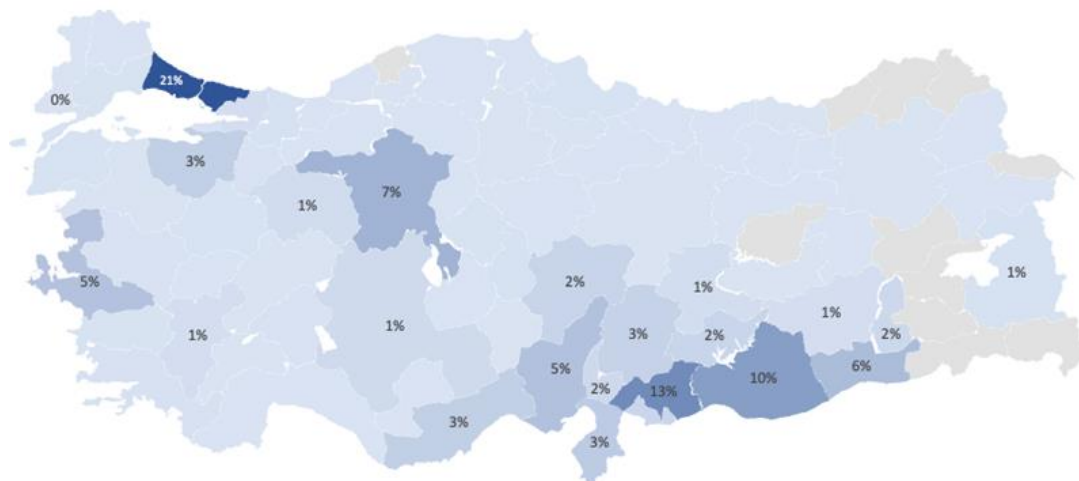
This work has been conducted by 13 supported organisations including a number of UN agencies, government ministries and international and national NGOs.

Of the 3.7 million services provided, 209,032 were provided during the first half of 2021. The most common type of support provided was transportation and translation (accounting for 61% of the reported value), followed by information counselling (26%) and legal assistance (11%). Refugees have also benefited from PSS

⁵⁰ IPs refer the case if the needs cannot be addressed through their own Action's activities.

activities either through individual or group sessions. Compared to the last half of 2020 there was a 22% decrease in protection service provision. Among the two million individuals supported, 90% were Syrian and just over half were female. 21% percent of the services provided were provided in İstanbul province (see Figure 20 below) which is disproportionate to the province's share in the total refugee population in the country.

Figure 20: Provincial distribution of the protection services beneficiaries



Summary of Progress

The Facility supported 13 different IPs to provide over 3.7 million protection-related support services to just over two million refugees in need since 2017. Over half of these were female and 90% were Syrian. The services included transportation and translation, information counselling, legal assistance and PSS. A high proportion were delivered in İstanbul province. Service provision levels decreased in the first half of 2021 as the delivery method became a mixture of physical and online rather than solely phone and internet-based.

Output 4: Strengthening of GoT institutions

Table 24: Output 4 Achievement Progress

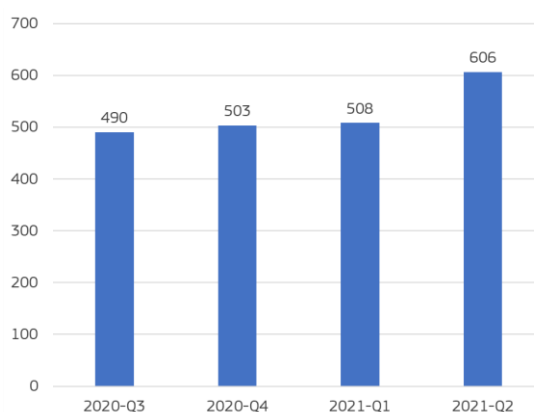
Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
P-Ot.08 - Number of social services and migration management staff employed with Facility support	S	606	668	91%
P-Ot.09 - Number of Social Service facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	30	57	53%
P-Ot.10 - Number of Social Services Centres (SSC) staff trained with Facility support	C	679	8,359	8%
P-Ot.11 - Total number of 'person training days' provided to Social Services Centres (SSC) staff with Facility support	C	2,849	40,965	7%

A total of 606 migration management staff members have been hired to-date by DGMM with Facility funding. These people are working in the PDMs in 64 provinces. They include 347 interviewers, one ton protection desk officers, 55 social workers, 27 interpretations, and 77 support personnel. Additionally, 30 of the Ministry's Social Service Centres (SSCs) were refurbished/upgraded enabling service delivery to be expanded in 19 provinces⁵¹ – resulting in a current 53% target achievement rate.

The current percentage target achievement rates for the training of MoFSS SSC staff are low as the Facility's support to the social protection work of the Ministry has only recently started.

⁵¹ There was no additional activity contributing to this indicator conducted during the January to June 2021 period.

Figure 21: Number of social services and migration management staff employed with Facility support (last four quarters)



Summary of Progress

There are currently 524 staff members hired by DGMM with Facility support working in 64 provincial offices (PDMs) whilst a total of 82 staff (social workers and interpreters) have been employed by MoFSS to work mostly in their Social Service Centres (SSCs). Thirty out of 57 social services facilities have been upgraded with Facility support. Owing to the fact that the Facility's support to the social protection work of the MoFSS has only recently started the current percentage target achievement rates for the training of its SSC staff are quite low.

Outcome Achievement Progress

Intermediate Outcome: Increased access to quality protection services for refugees and other vulnerable persons

Table 25: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
P-Oc.02 - Number of refugee registration record updates conducted	C	2,929,455	3,239,692	90%
P-Oc.03 - <i>Percentage of refugees referred (via Facility-supported Actions) to specialised protection services who received appropriate support</i>	S	N/A	N/A	
P-Oc.04 - <i>Percentage of refugees reporting being satisfied with the protection services they received</i>	S	83%	79%	105%

As a result of the support provided to the DGMM provincial/regional offices, over 2.9 million refugee registration records have been updated since the start of one ECHO-funded Action representing a 90% target achievement rate. Of these, 79% were for Syrian refugees and the rest were for Persons under International Protection⁵².

Five beneficiary satisfaction surveys were conducted over the first half of 2021 by IPs to assess refugee satisfaction levels with the Facility and post-Facility supported protection services they received. These reported an 83% satisfaction rate. Syrian refugees were found to be more satisfied (85%) than other refugees (83%).

Summary of Progress

To-date over 2.9 million refugee registration record updates have been conducted by DGMM with Facility support. Whilst no systematic monitoring data is available on the results of the referrals made to external agencies with Facility support, beneficiary follow-up surveys continue to indicate a high level of refugee satisfaction with the referral support provided.

⁵² i.e. refugees from countries other than Syria.

Long-Term Outcome: Vulnerable refugees are protected and integrated in government systems of service provision

Table 26: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
<i>P-Oc.01 - Percentage of refugees reporting having easy and equitable access to government services</i>	S	N/A	N/A	

No data was available for Indicator P-Oc.01⁵³.

⁵³ The indicator as currently formulated will be discontinued under the next version of the RF, but qualitative data on access to government services is likely to be collected by the proposed series of provincial-level qualitative surveys on Facility effectiveness to be conducted by SUMAF.

5. Basic Needs

According to the latest International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) monitoring surveys, the proportion of households with at least one working member increased to 91% (from 86% in 2020). Notwithstanding this, the worsening economic situation in Turkey combined with the persistent COVID-19 effects reportedly led to a further deterioration in the economic situation of refugees. This change may well indicate a response to increasing levels of desperation caused by a decreasing ability of refugee households to cover their essential needs.

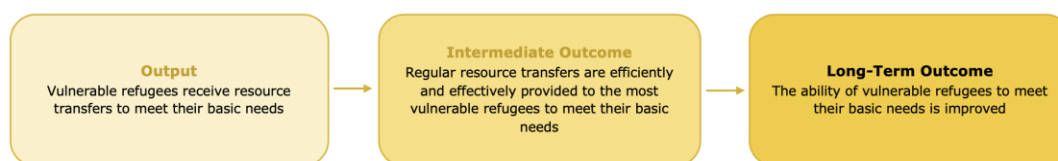
A survey conducted by IFRC/TRC indicated that the median expenditure of refugees (ESSN beneficiaries) increased by an average of 24%⁵⁴ to TRY 3,404. The latest data indicates that approximately 93% of ESSN beneficiary households earn less than their monthly expenditures resulting in the sale of assets and increasing debt levels (see below). 73% of ESSN beneficiaries and 75% of non-beneficiaries had expenditures above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

Food, rent and utilities continued to be the top items of expenditure for refugees. For ESSN beneficiaries, food makes up 46% of the total expenditure and rent accounts for 18% of expenditure. Hygiene product expenses continue to account for 6% of the total expenditure of ESSN beneficiaries.

Support Strategy

The Facility's support strategy in this priority area is summarised in Figure 22 below.

Figure 22: Basic Needs Priority Area Intervention Logic



The Facility's strategy combines the channelling of support to meet refugees' essential needs through NGOs and UN agencies with the provision of support to the GoT's social assistance system. This involves the delivery of one general output covering the provision of material or cash assistance to refugees, including specific occasional or periodic support (e.g. winter fuel subsidies, supermarket vouchers, clothing etc.); one-off cash transfers; and regular monthly unconditional cash transfer schemes.

Whilst a number of Actions have been and continue to be supported in this priority area, the investments are concentrated in the ESSN programme (which is now in its third phase) and the new C-ESSN programme which was signed in December 2020 (with the cash transfer to be rolled out as of July 2021) and is due to run until early 2023. Both Actions provide eligible households with an unconditional monthly cash transfer. The C-ESSN programme – with a total budget of Euro 245m is much smaller than the ESSN (Euro 900m) and is focused on supporting the most vulnerable refugees (elderly-headed households; single-parent households with children, and households with disabled members). Cash transfers began to be made under the MoFSS and TRC-implemented C-ESSN at the end of July of this year (outside the scope of this FMR).

⁵⁴ Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey – Round 12 – draft results. October 2021.

Output Achievement Progress

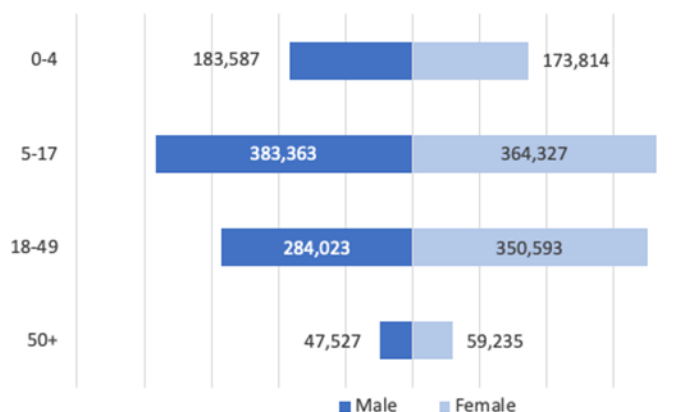
Output: **Vulnerable refugees receive resource transfers to meet their basic needs**

Table 27: Output Achievement Progress^{55, 56}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
B-Ot.01 - Number of refugees receiving unconditional regular resource transfers with Facility funding	S	1,846,469	1,876,449	98%
B-Ot.02 - Number of individuals who received restricted, seasonal or one-off resource transfers with Facility funding	C	2,961,137	2,890,193	102%

Almost 1.85 million refugees received unconditional regular cash transfers through the ESN programme in June 2021. As reported previously, nine out ten of these were Syrian. The gender and age distribution of beneficiaries can be seen in Figure 23 below. Some 33,534 (2%) of total beneficiaries were reported as disabled.

Figure 23: ESN beneficiaries (breakdown by age and gender)



IPs mostly completed their COVID-19 response activities by late 2020. Therefore, a very significant decrease in the number of beneficiaries of one-off assistance was observed during that period. However, over 6,500 refugees who were severely affected by COVID-19 were provided with in-kind (food and/or non-food items) assistance during the first half of 2021.

Figure 24: Number of refugees receiving unconditional regular resource transfers with Facility funding

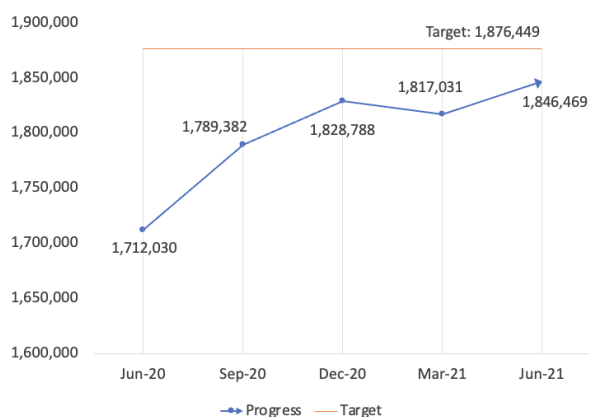
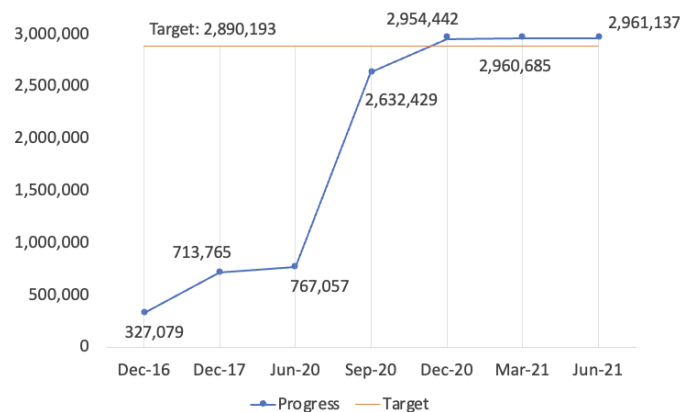


Figure 25: Number of individuals who received restricted, seasonal or one-off resource transfers with Facility funding



55 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

56 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

Summary of Progress

In June 2021, almost 1.85 million refugees received unconditional regular (monthly) cash transfers through the Facility-supported ESSN programme – representing 98% of the established target. The first half of 2021 saw the preparations for the introduction of the MoFSS and TRC-implemented C-ESSN, which was due to begin cash transfers to the most vulnerable refugee groups in July.

Outcome Achievement Progress

Intermediate Outcome: Regular resource transfers are efficiently and effectively provided to the most vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs

Table 28: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
B-Oc.04 - Percentage of cash transfer applicants reporting being satisfied with the application procedures	S	91%	85%	107%
B-Oc.05 - Percentage of cash transfer recipients whose initial cash transfer is delayed	S	0.05%	5%	

Apart from the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys, a separate regular (bi-annual) survey is conducted by IFRC/TRC to measure the satisfaction of ESSN applicants with the application procedures. The latest ESSN Satisfaction and Feedback Survey was conducted in April 2021 and covered 574 (286 ineligible and 288 eligible) participants selected by simple random sampling methods among ESSN applicants. The percentage of cash transfer applicants who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the application procedures was 91%. The satisfaction ratio was higher among the successful applicants compared to the non-accepted applicants (98% for successful applicants; 85% by the rejected applicants). The satisfaction level is similar to the previous one conducted in October 2020, with slightly higher results.

During the first half of 2021, a total of 38,944 new ESSN applications were approved. Out of the total approved ESSN applicants, for 18 applicants (less than 1%), the first cash transfer was delayed⁵⁷ which indicates that the screening and payment systems appear to be working efficiently.

Summary of Progress

The provision of cash transfers under the ESSN programme (Phase III) is due to be completed in March 2022 although it is likely that this will be extended. The data from the monitoring and applicant satisfaction survey indicate that its beneficiary identification, screening, payment and follow-up systems are generally functioning well. On average, 91% of applicants were satisfied with the process (including rejected applicants). Preparations to start the cash transfer system for the most vulnerable refugee groups under the MoFSS (and TRC) implemented C-ESSN programme progressed during the first half of 2021.

⁵⁷ Delayed refers to the application, approval, and first cash transfer process taking more than 93 days to complete.

Long-Term Outcome: The ability of vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs is improved

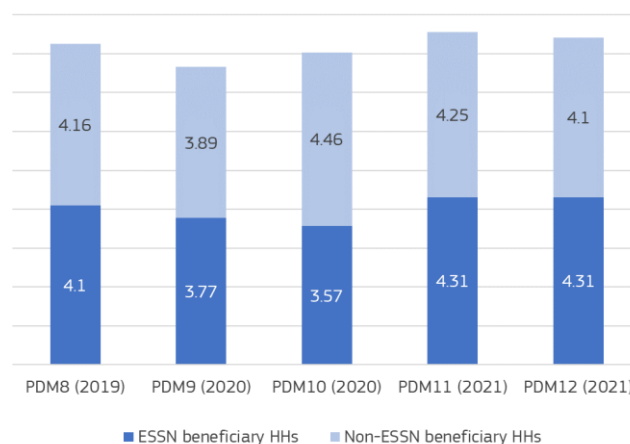
Table 29: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
B-Oc.01 - Percentage of (Facility-funded) resource transfer beneficiary households with expenditure above the Minimum Expenditure Basket	S	73%	67%	109%
B-Oc.02 - Mean Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) for Facility-funded resource transfer beneficiary households	S	4.31	3.40	79%
B-Oc.03 - Average (median) amount of debt held by resource transfer beneficiary households	S	2,000	1,545 TL	29% Excess

The latest ESSN PDM survey⁵⁸ covered the period from May to September 2021. 73% of ESSN beneficiaries and 75% of non-beneficiaries had expenditures above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). This means that three quarters of the ESSN beneficiary households were able to meet their expenditure needs as defined by the MEB⁵⁹.

The Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), which measures the level of use of negative coping mechanisms by families through surveys, amounted to 3.6 in September 2020 – just over the target value of 3.4. A further increase to 4.3 for ESSN beneficiaries in June 2021 resembles a very negative development because it signifies a much higher level of negative coping strategies. At the same time, the LCSI figure for June 2021 remained the same as the figure which has been reported earlier this year. Most of the ESSN beneficiaries bought food on credit (73%), borrowed money from people that are not relatives (51%) or reduced their health (33%) and education (31%) expenses in order to cope with increased expenses and reduced income during this period.

Figure 26: LCSI for ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries during different periods



The level of debt held by ESSN beneficiaries has remained constant at TRY 2,000. However, it has increased for non-beneficiaries (TRY 3,000).

Summary of Progress

According to the draft results of the 12th PDM survey, three-quarters of ESSN beneficiary households were able to cover the expenditure required to meet their basic needs, as defined by the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). However, this achievement seems to be related to an increased level of use of negative coping strategies such as reducing health and education expenses and consuming lower quality food.

58 ESSN PDM 12 (IFRC and TRC); final report not yet published.

59 Minimum Expenditure Basket is the calculation of monthly cost of basic needs including food, rent, utilities, education, health, transport and communication. While the MEB is calculated individually, the average size of a household is considered as six individuals. The MEB cost for per capita used in calculation was 454 TRY, which is the average value between May and August 2021.

6. Livelihoods

More than two million of the 3.62 million Syrian refugees living in Turkey are of working age, although not all of them participate in the labour market as they attend education, perform household duties or are inactive⁶⁰.

As a result of the ongoing pandemic and continued macro-economic challenges in Turkey opportunities for Syrian refugee workers to earn a livelihood have continued to be scarce - particularly in micro and small enterprises⁶¹, despite the economic rebound in the first half of the year. The various COVID-19 support programmes implemented by the Government of Turkey (GoT), whilst effectively preventing major disruptions to livelihoods in the formal economy, have probably contributed to further increases in inflation - the official rate stood at over 19% in August 2021⁶².

The official support programmes to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic for businesses and – to a limited extent – employees have benefitted very few Syrian refugees since they predominantly work in the informal economy. Estimations of the number of Syrian refugees working informally vary between 800,000⁶³ and one million⁶⁴. Almost 80% of all Syrian refugees work in trade, construction and manufacturing, especially in the textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries. These are sectors that are traditionally characterised by high levels of informality in Turkey⁶⁵. Jobs in these sectors are often low paid, tend to be highly exploitative and physically demanding, which contributes to the fact that although most Syrian households have working members 45% of Syrian refugees are living below the poverty line⁶⁶.

Also as reported previously, those working informally – i.e. without a working permit and without legal protection and social security, appear to have suffered much more from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Research from the ILO during 2020 reveals that job losses from informally employed men and women were about 15 percentage points more severe than their formally employed counterparts⁶⁷.

Since 2016, the GoT has permitted Syrian refugees (SuTPs) to work in the formal labour market under the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection. However, only 132,297 work permits were issued between 2016 and 2019, and these include the renewal of permits (which must be annually renewed)⁶⁸. The number of Syrian refugees working in formal employment is therefore extremely low given the size of the Syrian refugee working age population.

Support Strategy

The Facility's strategy in the Livelihoods priority area consists of helping to generate income-earning opportunities for the target groups (both refugees and host communities in high-refugee-concentration areas) through increasing employability levels (including for young people graduating from school and those transitioning from the ESN income support programme) and through stimulating micro, small and medium sized enterprise creation and expansion.

The strategy – which is summarised in the results chain in Figure 27 – involves working closely with a wide range of governmental and non-governmental institutions providing employment support and enterprise development services to help them adapt their services to support the target beneficiary groups. This includes supporting skills development through trainings, apprenticeships and on-the-job training; enterprise creation through the provision of entrepreneurial training, coaching and financial services; and enterprise expansion through supporting business-to-business linkages, product innovation and new market development. It also involves working with established Turkish companies to help them understand and benefit from the range of opportunities offered by skilled refugees and the refugee business community.

60 Cf. UNHCR Turkey: 3RP Country Chapter -2021/2022. Available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85061>.

61 Cf. previous FMR.

62 Cf. <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/turkish-inflation-rises-1925-above-policy-rate-2021-09-03/>.

63 UNHCR Turkey: 3RP Country Chapter – 2021/2022. Available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85061>.

64 DRC (2021). Syrian Perceptions of the (formal) Labour Market.

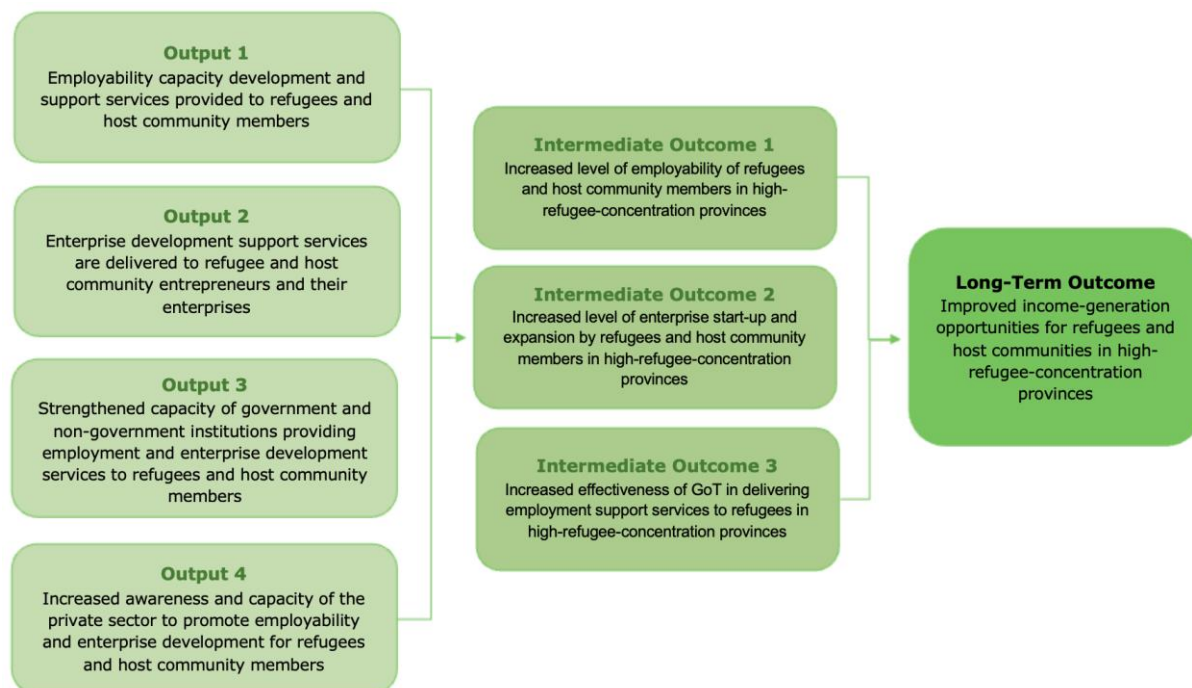
65 ILO. (2020). Syrian refugees in the Turkish Labour Market. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/WCMS_738602/lang-en/index.htm.

66 Cf. UNHCR Turkey: 3RP Country Chapter -2021/2022.

67 ILO. (2020). Syrian refugees in the Turkish Labour Market. This relates to the March to May 2020 period.

68 Cf. UNHCR Turkey: 3RP Country Chapter – 2021/2022.

Figure 27: Facility’s Intervention Logic in the Livelihoods Priority Area



Facility Progress To-Date⁶⁹

The following section covers the progress made by the Facility to-date and presents output achievement progress followed by outcome achievement progress based on the information available.

Output Achievement Progress

Output 1: Employability capacity development and support services provision

Table 30: Output Achievement Progress^{70, 71}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Ot.01 - Number of refugees and host community members registered for (Facility-supported) short-term vocational skills trainings	C	52,500	96,737	54%
L-Ot.02 - Number of refugees and host community members who completed (Facility-supported) short-term vocational skills development trainings	C	48,356	51,914	93%
L-Ot.03 - Number of refugees and host community members provided with basic labour market skills (soft/life skills) training with Facility support	C	2,860	46,520	6%
L-Ot.04 - Number of refugees and host community members who benefited from employment counselling services with Facility support	C	81,701	149,870	55%
L-Ot.05 - Number of refugees and host community members who obtained a certificate in a vocational skill area issued by an authorised vocational certification body with Facility support	C	12,094	15,400	79%
L-Ot.06 - Number of refugees and host community craftsmen and tradesmen provided with financial/material assistance with Facility support	C	445	410	109%

Improving the livelihood opportunities of beneficiary refugees and host community members constitutes the core of many Actions in the Livelihoods priority area. Facility-funded support includes provision of short-term vocational training courses, on-the-job training and job placement. Under Tranche II of the Facility and during

69 Progress data could not be included in this FMR for one Action ('Employment Support for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities – IPA/2017/386-311) due to the very late submission of its second quarter data to the Facility and inconsistencies in the supplied data. The data will be included in the next FMR.

70 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

71 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

the first six months of 2021, several new Actions in this area have begun substantive work in beneficiary communities. Because most of these Actions are currently in inception phase, target achievement as depicted in the Table 30 is sometimes still rather low. At the same time, several Tranche I Actions which focused on improving the employability of refugees and host community members were completed during the first half of 2021.

Facility-supported vocational training courses often follow (local) labour market analyses in order to ensure that they focus on trades/skill areas that are in demand by local employers. Action monitoring missions conducted by SUMAF have revealed the need for some of these courses to be longer in duration and more practical in content, in order to adequately respond to the needs of the employers who are expected to employ the course graduates.

In contrast, On-the-Job training (OJT) programmes are often considered more appropriate by employers and the Facility has supported a large number of beneficiaries to participate in such programmes. OJT takes at minimum six months and provides predominantly practical work-based training to beneficiaries. Approximately 48% of all Facility-funded vocational trainings provided are OJT.

The number of Syrian refugees and host community members who registered for a short-term vocational skills training increased from 43,551 to 52,500 during the first half of 2021 and the number who had completed such courses reached more than 48,000 – an increase of about 4,500 since December 2020. With the addition of the new Tranche II Actions, the overall target for the number of beneficiaries registered on these courses has now increased to just over 97,000. Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that educational facilities were closed due to the GoT measures, this is a very positive result. In the case of both indicators, 60% were Syrian refugees, 1% were non-Syrian refugees and 39% were host community members. Men made up 51% of the beneficiaries and women 49%. Half of the beneficiaries completed OJT and 41% completed short-term vocational training courses whilst the remainder benefitted from job placements. Almost 34,000 of those completing the courses were in İstanbul, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Adana.

Several Actions enable refugee and host community craftsmen and tradesmen to obtain official certificates for their vocational skill area (L-Ot.05). Over 12,000 refugees and host community members obtained a certificate from an authorised certification body by June 2021. Over two-thirds of the beneficiaries were host community members and 91% of the beneficiaries were male. Given the fact that the one of the Actions focusing on certifications will run until December 2023, the target of 15,400 certificates is likely to be achieved.

To provide beneficiaries with knowledge on how to access and navigate the Turkish labour market and its institutions, the Facility has also been supporting the provision of basic labour market skills trainings through some Actions. For example, one Action conducts workshops for vocational training students on basic labour market skills. Out of the 2,860 beneficiaries that participated in this type of training, 75% were Syrian, which is in line with the rationale of the training. In comparison with the total number of participants in short-term vocational skills trainings however, this number is still quite modest.

A much higher number of refugees and host community members have benefited from employment counselling services. These cover services such as career guidance as well as referrals to job or training opportunities. By June 2021, over 81,500 jobseekers, predominantly refugees (66%), benefited from such counselling services, reflecting an increase of over 10,000 beneficiaries since December 2020. İŞKUR accounted for 41% of these counselling services – which is a satisfactory result. This is partly due to the fact that their offices largely remained open during the COVID-19 lockdown – and Action monitoring missions revealed that Syrian refugees prefer to come to their offices in person rather than obtain services delivered remotely⁷². Approximately 59% of the counselling services were provided by private/non-governmental agencies. Finally, no progress was registered over the first half of this year in the number of beneficiary tradesmen/craftsmen who received financial and material assistance.

72 Cf. WB 311 SUMAF monitoring mission.

Summary of Progress

During the first half of 2021 the total number of Syrian refugees and host community members who signed up for short-term vocational skills training reached 52,500, of which 93% completed the training. Additionally, over 81,500 jobseekers, mostly refugees (66%) obtained employment counselling services with Facility support – an increase of over 10,000 beneficiaries since December 2020.

Output 2: Enterprise development services delivered

Table 31: Output Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Ot.07 - Number of refugees and host community members provided with entrepreneurship training with Facility support	C	3,097	12,060	26%
L-Ot.08 - Number of enterprises, owned by refugees and host community members, provided with (non-financial) enterprise development assistance with Facility	C	960	5,307	18%
L-Ot.09 - Number of enterprises, owned by refugees and host community members, provided with financial and/or material assistance with Facility support	C	315	8,207	4%

The Facility target achievement rates are low in the area of entrepreneurialism and small enterprise development because a number of new Actions (with their associated targets) started recently with Tranche II funding. Three Tranche I-funded Actions which were working in these areas were completed during the first quarter of 2021, which explains why the progress made in the above three indicators since the last FMR (December 2020) is very modest. Furthermore, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its mitigation measures has continued to limit the amount of face-to-face (training) activities for entrepreneurs and enterprises which could be conducted.

During the first half of 2021, only 396 additional beneficiaries received entrepreneurship training with Facility support (L-Ot.07). Entrepreneurship training has been provided to both new and existing entrepreneurs and covers topics like developing business plans, marketing, taxation and regulatory aspects. These trainings came along with a business mentoring programme and/or subsequent financial support for start-ups or expansion grants. The majority (78%) of beneficiaries were Syrian refugees.

In addition to trainings, the Facility supports enterprises, owned by refugees and host community members, with non-financial enterprise development assistance (L-Ot.08). In comparison with December 2020, no significant changes occurred in the number of enterprises receiving this type of assistance⁷³. The total number of enterprises benefiting from non-financial support amounted to 960 by June 2021 which represents 18% of the newly increased Facility target. Half of these were medium-size enterprises and half of the enterprises were owned by Syrians.

Despite the stagnation in the number of beneficiaries, SUMAF monitoring missions observed some good progress in the field. For example, the industrial Innovation Centres (IC) in Gaziantep, Izmir and Mersin that were envisaged through one Facility Action have all been established and are now operational and providing services to beneficiary enterprises⁷⁴. The services offered by these centres include mentorship training for beneficiary enterprise managers; production of innovation roadmaps for SMEs (“innovation to scale”) and the matching of entrepreneurs with larger corporations. Webinars on innovation and demo days were also supported to enable young entrepreneurs to showcase their start-ups. Also, the female-led social enterprises that have been established by the Facility are now all formally registered as cooperatives and are well into their production processes as well as further developing their sales networks and strategies⁷⁵.

Similar to enterprises benefitting from non-financial support, changes in the number of enterprises receiving financial support (L-Ot.09) has also been modest. During the first half of 2021, only one additional enterprise received financial support, bringing the total number to 315 since the start of the Facility. Two-thirds of the enterprises supported were Syrian refugee owned whilst one third were host community owned. The recent

73 Following a data validation exercise for the UNDP Action, their beneficiary data was slightly revised, leading to a reduction in the number of beneficiaries by one beneficiary.

74 Cf. UNDP Action.

75 Cf. WB 635 Action.

entry of several new Actions to the Facility's portfolio has increased the target number of beneficiary enterprises from 1,930 to 8,207.

Summary of Progress

The Facility has provided entrepreneurship training to almost 3,100 refugee and host-community individuals to-date. A total of 960 enterprises have been provided with business advisory services and 315 with grant funding and/or material assistance. Support has also been provided to social enterprises and women-run cooperatives. As reported previously the COVID-19 related restrictions have affected the pace of progress and the indicators have registered little change over the first half of 2021 due to the completion of some earlier Actions and the delays experienced in getting the new generation of Actions up to full speed.

Output 3: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions

Table 32: Output Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Ot.10 - Number of employability and enterprise development institutions' staff provided with (Facility-supported) training	C	274	5,946	5%
L-Ot.11 - Total number of 'person training days' provided to employability and enterprise development institutions' staff with Facility support	C	1,620	2,506	65%

Governmental, semi-governmental and private sector institutions are targeted for Facility support under this output. These include IŞKUR, MoLSS, TOBB, TESK, and KOSGEB. Despite the fact that trainings were provided online, the implementation of capacity-building activities only progressed very little during the first six months of this year. Only 17 additional employability and enterprise development institution staff members were trained during this period, bringing the total number trained to-date to 274, which is very low compared to the target of 5,946. Almost 9 out of 10 of the trained staff were from government institutions and the trainees each received two days of training on average.

Going forward however, the numbers should increase rapidly as trainings planned to be provided under the new Tranche II Actions are yet to start. For example, one Action already developed a training needs assessment for the Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT) and is currently waiting for the results on the basis of which it can develop its trainings.

Summary of Progress

Capacity building of employability and enterprise development institutions (governmental and non-governmental) has been seriously impeded by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the fact that trainings were provided online, only 17 staff members were trained during the first half of 2021, bringing the total of trained staff members to 274, which is very low compared to the target of 5,946. However, a number of recently started new Actions are expected to lead to significant future increases in these numbers.

Output 4: Increased awareness and capacity of the private sector to promote employability and enterprise development for refugees and host community members

Table 33: Output Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Ot.12 - Number of private sector companies that benefited from (Facility-supported) awareness raising and capacity development activities	C	1,013	12,870	8%

Private sector employers are indispensable for the facilitation of improved access to the labour market for refugees and host community members. Hence, making them aware of the supported programmes and the potential benefits these could bring as well as working with them to participate in Active Labour Market Programs (ALMPs) and to employ skilled beneficiaries, are core aspects of the supported Actions. Awareness raising and capacity building activities cover a wide range of topics, including overcoming negative attitudes regarding the (online) work permit application process, providing information on the availability of potential skilled workers and explaining how to improve intra-company relations between Turkish workers and Syrian refugees. In addition to making companies aware of the Actions, which is often done via business associations and support agencies such as TESK, TOBB or KOSGEB, companies have also received various types of Facility support to facilitate their involvement in the Actions.

It is of interest to note that the focus of the Facility’s support to small enterprises and in private sector awareness-raising has been in Gaziantep rather than İstanbul.

As of June 2021, over 1,000 private sector companies had benefited from this type of awareness raising and capacity building support – 68% of which were small enterprises. The need for this type of education and awareness-raising within the private sector has increased over the last couple of years as the level of acceptance of the Syrian refugee population by the host community has deteriorated markedly. Unfortunately, many Turkish institutions, both governmental and private sector, are very nervous about addressing the refugee topic with their electorates or stakeholders due to the currently very high level of tensions within the local population.

Summary of Progress

Only limited progress has been achieved in raising awareness and in promoting the full involvement of the private sector in Facility-supported Actions. As of June 2021, over 1,000 private sector companies had benefited from some form of awareness raising and capacity building support (representing 8% of the target of almost 13,000).

Outcome Achievement Progress

As shown by the intervention logic in Figure 27 above, the Facility’s investments are expected to result in an increased level of employability of refugees and host community members (Intermediate Outcome 1), an increased number of enterprise start-ups and scale-ups (Intermediate Outcome 2) and more effective public labour market institutions (Intermediate Outcome 3). The achievement of these should result in an increased level of that income-generation for refugee and host community members (Long-Term Outcome).

Intermediate Outcome 1: Increased level of employability of refugees and host community members in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 34: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Oc.05 - Estimated number of refugees and host community members reporting obtaining new or improved employment following receipt of Facility employability and employment support	S	1,501	5,100	29%

The Facility’s activities are expected to result in refugees and host community members obtaining jobs – either new jobs or ‘improved jobs’ – jobs with better employment conditions or formal jobs (i.e. jobs covered by an employment contract and for which social security contributions are paid by the employer). Based on the beneficiary follow-up data submitted by the IPs, during the first half of 2021, 1,501 refugees and host community members reported that they found new or improved employment after participating in Facility-funded Actions. This number is much less than the 4,408 achieved during the second half of 2020.

For this FMR, data on employment outcomes for eight Actions had not yet been made available. It is expected therefore that a higher progress level will be reported once additional beneficiary follow-up work is conducted

under these Actions. Some 72% of these beneficiaries reported obtaining improved jobs whilst the remainder (28%) reported obtaining new jobs. Just under half (46%) were refugees. However, there exists a very significant gender imbalance as only 9% of these beneficiaries were female. The provinces showing the best results were Gaziantep, followed by Kayseri and Bursa.

Summary of Progress

Based on information obtained from three Actions only 1,501 refugees and host community members reported that they found new or improved employment after participating in Facility-funded Actions during the first half of 2021. Almost three quarters of these improved their jobs, whilst just over one quarter obtained new jobs. Only one in 10 of these beneficiaries were women.

Intermediate Outcome 2: Increased level of enterprise start-up and expansion by refugees and host community members in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 35: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Oc.06 - Number of enterprises, owned by refugees and host community member, established or expanded following receipt of Facility support	C	459	6,651	7%
L-Oc.07 - Number of new jobs created by Facility-supported enterprises	C	1,708	18,340	9%
L-Oc.08 - Percentage of Facility-supported enterprises still operating after termination of Facility support	S	90%	N/A	

Entrepreneurship training and business development support provided by the Facility has so far resulted in the start-up or expansion of 459 businesses, 23 more when compared with the previous FMR⁷⁶. With the inclusion of the new targets from several new Tranche II enterprise development Actions, the current achievement rate now stands at only 7%. The majority of them (56%) were newly established enterprises. Two thirds of these were owned by Syrian refugees and the majority were established in Gaziantep (142), İstanbul (105) and Mersin (58) provinces.

Figure 28: Existing enterprises expanded and new enterprises created

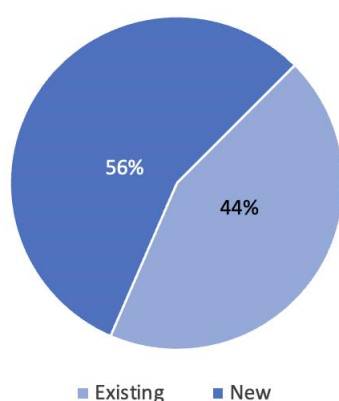
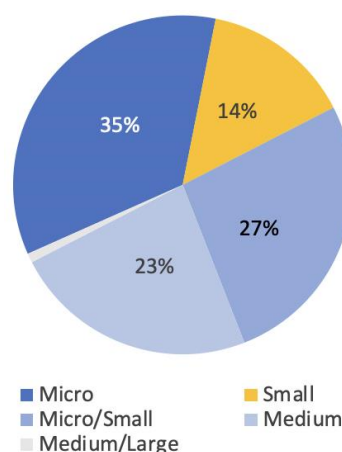


Figure 29: Enterprises created or expanded – by type

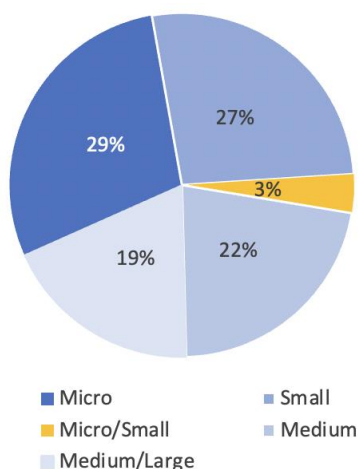


Because most of these businesses are either micro-enterprises (35%), micro/small (27%) or small enterprises (14%) enterprises, their employment generating capacity is fairly limited. Consequently, a total of 1,708 new jobs were created by Facility-supported enterprises as of June 2021. Sixty-nine percent of these jobs were created by host-community member owned enterprises. Since micro-enterprises generated the biggest proportion of the jobs (29%), this type of employment is likely to resemble self-employment. This was followed

⁷⁶ Targets now include new Tranche II Actions.

by small enterprises (27%) (see Figure 30 below). Over two-thirds of the new employment was created by existing companies, mainly owned by host communities.

Figure 30: Employment creation – by type of enterprise



The survival rate of supported enterprises reported by the relevant Actions shows that 122 (90%) of the sampled enterprises were still operating at least 6 months after the termination of Facility support. The ILO recently conducted a survey to assess the survival rates of the businesses established in the framework of its entrepreneurship/start-up programme. The survey revealed a survival rate of 90% among the respondents, which confirms the success of the ILOs integrative approach to entrepreneurship development.

Summary of Progress

Entrepreneurship training and business development support provided by the Facility has so far resulted in the start-up or expansion of 459 businesses, 23 more when compared with the previous FMR. The majority of them (56%) were newly established (micro or small) enterprises. The estimated six-month survival rate of supported enterprises was about 90% which is very positive.

Intermediate Outcome 3: Increased effectiveness of GoT in delivering employment support services to refugees in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 36: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Oc.09 - Number of refugees and host community obtaining employment through İŞKUR as a result of Facility support	C	9,953	N/A	
L-Oc.10 - Number of refugees registered with İŞKUR with Facility support	C	45,178	63,300	71%

Indicator L-Oc.09 in the table above relates to one Action that supports İŞKUR in the delivery of several core labour market services, including counselling and job-search assistance provided by trained Job and Vocational Counsellors (JVC). Since the start of the Action in 2017, almost 10,000 refugees and host community members were reported to have found a job through İŞKUR as a result of the Facility's support⁷⁷. The majority of beneficiaries who obtained employment were male. Almost all of these jobs were created in only four provinces – İstanbul (with almost 3,800 people finding work), Adana, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep. Two-thirds of those obtaining employment with İŞKUR's support were host community members.

Several Facility-funded Actions seek to support their refugee beneficiaries to register with İŞKUR following the provision of employability development support such as training, counselling etc. To-date, just over 45,000 refugees have been registered, representing a 71% target achievement rate. Almost all of these people were

⁷⁷ Data only for Q1 2021.

registered in four provinces – İstanbul, Adana, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep. The rate of registration accelerated in the first half of this year with almost 17,000 new registrations occurring. One of the key measures contributing to this success is the fact that IŞKUR offices largely remained open throughout the pandemic. In addition, the IŞKUR offices in Facility-supported provinces successfully developed more refugee-adapted services. This was achieved through training JVCs, providing translation services, and the conduct of awareness-raising campaigns.

Summary of Progress

Since 2017, almost 10,000 refugees and host community members found a job through IŞKUR as a result of Facility support. A third of these were refugees and two-thirds were host community members.

About 45,000 refugees had been registered with IŞKUR (through Facility-supported Actions) by June 2021. İstanbul, Adana, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep accounted for almost all of the registrations.

Long-Term Outcome: Improved income-generation opportunities for refugees and host communities in high-refugee-concentration provinces

Table 37: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
L-Oc.01 - Percentage of working age refugees and host community members (in Facility-supported provinces) reporting being employed	S	N/A	N/A	
L-Oc.02 - Number of enterprises with Syrian ownership	S	2,013	N/A	
L-Oc.03 - Number of refugee craftsmen and tradesmen registered with TESK	C	N/A	N/A	
L-Oc.04 - Number of work permits issued for refugees in the past 12 months	S	N/A	N/A	

There continues to be a lack of available data for Indicator L-Oc.01 (see table above). This should become available once the latest national household labour-force survey is conducted by TUIK.

No recent data is also available for Indicator L-Oc.04. The Directorate-General for International Labour Force (DG ILF) has not been able to provide recent data (for 2020) on the number of work-permits issued to Syrian refugees (SuTPs) in the past 12 months.

There is as yet no data available for the number of Syrian-owned enterprises registered with TOBB in the current calendar year. As previously reported, 2,013 enterprises were registered in 2020 and 3,216 were registered in 2019. The data for 2021 will be reported in the next FMR.

Summary of Progress

No data is currently available on working age refugee and host community member employment rates in Facility-focused provinces as the national household labour-force survey results are still awaited from Turkstat (TUIK). Data is also still awaited from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) on the number of work-permits issued to Syrian refugees.

7. Municipal Infrastructure

With 99% of the Syrians under Temporary Protection in Turkey living within host communities, municipalities are among the primary responders in addressing the impact of the Syria crisis. Although municipalities have in general been able to cope with the additional demand for services and resources, those with a high proportion of refugees in relation to the host community were more affected in terms of their ability to deliver safe water supply, safe sanitation and safe solid waste management.

The top ten provinces in terms of the refugee population expressed as a percentage of the host community population⁷⁸ are currently the following: Kilis (75%), Hatay (26%), Gaziantep (22%), Şanlıurfa (20%), Mersin (13%), Adana (11%), Mardin (11%), Osmaniye (8%), Kahramanmaraş (8%) and Bursa (6%). These municipalities are facing the highest levels of pressure upon their basic services as the central government does not take into account the population of refugees when allocating budget to the municipalities.

Prior to the influx of refugees, Turkey was already experiencing a depletion of its available water resources and the consequent water shortages and serious sewage problems as a result of the rapid urbanisation since the early 1980s⁷⁹. The Syrian refugee crisis therefore worsened the situation considerably in certain provinces. According to Turkstat data⁸⁰, in 2018 whilst 79% of municipal populations in the country were served by wastewater treatment plants the average for the ten provinces listed above was much lower at 63%. The figures for the percentage of the municipal populations served by sewerage networks were somewhat better: 91% for the country and 81% for the ten provinces listed above. Solid waste management is also a major issue for municipalities as a significant proportion of solid waste is dumped in wild dumpsites, particularly in rural areas.

Although 99% of municipality populations in the country had access to piped water supply in their residences, only 60% of municipalities – 56% for the above listed provinces – had access to water treatment plants to supply potable water. This effectively means that 40% of the supplied water was not potable⁸¹. Non-Revenue Water (NRW) – i.e. water which is lost through leakages from piped water systems due to old or poorly maintained water supply networks, is another significant concern, especially for the municipalities in the South-Eastern provinces. According to the World Bank, some municipalities in this region experience over 50% NRW rates⁸².

Finally, over 71% of the 3.7 million Syrian refugees registered with DGMM as of September 2021 were children and young adults under 30. Lack of or insufficient recreational spaces and infrastructure in urban areas where most of these young people are concentrated is another area which needs to be addressed in order to ensure children and youth's mental and physical well-being.

Support Strategy

Under the Facility's Tranche I only one Action supporting municipal infrastructure development was implemented. This Action included the construction of several wastewater and solid waste management facilities in four South-Eastern provinces. Under Tranche II municipal infrastructure development has become a major area of focus as the need to assist the GoT in supporting a number of municipalities with high refugee influx became increasingly clear.

Two new Actions covering potable water supply, sanitation and solid waste management (SWM) in 13 provinces and one smaller Action working with the Ministry of Youth and Sports providing recreational infrastructure are funded under Tranche II⁸³. A total of 20 municipalities within these 13 provinces are being supported in the Central Anatolian, Southern and South-Eastern regions. The overall objective is to ensure that services are provided at the scale and reliability required while the negative effects of the service provision on the local

78 Based on DGMM data, published on 30 September 2021 – <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>.

79 Republic of Turkey, Sustainable Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Report, The World Bank, November 2016.

80 Downloaded from Turkstat website (<https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=120&locale=tr>) on 2 October 2021.

81 Based on Turkstat data (<https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=121&locale=tr>) as of 2 October 2021. Accordingly, as of 2018, Mardin and Osmaniye Municipalities did not have any access to water treatment plants while only 1% of the population in Hatay and 14% of Kahramanmaraş was served by a drinking water treatment plant.

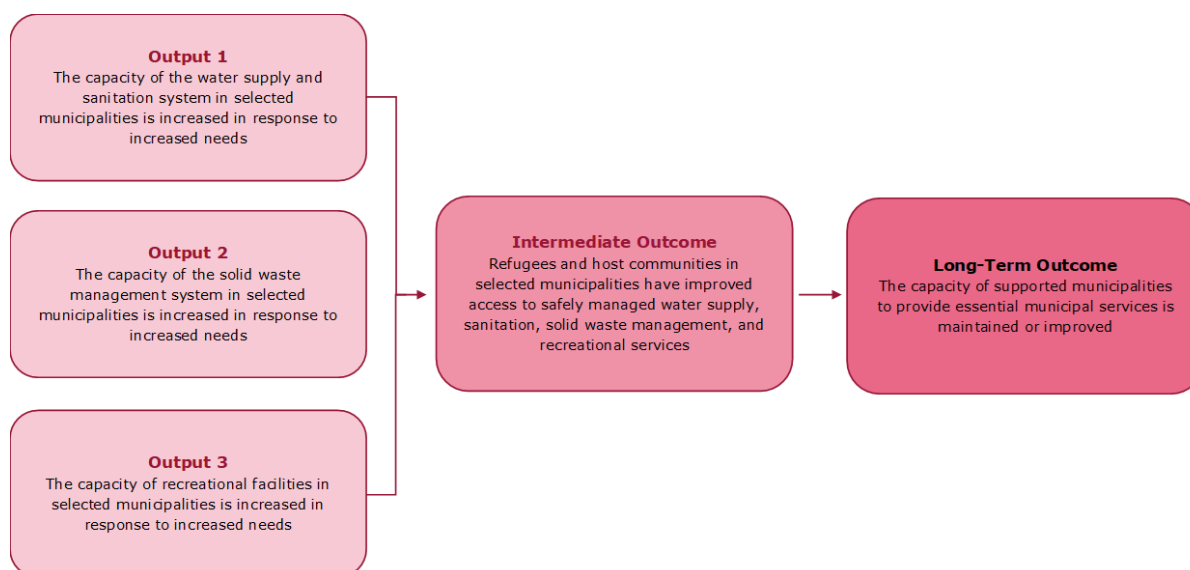
82 Municipal Services Improvement Project – Project Appraisal Document (March 2020).

83 Adana, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Mersin, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa.

environment are reduced or eliminated and the economics of service delivery for the municipalities are improved.

The Facility's strategy in supporting this priority area is summarised in Figure 31 below:

Figure 31: Municipal Infrastructure Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output Achievement Progress

Output 1: Increased water and sanitation services delivery capacity

Table 38: Output 1 Achievement Progress^{84, 85}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
M-Ot.01 - Number of water supply and sanitation facilities (new and upgraded) completed and operational (with Facility support)	C	2	27	7%
M-Ot.02 - Average completion level of water supply and sanitation system construction projects	S	23%	100%	23%
M-Ot.03 - <i>Average increase in total water supply system capacity in targeted municipalities as a result of Facility support</i>	S	N/A	N/A	

Two facilities constructed under the Action funded under Tranche I (the waste solar drying facility in Kilis and the wastewater treatment plant in Hatay) are both in-service, currently being operated within their defects liability period. Two new Actions funded under Tranche II contribute to the efforts in this area, with one of them covering the construction of 17 potable water supply and sanitation facilities and the other targeting the construction of 9 potable water supply and sanitation facilities. With the addition of the latter, the target value has increased to 28 over the first six months of 2021, decreasing the progress rate from 11% at the end of December 2020 to 7% by the end of June 2021.

Summary of Progress

Two of the planned 28 water supply and sanitation development projects have been completed to-date. The remaining 26 are currently in the preparation phase as the Tranche II Actions started in 2020 and progress was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. By June 2021 the average project completion rate was 23% with 2 projects completed and 26 projects in the preparatory phase. A total of 17 municipalities, most of which are in the South-East, are targeted with this support.

84 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

85 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables – where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

Output 2: Increased solid waste management services delivery capacity

Table 39: Output 2 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
M-Ot.04 - Number of solid waste management facilities (new and upgrades) completed and operational (with Facility support)	C	5	10	50%
M-Ot.05 - Average completion level of solid waste management construction projects	S	62%	100%	62%
M-Ot.06 - Average increase in safely-managed solid waste management capacity of target municipalities as a result of Facility support	C	N/A	N/A	

Five solid waste management construction projects (out of a planned six) have been completed to-date under the Action financed with Tranche I funding. Four more are targeted under two new Actions funded with Tranche II funding. As the most recent Action has now started the latest target for Indicator M-Ot.04 has increased to 10, which resulted in a decrease in the progress rate from 56% to 50%. Of the five ongoing projects, four are at the early design and procurement stage, whilst the construction of one is ongoing with an expected completion date in the third quarter of 2021. With the addition of one new Action, the average completion level decreased slightly from the last reporting period to 62%⁸⁶.

Summary of Progress

Five solid waste management facilities funded under Tranche I are completed and operational whilst one was in the 'construction ongoing' stage as of June 2021. All four of the SWM facility construction projects under Tranche II are at the planning and contracting stage for both Tranche I and Tranche II Actions combined. The average SWM project completion rate currently stands at 62%.

Output 3: Increased recreational services delivery capacity

Table 40: Output 3 Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
M-Ot.07 - Number of recreational facilities completed and operational (with Facility support)	C	0	28	0%
M-Ot.08 - Average completion level of recreational facility construction projects	S	17%	100%	17%

The recreational services Action – the only one reporting to Output 3 – started in August 2020 and was due to be completed within 48 months. As of 30 June 2021, no physical progress has been registered in the construction work owing to the extensive pre-construction activities required (such as obtaining planning permission, contractor procurement etc.). As some pre-construction preparatory work has been completed the current average (individual site project) completion rate is 17%. The Action covers a total of 12 provinces and aims to construct seven youth centres, twelve football fields, eight training halls, a youth camp, a swimming pool and several tennis courts.

Summary of Progress

A total of 28 recreational infrastructure projects are expected to be completed as part of the 48-month Action which started in August 2020. No construction projects have been reported as completed to-date, and the average individual construction project completion rate was 17% in June 2021.

⁸⁶ This includes pre-construction and post-construction steps.

Outcome Achievement Progress

Intermediate Outcome: Refugees and host communities in selected municipalities have improved access to safely managed water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and recreational services

Table 41: Intermediate Outcome Achievement Progress

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
M-0c.04 - Number of people with access to safely-managed municipal water supply	S	N/A	2,840,953	
M-0c.05 - Number of people with access to safely-managed municipal sanitation	S	182,490	4,484,513	4%
M-0c.06 - Number of people with access to safely-managed municipal solid waste management	S	331,522	3,055,385	11%
M-0c.07 - Estimated number of users of Facility-supported recreational facilities	S	N/A	N/A	

The indicators of service access presented in the table above relate to the number of municipal service users who directly benefit from the infrastructure improved with Facility support. No progress has been registered to-date in terms of the number of beneficiaries accessing improved potable water supply (with Facility support) as the Actions which are planned to achieve the 2,840,953 beneficiaries target are new Actions which are not yet sufficiently advanced.

The target values for Indicators M-0c.05 and M-0c.06 were recently increased significantly with the addition of the two new Actions funded under Tranche II. To-date, over 180,000 people have benefited from improved access to safely-managed sanitation services and over 330,000 people have benefited from improved SWM services. This represents a small percentage of the recently increased targets.

No data has been reported to-date for the number of users of completed recreational facility construction projects as none have been completed yet.

Summary of Progress

To-date, over 180,000 people have improved access to safely-managed sanitation (wastewater) services and over 330,000 to improved solid waste management services as a result of the support provided under Tranche I. The Facility targets for these two indicators have been revised upwards as two new Actions started under Tranche II.

Long-Term Outcome: The capacity of supported municipalities to provide essential municipal services is maintained or improved

Table 42: Long-Term Outcome Achievement Progress⁸⁷

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
M-0c.01 - Percentage of households in the target municipalities with access to safely-managed municipal water supply	S	N/A	N/A	
M-0c.02 - Percentage of households in the target municipalities with access to safely-managed municipal sanitation	S	N/A	N/A	
M-0c.03 - Percentage of solid waste in the target municipalities which is safely disposed	S	N/A	N/A	

The expected long-term outcome to be achieved by the Facility is that the capacity of the supported municipalities to provide water, sanitation and SWM services is maintained or improved. The institutional capacity-building funded under the Facility (to the municipal water and sanitation authorities and municipalities) contributes to this by helping the municipalities to become more cost-efficient and environmentally-sustainable

⁸⁷ The data for the indicators M-0c.01 and M.0c.02 will be available from 2023.

in their service provision. No progress data have been obtained as yet for Indicators M-Oc.01 and M-Oc.02. The two new relevant Actions are only expected to complete individual construction projects in 2023.

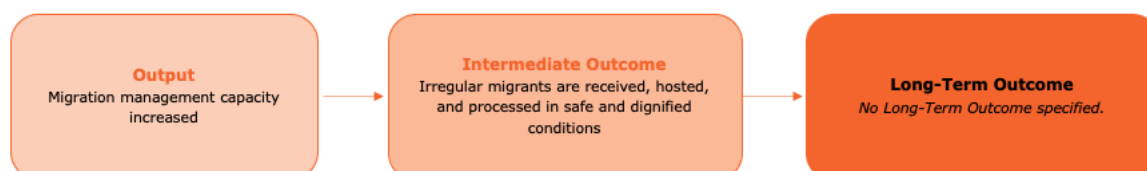
Summary of Progress

No data have been reported to the Facility for the long-term outcome achievement indicators.

8. Migration Management

Following the completion of the two Actions supported under Tranche I no more support has been provided in the area of Migration Management. The intended intermediate outcome of the strategy was to ensure that: *'Irregular migrants are received, hosted and processed in safe and dignified conditions.'* (See Figure 32 below). This outcome relates mostly to irregular migrants apprehended within Turkey and returnees from third countries. The basic aim of the Facility in this priority area has been to strengthen the government's efforts in ensuring the safe and dignified treatment of irregular migrants.

Figure 32: Migration Management Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output Achievement Progress

Note: The data presented below is the same as that presented in the previous FMR as Facility support in the Migration Management priority area was completed in late 2019.

Output: Migration management capacity increased

Table 43: Output Achievement Progress^{88, 89}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
MM-Ot.01 - Number of persons who received training on migration related topics	C	2,989	1,750	171%
MM-Ot.02 - Number of migrants hosted in removal centres	S	N/A	N/A	
MM-Ot.03 - Number of removal centres established and operational (Completion Ratio of Removal Centre in Çankırı)	S	1	1	100%
MM-Ot.04 - Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres	C	325,589	110,000	296%

Summary of Progress

Targets were over-achieved for all the indicators relating to Migration Management institutional strengthening. There are currently no ongoing Actions under this priority area.

88 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

89 No additional charts for the Migration Management priority area have been included in the annexes to this Facility Monitoring Report given that all activities of the Facility in this area have now been completed.

9. Cross-Cutting

In addition to the results for each of the seven priority areas discussed above the Facility is also monitoring the achievement of the two cross-cutting outputs presented in Figure 33 below:

Figure 33: Cross-cutting outputs

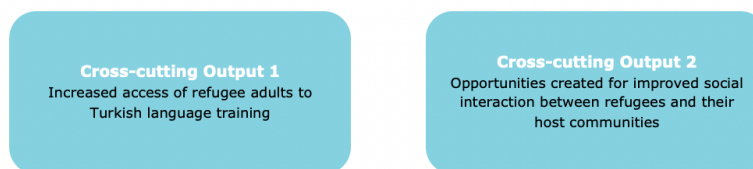


Table 44: Outputs Achievement Progress^{90, 91}

Indicator	Type	Indicator Value	Target Value	Progress (%)
C-Ot.01 - Number of adult refugees who completed one or more Turkish language courses with Facility support	C	53,520	72,447	74%
C-Ot.02 - <i>Number of (Facility-supported) events conducted to promote inter-community social cohesion</i>	C	N/A	N/A	
C-Ot.03 - Number of refugees and host community members who participated in (Facility-supported) inter-community social cohesion events	C	553,423	515,506	107%

Output 1: Delivering Turkish language training for adults

With the inclusion of several new Tranche II Actions in the Facility portfolio the target for the number of adult refugees completing Turkish language courses has increased from almost 60,000 to over 72,000 individuals. Over the last six months, over 3,100 additional people have completed courses (see Table 42 above). Over half of these people were living in four provinces (Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, İstanbul and Hatay) and over two thirds were women.

Interviews with refugee focus groups recently conducted by SUMAF in one South-Eastern province have confirmed previous findings that overall proficiency levels of refugees in Turkish remain low and that there is a high demand for Turkish language teaching⁹². However, this needs to be delivered at more convenient times and also needs to be more focused on building conversational and functional Turkish skills. A monitoring mission will be conducted to assess this aspect in greater depth and to support future programming

Figure 34: Number of refugee adults who completed Turkish language courses



90 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables in this FMR, the indicator type ('Type') is included. 'C' refers to cumulatively reported (by the IPs) indicators and 'S' refers to indicators reported (by IPs) as snapshots (the current value at the time of reporting). See Monitoring Data section (Section 10) later in this report for more details.

91 In the Output and Outcome indicator achievement progress tables - where an indicator in the RF has been discontinued due to a lack of available data it is presented in italics.

92 SUMAF monitoring missions (such as the DRC October 2020 mission) have found that refugees report long waiting lists for access to free courses in some areas.

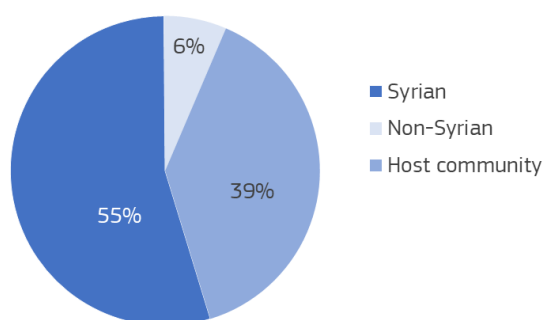
Summary of Progress

Of the over 72,000 individuals targeted for the provision of Turkish language training, over 53,000 have completed one or more courses to-date. Over two-thirds of these people were female and over half were living in Gaziantep; Şanlıurfa; İstanbul and Hatay. As reported previously, there is a very high level of unmet demand for these courses. However, they need to be made more accessible to refugee adults in various ways.

Output 2: Improving inter-community social interaction

Almost 553,000 refugees and host community members have participated to-date in Facility-supported social cohesion events (see Table 44 above) which were aimed at promoting improved understanding and engagement between the host community and refugees. Some 55% of the participants came from the Syrian refugee community whilst 6% were other types of refugees and 39% were from the host community. During the last year some of these activities were reportedly moved to an online format including language speaking clubs and art, music and sports-related events. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent social interaction events conducted online contribute to genuinely increased levels of inter-community social cohesion.

Figure 35: Participation in social cohesion events – by type of participant



Summary of Progress

Over 553,000 refugees and host community members have participated to-date in Facility-supported social cohesion events, 61% of whom were refugees and 39% were from the host community. Due to the COVID-19 situation, some IPs shifted towards carrying out these events online. The effectiveness of the online social cohesion events is yet to be assessed.

10. Monitoring Data

The data and information presented in the FMR were obtained from two major sources: data obtained from the IPs through the quarterly reporting against the RF indicators; and reports or publications by GoT institutions, UN Agencies, Academia, NGOs, research institutions, multilateral organisations, etc.

The RF has 125 indicators. The majority (68) of these are output-level indicators, whilst 50 are outcome-level indicators and seven are impact-level ones. The indicators fall into three categories of types of data:

- i. Snapshot data – the current value reported at a particular point in time within a specific reporting period. The value may rise and fall from reporting period to reporting period, but only the current value for the selected reporting period is reported, irrespective of the historical values;
- ii. Incremental data – this is the additional data pertaining only to a particular reporting period. It is not added to any previously reported data;
- iii. Cumulative data – the running total of the value for a particular indicator since data recording started (either the start of the Facility or whenever the relevant Actions began operating).

For the current FMR, data have been acquired for 93 RF indicators (consisting of 56 output level indicators, 35 outcome level indicators and two impact level indicators). Data for 32 indicators were not available, mainly because progress has not yet been reported for new Actions (e.g. Municipal infrastructure Actions); data not being available from the relevant ministries (e.g. Livelihoods indicators); or IP surveys that haven't been conducted yet.

Given the wide range of types of reporting by IPs to the Facility and the breadth of types of interventions funded, the Facility's reporting system needs to cover many data sources. A significant amount of time was spent checking the quality and completeness of the data. The checks included assessing the completeness of data, checking data against the data definitions (Indicator Reference Sheets); reviewing the reporting templates' narrative and justification sections, comparing reported figures with other reports, and carrying out bilateral meetings with the IPs to discuss selected data sets.