



MANAGING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

**THE FACILITY FOR REFUGEES
IN TURKEY**

**THE FACILITY RESULTS FRAMEWORK
MONITORING REPORT**

**OUTPUT ACHIEVEMENT PROGRESS
(Facility Tranche I)**

(Up to: 31 December 2018)



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ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 3RP | Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan |
| ANC | Ante-Natal Care |
| ASAM | Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants |
| CCTE | Conditional Cash Transfer for Education |
| CfW | Cash for Work |
| CMHC | Community Mental Health Centre |
| DG ECHO | Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations |
| DGMM | Directorate-General for Migration Management |
| 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 |
| GDSA | General Directorate of Social Assistance |
| GoT | Government of Turkey |
| IFI | International Financial Institutions |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IOM | International Organisation for Migration |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| IPA | Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance |
| ISKUR | Turkish Employment Agency |
| LFIP | Law on Foreigners and International Protection |
| MHC | Migrant Health Centre |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psycho-social Support |
| MHU | Mental Health Unit |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoNE | Ministry of National Education |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PEC | Public Education Centre |
| PICTES I | Promoting Integration of Syrian Children into Turkish Education System |
| PIKTES II | Promoting Integration of Syrian Kids into Turkish Education System |
| PSS | Psychological Support Services |
| RF | Results Framework |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SIHHAT | Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities |
| SME | Small and Medium-sized Enterprise |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| SUMAF | Technical Assistance to Support the Monitoring of Actions Financed under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey |
| SuTPs | Syrians under Temporary Protection |
| TCG | Turkish Coast Guard |
| TEC | Temporary Education Centre |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

INTRODUCTION

I. The context of the crisis and the EU response under the Facility for Refugees

Turkey continues to be a prominent reception and transit country for refugees and migrants. It presently hosts close to 4 million refugees, 3,6 million of them from Syria¹. In 2016, the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (Facility) was established as a coordination mechanism to allow for the effective and efficient mobilisation of EU assistance to refugees in Turkey and to the Turkish government's response to the crisis. The Facility mobilises existing EU financing instruments, as either humanitarian or development assistance, to address the needs of refugees and host communities in a comprehensive and coordinated manner². In Turkey, the rights of refugees are established under the 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the 2014 Temporary Protection Regulation. Syrians registered under Temporary Protection, can access public services including education and health in the place of their registration. Similarly, non-Syrian refugees may be registered as international protection applicants, allowing them access to social services provided by the Government of Turkey (GoT). The Facility responds to the needs of refugees through coordinating a portfolio of interventions under the priority areas of education, health, socio-economic support and migration management.

II. The Facility Intervention Logic and Results Framework

The scale of the protracted refugee crisis and the breadth and complexity of the support mobilised to address it are reflected in the Facility's Results Framework (RF), which presents the anticipated strategic outcomes to be achieved and the outputs which need to be delivered to do this. This also includes a set of output and outcome achievement indicators to measure the level of progress in achieving the results. The intervention logic underpinning the RF is presented in Figure 1 below.

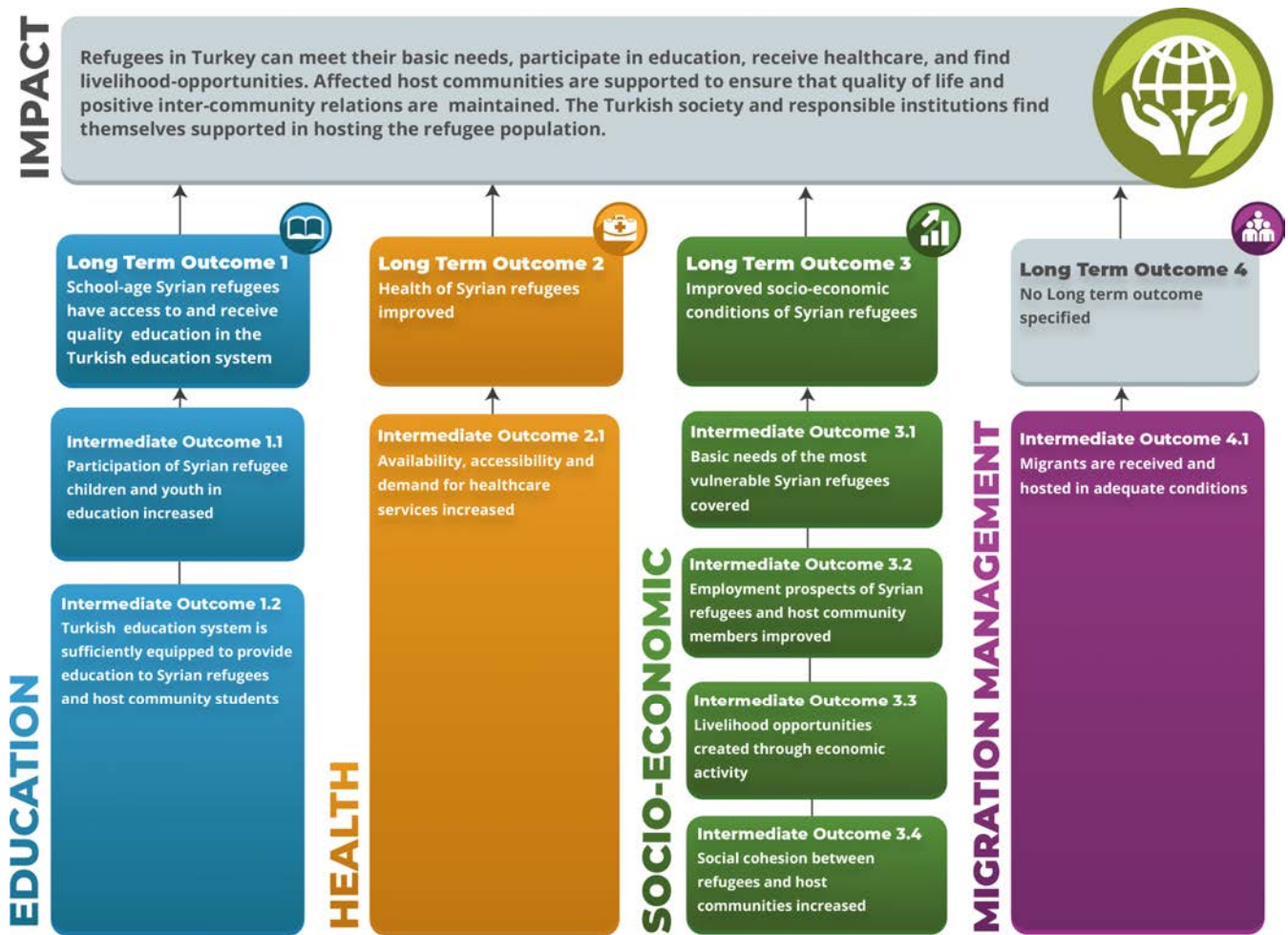
The Facility's portfolio under the first tranche is made up of 72 'Actions,' 47 of which are contracted by ECHO and 27 of which are contracted through the European Union Delegation in Turkey (EUD) and the European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF). The Actions are implemented by a range of Implementing Partners (IPs), including government agencies, international finance institutions (IFIs), UN agencies and international and national NGOs.

The RF and its associated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is designed to enable the monitoring of progress in implementing the Facility's Actions and to assess the effectiveness of the Facility as a whole, through tracking, aggregating, and analysing the progress of its constituent Actions. Originally developed between August 2016 and March 2017 in consultation with the Facility Steering Committee, relevant Turkish authorities and IP stakeholders, the RF measures progress and the results achieved by the Facility irrespective of the funding instrument used. This is outlined in the overall Facility results chain presented in Figure 1 below.

¹ DGMM website statistics, http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713

² Commission Decision C(2015) 9500 of 24.11.2015, Article 2 – Objectives of the Facility https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/c_2015_9500_facility_commission_decision.pdf

Figure 1: Facility Overall Results Chain



III. Facility monitoring and data reporting processes

This report is the latest in a series of bi-annually produced reports and provides an update on the progress the Facility is making towards the achievement of the results contained in its Results Framework (RF). The RF relates to the first tranche of Facility funding only (Tranche I)³. The report summarises progress up to the end of December 2018. The document uses the data generated by the Facility’s monitoring system.⁴ This data is produced at the Action-level by the IPs according to their obligations under each contract. In addition, the document draws on evidence generated from periodic field-based monitoring exercises conducted by the SUMAF project providing M&E services to the Commission⁵. Where appropriate, additional information is drawn from reliable sources (with references provided) in order to convey an overall picture of the strategy being followed by the Facility and the overall progress to-date in its execution. For additional information on the RF data monitoring system see the Data Note on page 22 following the presentation of the Priority Area progress updates.

³ It therefore does not cover aspects which will be covered under the second tranche (Tranche II) such as municipal infrastructure.

⁴ “Facility Monitoring and Evaluation System”, EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, 11th Meeting of the Steering Committee, Brussels, 30 November 2018

⁵ SUMAF is a project providing M&E services support to the Facility Secretariat in Brussels and the EU Delegation in Ankara in relation to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. It is implemented by ECORYS.

1. EDUCATION

Of the 3,6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, an estimated 1,6m are below the age of 18.⁶ This presents the Government of Turkey with the daunting challenge of accommodating over a million school age refugee children⁷ into the public education system without undermining the quality of education, for both the refugees and the host communities.⁸ In response to this challenge the Facility is supporting the government through the implementation of a range of initiatives with the intended long-term outcome of ensuring that: *'School-age Syrian refugees have access to and receive quality education in the Turkish education system'*.⁹ The government, through the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) is committed to doing this and is implementing an ambitious programme to achieve it. It is supported in this endeavour by national and international organisations who are implementing a range of Actions, with the Facility funding a large proportion of these.

The strategy aims to increase the proportion of school aged refugee children enrolled within the Turkish public-school system. Increasing refugee student enrolment rates whilst maintaining the quality of public education is complex. It involves working with refugee communities to increase their level of willingness and ability to use the system, whilst simultaneously expanding the public education system's service delivery capacity to enable it to integrate Arabic-speaking students into the Turkish education system.

To achieve this, the strategy being financed by the Facility consists of two major interlinked strands. The first of these consists of investing in the expansion and strengthening of the supply of quality public primary and secondary education services (including TVET) in those provinces and areas where the demand is greatest. This essentially corresponds to the 23 provinces where the density of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs) is the highest.

The second strand consists of increasing the demand for education by refugee (mainly Syrian) families by working to remove the range of social, economic, and cultural factors which are behind low enrolment. To do this, the first step is to bring the students' Turkish language proficiency up to the levels required to be able to successfully join the school grade corresponding to their age. It also means working with families to help and encourage them to send their children to school (especially the older ones who are supporting the family economy and older girls who may be kept at home for cultural reasons). This includes providing economic assistance to help them cover the costs involved. There is also a range of refugee student psychological and social factors which the system must respond to if it is to make the school a welcoming and safe learning environment.

These two strands of the strategy are reflected in the two intended intermediate outcomes of the Facility RF which cover firstly, increasing participation, and secondly, ensuring that the system is adequately resourced to cope with the schooling needs of refugees and host community students. These intermediate outcomes are linked to the following three major outputs to be achieved over the five years of the first tranche (2017-21):

- 1.1.1 - 'Access of refugee children and youth to educational programmes increased'
- 1.2.1 - 'Conducive learning environment promoted'
- 1.2.2 - 'Educational infrastructure improved'

The types of interventions (investments) identified to achieve each output, and the progress achieved to date in implementing them, are described in more detail below together with some of the main challenges encountered.

⁶ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF_Turkey_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_No._22_-_June_2018.pdf

⁷ There were 1,047,536 school age Syrian children in late 2018. There were 646,231 children enrolled in the education system (public schools and TECs) at the end of 2018. Source: MoNE data (Dec. 2018).

⁸ MoNE estimates that there are 976,200 'school age' refugee children in Turkey. DGMM data gives the number of refugees aged 5-18 as 1,136,000.

⁹ These objectives are in line with the 3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Framework, the 'No Generation Lost' multi-stakeholder strategic initiative on supporting Syria and the region, and the Sustainable Development Goal Four (SDG4) on inclusive and equitable quality education.

Output 1.1.1 - 'Access of refugee children and youth to educational programmes increased'

Facility Investments

This output focuses on the ability of refugee families to access the system and their motivation to do so. This is therefore the effective demand side of the strategy and it brings together all of the Facility's investments aimed at developing the capacities of refugee students and their families to be able to join and perform successfully in the Turkish education system. This output encompasses a broad range of types of intervention covering pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary level education. It covers Early Childhood Education programmes to get children ready to attend primary school; developing the Turkish language skills needed for students to follow teaching programmes (almost 400.000 students targeted); the provision of catch-up classes to get students up to the academic level required to be able to follow the course curriculum, and remedial classes delivered during the year to address learning performance issues as well as providing for Arabic language learning opportunities. This support covers both the provision of academic and vocational education in the state schools. Also, covered is the provision of scholarships to support some students to go on to tertiary education.








A second set of Actions is directed to the families of the targeted beneficiary children and includes the provision of cash-transfers to incentivise them to enrol their children (approximately 450.000 students targeted), to ensure their regular school attendance, and to mitigate the financial barriers to educating the children of disadvantaged families. This is delivered through the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme, a nationwide social assistance programme implemented by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS). Additionally, the provision of transportation services is supported to help overcome problems of getting children safely to school (seen as particularly important for ensuring the attendance of girls).

The key Implementing Partner - the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), has been implementing the Promoting Integration of Syrian Children into Turkish Education System (PICTES) Action since 2016 in the 23 provinces with the highest refugee populations. PICTES aims to increase education access and quality for Syrian students through a range of activities including expanding the operational capacity of its schools. In addition to MoNE, a range of UN organisations, IFIs, and international and national NGOs are implementing education Actions with the Facility's support.

Progress To-Date

A summary of the progress against key education indicators for this output is presented in Table 1 below and in the three graphs beneath this. The table shows progress for indicators which present cumulative total values to-date whilst the graphs show the values for each of the last three quarters for indicators which are 'snapshot' (i.e. values at the time of measurement – not cumulative for the current and all preceding quarters).

Table 1: Output 1.1.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i1.1.1.1 - Number of refugee and host community children enrolled in early childhood education programmes | 19.604 | 6.200 | 316,2% |  |
| i1.1.1.3 - Number of refugee children and youth enrolled in non-formal education | 17.703 | 42.700 | 41,5% |  |
| i1.1.1.4 - Number of Syrian refugee children and youth who completed back-up and catch-up classes | 58.064 | 35.000 | 165,9% |  |
| i1.1.1.6 - Number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) | 410.740 | 450.000 | 91,3% |  |
| i1.1.1.7 - Percentage of CCTE beneficiary children enrolled at the beginning of the school year still regularly attending school at the end of the school year | 87,0% | 85,0% | 102,4% |  |
| i1.1.1.9 - Number of higher education scholarships granted to Syrian refugee students | 890 | 910 | 97,8% |  |
| i1.1.1.10 - Number of Syrian refugee and host community students, enrolled in VET institutions, supported by the Facility | 0 | 20.000 | 0,0% |  |

100,0%

Substantial progress has been made over recent years in integrating Syrian refugee children into the education system. According to the Needs Assessment Report, the enrolment rate of the Syrian school-age population (in TECs and public schools) has increased from 30% to 62,5% since 2014. Within public schools alone the ratio

increased from 17% in 2014 to 66% by the time of this monitoring report (end of 2018). Whilst much of this substantial increase is accounted for by implementation of the government’s policy of phasing out the Temporary Education Centres and including the children in the regular school system, it is clear that the integration strategies have been very effective.

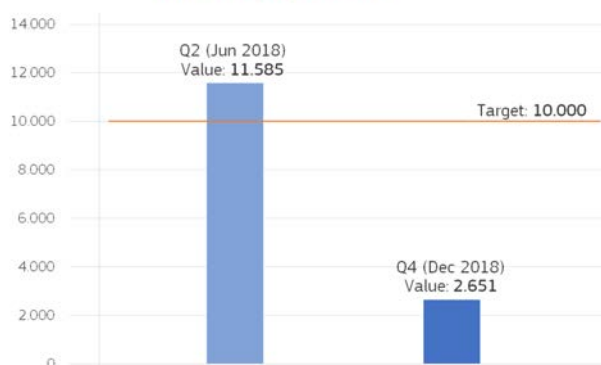
Challenges remain however, with 38% of school-age refugees still out of school. MoNE estimates that the number of refugee children who are currently not enrolled in the school system stood at about 400.000 by the end of 2018. This problem is particularly severe at lower and upper secondary school levels. MoNE estimates that the enrolment rate for primary school level was 96,3%; for lower secondary level - 58%, and for upper secondary level - 26%. This upper secondary enrolment rate is of particular concern and is caused by a multiplicity of factors with low social and academic integration levels and perceived low returns to education affecting the level of demand for school places. Combined with this is the pressure for older children to contribute to the household economy.

i1.1.1.2 - Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Turkish language classes



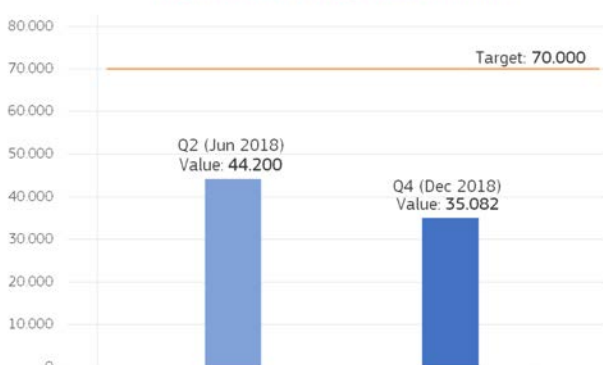
In addition to the cumulative indicators presented above, second and fourth quarter data for three additional education indicators are presented (at left and below) to outline the trends in enrolment for similar cohorts of students. Indicator i1.1.1.2 outlines the number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Turkish classes, which shows a drop from almost 319.000 in Q2 to just over 257.000 in Q4 due to a reduction in the number of Turkish teachers. Nevertheless, the overall progress is good with the established target of 390.000 being just over 80% achieved in the quarter with the highest enrolment (Q2 of 2018).

i1.1.1.5 - Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Arabic language classes



Similarly, indicator i1.1.1.5 shows a decrease in the number of children enrolled in Arabic classes. This is partly due to the increasing number of students who are proficient in Turkish - allowing them to transfer to public schools, and also partly due to the decrease in Arabic language teachers employed by PICTES I to teach these classes. The level achieved in Q2 (the highest enrolment quarter) significantly surpassed the established target.

i1.1.1.8 - Number of Syrian refugee children and youth registered for transportation services



Finally, the data for indicator i1.1.1.8 (transportation services), show a decrease from the 44.200 students who were receiving transportation funding during Q2 (see graph). This is due to the completion of the number of actions providing transportation services. The number of services provided is however expected to increase with the onset of the second funding tranche.

As indicated by the RF output indicators presented in the table above, progress towards established targets is generally good. Cash-transfers were provided to families for over 410.000 enrolled refugee students, achieving 91% of the target by December 2018. Two areas of apparently particularly good performance to note in this period are the number of children benefitting from early childhood education (ECE) (316% achievement rate compared to the established target, and an increase from 91% in June 2018) and the provision of additional classes (catch-up and back-up) to bring Syrian children up to the required academic levels to join their age group classes (165% achievement rate compared to the target)¹⁰.

The relatively large number of children supported to obtain ECE is related to the government's efforts to promote ECE and a later increase in the funding made available for this. The remedial back-up and catch-up classes appear to be achieving their objectives enabling refugee students to reach the academic standards corresponding to their age thereby allowing them to continue their education within their age cohort groups. A bespoke four-month curriculum has been developed for catch-up classes taught by Turkish teachers and Syrian volunteer teaching staff. This is being implemented alongside home-based learning initiatives and community outreach programmes to encourage parents to become more involved with their children's education. At the higher education level, 890 students received scholarships through partnership agreements with universities and language centres.

With regard to the Turkish language training target, the achievement rate to-date is 66% (390.000 targeted students by end 2019 against 257.000 enrolled to-date)¹¹. This is a cause for concern as competency in Turkish is a fundamental pre-requisite to be able to benefit from any type of public education programme. This lower than expected number may be partly caused by the lower than anticipated enrolment numbers at secondary school levels.

The other area where performance has been less than expected is that of non-formal education where the current level of achievement stands at about 42%. With well over 350.000 refugee children out of school, the need for non-formal education as an alternative learning pathway for children is critical.¹² Non-formal education classes are offered at Public Education Centres (PECs), Community Centres or Youth Centres. Delays in the effective start-up of some of these centres have contributed to slow progress against this indicator. With the network of Centres now established however, it is expected that achievement rates for this indicator will pick up this year.

The overall Facility intended long-term outcome for the education priority area presented above mentions the need for the education services delivered to be of good quality. Little information exists however, concerning the academic performance of the Syrian refugee children vis-à-vis their host community peers¹³. Whilst the test result data for the additional classes delivered is positive (catch-up classes reported a 74% pass rate whilst back-up classes show a 20% increase from baseline scores) Action monitoring mission reports show that in some high refugee-concentration areas student numbers are overwhelming available school facilities and student to teacher ratios are excessively high, threatening the quality of the teaching provided¹⁴.

Output 1.2.1 - 'Conducive learning environment promoted'

Facility Investments

This output, together with the infrastructure output described below, covers the supply side of the strategy – ensuring that the system has the schools, teachers, support staff, and teaching programmes to deliver the

¹⁰ It should be noted however that due to the rapid Action planning conducted in the early stages of this funding tranche some targets may have been set at an insufficiently high level.

¹¹ At the end of Q2 of 2018 the total registered number was approximately 435,000. However, this included those registered for Summer school courses (and thus includes potential double-counting with academic year students).

¹² UNICEF *Generation Found: EU Syria Trust Fund-UNICEF Partnership*, Final Narrative Report 2018

¹³ MoNE does not include student learning outcomes as part of its national educational statistics reporting system.

¹⁴ See SUMAF Summary of Final Monitoring Report for PICTES I Action - Promoting Integration of Syrian Children into Turkish Education System (IPA/2016/ 377 536) (March 2019).

necessary level of teaching and student support. In the area of teaching programmes, the Facility has supported MoNE to help adapt the teaching curricula to the student’s needs and to provide the teachers and other education system staff (ministry administrators, school administrators, counselling staff and other support staff) with the appropriate knowledge and skills to be able to teach, manage and support the refugee students effectively, including being sufficiently sensitive to the students’ psychological and social problems and needs. Whilst the salaries of all MoNE staff are covered by the government, the Facility has financed the remuneration of additional contract staff and overtime payments for regular teachers related to the massive programme of Turkish language teaching, catch-up classes and remedial (back-up) classes, as well as the provision of incentives to Syrian volunteer teaching staff.

Progress To-Date

Table 2: Output 1.2.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i1.2.1.2 - Number of educational personnel trained | 169.826 | 31.380 | 541,2% |  |
| i1.2.1.3 - Number of educational personnel receiving salaries and/or incentives | 21.183 | 13.300 | 159,3% |  |
| | | | | 100,0% |

The Facility has financed much more training of educational staff than originally planned. Whereas only about 31.000 staff were originally planned to be trained the current number has reached almost 170.000. This can be explained by the fact that additional resources were added to one of the supported Actions implemented by UNICEF rolled out a nationwide inclusive education pedagogy training programme to Turkish teachers and school administrators to over 140.000 beneficiaries (see annex for Indicator i1.2.1.2). The recent monitoring mission conducted of the PICTES Action identified a high level of motivation among PICTES-supported contract staff teachers, many of whom have established highly active social media groups to share information, experience and the materials they have developed. Trainings supported by the Facility included certificate programmes on teaching Turkish; trainings on how to integrate Syrian students into school life, and specialised certification courses for guidance counsellors on psychosocial interventions for children exposed to forced migration.

Amongst the challenges encountered is the fact that some of the contract staff teachers from the PICTES Action have left the project to take up assignments as regular MoNE teachers. While this is positive in terms of sustainability, it also results in a fall in the recorded number of teachers employed compared to the previous reporting period. Another challenge faced is the insufficient number of Guidance Counsellors. Whilst these have proven very effective, they are still considered few in number and insufficient to meet the substantial social and psychological needs of the refugee students.





Output 1.2.2 - ‘Educational infrastructure improved’

Facility Investments

In addition to staff recruitment and training a key element in the expansion of the public-school system to cope with the refugee crisis is the construction and upgrading of school infrastructure. The Facility’s support to the government in this area includes the upgrading of 970 schools and the construction of 180.

Progress To-Date

Table 3: Output 1.2.2 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i1.2.2.1 - Number of existing schools upgraded in standards | 849 | 970 | 87,5% |  |
| i1.2.2.2 - Number of schools constructed | 1 | 180 | 0,6% |  |
| i1.2.2.2a - Percentage of key implementation steps completed in the construction of schools | 45,7% | 100,0% | 45,7% |  |
| i1.2.2.3 - Number of educational facilities equipped with renewable energy installations | 0 | 120 | 0,0% |  |
| | | | | 100,0% |

Under school upgrading the progress made in equipping and refurbishing existing schools is good with almost 850 schools of the targeted 970 having benefitted so far (88% achievement rate). On the other hand, progress in completing the construction of the Facility's targeted 180 new schools is less impressive with only one having been completed so far. However, of those currently under construction the overall completion rate is about 46%. The two major Actions responsible for achieving the overall target are set to run until 2021. The main reasons for the delays experienced are that it has taken much longer than originally anticipated to find suitable land for construction, complete the preparatory studies and obtain the necessary approvals to begin construction from the various authorities involved. Additionally, the depreciation of the currency last year had an adverse impact on the operations of some construction companies involved in the educational infrastructure work.

As mentioned above, the insufficient number of classrooms to accommodate students remains a major constraint to the government achieving its education sector objectives. Major efforts have been made to provide sufficient space, with schools adopting double teaching shifts and converting libraries, activity rooms, basements, etc. into classrooms in some areas. Whilst such measures provide vital teaching-space they negatively affect extracurricular activities. Another challenge reported from monitoring missions is the high ratio of Syrian to host community children in classes in some provinces and districts. The government's targeted ratio is 1 SuTP for every 5-6 host community students, but in some places, according to SUMAF monitoring mission reports, the ratios are much higher than this.

2. HEALTH

Forced migration often exposes its victims to increased health risks, resulting in poor health outcomes.¹⁵ For refugees, new living environments create a range of institutional, social, cultural, and economic barriers to accessing health care. The Facility is supporting the Turkish government to reduce these barriers and to provide support to the health care system to respond to the increased burden caused by the refugee crisis. This burden includes the overloading of health facilities and staff, leading to insufficiencies of equipment and supplies¹⁶. Legal and geographical factors also limit access to primary healthcare services causing additional pressure on hospital services. There is therefore a need to adapt the existing service delivery systems to the specific health issues and needs of the refugee population – particularly pertaining to mental health, sexual and reproductive health and physical therapy and rehabilitation (PTR). In addition to this, specialised support is needed to ensure refugees access and utilise these services effectively.

As part of its response to these challenges posed by the refugee crisis, the Turkish government allows free access to health care services for registered Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs) and international protection applicants in the province of their registration. However, many refugees are not adequately informed of their rights in relation to health care and how they can access it.¹⁷

The overall aim of the Facility in the health priority area is to ensure that the refugee population's health is maintained and improved where necessary through ensuring its access to and use of quality public health services. The intended long-term outcome is to improve the health status of the refugee population, whilst the intermediate intended outcome is: *'Availability, accessibility, and demand for healthcare services increased'*. The Facility's support to the government aims to ensure that both refugees and host communities benefit from the support provided resulting in the expansion and upgrading of the public health system in high refugee-concentration provinces.

In this respect, the Facility's health sector strategy is similar to that employed in the education area. On the one hand, it supports the expansion of the service availability through ensuring that service facilities are located near the target populations or that mobile services reach rural populations. On the other hand, it supports the implementation of policies, systems, and resources to enable refugees to overcome barriers to accessing the services, whilst seeking to influence the target communities' health-seeking behaviours so that they will utilise the services available to ensure their good health and that of their families.

As in the case of education, the Facility's strategy has evolved over time – moving from supporting the direct delivery of health services by non-governmental organisations and international agencies to an increasing emphasis on supporting the government to expand and adapt its public health system to effectively respond to the refugee crisis. The type and range of Actions currently in the Facility's portfolio reflect this. This process has been led by the Ministry of Health (MoH), which is providing strong leadership in ensuring that the healthcare response quickly moves towards an integrated service delivery approach focused on coordinated service delivery.¹⁸

The Facility's health area strategy is operationalised through the delivery of two major outputs:

- 2.1.1 - 'Operational capacity of healthcare system in provinces with high influx of Syrian refugee increased'
- 2.1.2 - 'Utilisation of health care services by refugees increased'

The first output covers the Facility's contribution to the expansion of the capacity of the basic healthcare system to respond to the large population increases caused by the Syrian refugee migrations to certain provinces. The second output covers the Actions, which actually deliver a range of health services, and the extent to which they

¹⁵ IOM, "Social Determinants of Migrant Health," accessed 19 February 2019, <https://www.iom.int/social-determinants-migrant-health>.

¹⁶ From SUMAF Monitoring Missions on the SIHHAT project

¹⁷ A recent study found that almost half (49,6%) of refugee women interviewed did not know about free health care rights for Syrians Torun, Perihan, Meltem Mücaz Karaaslan, et al "Health and health care access for Syrian refugees living in İstanbul." *International journal of public health* 63, no. 5 (2018): 601-608.

¹⁸ See Facility Needs Assessment Report – Nov. 2018

are being utilised by refugees and the host community in the targeted provinces. The capacity is essentially the health infrastructure, people, and systems, whilst the services are the primary, secondary, and specialised services which are delivered by means of the expanded capacity. These two components of the Facility's health strategy are further explained below, together with an assessment of the progress made to-date in implementing the strategy.

Output 2.1.1 - 'Operational capacity of healthcare system in provinces with high influx of Syrian refugees increased'

Facility Investments

The Facility's investments in this area consist of a relatively small number of Actions focused on supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) to ensure that the appropriate amount and type of infrastructure, personnel, equipment, and supplies are in place to enable the delivery of the targeted services described under Output 2.1.2 below. Most of the resources for this strand of the strategy are channelled through the MoH implemented SIHHAT Action¹⁹. Apart from the construction of two hospitals, the Facility has targeted the establishment of 790 Migrant Health Units (each staffed with one medical doctor and one nurse) within 178 'Migrant Health Centres' (made up of 136 Migrant Health Centres (MHCs) and 42 Extended Migrant Health Centres (EMHCs)). These Migrant Health Centres are established in the provinces with the highest refugee populations²⁰.

In order to enable the MoH to operate these health centres the Facility has targeted the provision of support to the hiring and remuneration of approximately 3,000 health workers (doctors, midwives, nurses, bilingual patient guides and support staff). Of these, 960 bilingual patient guides are being recruited to assist Syrian refugees in accessing the Turkish healthcare system.

The Facility provides funding through the World Health Organisation for the training of Syrian health professionals who are then employed by the MoH to work in the MHCs. It is also financing the training of MoH staff and the delivery of services (outside of the public health system) in the areas of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

Apart from the need to continue to expand the number of Migrant Health Centres in those areas of high refugee concentration, the updated Needs Assessment conducted in 2018 highlighted the severe pressure of demand on secondary and tertiary health facilities located in these areas – particularly in terms of equipment and supplies.

Progress To-Date

As shown in Table 4 below, there were 2,592 health workers receiving salaries funded by the Facility at the report cut-off date (approx. two thirds were Syrian). This includes about 599 doctors, 765 midwives and nurses, 321 auxiliary staff and 13 psychologists, mostly hired by SIHHAT.

By the end of December 2018, 166 Migrant Health Centres were fully equipped, furnished, and operational (121 MHCs, 45 EMHCs including 7 as training centres), whilst the remainder were still under establishment. The MoH plans to have 178 centres operational by the end of this year, although this is still substantially less than the total number which the MoH estimates to be needed²¹.

As shown by indicator i2.1.1.2 below, for the 28 high SuTP-concentration provinces, the number of doctors per 10,000 head of population was 18,7. Whilst the ratio has been improving, it is still some way off the target of 21 and substantially less than the OECD average of 30. As an aggregated ratio representative of a large number of provinces however, this indicator masks the severe situation faced by the health service in those parts of these provinces where the refugee populations are concentrated.

¹⁹ SIHHAT's full title: *'Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities'*

²⁰ Many of these MHUs were previously Temporary Healthcare Centres run by humanitarian organisations.

²¹ The Needs Assessment Report of Nov. 2018 mentions the need for approximately 100-120 new MHCs in addition to the 178 (p. 107).

Table 4: Output 2.1.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| i2.1.1.1 - Number of health workers receiving salaries and/or incentives | 2.592 | 3.090 | 83,9% | |
| i2.1.1.2 - Number of MoH physicians per 10,000 population | 18,71 | 21,00 | 89,1% | |
| i2.1.1.5 - Number of community mental health centres providing services | 7 | 10 | 70,0% | |
| i2.1.1.6 - Number of health workers trained | 5.577 | 6.750 | 82,6% | |
| i2.1.1.7 - Number of state hospitals constructed | 0 | 2 | 0,0% | |
| i2.1.1.7a - Percentage of key implementation steps completed in the construction of state hospitals | 42,9% | 100,0% | 42,9% | 100,0% |

Challenges have been faced with the distribution of health care workers across the high SuTP provinces. According to monitoring reports there continues to be a significant number of secondary health facilities that are under severe strain.

Through the Actions contributing to the training of health staff, almost 5.600 people have been trained to-date. This is about 83% of the total Facility target. Syrians who were health professionals when they lived in Syria, have been receiving a combination of class-based and practical training delivered by the WHO for the MoH (for employment in migrant health centres under the SIHHAT Action). This training aims to prepare trainees to adapt to working in the Turkish health care system. By the end of June 2018, 1.421 Syrian healthcare professionals had been trained and certified and 1.170 of these had been employed, all funded by the Facility. Also, 528 bilingual patient-guides had been employed.

Output 2.1.2 – ‘Utilisation of health care services by refugees increased’

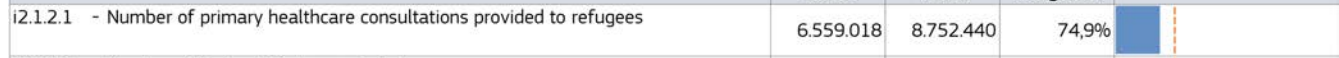
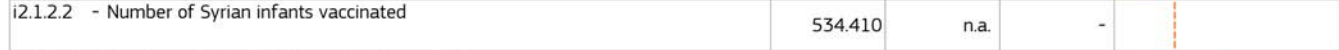


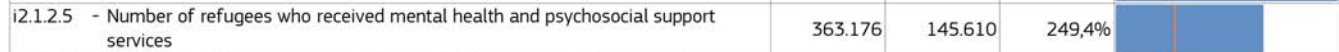
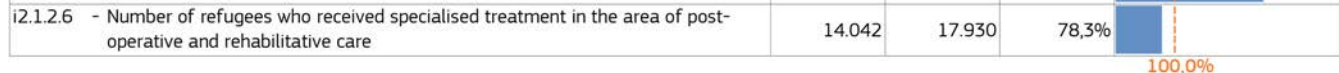
Facility Investments

This strand of the health support strategy consists of supporting the government (and some non-government organisations) to provide the types of health services needed by the refugee population in a manner which ensures their use. Ensuring service use or uptake involves not only reducing barriers to access but also making people aware of health services, their location, and the eligibility conditions for using them. Alongside special arrangements such as bi-lingual patients’ guides who assist refugees to navigate the health care system, the Facility also supports health outreach, communications, and education. This is undertaken primarily through the distribution of information materials by the Ministry of Health in coordination with the IPs focused on the health sector. It also involves the deployment of mobile health units to be able to conduct screenings and to provide primary health care to hard-to-reach populations and seasonal agricultural workers.

Under this output of the Facility’s strategy, primary health care services, ante-natal care services, mental health and psycho-social support services, post-operative and rehabilitative care and child vaccination programmes have been delivered through a range of financed Actions alongside that of the MoH SIHHAT project. These Actions are implemented by local and international agencies. Many of these Actions were implemented at a time when the government’s ‘health system adaptation response’ had not progressed very far and when there was a need to ensure that basic services were available in the provinces where they were needed. As the Facility-supported MoH’s response becomes more firmly established these non-governmental service providers’ operations will be wound down and handed over to the MoH.

Progress To-Date

Table 5: Output 2.1.2 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|--|
| i2.1.2.1 - Number of primary healthcare consultations provided to refugees | 6.559.018 | 8.752.440 | 74,9% |  |
| i2.1.2.2 - Number of Syrian infants vaccinated | 534.410 | n.a. | - |  |
| i2.1.2.3 - Number of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) consultations | 1.333.753 | 731.640 | 182,3% |  |
| i2.1.2.4 - Number of pregnant women who received a minimum of 1 ANC consultation | 713.015 | 190.250 | 374,8% |  |
| i2.1.2.5 - Number of refugees who received mental health and psychosocial support services | 363.176 | 145.610 | 249,4% |  |
| i2.1.2.6 - Number of refugees who received specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care | 14.042 | 17.930 | 78,3% |  |

As shown in Table 5, by the reporting cut-off date the Facility had supported the delivery of over 6,5 million primary health care consultations to refugees, representing about 74% of the Facility’s target under the first tranche of funding. Additionally, approximately 140.000 deliveries by refugee mothers were attended by professional medical staff. Under vaccination campaigns and services, the MoH has been supported to ensure the adequate vaccination coverage of over 530.000 children.

Progress in Ante-Natal Care service delivery was also significant with approximately 1,3 million ante-natal care consultations conducted to-date, benefitting over 700.000 women (both indicator targets surpassed).

In the area of mental health and psycho-social support, around 360.000 refugees received support and treatment. Whilst this is substantially above the Facility’s established target the recently published Needs Assessment has shown that the target population’s needs are still far from being adequately met in this area. One of the problems identified here is the inability of the regular Turkish health system to provide effective preventative and primary level mental health and Psychological Support Services (PSS). The system has so far focused on curative services, such as rehabilitative care for advanced mental health cases, while the needs of the majority of refugees are linked to preventative PSS. This outlines the need to increasingly focus on preventative services to effectively identify potential mental health cases and to refer them to appropriate screening and treatment mechanisms.

Finally, over 14.000 refugees received specialised treatment in the area of physical therapy and rehabilitation (PTR), provided by four specialist NGOs. This is approximately 80% of the Facility’s target in this area. The high demand highlights the need for these critical services to be scaled-up under the second tranche of Facility funding.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Whilst the presence of the refugee population in Turkey constitutes a significant additional demand on basic public services, it also represents a major economic opportunity for the country. The population is made up of many young and highly motivated people who are skilled in a wide range of trades and professions. The immediate challenge of the government is to ensure that these people are able to overcome the initial barriers to being able to become effective contributors to their household economy and to the national economy.

The Facility's intended long-term outcome for the socio-economic sector is: *"Improved socio-economic conditions of Syrian refugees"*. This broad intended outcome is made up of four specific intended intermediate outcomes which together constitute the Facility's socio-economic priority area strategy. The first of these is ensuring that the basic needs of refugees are met so that they can live in acceptable conditions and avoid adopting negative coping strategies, which can have a detrimental effect on them, their families, and the local communities in which they live. This strand of the strategy involves the delivery of a targeted social assistance programme. While this 'basic needs' component has been a key component of the Facility's support thus far, the strategy is to increase the focus on livelihoods support in parallel and to support those refugees who have the ability to work in accessing sustainable income earning activities. Nevertheless, there is a large number of refugees who will continue to depend on this part of the Facility's support due to their particular circumstances (health status; caring for dependents etc.).

The basic needs coverage sub-strategy is therefore complemented by a livelihoods sub-strategy which has two specific intended intermediate outcomes – firstly to enable Syrian refugees and host community members to improve their chances of finding regular employment in the formal labour market and secondly, to help refugees establish or develop themselves as small enterprise owners. The fourth sub-strategy in this priority area is the promotion of increased interaction and understanding between the Syrian refugee and host communities so as to facilitate co-existence and reduce the risks of social tensions. This intended intermediate outcome is a cross-cutting one, since facilitating access to the formal labour market and supporting the development of SMEs (which will employ both Syrians and host community members) are also effective ways of promoting shared prosperity and therefore social cohesion.

The Facility's socio-economic support strategy is operationalised through the delivery of the following four main outputs:

- 3.1.1 - 'Persons under temporary or international protection are provided with monthly resource transfers through ESN or other mechanisms funded by the Facility'
- 3.2.1 - 'Syrian Refugees and host community participation in employment-related services increased'
- 3.3.1 - 'Entrepreneurship among Syrian refugees and host community members promoted through SMEs support'
- 3.4.1 - 'Social interaction between Syrian refugees and host community members promoted'

A brief explanation of each sub-strategy is presented below together with a summary of the progress made to-date in achieving the Facility's RF output targets and some important challenges encountered.

Output 3.1.1 – 'Persons under temporary or international protection are provided with monthly resource transfers through ESN or other mechanisms funded by the Facility'

Facility Investments

This output relates to the provision of social assistance to the most vulnerable refugee households for them to meet their basic needs. Whilst refugee families make use of whatever employment opportunities are available to them, work is often seasonal (such as in the agriculture sector), temporary, or insecure. Within this context, the purpose of the social assistance component of the Facility's strategy is to ensure that no refugee household is confronted with a situation in which they cannot meet their basic needs, which include access to food, heating,

clothing, and shelter. These were defined alongside education and public transport by the ILO in 1976 as part of the Basic Needs Approach.²²

The Facility supports refugees through the delivery of a monthly unconditional cash transfer under the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme^{23,24} as well as some smaller mechanisms. Cash transfers are a dignified, flexible and cost-effective strategy to mitigate the impact of poverty on households and to reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms (begging; borrowing leading to indebtedness; early marriage; declining personal health management; forced migration in search of jobs; sale of productive assets; withdrawal of children from school).

Global evidence demonstrates the multiple potential impacts of cash transfers on nutrition, schooling, mental health and productive assets.²⁵ The ESSN monthly unconditional cash transfer is designed to enable refugees to meet some of their basic needs and is implemented through a partnership between the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)²⁶. The transfer value is calculated based on a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and is targeted towards all those refugees that meet specific eligibility criteria, agreed upon by stakeholders including the Government of Turkey.

Progress To-Date

Table 6: Output 3.1.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|--|
| i3.1.1.1 - Number of persons under temporary or international protection receiving monthly resource transfers through ESSN or other mechanisms | 2.553.305 | 2.129.180 | 119,9% |  100,0% |

As of 31 December 2018, the ESSN reached 1.519.591 beneficiaries, surpassing its target of 1,5 million. This is a significant increase from the June 2018 number of 1,3 million and the December 2017 number of just over 1 million refugees. In addition to the support provided through the ESSN, approximately 1 million refugees have benefitted from other types of assistance mechanisms although some of these were one time, seasonal or of limited duration, and restricted to the purchase of certain commodities. According to the Facility monitoring system to-date over 2,5 million refugees have been supported, which is 119,9% of the targeted 2,1 million.

Recent data indicates that there has been an 18% overall reduction in the mean Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index of vulnerable refugees from the baseline and a reduction of 28% for ESSN beneficiaries – indicating that the use of negative coping strategies has significantly declined - and which in turn implies that the social assistance has been having a positive impact²⁷. However, the monitoring system has detected the start of a backward movement in these numbers due to the effects of high inflation in recent months²⁸ and the need of refugees to devote a greater proportion of their monthly income to cover food needs. According to the Post-Distribution Monitoring reports of the ESSN implementing agencies the food consumption score has deteriorated over recent quarters indicating a need to increase the value of the per-capita cash transfer.

The Facility’s access to outcome data in this area is generally good, given the very large coverage of the ESSN project and its relatively sophisticated set of monitoring mechanisms.

²² International Labour Organisation (1976), *Employment, Growth and Basic Needs: a One World Problem*, Geneva

²³ <https://www.essncard.com/>

²⁴ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000021046/download/>

²⁵ Gertler, Paul, Sebastian Martinez, and Marta Rubio-Codina. *Investing cash transfers to raise long-term living standards*. The World Bank, 2006.

²⁶ ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Report (PDM5) – December 2018.

²⁷ The decline for ESSN beneficiaries was 28% and that for non-beneficiaries was 11% (ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Sept 2018), quoted in the 3RP Outcome Monitoring Report (Turkey Chapter 2018), March 2019.

²⁸ December 2018 inflation rate was 20% (TurkStat).

Output 3.2.1 – ‘Syrian refugees and host community participation in employment-related services increased’

Facility Investments

Access to the formal labour market remains a major challenge for refugees, despite the commitments by Turkish authorities²⁹ and donors to improve their economic opportunities. By the end of 2018 only approximately 68.000 work permits had been issued to Syrian refugees.³⁰ The main barriers faced by refugees to obtaining formal employment include language proficiency, lack of familiarity with the Turkish labour market and job application processes, and the preference of employers to employ host community members rather than Syrians. The size of Turkey’s informal sector presents another barrier to securing formal employment. A year ago, it was estimated that up to 950.000 Syrian refugees were working in the informal sector,³¹ which is reported to employ an estimated 33% of the country’s population.³² Employers tend to hire Syrians without applying for work permits or paying for social security.³³ Employment in the informal sector exposes refugees to exploitative practices whilst depriving the Turkish exchequer of much-needed tax income.

The intended intermediate outcome linked to this output is ‘*Employment prospects of Syrian refugees and host community members improved*’. The Facility’s strategy to achieve this is to increase participation in employment related services. These include vocational skills development and certification, as well as facilitating labour market access through other forms of employability skills development (making applications; understanding Turkish employment aspects and job counselling etc.). These trainings aim to help refugees (and employers) overcome the above-mentioned barriers to securing formal employment. Facility supported services also include programmes to give refugees work experience through supporting apprenticeships and on the job training programs to provide work experience whilst supporting families through Cash for Work programmes. By supporting Syrian refugees to be placed in jobs on a temporary basis it is expected that they will quickly learn how to adapt and succeed in the formal labour market, whilst simultaneously building the capacity of employers in managing the work-permit processes and integrating the refugees into their workforces.

Progress To-Date

Supported IPs have recently begun making progress on providing employability services, the majority starting their implementation phases mid-way through 2018. Project implementation was affected in the reporting period by changes in the leadership in some of the Actions’ partner ministries and agencies. During their Action implementation inception phases the IPs focused on the design of these employment services programmes with research being undertaken to analyse the economic conditions of different provinces and the value chains offering the greatest growth potential. In addition to the market analyses conducted by ISKUR labour supply and demand research is being supported in coordination with the government to identify the skills needs of local employers and to ensure that skills development programmes are aligned with these.

An important element of the employability development work is the delivery of a range of different types of vocational training (TVET) programmes. One important Action in this area is the upgrading of the Ministry of National Education’s vocational schools and the provision of assistance packages to youth (both from the refugee and host communities) to attend these courses and to take up work experience placements. In addition to this, the Facility supports vocational training delivery at MoNE Public Education Centres and in some cases Youth Development Centres. The Facility’s support also includes the provision of institutional development assistance to the Turkish employment agency (ISKUR) to help it increase its capacity to provide employability support services (job counselling etc.), particularly in the high refugee-concentration provinces.

²⁹ The government’s commitment to enabling access to the formal labour market is manifested in Regulation No. 8375 on Work Permits approved in January 15, 2016, which provides SuTPs with the legal right to work. Under this regulation, employers are enabled to employ SuTPs through applying for their work permits in cities where they are registered.

³⁰ 3RP Outcome Monitoring Report for 2018.






³¹ International Crisis Group, ‘Turkey’s Syrian Refugees: Defusing Metropolitan Tensions’, Europe Report No. 248, 29 January 2018.

³² TURKSTAT, ‘Labour Force Statistics, April 2018’, Press Release

³³ Technical Assistance to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, Needs Assessment Report, October 2018 https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/updated_needs_assessment.pdf

With the foundational work for these employability programmes completed in 2018, the programmes are now starting to enable the delivery of services to the target refugees and host community members as summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Output 3.2.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i3.2.1.1 - Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who participated in employability skills training programmes | 13.317 | 68.670 | 19,4% |  |
| i3.2.1.2 - Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who benefitted from employment related services | 9.787 | 47.200 | 20,7% |  |
| i3.2.1.3 - Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who participated in CFW programmes | 0 | 1.480 | 0,0% |  |
| i3.2.1.4 - Number of Syrian refugees who completed a Turkish language course outside the formal education system | 2.069 | 38.330 | 5,4% |  |
| i3.2.1.5 - Number of Syrian refugees registered with ISKUR | 0 | 13.800 | 0,0% |  |

100,0%

According to the Facility monitoring system 13.317 individuals had benefitted from the employability skills trainings by the end of the reporting period. Around two-thirds of the participants were Syrian nationals, and 69% were women (see Figure 56 in the Annex). Geographically, the activities are so far concentrated in 12 provinces, mostly in the South-East, all with a high refugee population as (shown in Figure 57). These provinces were already more disadvantaged, with a significantly lower density of formal firms, low net formal job creation, a less educated population, and lower labour force participation, which outlines the challenges of stimulating job creation. For Turkey as a whole, the formal unemployment rate has been recently increasing, which is leading to an increased level of competition for available jobs, which will in turn make it more difficult for employability programme beneficiaries to achieve secure jobs in the formal sector. Despite these challenges, some progress has been seen with the delivery of employment related services to refugees and host community members in these provinces - as highlighted by indicator i3.2.1.2 in the table above. These services provide assistance in obtaining a work permit, searching the labour market for jobs and in applying for work. They include skills assessment and counselling sessions and the provision of vocational testing and certification to increase refugees' chances of getting employment. Currently almost 9.800 SuTPs and host community members have benefitted from these services, 97% of whom are Syrian and 24% of whom are women.

The final type of support provided under the employability strand of the Facility's strategy is the provision of Turkish language training to adults through the non-formal education system. Public Education Centres (PECs) in selected provinces have been refurbished³⁴, and language courses have been developed, some of which include the use of 'blended learning' approaches, which are particularly suitable for refugee women with children. These modules are in line with the current training framework program of the Directorate General of Life-Long Learning of MoNE. As shown by output i3.2.1.4, so far just over 2.000 Syrian refugee adults have completed Turkish language courses in this way.

Two indicators had reported by the close of the reporting period. Indicator i3.2.1.5, 'Number of Syrian refugees registered with ISKUR' will begin to register change following the completion of skills mapping activities and the delivery of subsequent training programmes³⁵. Similarly, the Cash for Work (CfW) interventions (i3.2.1.3) are expected to commence during the next reporting period.

Several factors have contributed to the significant delays with the implementation of Actions in this area. Firstly, labour market assessments, which shape the subsequent activities, have taken longer to complete than anticipated. Secondly, the need to ensure the implementation of appropriate financial management and procurement procedures by implementing agencies. Additionally, changes in personnel in ministries may have contributed to some delays in obtaining necessary approvals. Finally, for some institutions, the implementation

³⁴ Facility-supported courses are also delivered outside of the PEC system.

³⁵ Under the Employment Support Project for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens, implemented by ISKUR (MoFLSS)

of large projects to a tight schedule has been a major challenge which has required time for the adaptation of institutional processes.

Output 3.3.1 – ‘Entrepreneurship among Syrian refugees and host community members promoted through SMEs support’

Facility Investments

As explained above, the support to entrepreneurship development and the development of SMEs is a second work-stream of the livelihoods development strategy aimed at improving employment levels and income-earning opportunities amongst refugees as well as host communities. A number of Actions have been financed by the Facility to deliver this output with their management delegated to a range of implementing partners. Together they aim to provide a range of services to achieve the output including business advisory and coaching services and, improving access to finance. Additionally, one Action is testing modalities for supporting the development of social enterprises.

The entrepreneurial capacities and skills of Syrian refugees are well recognised by Turkish private sector actors, such as the Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Industry and Chambers of Artisans and Craftsmen.³⁶ However, providing effective support to small enterprise development is challenging, as evidenced by the typically low survival rate of SME start-ups. Syrians seeking to start-up or expand businesses also face difficulties due to their lack of understanding of the bureaucratic processes related to business registration and accessing finance.³⁷ Small-scale agricultural production is another sector, which despite its potential for incoming-generation has received relatively little support to-date. It is reported that Syrian refugees face difficulties in gaining access to land for cultivation or livestock-raising.³⁸

Progress To-Date

To effectively strengthen the business management capacities of SME owners, significant groundwork needs to be undertaken in cooperation with stakeholders from the government, academia, chambers of commerce and industry, techno-parks, organized Industry Zones, regional development agencies and specialised foundations on entrepreneurship. To date, some Facility supported IPs have identified and trained entrepreneurship coaches and mentors in target provinces. Other IPs have established SME Capability and Innovation Centres that will serve as hubs for training, mentorship and consultancy services. At the end of the reporting period, the first few cohorts have begun to receive trainings from these tailored courses as shown by indicator i3.3.1.1 in Table 8. With regard to indicator i3.3.1.2, the activities related to the financing of up to 410 SMEs are still in their early stages.

Table 8: Output 3.3.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i3.3.1.1 - Number of SMEs that benefited from coaching | 95 | 1.110 | 8,6% |  |
| i3.3.1.2 - Number of SMEs that received Facility financing (e.g. financial incentives, micro-grants) | 0 | 410 | 0,0% |  |

100,0%

As with the employability development interventions discussed above, the SME development area has started slowly given that some Actions have been operating for only approximately one year. The reasons for this appear to be the same as those presented above. It is expected that implementation performance will increase significantly over the remaining life of these Actions. Similarly, as in the case of the employability programmes there is a dearth of useful data relating to SME development and labour market access in these contexts to help inform the programming and steering of implementation of Actions under the second tranche.

³⁶ ILO Madad Inception Report - May 2018.

³⁷ Facility for Refugees in Turkey Needs Assessment. Nov. 2018.

³⁸ 3RP Outcome Monitoring Report (Turkey) 2018.

Finally, it should be noted that these critical areas of supporting individuals to improve their skills and enter the formal labour market and to establish or develop their businesses are areas in which the quality of available data is generally low. Whilst the issue of data on labour market demand and supply is being addressed (a number of market studies are being conducted), there is little information on how the intended beneficiaries of these services perceive their accessibility and effectiveness. Additionally, there is need for evaluative evidence on what types of skills development programmes, work-experience programmes, and employment services programmes are the most effective for the target population. Indeed, there are reports that some of the vocational skills and language training is not sufficiently aligned with real local market and industry needs.³⁹

Output 3.4.1 – ‘Social interaction between Syrian refugees and host community members promoted’

Facility Investments

The third main strand of the Facility’s socio-economic support strategy is aimed at achieving the following intended intermediate outcome: ‘*Social cohesion between Syrian refugees and host communities increased*’.

Whilst ‘social cohesion’ is difficult to clearly define, it is something which is usually quite obvious to the residents in those communities where it does not exist. For practical purposes, it is about refugees and host community members interacting with each other on a day to day basis, so that they gradually come to understand each other’s culture – enough at least to minimize levels of misunderstanding, mistrust, and intolerance.

The activities funded under this output consist of the establishment and operation of community centres where both refugees and host community members are welcomed, combined with the delivery of various types of social interaction activities, both within these centres and in other locations. Whereas in the earlier stages of the Facility’s life community centres were mostly established and run by NGOs this has changed over time in response to the wishes of the GoT, with more of the support being directed to social cohesion activities conducted at Public Education and Youth Centres, which are public facilities. The centres have been very effective at enabling refugees to obtain information regarding how they can access various types of services and resolve various legal and administrative issues. They have also enabled the identification of needs for referral to other systems such as child protection or mental health services.

Support is provided to Community Centres and Public Education Centres to host social activities designed to encourage the Turkish host community and the (mostly Syrian) refugee community to engage with each other. Examples of the activities conducted are Turkish language training, vocational skills development, life skills development, cultural and sporting events. Whilst the capacity-building activities aim to raise individual skills and capacities, they are also aimed at promoting cohesion between refugee and host community members. They are also aimed at raising participants’ awareness of individual social rights and reducing the risks of isolation, cultural segregation, and conflict.

Progress To-Date

Table 9: Output 3.4.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i3.4.1.1 - Number of supported operational community centres | 31 | 30 | 103,3% |  |
| i3.4.1.2 - Number of refugees and host community members who participated in social cohesion activities | 247.799 | 78.660 | 315,0% |  100,0% |

As Table 9 above shows, 31 community centres have been successfully established in 11 provinces, with high refugee populations (as shown in Figure 66 of the Annexes). In addition, social cohesion activities and peer-to-

³⁹ Facility for Refugees in Turkey Needs Assessment Report Nov. 2018; SUMAF Monitoring Mission Reports.

peer support networks have been set up in existing community centres in 20 provinces, in collaboration with national governmental and non-governmental partners⁴⁰.

As shown by indicator i3.4.1.2, this work saw almost 248.000 refugees and host community members participate in social cohesion activities by the end of the December 2018. These numbers far surpass the originally established targets. Their success in terms of the numbers reached, is underpinned by an expanded network of governmental and non-governmental partners and the success of the Community-Centre and Public Education Centre models. The majority of the reported participants were female. It should be noted however, that the current data collected does not permit disaggregation of community centre users by ethnic group. Hence, it is not possible to know the approximate ratio of host community users of the centres to refugee users.

⁴⁰ Note, for indicator i3.4.1.1 PECs have been included as a form of community centre.

4. MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Migrants have been arriving in Turkey from locations ranging from the surrounding region including Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Africa, and Turkey has also accepted refugees re-admitted from EU Member States. There is no overall or long-term outcome in the Facility's strategy for this area of work, reflecting the limited range of the support provided and the fact that this area of support will not be continued into the second tranche of funding. Under this current (first) tranche, the Facility's intended intermediate outcome as stated in the Results Framework, is the following: *'Migrants are received and hosted in adequate conditions'*.

Whilst not being immediately clear from the result statement this intermediate outcome relates mostly (but not exclusively) to 'irregular migrants', those who have been received as returnees from third countries; those rescued or apprehended whilst trying to leave the country irregularly by sea, and those intercepted within Turkey's borders without appropriate documentation. The basic aim of the Facility is to support the government's efforts in ensuring the appropriate and fully human-rights compliant management of these irregular migrants. However, the Actions financed in this area also include one Action implemented by a Turkish NGO, which aims to cater to the protection and integration needs of non-Syrian (most Iraqi) refugees as well as influencing public perceptions of refugees in order to promote social cohesion.

The major focus of the Migration Management sub-strategy however, is to ensure the provision of adequate conditions of treatment for irregular migrants from the point at which they come into the custody of the government (whether through rescue/apprehension at sea; being returned from a third country; or being taken into custody within the country) until the point of their release from administrative detention facilities⁴¹. This release can come in the form of repatriation to their home country, or through the provision of temporary of international protection status which enables them to remain in Turkey. The focus of the Facility's support throughout these processes is assisting the Government of Turkey's efforts to ensure that the migrants' human rights are respected, and they receive essential basic services whilst they are in detention pending resolution of their cases.

There is only one output targeted by the Facility to be achieved as a result of the successful implementation of the three funded Actions, which is the following:

- Output 4.1.1 'Migration management capacity increased'.

In terms of institutions, this capacity improvement refers above all to DGMM (which is by far the largest beneficiary of the institutional support provided), but also to the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) and to a limited extent to municipalities (through increasing knowledge and awareness relating to the management of refugees). The DGMM Action is implemented directly by DGMM, the TCG one, now completed, was implemented through the IOM, and the third Action, as stated above, is implemented by a directly contracted national NGO.

The support to the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) was aimed at providing it with the means to conduct effective search and rescue operations at sea in all weather conditions as well as ensuring that its staff is adequately trained in the areas of migrant law and related management aspects.

Financing has also been provided to a national NGO to support the media and municipalities to understand migrant legal and human rights issues and appropriate management processes - with a major emphasis on Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), as well as conducting a range of local dialogue and other activities aimed at reducing the risks of host community rejection of migrant communities.

⁴¹ SUMAF monitoring mission – December 2018.

Output 4.1.1 – ‘Migration management capacity increased’

Facility Investments

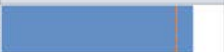



Since 2015, over a million migrants and refugees have used Turkey as a launching point to travel to Europe with many travelling by sea to Greece. As a result of this the TCG has been under great pressure conducting search and rescue operations at sea. As stated above the Facility has provided capacity-building support to the TCG so that it can effectively conduct migrant-related work, which is quite different from its normal activities of maritime search, rescue and security, the protection of marine resources, and the monitoring of ships through the Turkish Straits. Training modules delivered included Counter-migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking, Mixed Migration and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, and the Detection of Forged Documents alongside the core modules of Search and Rescue, Technical and Nautical familiarisation, International Migration Law, Humanitarian Border Management, and Effective Communication. The protection of human rights, especially those of women and children is a key part of this training. Additionally, to mitigate the psychological toll on TCG staff, the Facility has also funded the provision of professional psychosocial support.

A second area of capacity-building which is being conducted under this output is targeting municipalities and national and local media in order to improve their understanding of migrant management issues. Municipalities and Provincial DGMM staff are being trained to ensure that the reception and hosting of migrants is undertaken in an organised, secure and dignified manner. Municipality trainings have focused on child protection, SGBV and the legal rights of migrants. The media training, delivered by the supported national NGO is of strategic significance given the crucial role which the media plays in framing how migration issues are understood by Turkish society, which in turn influences the level of social acceptance and cohesion between refugees and host communities.

Through DGMM, assistance is also provided to host and accommodate migrants in appropriate conditions and to maintain the provision of quality services in removal centres. This includes: the provision of safe and dignified transport for the transfer of irregular migrants and Syrian refugees; the provision of staff in migrant removal centres, such as social workers, psychologists and psychosocial counsellors, translators and interpreters; the provision of daily meals and non-food items such as cleaning kits, baby care kits, and clothing; and finally the provision of medicines and coverage of the costs of medical treatment.

Progress To-Date

Table 10: Output 4.1.1 – Progress Against Targets

| Output Indicator | Indicator Value | Target Value | % Progress | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| i4.1.1.1 - Number of persons who received training on migration related topics | 1.918 | 1.750 | 109,6% |  |
| i4.1.1.2 - Number of migrants hosted in removal centres | 6.031 | n.a. | - |  |
| i4.1.1.3 - Number of removal centres established and operational (Completion Ratio of Removal Centre in Çankırı) | 80,0% | 100,0% | 80,0% |  |
| i4.1.1.4 - Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres | 139.708 | 110.000 | 127,0% |  |

100,0%

As shown in Table 10, by December 2018, 1.918 staff and stakeholders from various groups and agencies had been trained. This includes 450 DGMM staff from Provincial Directorates of Migration Management and Removal Centres and over 700 TCG staff. An evaluation of the psycho-social support provided to the TCG was undertaken through sampling 51 employees. This showed positives impact with staff burnout levels dropping as the levels of institutional support increased.

The construction of the 750-person capacity irregular migrant removal centre in Çankırı was nearing completion after the project experienced initial challenges with the contractor. By the end of the reporting period 80% of the works has been completed, with finalisation expected within the following three months. At other centres, 6.031 persons were being hosted with Facility support at the end of 2018. In total some almost 140.000 migrants had received assistance in removal centres since the start of Facility support.

5. DATA NOTE

Data for the Facility Results Framework indicators are reported by IPs to their Contracting Authorities, namely the EU Delegation (EUD) to Turkey, the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis (EUTF) and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), using one common monitoring template.

The targets established for the Results Framework's output indicators are the aggregate values of the targets set for each contributing Action. Consequently, if any changes are introduced to an individual Action's targets this will be reflected in an adjustment to the relevant Facility Results Framework target.

Given the complexity of the reporting system and the large number of data sources used, the accuracy of the results can vary, as it is dependent on the quality of the underlying data, over which the Facility Secretariat has only limited control. Factors that can affect data availability, reliability, and comparability include the range of data collection tools, practices, and definitions used by IPs. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from insecurity. In refugee situations such as those prevailing in Turkey, rapidly changing population numbers, combined with a high level of mobility of refugees can also affect the reliability of measurements.

To minimise the possibility of errors, the Contracting Authorities and the Facility Secretariat aim to standardise data collection processes. Nevertheless, there is a risk that certain errors may still occur. Assessing the level of attribution of particular results to the Facility's Actions is likewise problematic due to the scale and diversity of the interventions and the multiple stakeholders involved. In summary, the measurement of the level of achievement of the Facility's specific results is highly challenging.

The data presented in this report are disaggregated by several criteria (e.g. gender, age, disability, geographical location, etc.), whenever appropriate and possible. The level of disaggregation required by the Facility is demanding. However, disaggregation by all required criteria is not always possible due to limitations at the level of primary data collection. The adaptation of IPs' data collection systems and tools is not always possible. Finally, it will be noted by the reader of this report that there is a need to strengthen the overall amount and quality of data available relating to the access, use and results of public service provision to the refugee population as well as the related perceptions of the refugees, service providers and other key stakeholders.

6. RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS⁴²

| Number | Indicator | Page |
|-----------|--|------|
| i1.1.1.1 | Number of refugee and host community children enrolled in early childhood education programmes | 24 |
| i1.1.1.2 | Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Turkish language classes | 24 |
| i1.1.1.3 | Number of refugee children and youth enrolled in non-formal education | 25 |
| i1.1.1.4 | Number of Syrian refugee children and youth who completed back-up and catch-up classes | 26 |
| i1.1.1.5 | Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Arabic language classes | 27 |
| i1.1.1.6 | Number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) | 28 |
| i1.1.1.8 | Number of Syrian refugee children and youth registered for transportation services | 29 |
| i1.1.1.9 | Number of higher education scholarships granted to Syrian refugee students | 30 |
| i1.2.1.2 | Number of educational personnel trained | 30 |
| i1.2.1.3 | Number of educational personnel receiving salaries and/or incentives | 31 |
| i1.2.2.1 | Number of existing schools upgraded in standards | 32 |
| i1.2.2.2 | Number of schools constructed | 33 |
| i1.2.2.2a | Percentage of key implementation steps completed in the construction of schools | 33 |
| i2.1.1.1 | Number of health workers receiving salaries | 35 |
| i2.1.1.2 | Number of MoH physicians per 10.000 population | 35 |
| i2.1.1.5 | Number of community mental health centres providing services | 36 |
| i2.1.1.6 | Number of health workers trained | 36 |
| i2.1.2.1 | Number of primary healthcare consultations provided to refugees | 37 |
| i2.1.2.2 | Number of Syrian infants vaccinated | 38 |
| i2.1.2.3 | Number of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) consultations | 39 |
| i2.1.2.4 | Number of pregnant women who received a minimum of 1 ANC consultation | 40 |
| i2.1.2.5 | Number of refugees who received mental health and psychosocial support services | 40 |
| i2.1.2.6 | Number of refugees who received specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care | 41 |
| i3.1.1.1 | Number of persons under temporary or international protection receiving monthly resource transfers through ESN or other mechanisms | 43 |
| i3.2.1.1 | Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who participated in employability skills training programmes | 44 |
| i3.2.1.2 | Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who benefitted from employment related services | 45 |
| i3.3.1.1 | Number of SMEs that benefitted from coaching | 46 |
| i3.4.1.1 | Number of operational community centres supported | 47 |
| i3.4.1.2 | Number of refugees and host community members who participated in social cohesion activities | 48 |
| i4.1.1.1 | Number of persons who received training on migration related topics | 49 |
| i4.1.1.3 | Number of removal centres established and operational | 49 |
| i4.1.1.4 | Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres | 49 |

⁴² Excluding output indicators where no progress has been reported yet.

ANNEX 1 – EDUCATION SECTOR INDICATORS

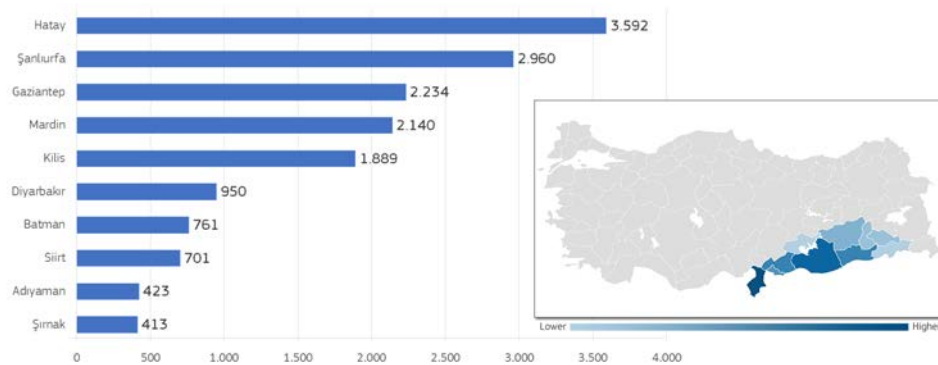
i1.1.1.1 Number of refugee and host community children enrolled in early childhood education programmes

Figure 2: Indicator i1.1.1.1 - Value and Target



- By the end of December 2018, 19,604 refugee and host community children had benefitted from home and community based ECE programmes, exceeding the target by more than 200%.
- Figure 3 below shows the concentration of activities focusing on the south and southeast region of Turkey in provinces with a high number of Syrian refugees.

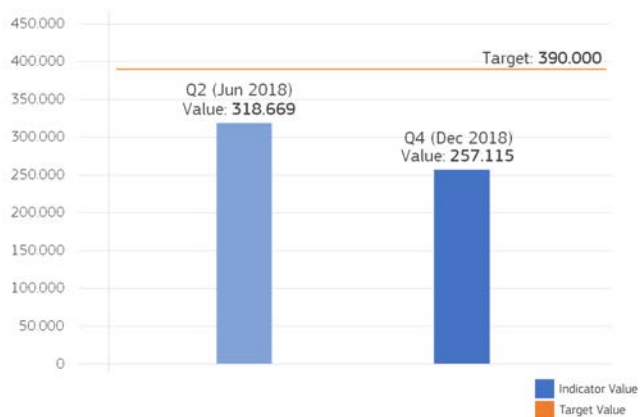
Figure 3: Indicator i1.1.1.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Excludes 3,541 children where province data was not reported.

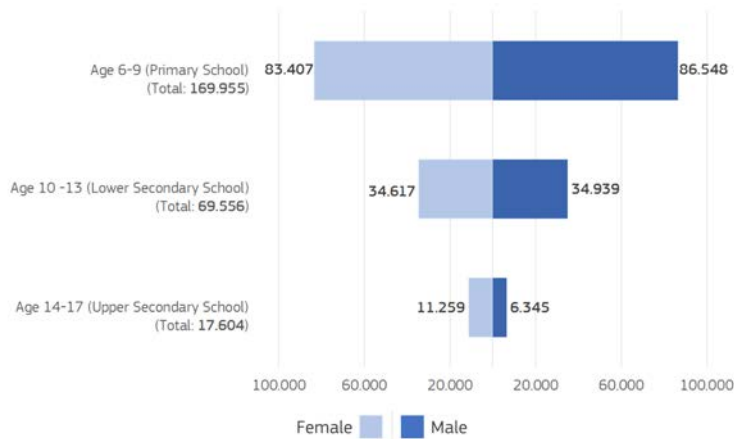
i1.1.1.2 Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Turkish language classes

Figure 4: Indicator i1.1.1.2 - Value and Target



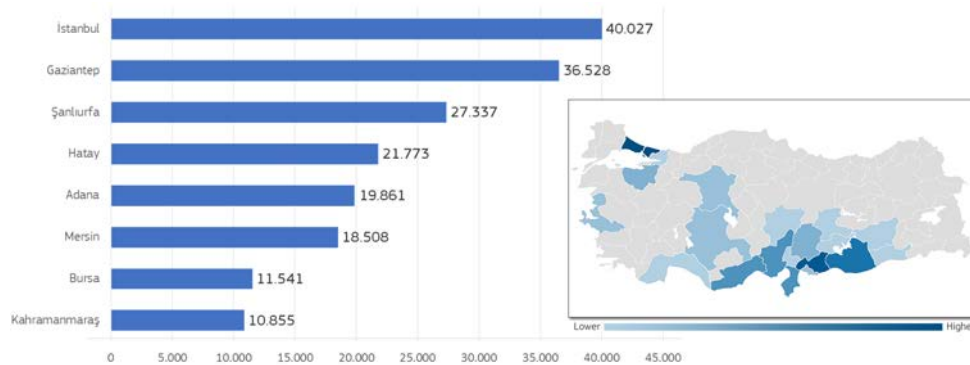
- 257,115 children were enrolled in Turkish classes at the cut-off date in December 2018.
- There is a decrease from the previous enrolment of 318,669 in Q2 due to the number of Turkish teachers decreasing as MoNE transitions to a second phase of its Action.

Figure 5: Indicator i1.1.1.2 – Value by Age and Gender



- Approximately two-thirds (circa 170.000). of children studying Turkish were at primary school level
- Approximately 70.000 were enrolled at lower secondary level and around 17.600 were studying at upper secondary level.
- The gender distribution reveals a balance between female (50,3%) and male (49,7%) participation throughout the classes.
- The geographical distribution of Turkish classes is shown in Figure 6 below.

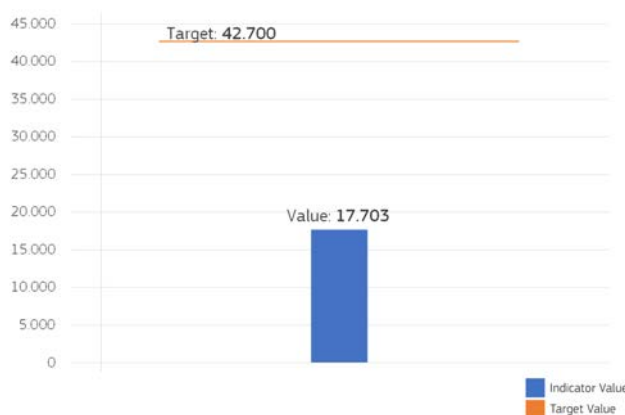
Figure 6: Indicator i1.1.1.2 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 10.000

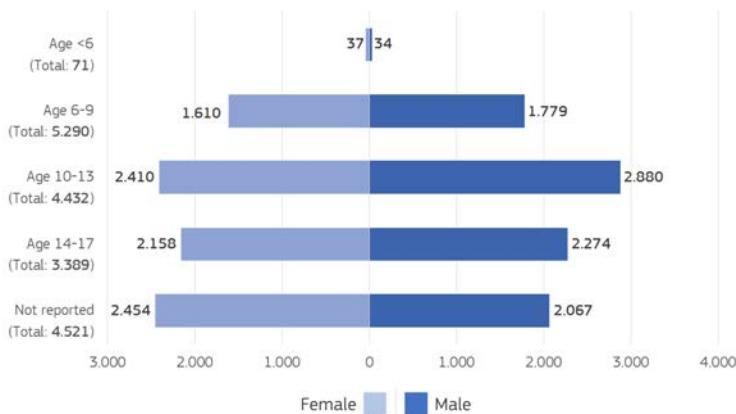
i1.1.1.3 Number of refugee children and youth enrolled in non-formal education

Figure 7: Indicator i1.1.1.3 - Value and Target



- At the cut-off period, 17.703 students participated in non-formal education activities as shown in Figure 7.

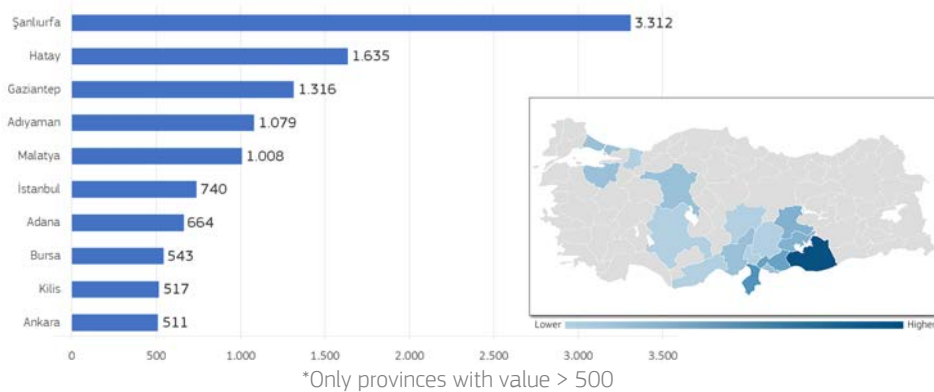
Figure 8: Indicator i1.1.1.3 – Value by Age and Gender



- Figure 8 shows slightly more male students than female (51,0% vs. 49,0%) enrolled

- The geographical distribution in Figure 9 below shows the highest amount of activities is in Şanlıurfa due to the concentration of IPs in the province.

Figure 9: Indicator i1.1.1.3 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



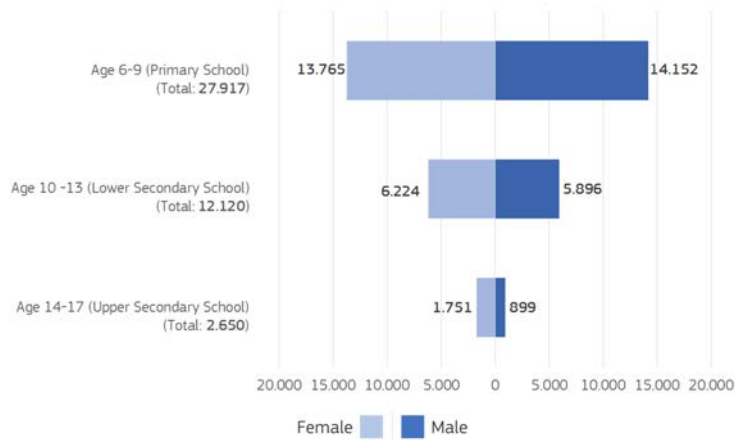
i1.1.1.4 Number of Syrian refugee children and youth who completed back-up and catch-up classes

Figure 10: Indicator i1.1.1.4 - Value and Target



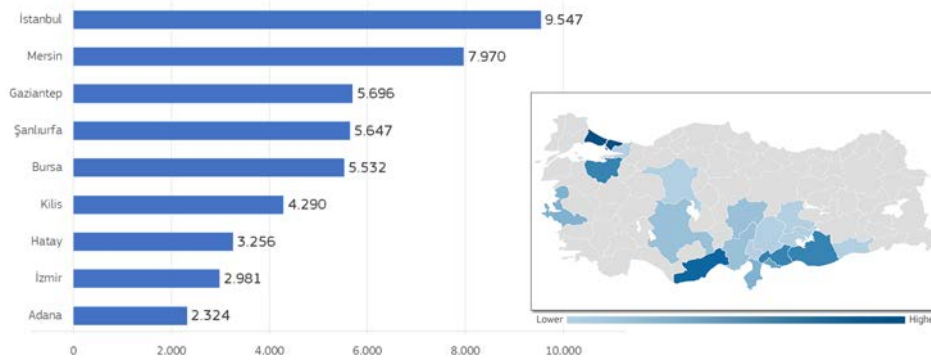
- The 58.064 students participating in catch-up and back-up classes outlines the remedial educational efforts by MoNE to integrate Syrian students into the Turkish education system.

Figure 11: Indicator i1.1.1.4 – Value by Age and Gender
Disaggregation of Back-up Classes



- A total of 42,687 children were currently enrolled in back-up classes, (27,917 in primary, 12,120 in lower secondary and 2,650 in upper secondary school classes).
- The gender distribution is balanced.
- Figure 12 below shows the concentration of back-up and catch-up classes.

Figure 12: Indicator i1.1.1.4 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 2,000

i1.1.1.5 Number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Arabic language classes

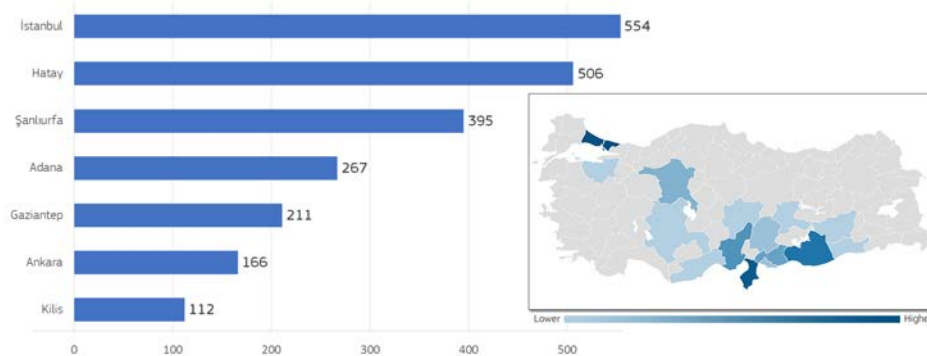
Figure 13: Indicator i1.1.1.5 - Value and Target



- The number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in Arabic language classes has decreased from 11,585 at the end of June 2018 (Q2), to 2,651 in December 2018 (Q4).
- This is partly due to the rapidly increasing number of students who are proficient in Turkish allowing them to transfer to public schools. It is also partially due to the decrease in Arabic language teachers employed with the support of the Facility by PICTES I.

- At present, slightly more male than female students are enrolled in Arabic language classes (53,2% vs. 46,8%). Geographically, the Arabic language teaching was provided across 15 provinces as shown in Figure 14 below.

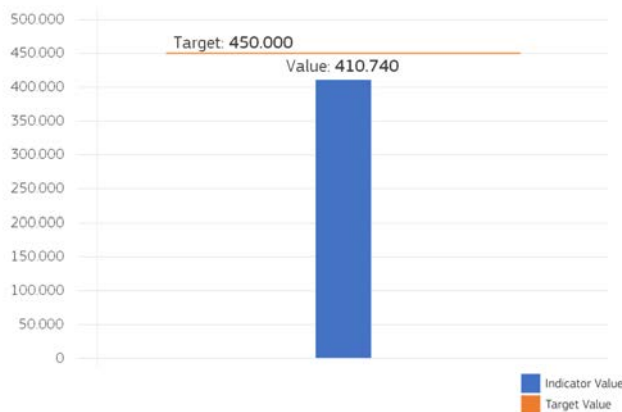
Figure 14: Indicator i1.1.1.5 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 100

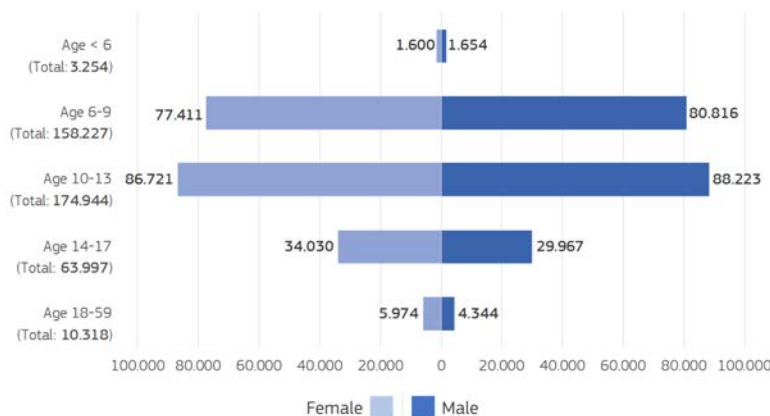
i1.1.1.6 Number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE)

Figure 15: Indicator i1.1.1.6 - Value and Target



- At the end of the cut-off period, 410.740 refugee households with school-going children received cash transfers conditional upon regular school attendance.

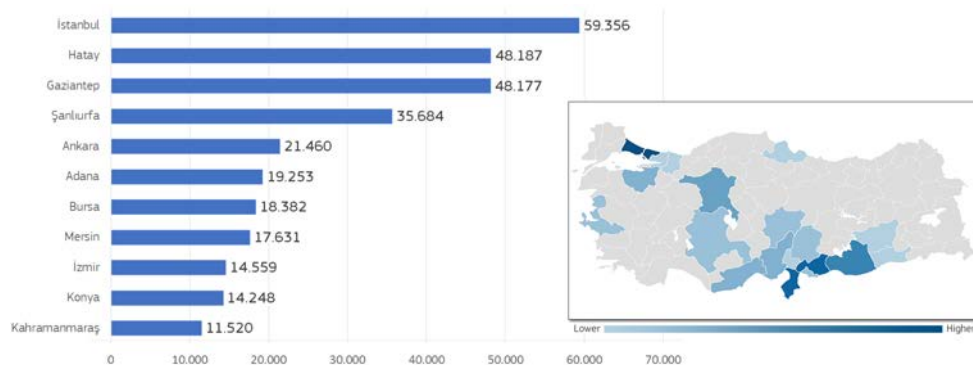
Figure 16: Indicator i1.1.1.6 - Age Pyramid



- The breakdown of the age groups in Figure 16 shows that the largest number of children (174.944) receiving CCTE are in lower secondary schools (aged ten to thirteen). The second largest group (158.227) are primary school students (aged six to nine). The gender distribution is well balanced.

- Figure 17 below, shows the provinces with the highest number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving CCTEs

Figure 17: Indicator i1.1.1.6 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution**



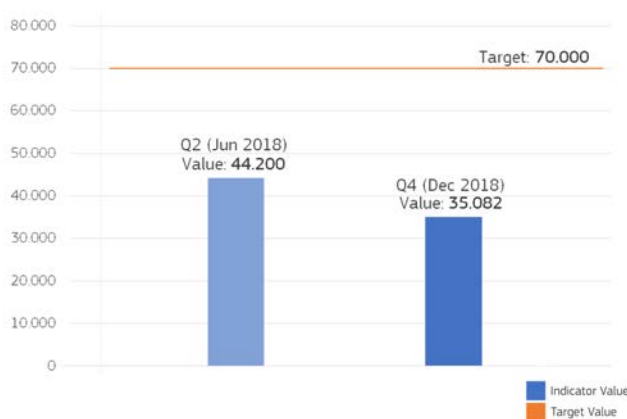
*Only provinces with value > 10.000

**CCTE programme has a nationwide reach that covers all 81 provinces, the provinces with the highest concentration are highlighted.

* * * * *

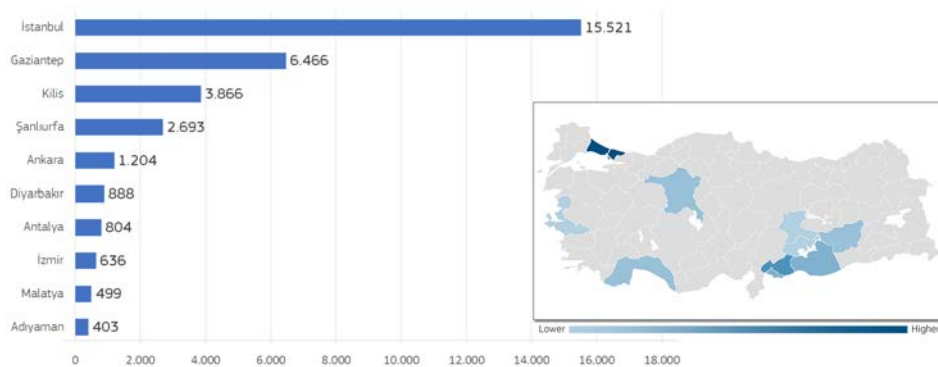
i1.1.1.8 Number of Syrian refugee children and youth registered for transportation services

Figure 18: Indicator i1.1.1.8 - Value and Target



- 35.082 Syrian refugee students were being provided with transportation primarily by MoNE, as other IPs projects have finished.
- There is a decrease from the 44.200 students who were receiving transportation financing at the end of June 2018 (Q2) due to the decrease in the number of actions providing transportation services.
- This number is expected to increase, with the onset of the second funding tranche.

Figure 19: Indicator i1.1.1.8 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 1.000

* * * * *

i1.1.1.9 Number of higher education scholarships granted to Syrian refugee students

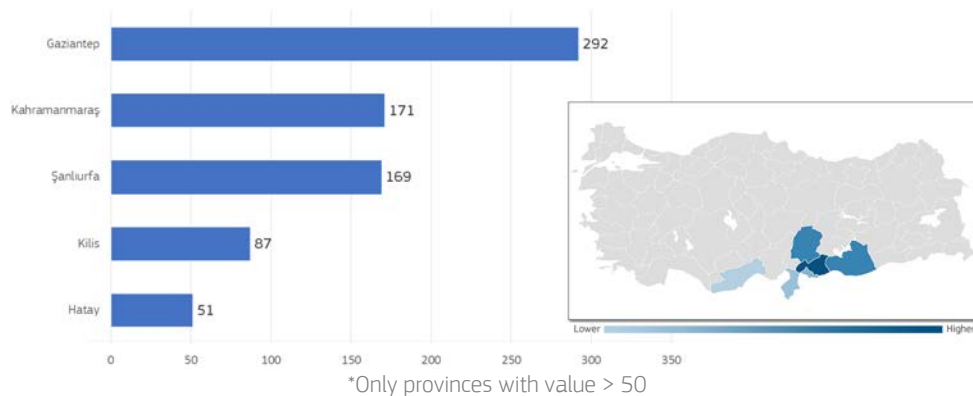
Figure 20: Indicator i1.1.1.9 - Value and Target



- By the end of the reporting period, 890 higher education scholarships for both bachelor's and master's degrees had been awarded to Syrian refugee students.
- The gender distribution of these scholarships is balanced with only slightly more male students (46,0%) than females (43,9%) receiving higher education support. Disaggregated data was not available for 10,1% of students.

- The Facility's commitment to ensuring that its Actions are disability-inclusive is demonstrated by the fact that 19 higher education scholarships were awarded to persons with disability.
- The majority of students that benefitted from higher education scholarships are enrolled in Universities located in Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay provinces as show in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21: Indicator i1.1.1.9 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



* * * * *

i1.2.1.2 Number of educational personnel trained

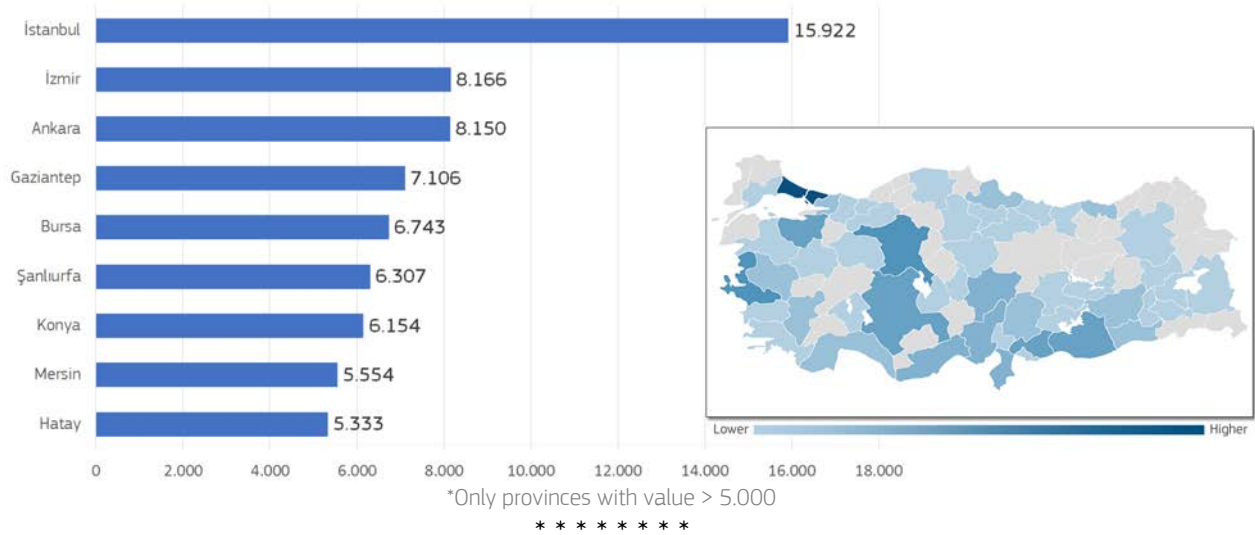
Figure 22: Indicator i1.2.1.2 - Value and Target



- The nationwide training of Turkish teachers and school administrators on inclusive education pedagogy contributed to the total number of 169.826 trained educational personnel.

- The geographical distribution (Figure 23) provides the breakdown of the provinces showing the nationwide reach of the training activities.

Figure 23: Indicator i1.2.1.2 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



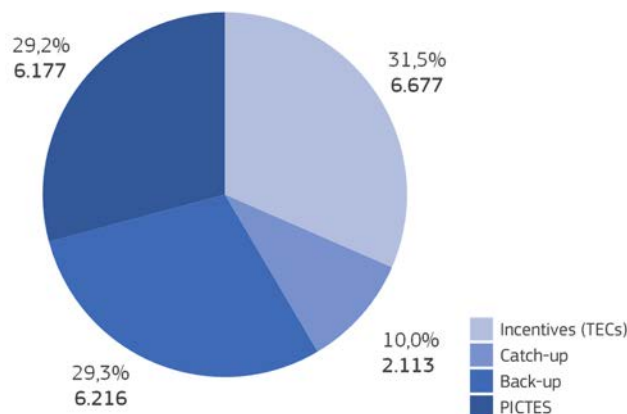
i1.2.1.3 Number of educational personnel receiving salaries and/or incentives

Figure 24: Indicator i1.2.1.3 - Value and Target



- 21.183 educational personnel were provided with incentives and remuneration to ensure refugee students are provided with quality education at back-up catch-up and TEC classes.

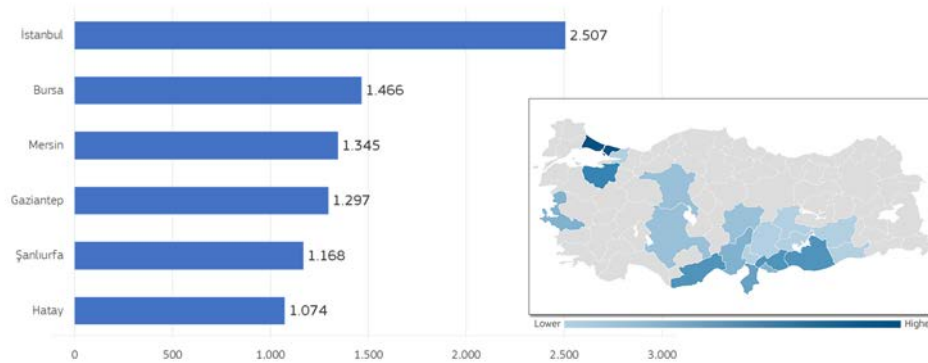
Figure 25: Indicator i1.2.1.3 - Value by Supported Activities



- Figure 25 shows that financial support is evenly distributed to Syrian volunteer teachers working in TECs; PICTES teachers, as well as MoNE participating in back-up and catch-up classes.

- Figure 26 displays the geographic distribution of teachers receiving incentives. Disaggregation by province was not provided for 6,677 volunteer teachers and personnel in TECs, who primarily work in camps in provinces close to the Syrian border and therefore not reflected in the figure.

Figure 26: Indicator i1.2.1.3 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 1.000

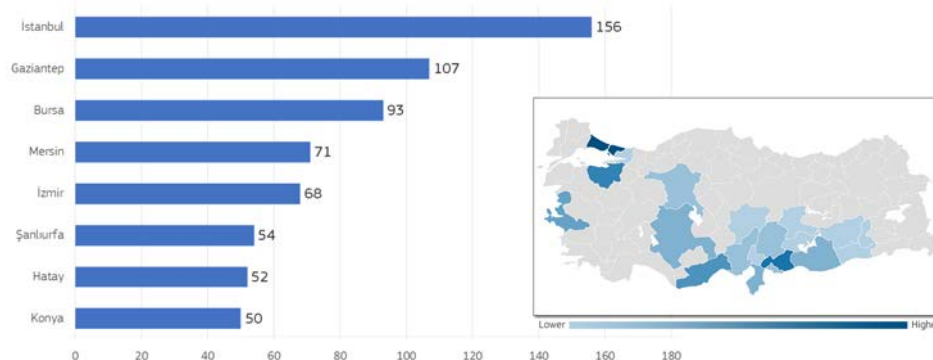
i1.2.2.1 Number of existing schools upgraded in standards

Figure 27: Indicator i1.2.2.1 - Value and Target



- To-date, 849 schools (those having at least 40 Syrian students) have received upgrades (in 20 provinces), as shown in Figure 27.
- The geographical distribution in Figure 28 below shows the provinces with the highest number of schools upgraded.
- This is correlated with the size of the migrant populations in these provinces.

Figure 28: Indicator i1.2.2.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution

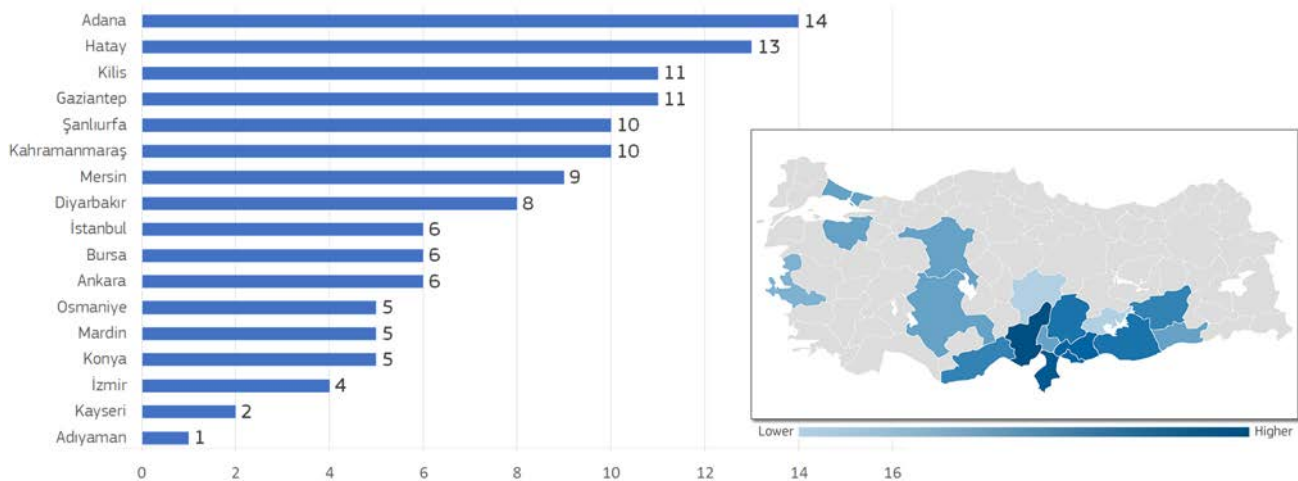


*Only provinces with value ≥ 50

i1.2.2.2 Number of schools constructed

- The Facility aims to build 180 new facilities (including both solid structures and pre-fabricated units). As it can take up to two years to complete a school construction - including securing the land, building permissions, services connections etc. - many of the planned schools are expected to come into service during 2019. Figure 29 below outlines the geographical distribution of the planned constructions.

Figure 29: Indicator i1.2.2.2 - Schools planned per province*

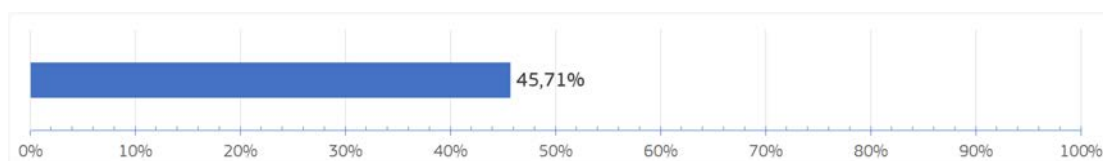


*Table and map reflect the breakdown of the 126 schools for which the locations are identified.

i1.2.2.2a Percentage of key implementation steps completed in the construction of schools

- To understand and monitor the progress of construction, a set of key implementation steps were identified, and a project completion process sub-indicator (i1.2.2.2a) was created⁴³. At the end of December 2018, the construction of one school (in Diyarbakır) was fully completed and operational (progress is outlined in sub-indicator i1.2.2.2a below).
- Figure 30 below shows the completion rate of these key-implementation steps in the construction of schools was 45,71% at the cut of period.

Figure 30: Indicator i1.2.2.2a - Percentage of key-implementation steps completed



⁴³ This is a process indicator calculated on the basis of identified key implementation steps. Each of the steps has an equal weight. Depending on the number of steps completed at the time of reporting against the Facility RF indicators, a percentage value is calculated to report on progress in implementation. Key implementation steps are: 1 - Project assessment being completed; 2 - Detailed design being finalised; 3 - Call for bids documents for the recruitment of companies for works completed; 4 - Signing of the work contracts finalised; 5 - Construction activities started; 6 - Construction completed and temporary acceptance certificate issued; 7 - Start of Operations (including installation of equipment and rendering them operational, and training of users) and - when applicable - Accreditation of the Facility

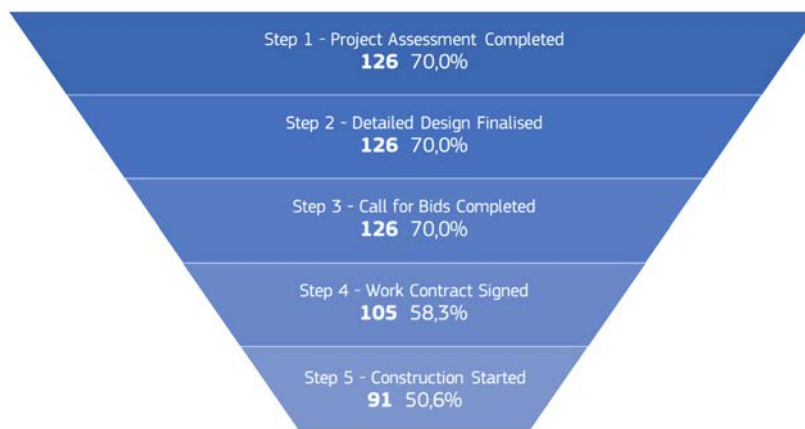
- Both pre-fabricated and solid structure schools are being constructed. While only one school has been fully constructed, furnished and started operations, as shown below, almost half of the facilities are in the construction phase.

Figure 31: Table of Implementation Steps Completed*

| Type | Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Step 4 | Step 5 | Step 6 | Step 7 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Prefabricated | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 1 | 1 |
| Solid Structure | 76 | 76 | 76 | 55 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 126 | 126 | 126 | 105 | 91 | 1 | 1 |

* 50 additional solid structure schools are pending location identification by MoNE.

Figure 32: Pyramid: Implementation Steps Completed*



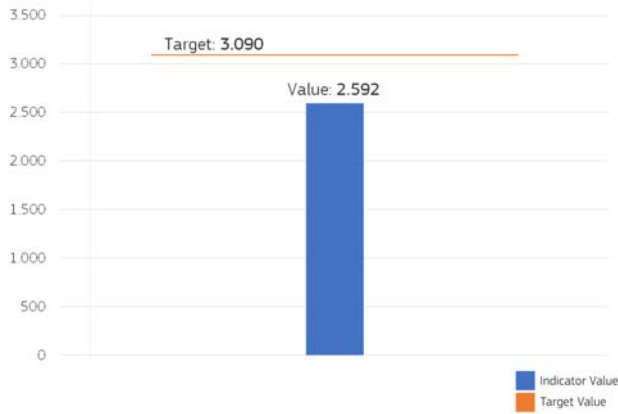
*At the time of the reporting cut-off date only 1 school has completed Step 6 (Construction completed, and temporary acceptance certificate issued) and Step 7: (Start of Operations including installation of equipment and rendering them operational, and training of users). These steps are therefore not shown in the figure.

* * * * *

ANNEX 2 – HEALTH SECTOR INDICATORS

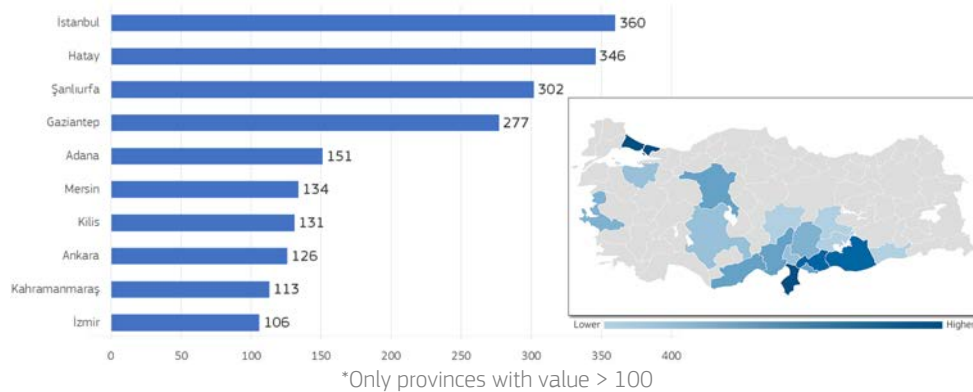
i2.1.1.1 Number of health workers receiving salaries

Figure 33: Indicator i2.1.1.1 - Value and Target



- The current number of health workers receiving salaries funded by the facility is 2,592. Bilingual patient guides (894) make up the majority of this figure. The Action also supports 599 doctors, 765 midwife and nurses, 321 auxiliary staff and 13 psychologists to receive salaries.
- Over 90% of these health workers receiving salaries are Syrian nationals (66,1% Syrians and 24,0% Syrians who acquired Turkish citizenship after recruitment) and two-thirds (68,8%) of the health workers are male.
- The geographical distribution (Figure 34 below) shows the provinces with the highest number of health workers receiving salaries. This reflects the populations of these provinces.

Figure 34: Indicator i2.1.1.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



i2.1.1.2 Number of MoH physicians per 10,000 population

Figure 35: Indicator i2.1.1.2 - Value and Target



- As Figure 35 on the left outlines, the current ratio in Facility supported provinces is 18,71 doctors per 10,000. While this is below the target of 21, this ratio is influenced by the population increases in these provinces with high densities of Syrian refugees.

i2.1.1.5 Number of community mental health centres providing services

Figure 36: Indicator i2.1.1.5 - Value and Target



- The Facility aims to operationalise 10 Community Mental Health Centres (CMHCs). At the end of December 2018, 7 centres were operational and providing services to Syrian refugees and host community members.
- The Community Mental Health Centres are located in the provinces with a high number of Syrian refugees, provided under Figure 37 below, namely: Adana, Bursa, Hatay, İzmir, Kilis, Mardin and Şanlıurfa.

Figure 37: Indicator i2.1.1.5 - Geographical Distribution



i2.1.1.6 Number of health workers trained

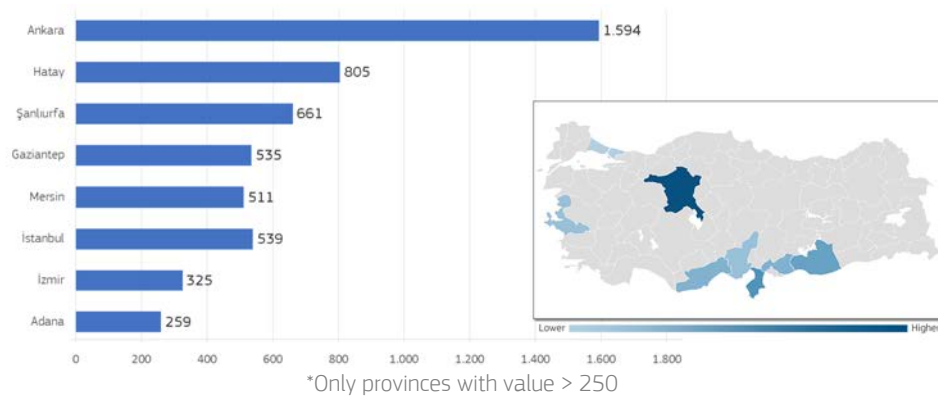
Figure 38: Indicator i2.1.1.6 - Value and Target



- At the end of December 2018, 5,577 health workers (including Doctors, Midwife/Nurses and bilingual patient guides) were trained as shown in Figure 38 on the left.
- Over three-quarters (76,6%) of the health workers trained are Syrian nationals and 15,5% are Non-Syrians with the majority of the rest (7,9%) being dual (Syrian-Turkish) citizens. Two-thirds of all trained health workers are male (69,0% vs. 31,0%).

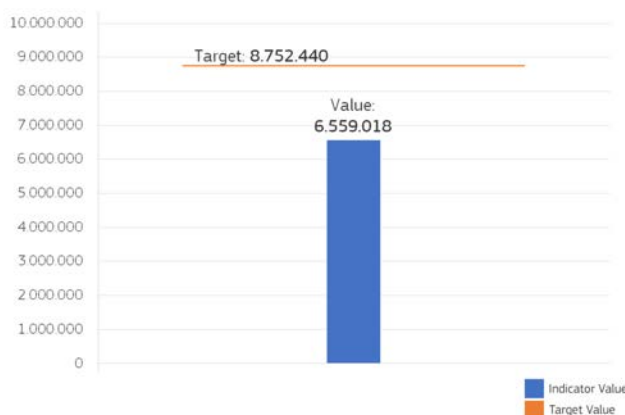
- The geographical distribution (Figure 39 below) shows that the province with the highest number of trainings was in Ankara, due to centralised trainings held in the capital by MoH. The rest of the trainings were done in provinces with high Syrian refugee population.

Figure 39: Indicator i2.1.1.6 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



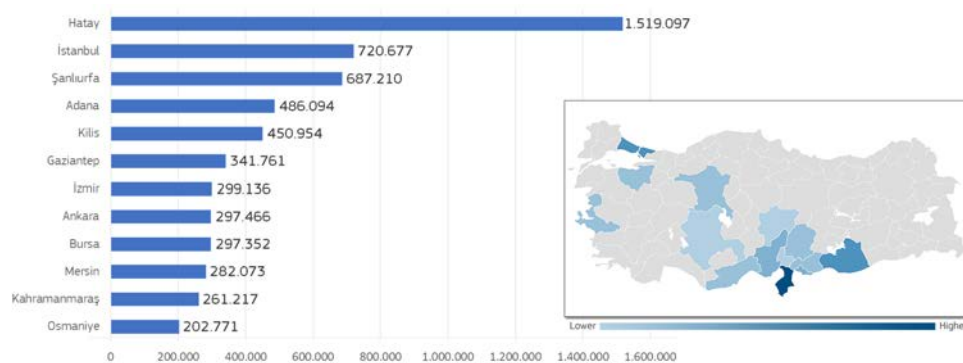
i2.1.2.1 Number of primary healthcare consultations provided to refugees

Figure 40: Indicator i2.1.2.1 - Value and Target



- By the end of December 2018, over 6.5 million PHC consultations had been provided (Figure 40).
- 60% of the consultations were provided to female patients, reflecting the need to focus on women’s health at the primary health care level.
- The geographical distribution of primary health care consultations by province correlates with the presence of the refugee population, with a particular focus on the province of Hatay, as shown by Figure 41 below.

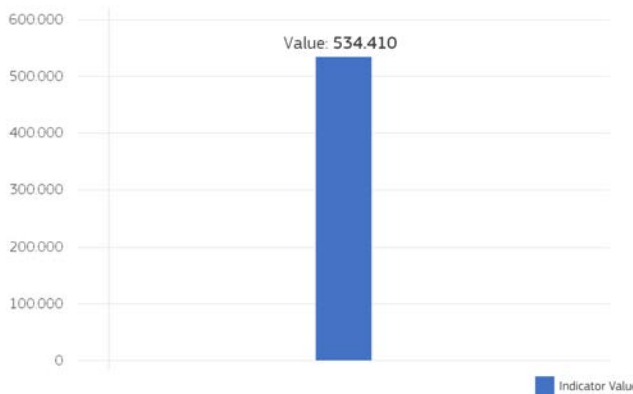
Figure 41: Indicator i2.1.2.1 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 200.000

i2.1.2.2 Number of Syrian infants vaccinated

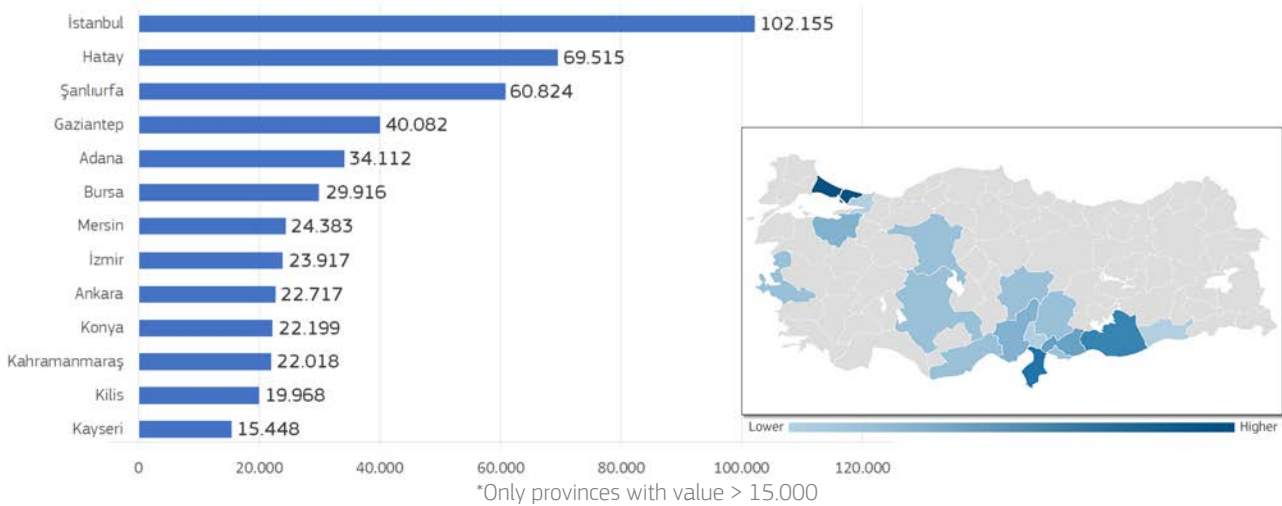
Figure 42: Indicator i2.1.2.2 - Value



- By the end of December 2018, 534,410 Syrian infants were fully vaccinated in line with the WHO recommendations.
- Full vaccination entails completing the required vaccination course for the 0-24 months age group. No target has been set, as the objective is to ensure that a maximum number of Syrian infants are vaccinated

- In terms of provincial coverage, the highest number of vaccinations was achieved in İstanbul, followed by the provinces close to the Syrian border as shown below in Figure 43.

Figure 43: Indicator i2.1.2.2 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



i2.1.2.3 Number of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) consultations

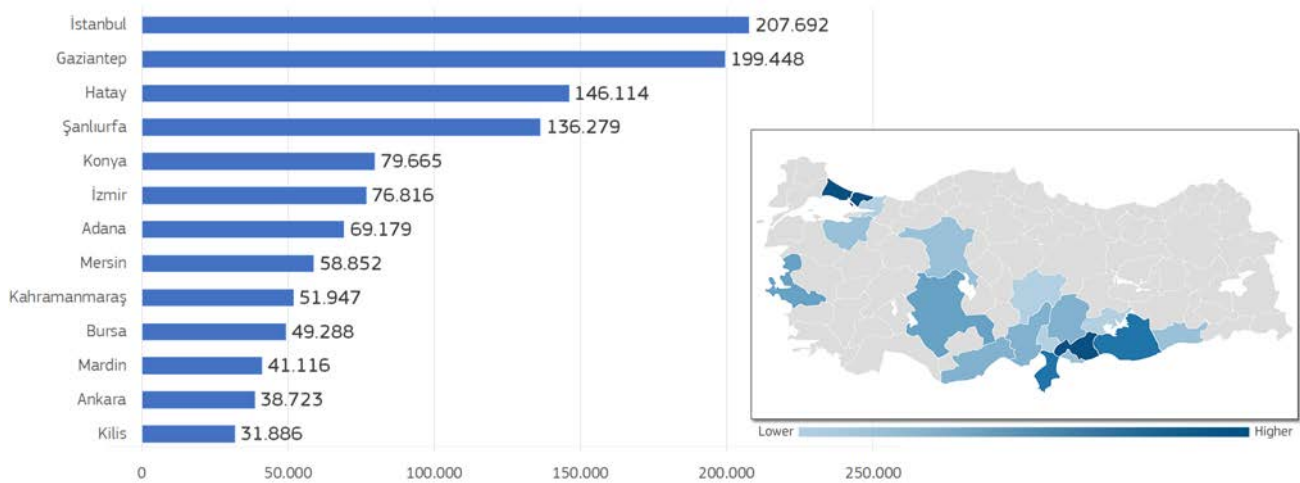
Figure 44: Indicator i2.1.2.3 - Value and Target



- The Facility has promoted timely and effective ANC practices through supporting more than 1.333.753 consultations to pregnant women.
- ANC provides a vital platform for important health-care functions, including health promotion, screening and diagnosis, and disease prevention.⁴⁴

- The geographical distribution shows İstanbul, Gaziantep and Hatay have so far been the provinces with the highest number of ANC consultations provided, correlating with the size of the migrant populations in these provinces.

Figure 45: Indicator i2.1.2.3 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution

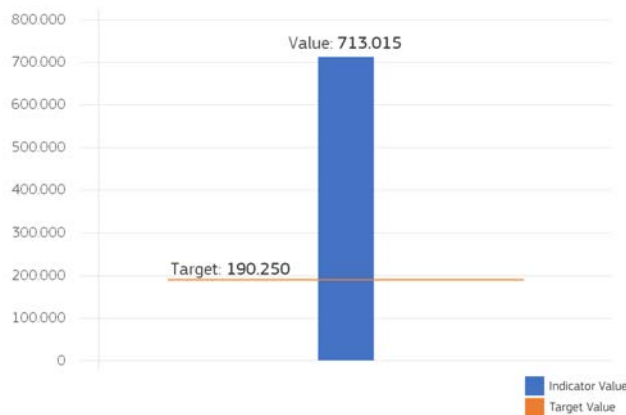


* * * * *

⁴⁴ WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience (2016)
<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912eng.pdf>

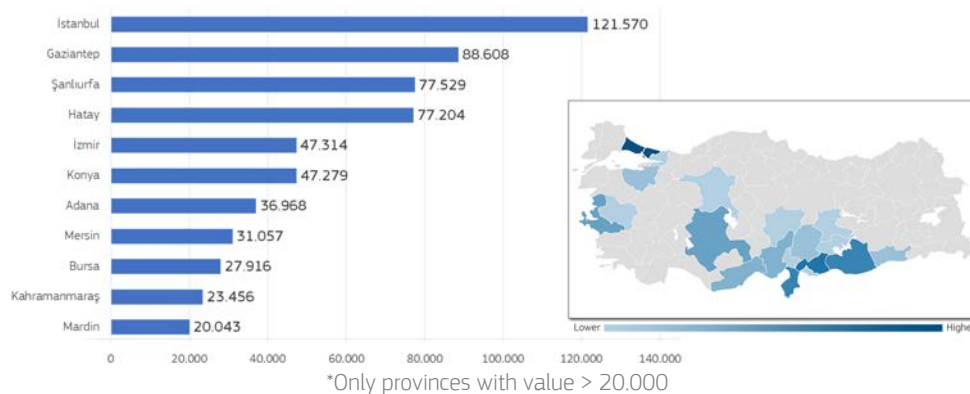
i2.1.2.4 Number of pregnant women who received a minimum of 1 ANC consultation

Figure 46: Indicator i2.1.2.4 - Value and Target



- Figure 46 on the left shows that at the end of the reporting period 713.015 pregnant women had received at least one ANC consultation, significantly surpassing the target of 190.250.
- The geographical distribution shows that İstanbul, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay are the provinces with the highest number women who have undertaken a minimum of one ANC consultation.

Figure 47: Indicator i2.1.2.4 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



i2.1.2.5 Number of refugees who received mental health and psychosocial support services

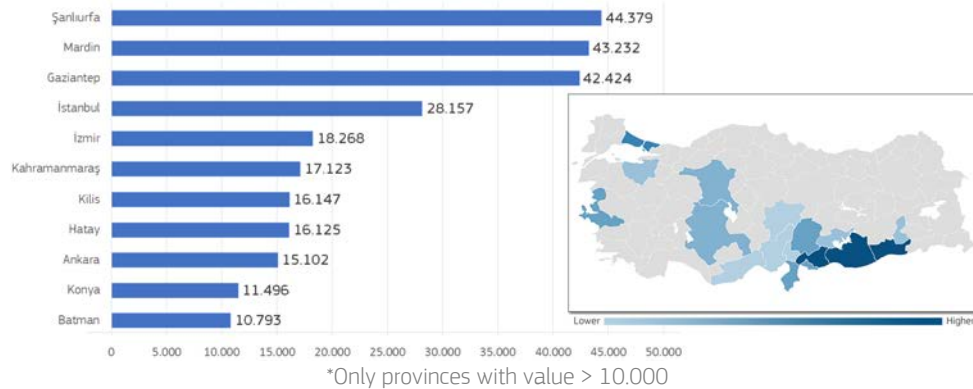
Figure 48: Indicator i2.1.2.5 - Value and Target



- Figure 48 shows that 363.176 refugees benefitted from Facility-funded services in the area of mental health and psychosocial support by the end of December 2018.
- A significant proportion of persons receiving these services are female (55,6% female, 28,4% male, 16% not reported).

- Figure 49 shows a large concentration of mental and PSS services were provided in provinces directly bordering Syria.

Figure 49: Indicator i2.1.2.5 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



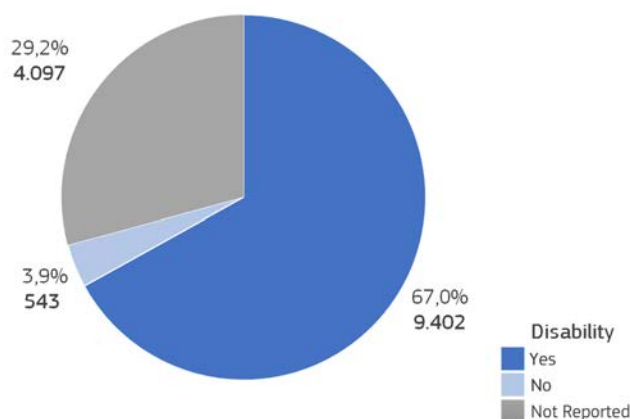
i2.1.2.6 Number of refugees who received specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care

Figure 50: Indicator i2.1.2.6 - Value and Target



- By the end of December 2018, 14.042 refugees had benefitted from specialised services.
- These consist of integrated rehabilitative care as well as physiotherapy sessions and psychotherapy sessions.
- 45,4% of treatments are being provided to female patients.

Figure 51: Indicator i2.1.2.6 - Value by Disability

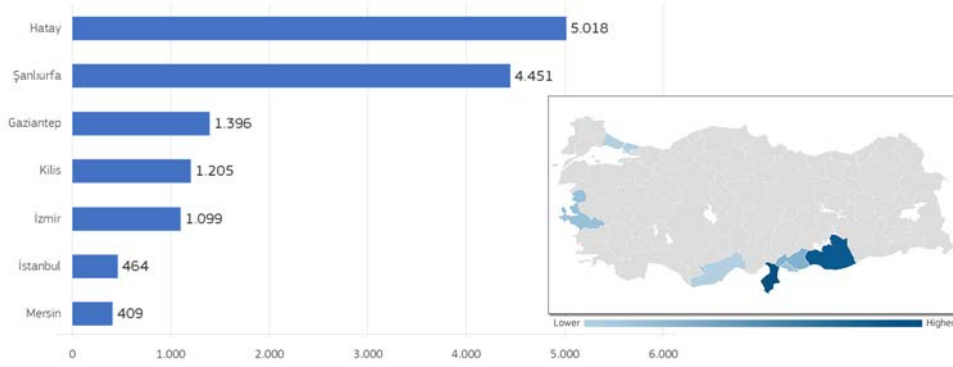


- 67% of the services were taken up by patients with disabilities.
- 4% of services were provided to people without disabilities.
- 29% of the services provided did not indicate whether the beneficiary had a disability, showing that the actual proportion of beneficiaries with disabilities is likely to be higher.

*Not Reported: Disaggregated data currently not available

- Service provision is presently centred on the provinces along the Syrian border as well as in İzmir, İstanbul and Mersin as shown in Figure 52 below.

Figure 52: Indicator i2.1.2.6 - Value by Province and Geographical Distribution

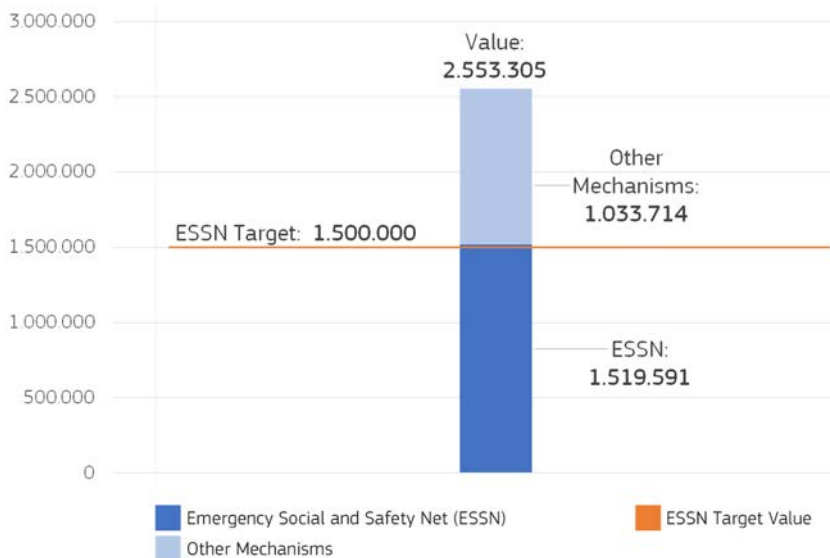


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ANNEX 3 – SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUPPORT INDICATORS

i3.1.1.1 Number of persons under temporary or international protection receiving monthly resource transfers through ESSN or other mechanisms

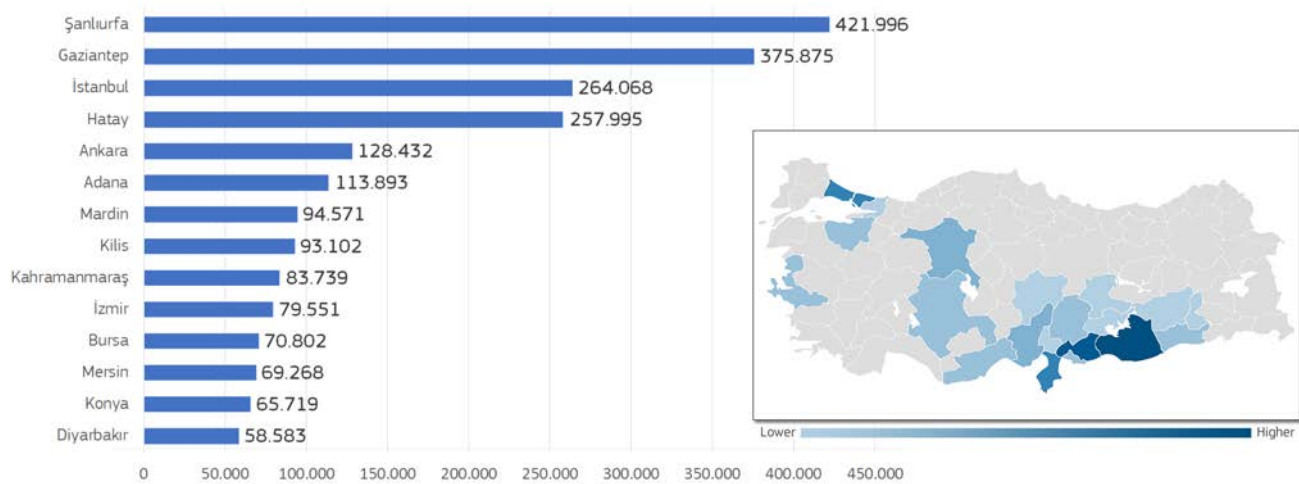
Figure 53: Indicator i3.1.1.1 - Value and Target



- As of 31 December 2018, over 2,5 million refugees were receiving monthly social assistance.
- Of this number, over 1,5 million refugees were reached by the ESSN while over 1 million refugees benefitted from other resource transfer mechanisms, surpassing the Facility target of 2,1 million.

- 41,1% of beneficiaries were female, 39,6% were male (19,1% did not report on gender data). The provinces with the highest concentration of beneficiaries are shown in Figure 54 below.

Figure 54: Indicator i3.1.1.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution**

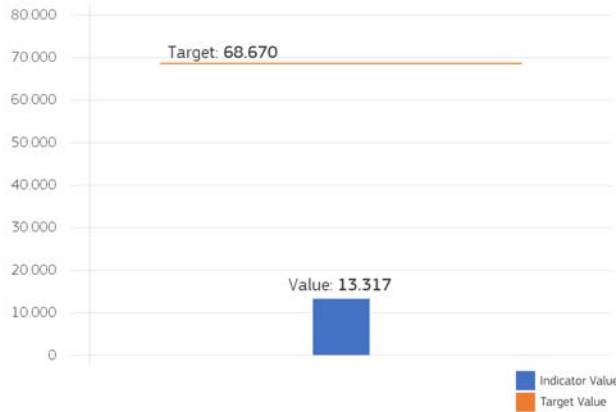


*Only provinces with value > 50.000

**The map reflects the provinces with the highest concentration of beneficiaries of ESSN as well as other mechanisms.

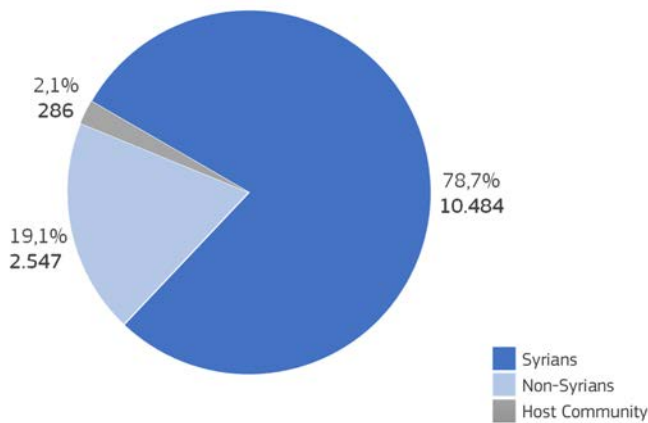
i3.2.1.1 Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who participated in employability skills training programmes

Figure 55: Indicator i3.2.1.1 - Value and Target



- 13,317 individuals had benefitted from employability skills trainings at the end of the reporting period.
- Many training programmes are in the beginning of their implementation phases, so this number is expected to rise significantly in the near future.

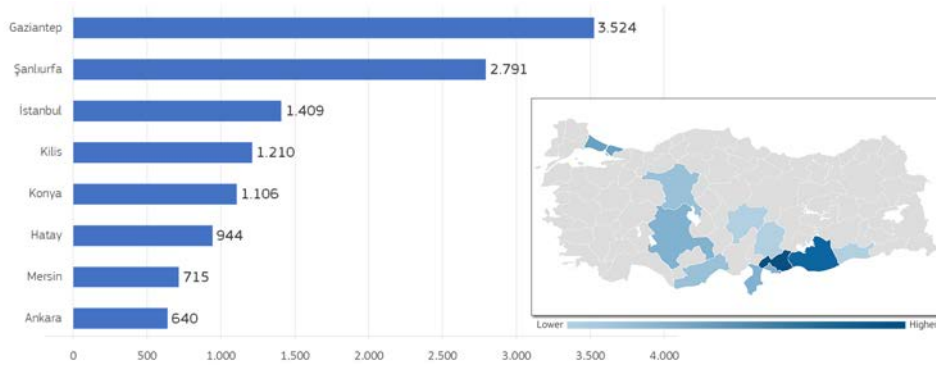
Figure 56: Indicator i3.2.1.1 - Value by Nationality



- Over three quarters (78,7%) of the participants are Syrian nationals as shown in Figure 56 on the left. Two thirds (69%) of beneficiaries are female (graphic not shown)

- Geographically, the activities have so far been concentrated in 12 provinces, all with a high refugee population as shown in Figure 57 below.

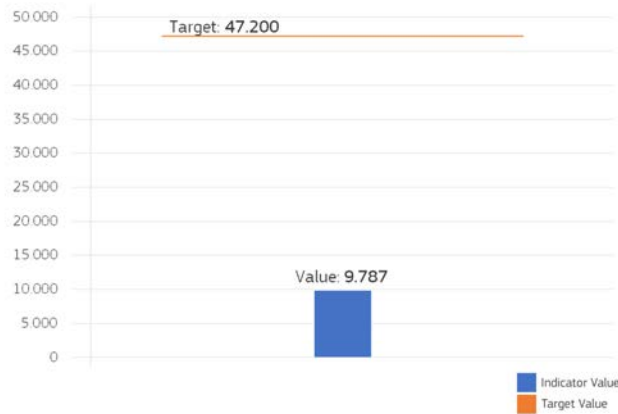
Figure 57: Indicator i3.2.1.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 500

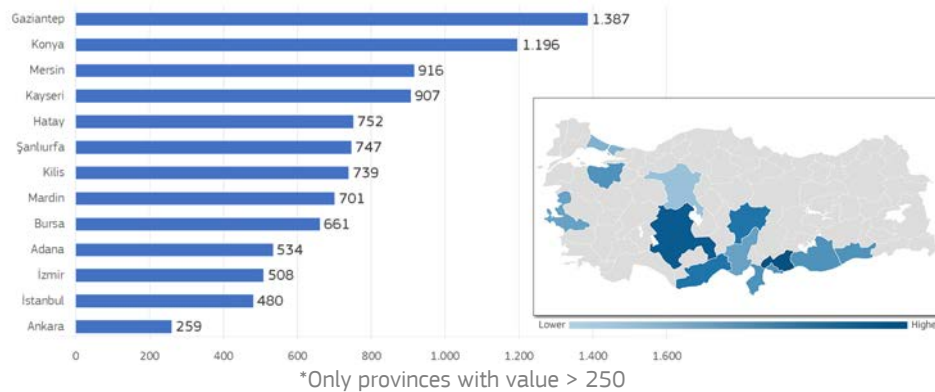
i3.2.1.2 Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who benefitted from employment related services

Figure 58: Indicator i3.2.1.2 - Value and Target



- Currently 9,787 refugees have benefitted from employment related services, as shown by Figure 58 on the left.
- This is significantly below the target of 47,200 due the fact that implementation only begun in October 2018.
- Over three quarters of beneficiaries were male (75,8% vs 24,2%).
- Geographically, the activities so far concentrated in 13 provinces as shown in Figure 59 below.

Figure 59: Indicator i3.2.1.2 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



i3.2.1.4 Number of Syrian refugees who completed a Turkish language course outside the formal education system

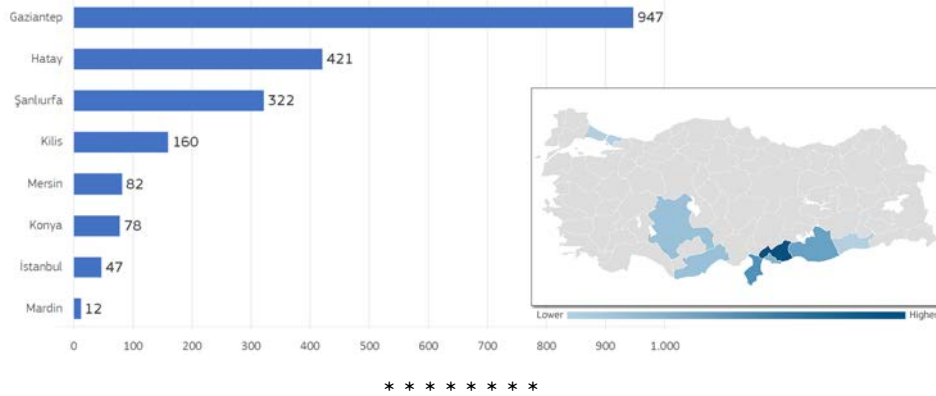
Figure 60: Indicator i3.2.1.4 - Value and Target



- Currently 2,069 TÖMER certificates for the completion of Turkish language courses have been distributed to the trainees.
- About 70% of the trainees who completed these courses were female.

- As shown in Figure 61 below, geographically the activities are so far implemented in 8 provinces, all with a high refugee population

Figure 61: Indicator i3.2.1.4 - Value by Province and Geographical Distribution



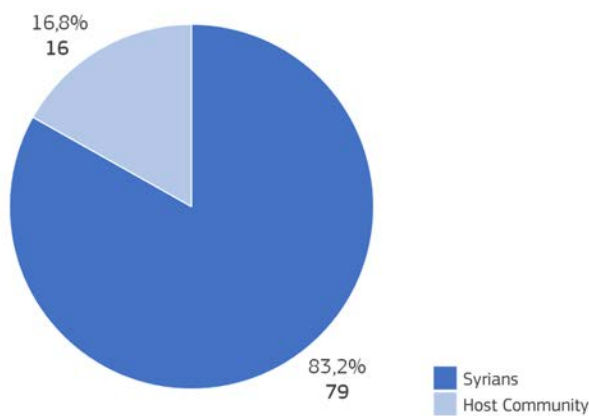
i3.3.1.1 Number of SMEs that benefitted from coaching

Figure 62: Indicator i3.3.1.1 - Value and Target



- 95 out of a targeted 1.110 SMEs have been provided with coaching services. This is because coaching services have only recently been initiated.

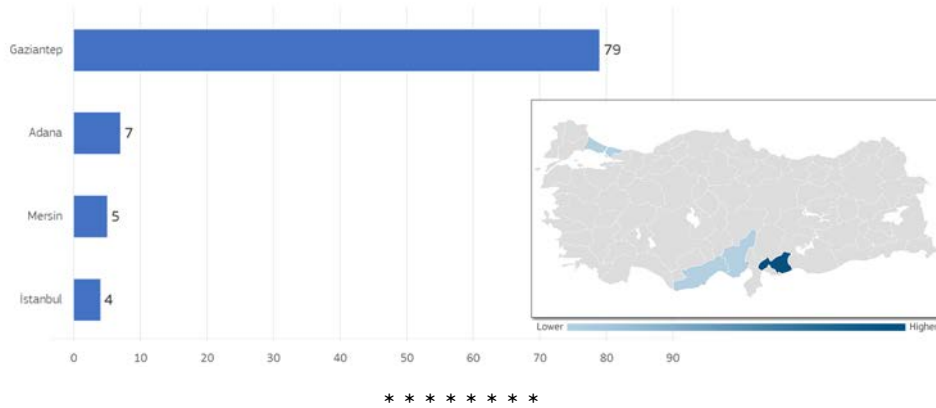
Figure 63: Indicator i3.3.1.1 - Value by Nationality of Owner



- As seen from Figure 63 on the left, over 83% of SMEs who benefitted from coaching services are Syrian owned.

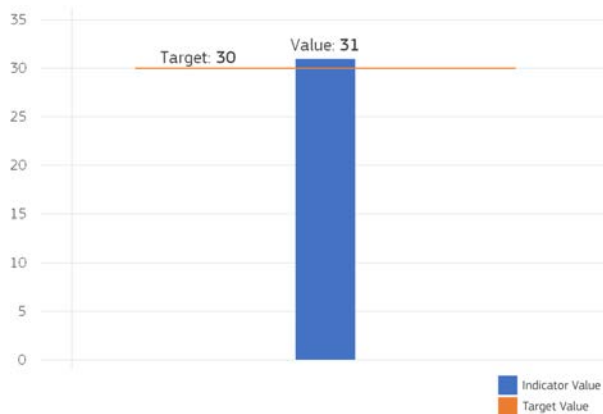
- Geographically, the initial coaching activities have been conducted in 4 provinces.

Figure 64: Indicator i3.2.1.2 - Value by Province and Geographical Distribution



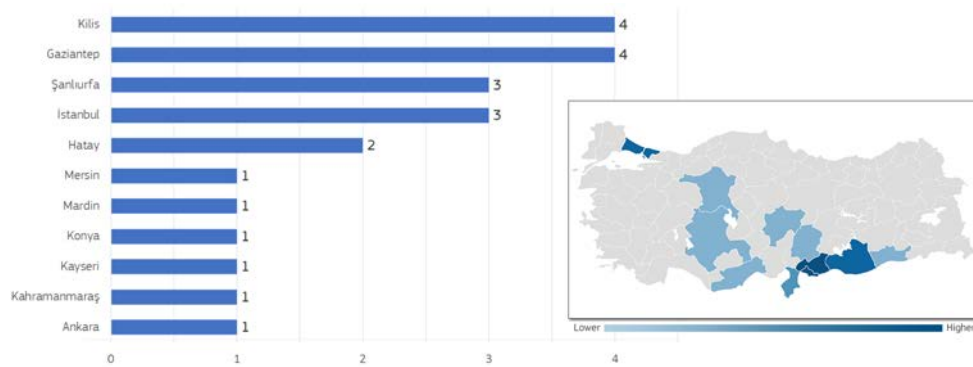
i3.4.1.1 Number of operational community centres supported

Figure 65: Indicator i3.4.1.1 - Value and Target



- 31 operational community centres are supported in provinces with high-refugee populations
- Geographically, these centres are concentrated in 11 provinces, all with a high refugee population as shown in Figure 66 on the next page.

Figure 66: Indicator i3.4.1.1 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Province disaggregated data for 9 centres was not available at the reporting period.

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i3.4.1.2 Number of refugees and host community members who participated in social cohesion activities

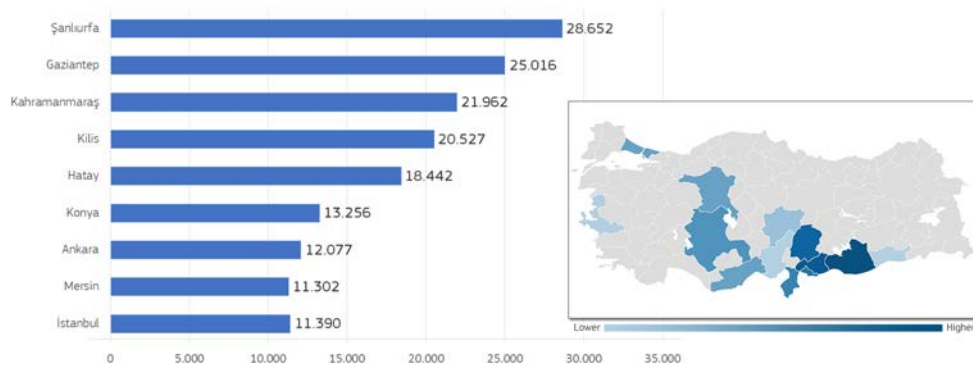
Figure 67: Indicator i3.4.1.2 - Value and Target



- 247,799 refugees and host community members had participated in social cohesion activities as shown in Figure 67 on the left.
- Slightly more female participants (41,3% vs 31,7%) were involved in these activities.

- The geographical distribution (Figure 68 below) shows that the provinces with the highest number of participants in social cohesion activities are in the provinces close to the Syrian border followed by provinces with high Syrian refugee populations.

Figure 68: Indicator i3.4.1.2 - Value by Province* and Geographical Distribution



*Only provinces with value > 10,000

ANNEX 4 – MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

i4.1.1.1 Number of persons who received training on migration related topics

Figure 69: Indicator i4.1.1.1 - Value and Target



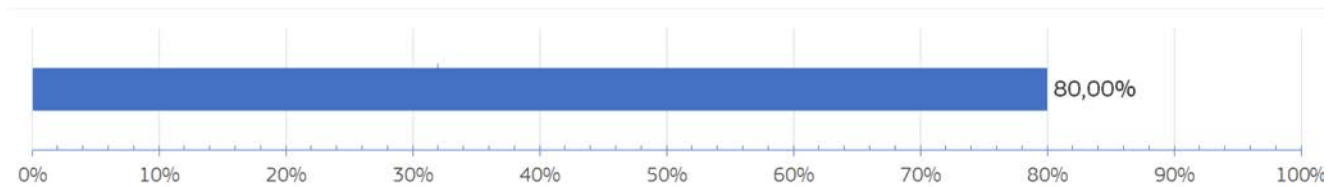
- By December 2018, 1,918 staff and stakeholders from the Directorate and Provincial Directorates of Migration Management were trained as well as staff from TCG, municipalities and the media.

* * * * *

i4.1.1.3 Number of removal centres established and operational

- At present, the construction of an expandable 750-person centre in Çankırı province is 80% complete with an expected opening date in the first half of 2019, as shown by Figure 70 below.

Figure 70: Indicator i4.1.1.3 - Completion Ratio of Removal Centre in Çankırı



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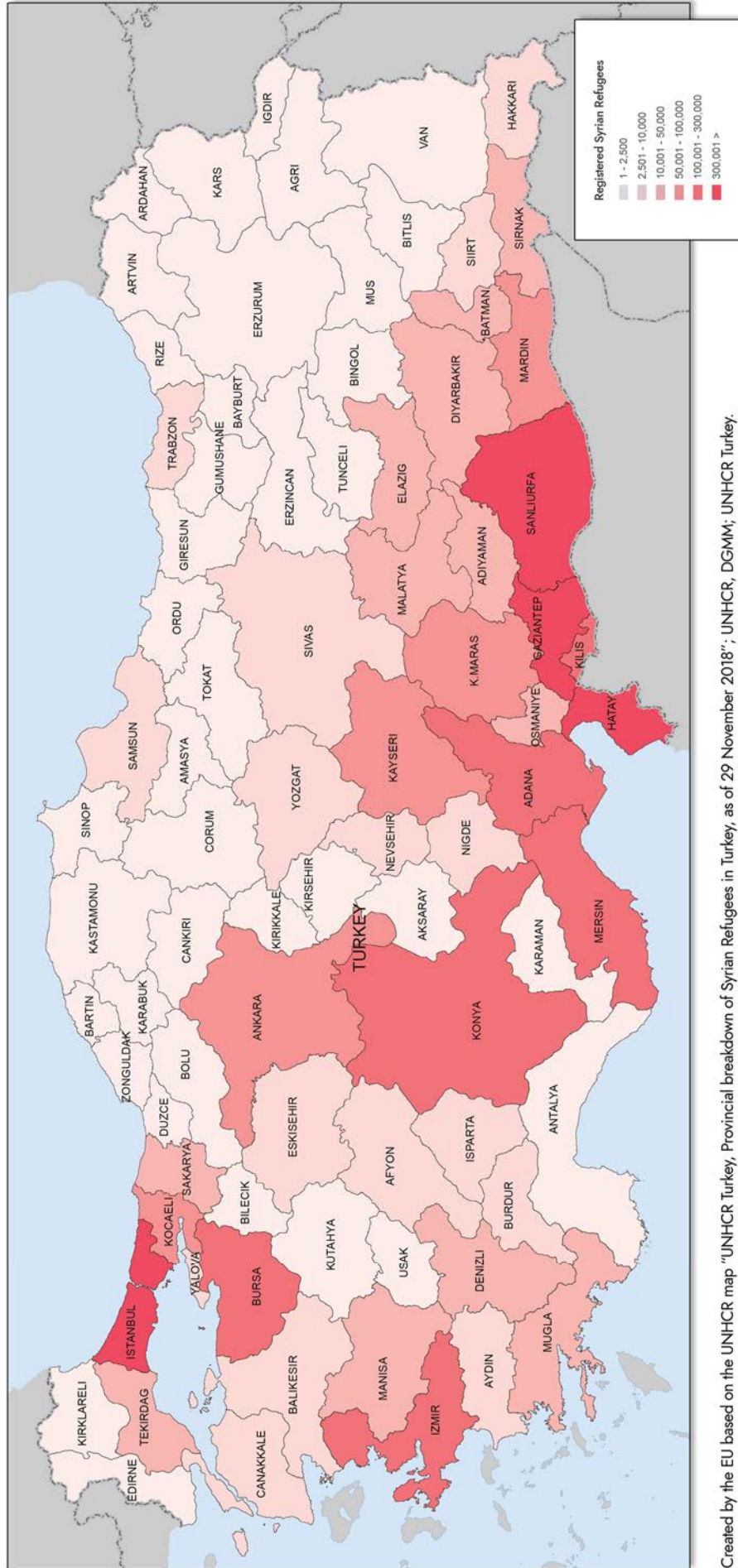
i4.1.1.4 Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres

Figure 71: Indicator i4.1.1.4 - Value and Target



- By the end of December 2018, 139,708 migrants had received assistance while hosted in migrant removal centres as shown by Figure 71 on the left.

Provincial Breakdown of Syrian Refugees in Turkey as of 29 November 2018



Created by the EU based on the UNHCR map "UNHCR Turkey, Provincial breakdown of Syrian Refugees in Turkey, as of 29 November 2018"; UNHCR, DGMM; UNHCR Turkey.

