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RESULTS ACHIEVEMENT PROGRESS
(As of 31 December 2022)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
BPG	Bilingual Patient Guide
C-ESSN	Complementary - Emergency Social Safety Net
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
E/MHC	Extended Migrant Health Centre
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMR	Facility Monitoring Report
FRiT	Facility for Refugees in Turkey
GoT	Government of Türkiye
IP	Implementing Partner
İŞKUR	Turkish Employment Agency
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MHC	Migrant Health Centre
MHU	Migrant Health Unit
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OJT	On-the-Job-Training
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PDMM	Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PFEA	Provincial Facility Effectiveness Assessments
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIKTES	Promoting Integration of Syrian Kids into Turkish Education System
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
PNC	Postnatal Care
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
PuIP	Persons under International Protection
Qtr	Quarter
RF	Results Framework
SASF	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
SHC	Secondary Health Care
SHIFA	Strengthening Health Care Infrastructure for All
SIHHAT	Supporting Migrant Health Services in Turkey
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSC	Social Service Centre
SUMAF	Technical Assistance to Support the Monitoring of Actions Financed under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey
SuTP	Syrian under Temporary Protection
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay in Turkish)
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

A. Executive Summary

This is the eleventh Facility Monitoring Report (FMR) produced to inform stakeholders of the progress made to-date by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility')¹ and the additional EU funding mobilised since 2020 (collectively referred to as 'EU support to refugees in Türkiye'). The FMRs aim to provide an overall assessment of the performance of the Facility in achieving its objectives as summarised in the Facility Results Framework (RF)^{2,3}. This is done by reporting the latest values for the RF indicators.

The report covers the whole period from the establishment of the Facility in 2016 up to the date of submission of the latest quarterly reports by the Facility's project Implementing Partners (IPs) (December 2022) and focuses particularly on the additional progress made since the last (10th) FMR (i.e. July to December 2022)⁴. It is important to note therefore, that this FMR does not discuss the implications of the catastrophic earthquakes of February 2023 on the EU's performance or on its strategy in responding to target beneficiary needs. These aspects will be addressed (to the extent possible) in the next edition of the FMR.

Compared to previous reports, the current one takes a slightly modified approach by focusing on the progress made in delivering the RF results. It does not systematically report on the data for every indicator in the RF, and does not provide updates on the contexts of each priority area or on changes in the implemented support strategies. These aspects will be covered in the next (more comprehensive) FMR. The report is also informed by the results of qualitative data collection conducted as part of the Facility monitoring and reporting system⁵.

The portfolio of the EU support to refugees in Türkiye consists of a total of 143 projects, including both ongoing and completed ones. Among these, 96 are/were managed through the Facility's humanitarian strand, while 47 are/were managed under the development strand.



Education

Progress in the Education priority area over the second half of 2022 was mixed. Good progress was made in the delivery of academic support with more than 15,000 additional refugee students receiving catch-up classes and more than 30,000 receiving back-up classes. The increased needs for Psycho-Social Support (PSS) were responded to with almost 75,000 students being supported. Similarly, support to pre-primary education was provided for an additional almost 34,000 refugee and host community students. The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE III) project - which was transferred in late 2022 from the Facility's humanitarian strand to the development strand - made good progress with over 54,000 new students supported and 90% of students meeting the attendance rates of the Ministry of National Education (MoNE). Technical and vocational scholarships were provided to over 11,000 refugee students. However, transportation services provision to refugee students remained lower than before the pandemic, with data indicating a lack of sufficient awareness amongst parents of the possibilities of obtaining this important type of support.

There was a further shift from the Facility directly supporting the recruitment of education professionals to an increasing use of existing MoNE educational personnel, which is positive in terms of sustainability. In the area of educational infrastructure, slower progress was made in the construction of new schools compared to the first half of 2022 with 19 facilities completed and operationalised over the second half of the year. Better progress was made with the upgrading of facilities, with an extra 3,850 facilities upgraded (including equipping). Overall, this work was affected by the very high level of increase in construction costs since late 2021.

In terms of access to education, the progress made in the areas of vocational education and pre-primary education is rated as 'average'. For primary education, there was a 1 percentage point drop in enrolment rates between Qtr 3 2021 and Qtr 3 2022⁶. For lower secondary education, enrolment increased from 76% to 82% and for upper secondary, it dropped from 43% to 36%. Considering the growth in the population, progress has been made at primary and lower secondary levels (more Syrian refugee children were enrolled in education than ever before) but the situation for upper secondary is more worrying. Given that the proportion of refugee girls in upper secondary education now strongly

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

2 The previous FMRs covered the projects funded under the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility'). The EU refugee assistance now includes post-Facility projects as well, and both types of projects are directly contributing to the achievement of the results presented in the 'Facility' Results Framework. In the current report, both types of support (together) are referred to as 'EU support to refugees in Türkiye'.

3 Facility for Refugees in Turkey – [Results Framework \(RF\) June 2022](#) and [Facility Theory of Change \(February 2022\)](#)

4 The previous FMR was produced in December 2022 and reported on data up to the end of June 2022.

5 This includes the results of SUMAF's project review missions as well as its' other qualitative data collection activities.

6 Many education indicators vary seasonally because implementation of activities and statistical reporting are connected with the academic calendar; this report describes general trends.

outweighs that of boys, it is clear that a major reason for low levels of education participation of older children (especially boys) is their participation in the labour market. At the end of 2022 over 356,000 refugee children were still out of school which is a cause for continued concern.



Health

Progress in terms of Primary Health Care (PHC) service provision continues to be good. The number of Facility-supported PHC service delivery facilities continued to expand with the total number of Migrant Health Units (MHU) reaching 858 located within 190 standard and Extended Migrant Health Centres (E/MHCs). An additional nearly 4 million PHC consultations were delivered with Facility support. Overall, the level of use of the E/MHCs has continued to increase. In some places, the level of demand on the facilities was such that the personnel were overloaded and the quality of the service was reportedly negatively affected. Meanwhile, the Facility monitoring system recorded a significant increase in the proportion of post-partum women receiving Postnatal Care (PNC) consultations. In summary, the level of Facility-supported PHC coverage has continued to increase.

Progress is also assessed as good for Secondary Health Care (SHC) services delivery to the refugees. The number of SHC consultations increased by 19% compared to the first half of the year and there was evidence of increasing provision to non-Syrian refugees. However, there continues to be a language issue in the delivery of SHC services as the Bilingual Patient Guides (BPG) were in very high demand in many SHC facilities. Finally, the level of unmet needs for reproductive health services by women of reproductive age dropped from 37% in Qtr 3 2020 to 17% in Qtr 4 2022 according to the recently conducted survey by the SIHHAT II (Supporting Migrant Health Services in Turkey) – which is a very positive result. Taking both primary and secondary healthcare services together, the survey found that there was an 80% level of satisfaction with the overall quality of service provision.

In the area of healthcare staffing and staff training, progress has been weak. There were continuing challenges in the recruitment and retention of some types of healthcare professionals, in some cases due to staff transitioning to working directly for the Ministry of Health (MoH). The level of staff training conducted by the SIHHAT II project was again affected by a failed procurement process. Relatively slow progress was also made in the area of health facility construction and upgrading. Whilst work continued over the second half of 2022, no significant advancement – in terms of major stages completed – was recorded for the construction of the 65 new health facilities under the SHIFA project.

An additional 81,000 people benefitted from Facility-supported health outreach services during the second half of the year, which is mostly a reflection of SIHHAT II's increased focus on mobile services and outreach work. Despite this, the SIHHAT survey showed that still only 22% of refugee respondents reported having been reached by health literacy communications. Nevertheless, the SIHHAT surveys (comparing Qtr 3 2020 with Qtr 4 2022) indicate that the proportion of refugees demonstrating an adequate level of health literacy increased from 24% to 35% which is a positive result. The surveys also showed that whilst 38% of respondents practised improved health-seeking behaviour (Qtr 3 2020), the proportion had risen to 60% (Qtr 4 2022).



Protection

For the second half of 2022, an average of approximately 34,000 refugees per quarter attended awareness-raising sessions on their rights and responsibilities, and over 1.4 million have benefitted from this type of Facility support to-date. The number reached in the second half of the year is less than that for the first half due to some projects (which were nearing completion) shifting to more individual-focused sessions. Overall, there continues to be a high level of awareness amongst refugees of their rights and responsibilities which appears to be largely due to the presence and effectiveness of their social media supported communications networks.

To-date, over 3.6 million refugees have been identified and assessed for possible referrals to protection, social and other services, over 1.1 million of whom were referred to external service providers⁷. Over the second half of 2022, 185,000 individuals were identified and assessed – almost half of whom were self-referred, thus indicating a high level of awareness and use of the protection service system. Outreach work by IPs identified a further 33% of these. The work resulted in a significant increase in the number of 'child-at-risk' cases identified as well as unregistered refugee cases. The former related mostly to children out of school (see Education chapter in this report) and girls at risk of child marriage. The increased focus on child-at-risk cases is a reflection of the impact of the deteriorated economic situation which refugees faced in 2022. The increased number of unregistered refugee cases is a direct effect of new or revised policies relating to refugee registration introduced by the Government of Türkiye (GoT) in early 2022.

To-date, approximately 4.4 million protection services have been provided to 2.6 million refugees by the Facility. Of these, some 217,000 were provided in the course of the second half of 2022 and 17% were provided to non-Syrian refugees

⁷ These data do not refer to unique individuals – that is, if one person is identified and assessed on two separate occasions this is counted as two individuals.

which indicates the relatively greater need of this population for protection services⁸. The demand for legal assistance and information counselling services increased significantly, as did the need for PSS services. The need for legal and information services is closely related to the new and revised refugee registration policies and the need for PSS is highly correlated with the refugees' worsened social and economic conditions. IPs have reported increased levels of anxiety and fear amongst refugees, which is partly related to the negative trends in terms of social cohesion (see cross-cutting outputs below) and the increased threat of deportation to Syria.

In terms of institutional capacity-building, the Facility supported the employment and training of 639 migration management and social protection staff by the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) and the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and the upgrading of 142 MoFSS Social Service Centres (SSCs). One result of this support is that over 6.5 million registration record updates by PMM have been processed across 64 provinces to-date, although significant issues remain in terms of refugees' access to registration services. Finally, IP-conducted satisfaction surveys of supported refugees reported an overall 88% average level of satisfaction with the protection services provided.



Basic Needs

By the end of 2022, just over two million refugees were receiving unconditional monthly cash transfers to enable them to meet their basic needs. Of these, 1.6 million were receiving Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) support - whilst 400,000 were receiving the MoFSS-managed Complementary-Emergency Social Safety Net (C-ESSN) programme support which targets the most vulnerable refugees. Taking both programmes together, an additional 192,000 people were covered during the second half of the year. Just over half of the beneficiaries (51%) were women and 10% were non-Syrian refugees. In July 2022, the targetting criteria for the ESSN programme were revised in order to improve their effectiveness in ensuring that the transfers went to those who needed them most. The new criteria were based on a gender-adjusted dependency ratio within the household which is a measure of the number of dependents in a household relative to the number of working-age male adults.

Both cash transfer programmes continued to be implemented efficiently with the numbers of beneficiaries receiving delayed payments remaining extremely low⁹. A satisfaction survey conducted for ESSN in July 2022 found that 91% of applicants were satisfied with the various aspects of the support programme.

According to the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey data collected by Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) for late 2022, 72% of the beneficiaries of the ESSN cash transfer programme had monthly expenditures above the estimated minimum level required to be able to meet their basic needs (i.e. to be able to purchase the 'Minimum Expenditure Basket' of goods and services)¹⁰. This represents a drop of five percentage points compared to the 77% reported for Qtr 4 of 2021. These data show that whilst the adjustments made by the ESSN programme - both in terms of transfer value and top-ups - helped address the effects of the economic crisis, more refugee households fell into an extreme poverty situation over the course of 2022 as a result of the very challenging economic conditions.

The situation of the most vulnerable groups of refugees (those receiving C-ESSN transfers) appears to be even more challenging. According to the PDM survey conducted by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) with MoFSS, of the almost 400,000 C-ESSN beneficiaries, only 46% had expenditure above the minimum requirement to meet their basic needs (although this was higher than the 25% for Qtr 1 2022 before the payment adjustments).

The PDM surveys also showed that between the first and second halves of the year, the level of use of negative coping strategies by ESSN beneficiaries improved to a limited extent¹¹. According to PDM 16, around 40% of respondents' households reported that they had reduced the number of meals and portion sizes consumed each day. For C-ESSN beneficiaries, the level of use of negative coping strategies declined significantly between Qtr 1 and Qtr 4 2022 (the index dropped from 4.5 to 3.7). This indicates the effectiveness of the C-ESSN programme - once it had adjusted to the negative effects of inflation in late 2021 and early 2022.



Livelihoods

The Facility made moderate progress over the second half of 2022 in delivering employability capacity development to refugee and host community members and in the delivery of enterprise development support services to entrepreneurs from both communities. Approximately 12,000 beneficiaries completed short-term vocational training courses (most of whom had completed on-the-job training programmes) and over 3,900 new trainees were registered onto courses.

⁸ The reported figure might be overstated due to potential double counting, as there is no data-sharing mechanism established among projects/organisations under the EU support to refugees in Türkiye. Consequently, the actual number of unique beneficiaries could be lower than the stated number.

⁹ 'Delayed' refers to the final application, approval, and first cash transfer process taking more than 93 days to complete.

¹⁰ This meant that 28% could not meet their basic needs.

¹¹ Comparing IFRC/TRC's PDM 15 (published Feb 2023. Data collection Jun-Oct 2022) with PDM 16 (not published yet. Data collection Nov 2022-Jan 2023).

Additionally, over 7,000 beneficiaries received employment counselling services to help them find new jobs. Finally, almost 1,800 obtained official certifications for their skills.

In the area of enterprise development, approximately 1,300 beneficiaries (refugees and host community members) received training in entrepreneurship with Facility support over the second half of the year, and over 500 small and medium-sized enterprises obtained enterprise development advisory services support. Finally, more than 500 enterprises were provided with financial and/or material support in the same period – to support both new enterprise establishment and the expansion of existing enterprises. Overall target achievement rates in the enterprise development area remain low for the Facility as a number of projects, which began in the last two years, have still to reach their full operating capacity. The numbers are expected therefore to increase significantly in the coming reporting periods.

Over 1,600 companies were reached in the second half of 2022 with awareness-raising and capacity-development activities aimed at stimulating their employment of refugees and vulnerable host community members. There is some evidence from employers that this work, together with the various types of employment incentives provided (e.g. support to obtaining work permits), has helped them move to employing more from these target groups.

IPs reported that 11,700 new or improved jobs were obtained by beneficiaries during the second half of 2022 (54% by refugees and 46% by host community members) following receipt of Facility-supported services. Improved jobs accounted for 60% of these whilst the remainder were new jobs. Although this represents a marked improvement in performance over previous periods, the Facility target (of 34,000) is still only 56% achieved. Of the 19,000 beneficiaries of these new or improved jobs, 86% were male. This is despite the fact that the provision of employability support services was quite well balanced between men and women.

Relatively modest results have been obtained in terms of the number of new enterprises established and existing enterprises expanded with Facility support. The total number (covering both establishment and expansion) achieved to-date is reported by IPs as 695 – 56% of which related to existing enterprise expansion and the remainder to new enterprise establishment. The refugee-host community beneficiary numbers were quite evenly balanced. Most of the firms were either small enterprises or micro-enterprises. This led to the creation of 1,300 new jobs, bringing the total number created to-date with Facility support by means of enterprise development to 4,200. Whilst this result is very modest, there are a number of EU projects in which have not yet begun to contribute to these figures.

Between the start of the second quarter and the end of the fourth quarter of 2022, almost 10,000 additional refugees were registered with the Turkish employment agency (İŞKUR), raising the total to nearly 72,000 (substantially exceeding the target of 63,300). All reported figures pertained to Syrian refugees, a large majority of whom were males (81%). İŞKUR also reported that an additional 425 registered beneficiaries (both refugees and host community members) secured formal employment through them under the Facility, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to-date to over 18,000 (33% were female).

No new data became available over the second half of 2022 relating to the employment rate of refugees and host communities in Facility-focused provinces. The number of work permits issued to Syrians in Türkiye has steadily increased over the years, with 113,207 permits reported to have been issued in 2022, up from 91,500 in 2021 and 62,369 in 2020. However, female employment rates among Syrian refugees remain low, partly due to cultural factors, with just 15% of Syrian women formally or informally employed. Overall, while some progress has been made towards providing work opportunities for Syrian refugees in Türkiye, significant challenges remain.



Municipal Infrastructure

As previously reported, the construction of two water supply and sanitation facilities and six solid waste management facilities was completed. During the second half of 2022, limited progress was recorded in the Municipal Infrastructure priority area as 26 of the 33 new water supply and sanitation facility sub-projects remained at the pre-construction phase (Step 1), as did all the four additional solid waste management facilities. The COVID-19 pandemic, urban planning issues and project procurement-related factors account for the relatively slow progress experienced in the construction of the facilities.

A total of 28 sub-projects were originally planned to be constructed as part of the only project in the Facility's portfolio which is contributing to the improvement of recreational facilities. However, due to the recent substantially increased costs of construction, six were expected to be cancelled at the time of report-writing. By the end of December 2022, although the average individual sub-project completion rate had increased from 17% (at the end of June 2022) to 43%, none of the construction projects had been completed.



Cross-cutting Results

Although improving the refugees' Turkish language level would significantly contribute to improvements in the level of social cohesion between the host community and the refugees, there was very limited progress made during the second half of 2022 in terms of Turkish language training. Only 676 additional adult refugees completed a Turkish language course during this period - bringing the total number of beneficiaries of one or more Turkish language courses to-date to almost 56,500. The majority of the beneficiaries completed only the basic level courses (A1 and A2), which are somewhat insufficient for their needs in Türkiye - particularly relating to employment. Whilst two-thirds of the beneficiaries of language training support to-date have been women, the vast majority have only completed the basic level courses.

According to the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment (Round 6), only 15% of respondents indicated that they could communicate fluently in Turkish. There is clearly a need therefore to place greater emphasis on increasing the Turkish language level of refugee adults in order to achieve the broader livelihoods, social cohesion and integration objectives.

Whilst the overall progress made by Facility-supported projects in terms of social cohesion promotion was very positive (108% target achievement in terms of number of participants), the general 'social cohesion context' in Türkiye continued to deteriorate during the second half of the year. According to the latest Syrians Barometer Survey 2021 (published in November 2022), whilst the high level of social distance between Syrians and Turks - as perceived by the Turkish population - continues, the effects of a perceived increase in levels of exclusion and discrimination by the Turkish population towards Syrian refugees has led to an increase in the refugee-host community social distance - as perceived by Syrian refugees. In other words, it appears that the level of social cohesion between the two communities is decreasing. This issue is reported to be greater in those provinces of Türkiye bordering on Syria.

The report's annex ('Indicator Charts and Analysis') presents the full set of data for all the RF indicators, including selected disaggregation data.

Summary of result achievement ratings

The tables on the following pages bring together the result achievement ratings presented at the end of each result achievement section in the Priority Area chapters. These scores are intended to provide the reader with a quick understanding of the performance of the EU support in achieving each RF result to-date. The following legend explains the meaning of each performance rating.

Good	'Good' means that good progress is being made towards the achievement of the result target and that it is likely that the overall EU support to refugees programme target will be met.
Average	'Average' means that reasonable progress is being made towards the achievement of the result target, but that there is concern that the overall EU support to refugees programme target may not be met and that measures should be undertaken to ensure that the targets are achieved within the established timeline.
Weak	'Weak' means that less than satisfactory or poor progress is being made towards the achievement of the result target and that corrective measures should be urgently undertaken to enable the target to be met within the established timeline.

RF level	Result Statement	Rating
Education		
Long Term Outcome	Refugee children and adults are enrolled in the education system and receive quality education, and the quality of education for host community members children is sustained	Average
Intermediate Outcome	1. Increased level of refugee children's access to (and retention in) the education system in high-refugee concentration provinces	Good
	2. Increased level of access to vocational and higher education for refugee and host community students in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
	3. Increased access of refugee and host community children to pre-primary education in high-refugee concentration provinces	Good
Output	1. Appropriate language and academic courses and associated support provided to refugee children and youth in high-refugee concentration provinces	Good
	2. Refugee students and socio-economically disadvantaged host community students (in the high-refugee concentration provinces) receive the economic and logistical support necessary to attend school or university	Good
	3. Improved education system staffing level and quality in high-refugee concentration provinces	Good
	4. Increased education system infrastructure capacity in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
Health		
Long Term Outcome	Refugees and host communities access and receive quality healthcare services in the public health system	Good
Intermediate Outcome	1. Increased availability and accessibility of quality healthcare services in high-refugee concentration provinces	Good
	2. Improved health literacy and health-seeking behaviours of refugees	Good
Output	1. Quality healthcare services are delivered through Facility-supported primary level healthcare facilities	Good
	2. Quality healthcare services are delivered through Facility-supported secondary level healthcare facilities	Good
	3. Improved healthcare staffing level and quality in high-refugee concentration provinces	Weak
	4. Increased healthcare service infrastructure capacity in high-refugee concentration provinces	Weak
	5. Increased level of refugees' awareness and knowledge relating to health-seeking behaviour and local healthcare provision	Average
Protection		
Long Term Outcome	Vulnerable refugees are protected and integrated into government systems (of services provision)	Average
Intermediate Outcome	Increased access to quality protection, social, and other services for refugees and other vulnerable persons	Good
Output	1. Increased level of awareness of refugees of their rights and obligations and the availability of protection, social and other services	Good
	2. Vulnerable refugees are identified, assessed, and referred to relevant protection, social and other services	Good
	3. Protection services are provided to vulnerable refugees according to their needs	Good
	4. GoT institutions are supported to strengthen their capacity to deliver social assistance and protection services to refugees and other vulnerable persons	Average

RF level	Result Statement	Rating
Basic Needs		
Long Term Outcome	The ability of vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs is improved	Average
Intermediate Outcome	Regular resource transfers are efficiently and effectively provided to the most vulnerable refugees to meet their basic needs	Good
Output	Vulnerable refugees receive resource transfers to meet their basic needs	Good
Livelihoods		
Long Term Outcome	Improved income-generation opportunities for refugees and host communities in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
Intermediate Outcome	1. Increased level of employability of refugees and host community members in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
	2. Increased level of enterprise start-up and expansion by refugees and host community members in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
	3. Increased effectiveness of GoT in delivering employment support services to refugees and host community members in high-refugee concentration provinces	Average
Output	1. Employability capacity development and support services provided to refugees and host community members	Average
	2. Enterprise development support services are delivered to refugee and host community entrepreneurs and their enterprises	Weak
	3. Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions providing employment and enterprise development services to refugees and host community members	Average
	4. Increased awareness and capacity of the private sector to promote employability and enterprise development for refugees and host community members	Good
Municipal Infrastructure		
Long Term Outcome	The capacity of supported municipalities to provide essential municipal services is maintained or improved	No data
Intermediate Outcome	Refugees and host communities in selected municipalities have improved access to safely-managed water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and recreational services	Weak
Output	1. The capacity of the water supply and sanitation system in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs	Average
	2. The capacity of the solid waste management system in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs	Average
	3. The capacity of recreational facilities in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs	Average
Migration Management		
Intermediate Outcome	Irregular migrants are received, hosted, and processed in safe and dignified conditions	No data
Output	Migration management capacity increased	No active projects
Cross-cutting		
Output	1. Increased access of refugee adults to Turkish language training	Weak
	2. Opportunities created for improved social interaction between refugees and their host communities	Average

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B. Introduction

Note

The previous FMRs covered the projects funded under the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility'). The EU refugee assistance now includes post-Facility projects as well, and both types of projects are directly contributing to the achievement of the results presented in the 'Facility' Results Framework. In the current report both types of support are referred to as 'EU support to refugees in Türkiye'. Similar terms are used in the report for readability purposes where appropriate.

This is the eleventh biannual Facility Monitoring Report (FMR) produced to inform stakeholders of the progress made to-date by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey ('the Facility')¹². The FMRs aim to provide an overall assessment of the performance of the EU support to refugees in Türkiye in achieving its objectives as summarised in the Facility Results Framework (RF)¹³. They do this by reporting the latest values of reported data for the RF indicators. As is usually the case with such frameworks, data for the higher result levels only become available when the results of specific surveys or national statistics are made available. However, data for RF output achievement and for many intermediate outcomes become available on a much more frequent (usually quarterly) basis. Each FMR reports and analyses the latest available data to inform the European Commission, the Government of Türkiye, EU Member States' representatives and other stakeholders and interested parties of the results of the support provided.

The report covers the whole period from the establishment of the Facility in 2016 to the date of submission of the latest quarterly reports by the Facility's project implementing partners (IPs) (December 2022) and focuses particularly on the additional progress made since the last (10th) FMR – i.e. during the second half of 2022¹⁴. In an effort to reduce the size of the report, the current FMR takes a slightly modified approach by focusing on the progress made in delivering the RF results and does not systematically report on every indicator in the RF. It also does not provide updates either on the contexts for each priority area or changes in the implemented support strategies. These aspects will be covered in the more comprehensive FMR which is due to be published for the December Facility Steering Committee (the 12th FMR).

It is important to note that as this FMR only covers the period up to December 2022, it does not discuss the implications of the catastrophic earthquakes of February 2023 on the performance of the EU's support or on its strategy in responding to target beneficiary needs. These aspects will be addressed (to the extent possible) in the next edition of the FMR.

C. Methodology and Report Structure

The portfolio of the EU support to refugees in Türkiye – including both currently ongoing and completed ones – is made up of 143 projects (including 35 post-Facility humanitarian and development projects)¹⁵. Of these, 96 are/were managed through the humanitarian strand and 47 through the development strand of the Facility. By December 2022, the Facility monitoring system had managed data from 143 projects.

The Facility RF monitoring and reporting system obtains its data and information from four main sources: 1) IPs' quarterly reports on the Facility RF indicators; 2) Turkish national statistics published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK); 3) Reports or studies published by a range of institutions such as the Government of Türkiye, UN agencies and other international development agencies, academia, NGOs and research institutes; 4) SUMAF's annually conducted Provincial Facility Effectiveness Assessments (PFEA)¹⁶. In addition to these, insights on the overall progress of EU support to refugees in Türkiye are obtained from the project reviews which SUMAF conducts (typically once a year) of the projects which are managed by DG NEAR and the EU Delegation in Ankara as well as from the project monitoring visits conducted by DG

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

13 Facility for Refugees in Turkey – [Results Framework \(RF\) June 2022](#) and [Facility Theory of Change \(February 2022\)](#)

14 The previous FMR was produced in December 2022 and reported on data up to the end of June 2022.

15 The portfolio of EU support to refugees in Türkiye is continuously changing as some projects are completed, new ones started and some existing ones have their implementation periods extended. This number is valid as of 31st December 2022.

16 The PFEA is a qualitative survey based on Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with refugees and host communities.

ECHO Field Office staff (for the projects funded under the humanitarian strand). The overall progress made by the Facility to-date is reported in the six-monthly FMRs^{17,18}. The current report is the 11th produced to-date.

The RF has 121 indicators, 68 of which are indicators of achievement of the outputs in the Facility's results chain (see Figure 2 below); 45 are intermediate or long-term outcome indicators and eight are overall impact indicators. For the current FMR, data has been obtained for 113 indicators, with data unavailable for 8 indicators due to reasons such as unreported progress or unavailable data from relevant ministries.

Data Quality Checking

The monitoring and reporting system includes the use of a number of mechanisms aimed at ensuring its reliability such as providing full and updated meta-data for all indicators (and orientations to project reporting teams); using a range of electronic and manual checks on data completeness and data coherence (with previously reported data and with similar or linked indicator data); reviewing the progress narratives accompanying the reported data and triangulating the reported data with data obtained from other sources. For every quarterly RF reporting round, SUMAF communicates with IPs – both in writing and through the conduct of meetings – to resolve any inconsistencies or unexplained anomalies identified in the data. As part of its project monitoring missions, SUMAF also seeks to review the full data management system used by IPs for a selection of those indicators which are contributing to the Facility RF indicators¹⁹.

Some notes are presented below on the manner in which indicator data is reported in the 'dashboard figures' in the main chapters of this report:

1. 'Indicator type' – A 'cumulative' indicator (C) reports the total value of a Facility RF indicator since the start of the Facility. An 'incremental' indicator (I) reports the change in the value of the indicator since the last report (i.e. the increment over the last six months). A 'snapshot' indicator (S) reports the current value at a particular point in time within a specific reporting period.

It should be noted that in the Facility reporting system, there are indicators which require the reporting of unique beneficiaries or facilities. In these cases, the cumulative indicator type is used.

2. 'Progress over time' – The 'Progress over time' chart shows the evolution or trend in the value of a particular indicator over multiple quarters and reporting periods. No 'Progress over time' trendlines are included in the dashboards presented for each result in the main chapters of this FMR for some snapshot indicators. In these cases, the quarter and year for which the value is reported are presented in place of the trendline chart (e.g. Q3/2020).

Structure of the Report

The 11th FMR introduces a slightly revised structure to the report. In line with the current system of producing mid-year 'light reports' and more comprehensive 'end-of-year' reports, this report is 'light'. However, the current version has introduced a change to the previous structure of 'light reports' – as the narrative in each priority area chapter summarises the overall progress made against each of the results in the Facility RF and does not discuss the progress made in terms of each result indicator. As with previous reports, the document presents the progress made across all priority areas and for the two cross-cutting results.

The higher-level results in the Facility Results Framework are presented graphically in Figure 2, but, for reasons of space, this figure does not include the priority area outputs. These are presented at the start of each priority area chapter.

The Facility RF also includes the impact statement, "*Improved socio-economic conditions of refugees and their host communities*". This result is monitored using eight indicators. During the reporting period, data was obtained for five of them – relating to the economic and health status of refugees, as well as the level of social cohesion between the host community and the Syrian refugee population. This data is not presented separately but has been incorporated into the relevant Priority Areas chapters.

At the end of each result discussion in the result achievement section of the report, there is an overall rating and a performance score (Red – Weak; Amber – Average; Green – Good). These scores are intended to provide the reader with a quick understanding of the performance of the EU support to refugees in Türkiye in achieving the result to-date. The performance over the last six months is also taken into consideration when assigning the ratings.

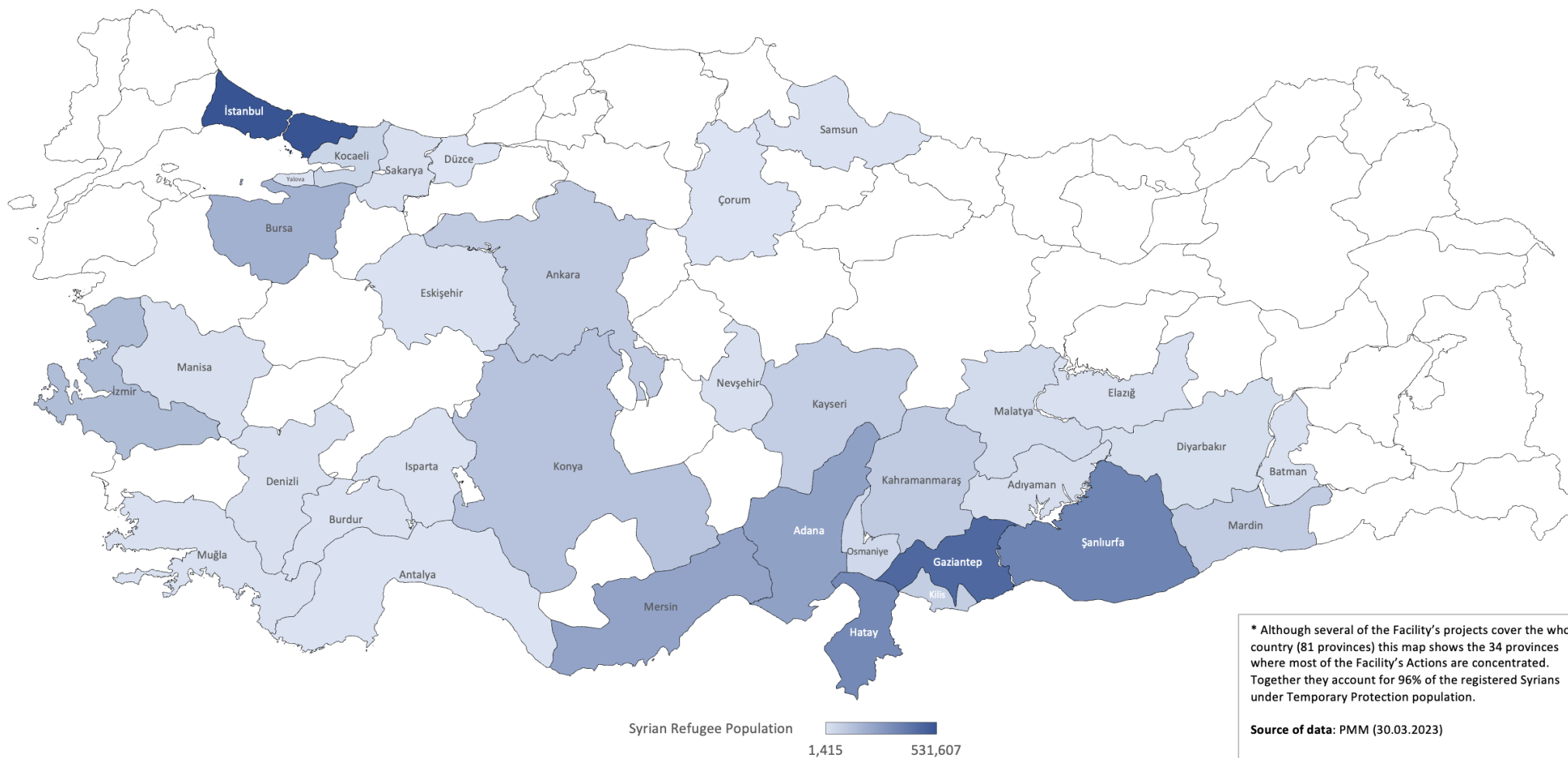
Finally, the report's annex ('Indicator Charts and Analysis') presents the full set of data for all the RF indicators, including selected disaggregation data.

17 The Facility for Refugees in Turkey also includes projects which are managed by DG ECHO through its office in Ankara. Whilst these projects report quarterly to the Facility Results Framework (RF), they are not subject to periodic SUMAF reviews.

18 In this report, we use the word 'Facility' to refer to the EU's programme of assistance to Türkiye to help the country manage the ongoing refugee crisis. This includes both the projects which are Facility-funded as well as projects funded under other EU funding instruments which are contributing to achieve the results presented in the Facility RF.

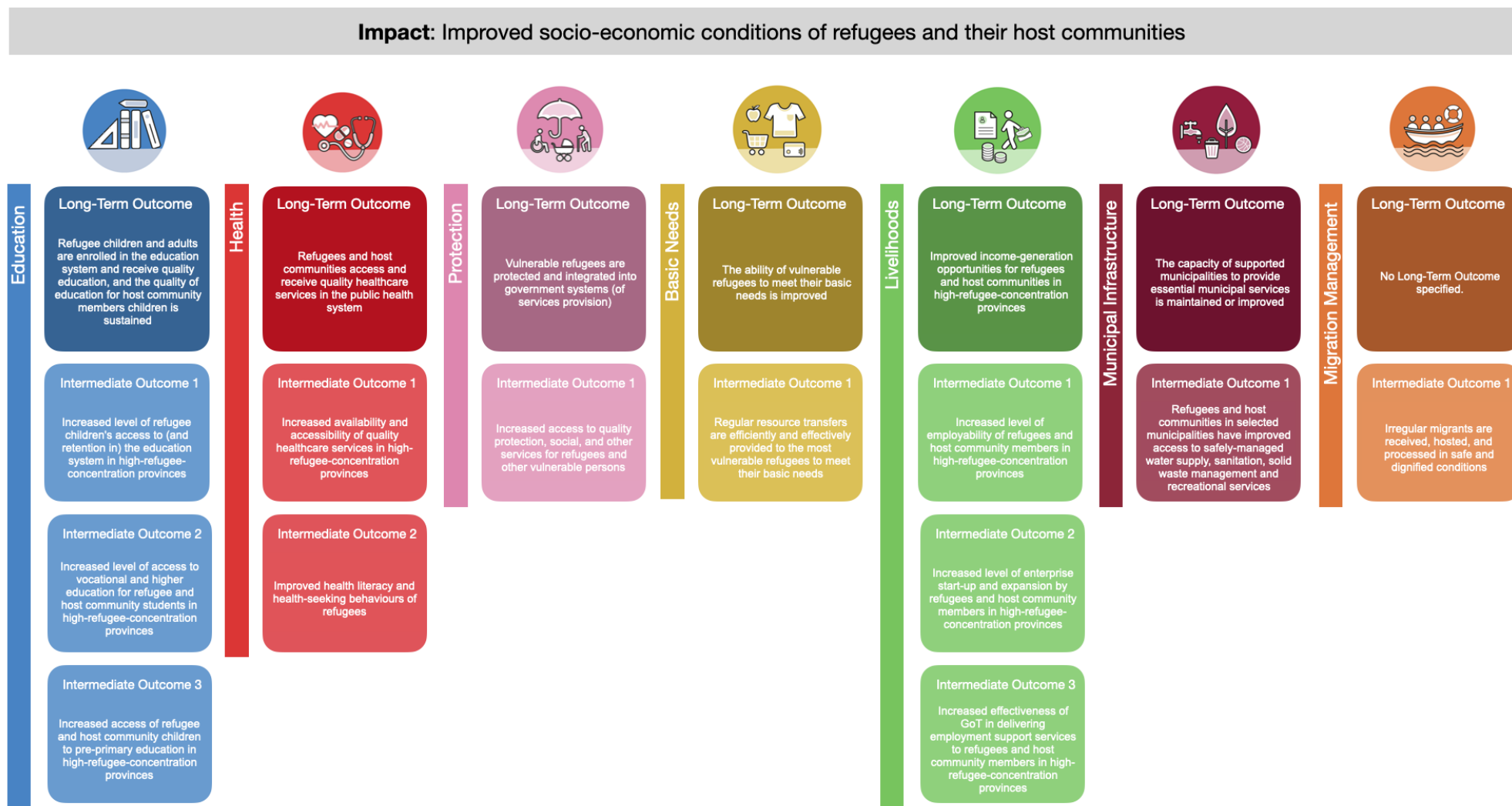
19 SUMAF does not have the mandate or ability to gain access to all IP data sets and systems, it is obliged to work with the data sets supplied by the IPs.

Figure 1: Facility-focused high-refugee-concentration provinces



* Although several of the Facility's projects cover the whole country (81 provinces) this map shows the 34 provinces where most of the Facility's Actions are concentrated. Together they account for 96% of the registered Syrians under Temporary Protection population.

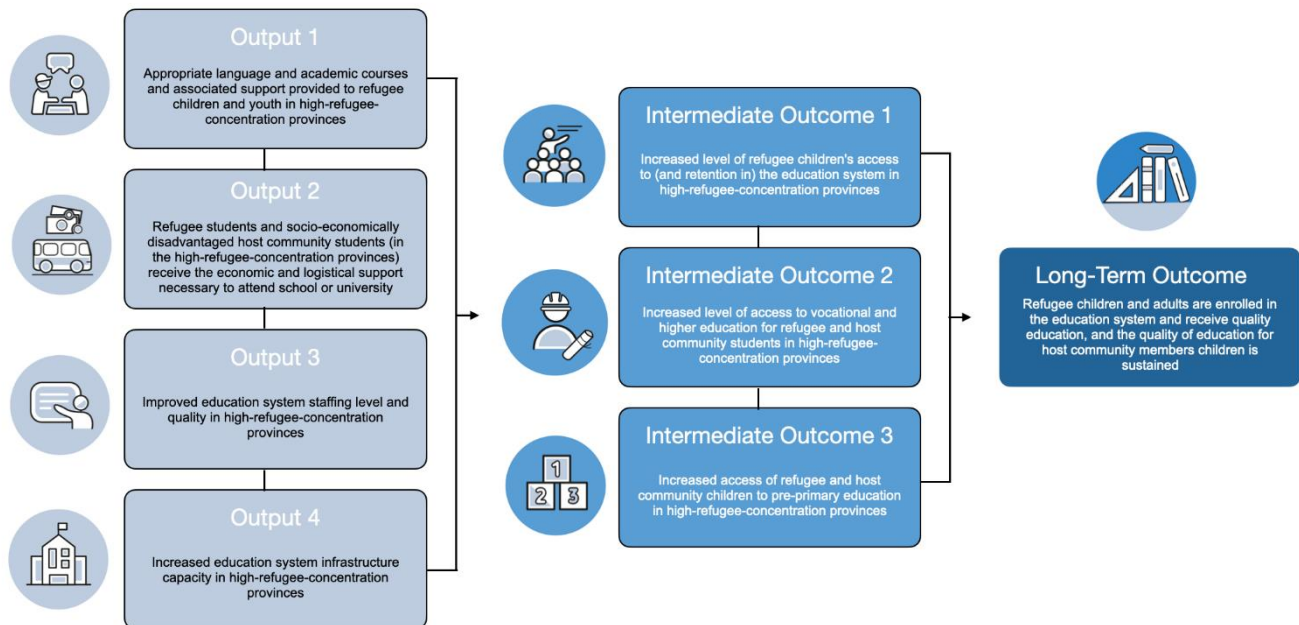
Figure 2: Facility Overall Theory of Change



D. Results Achievement Progress

1. Education

Figure 1: Education Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: Appropriate language and academic courses and associated support provided to refugee children and youth in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Ot.01 Number of refugee children provided with catch-up training with Facility support	C	87,377	0	105,971	110k Q4/2022	<div style="width: 121%; background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div> 121%
E-Ot.02 Number of refugee children provided with back-up training with Facility support	C	87,000	0	113,986	110k Q4/2022	<div style="width: 131%; background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div> 131%
E-Ot.03 Number of refugee children provided with one or more Turkish language courses with Facility support	S	0	0	53,602	54k Q4/2022	Target not set
E-Ot.04 Number of refugee and host community children provided with pre-primary education with Facility support	C	164,604	0	174,958	0	<div style="width: 106%; background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div> 106%
E-Ot.05 Number of refugee children provided with non-formal education with Facility support	C	39,450	0	41,030	0	<div style="width: 104%; background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div> 104%
E-Ot.06 Number of refugee children provided with Arabic language courses with Facility support	S	0	0	3,640	3.6k Q4/2022	Target not set
E-Ot.07 Number of refugee students provided with psycho-social support services with Facility support	S	0	0	74,601	75k Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment





EU-supported education projects continue to positively impact large numbers of refugee children through the provision of a variety of academic and Psycho-Social Support (PSS) services, with projects either achieving or overachieving their targets. The number of children benefitting from Turkish language and academic support continued to increase, with an additional 15,083 registered in catch-up classes and 30,261 in back-up classes since June 2022. The PIKTES (Promoting Integration of Syrian Kids into the Turkish Education System) project reported a reduced interest in Arabic language classes and a somewhat reduced demand for Turkish language classes as an increasing number of Syrian refugee children can speak Turkish. PSS services were provided to 74,601 Syrian refugee children in the fourth quarter of 2022 in the form of seminars and one-on-one counselling sessions. Given that refugees reported increased levels of stress as the result of uncertainty and financial concerns, these activities are a critical support for children²⁰.

In the area of pre-primary education, an additional 33,734 refugee and host community children were supported over the second half of the year with classes held in school classrooms or specially adapted and furnished containers or prefabricated learning spaces installed on school grounds. Participation in this activity varies significantly by quarter, as most pre-school classes are provided during the summer period when classroom spaces are available.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 2: Refugee students and socio-economically disadvantaged host community students (in the high-refugee-concentration provinces) receive the economic and logistical support necessary to attend school or university

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Ot.08 Number of refugee children enrolled in schools whose family have received Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)	C	815,000	0	855,083	 860k Q4/2022	105%
E-Ot.09 Number of refugee and host community students who received (Facility-supported) scholarships to attend TVET or higher education institutions	C	27,130	0	33,871	 34k Q4/2022	125%
E-Ot.10 Number of refugee and host community students who received (Facility-supported) in-kind support necessary to attend education institutions	C	1,136,240	0	3,291,863	 3.3M Q4/2022	290%
E-Ot.11 Number of students provided with (Facility-supported) transportation services to attend education institutions	S	0	0	29,189	 29k Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

The total number of children supported to-date whose families have benefitted from cash or in-kind support to help them participate in education continues to increase steadily. Over the second half of 2022, the EU-supported Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) project added 54,244 new students to its beneficiaries covering all four formal education levels. The CCTE project was transferred in Qtr 4 2022 from UNICEF (managed by DG ECHO under the Facility's humanitarian strand) to the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) - managed by the EU Delegation in Ankara under the development strand. The CCTE payments are made every two months and are conditional on children meeting certain minimum attendance requirements. In addition to the provision of higher education scholarships, the PIKTES project provided 11,102 young adult refugees with technical and vocational education scholarships in Qtr 4, after student enrolment for the new school year had been finalised^{21,22}.

There were 1,022,652 cases of provision of in-kind support including school uniforms, books (printed and electronic) for vocational subjects and Turkish language learning, pre-school activity kits, school materials and meals and food cards or vouchers²³. The number of children who received free school transportation services in Qtr 4 was approximately 1,500 more than that reported in Qtr 2 but remains significantly less than that reported prior to the COVID-19 pandemic,

20 Interagency Protection Working Group. September 2022. Interagency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis, Round 6, [Turkey: Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6 - September 2022 - Türkiye | ReliefWeb](#), downloaded on 31 March, 2023.

21 Although the last reported value for this indicator (E-Ot.09) was 29,000 the value has been corrected to 22,769 due to a previous IP reporting error.

22 The Progress over Time graphic appears to show a zero value for Qtr 3 2022. This is caused by the fact that no new value was reported at that time.




23 The PIKTES project tracks and reports the number of cases of provision of support rather than the number of unique children benefitted.

even though the number of students participating in education has increased. PIKTES reports receiving a lower level of demand for this type of service from target beneficiaries than before the pandemic. However, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with parents indicate that there may be lack of awareness of transport support opportunities, and a recent project review mission recommended that PIKTES carry out a full assessment of transport needs to ensure that parents and children's needs are being fully met.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 3: Improved education system staffing level and quality in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Ot.12 Number of education service personnel employed and/or remunerated with Facility support	S	0	0	16,295	 16k Q4/2022	Target not set
E-Ot.13 Number of education service personnel trained with Facility support	C	211,889	0	227,211	 230k Q4/2022	107%
E-Ot.14 Total number of 'person training days' provided to education service personnel with Facility support	I	82,492	0	308,137	 35k Q4/2022	374%

Result Achievement Assessment

The number of education personnel employed or remunerated with Facility support has varied over time, from a high of 18,976 in Qtr 1 of 2022 to 16,295, in Qtr 4 of 2022 even though the level of enrolment of refugee children has increased. The ratio of the number of staff directly employed by Facility EU projects to that of those who are remunerated by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) for providing services to EU projects has also changed over time. Whereas previously the majority of staff were directly employed (on a temporary basis) by the PIKTES project, there are now almost equal amounts of remunerated MoNE staff and directly employed staff, indicating a shift towards a more long term approach to supporting refugee education. Staff employed include Turkish language, catch-up, back-up and pre-school and vocational education instructors as well as guidance counsellors and school support staff (such as cleaning and security staff).

Training was provided for an additional 26,929 educational personnel during the last six months of 2022, for a total of 130,137 days of online and face-to-face training, focused on the teaching of Turkish as a second language, support for multicultural education management, digital literacy skills, pre-primary education and procurement regulations.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 4: Increased education system infrastructure capacity in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Ot.15 Number of educational facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	18,172	0	17,671	 18k Q4/2022	97%
E-Ot.16 Number of new educational facilities constructed with Facility support	I	348	0	151	 5 Q4/2022	43%
E-Ot.17 Average completion level of (Facility-supported) educational facilities construction projects	S	100	0	53	 53 Q4/2022	53%

Result Achievement Assessment

Progress on construction of new education facilities was generally slower during the second half of 2022 with limited increases in terms of completion and operationalisation rates as compared to the previous year, although the pace of work in the upgrading of schools continued to be good. There were 3,850 additional facilities upgraded during the six-month period - this included installation of prefabricated or container units in schools to accommodate pre-school and





special education classes, installation of rooftop solar panels for electricity generation, energy efficiency improvements and provision of equipment for schools and for vocational education facilities.

Nineteen education facilities (primary, secondary and vocational) were completed and put into operation during the last half of 2022, which is significantly less than the 55 facilities constructed during the second half of 2021. For those facilities under construction, minimal progress was made in terms of completion level (up from 51% to 53%)²⁴. Administrative and financial issues related to increased construction costs were one reason for the lack of progress, with the Turkish Institute of Statistics (TÜİK) reporting that building costs increased by 79% overall between December 2021 and December 2022, with the cost of materials increasing by 70% and labour costs by 107%²⁵.

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Oc.08 Number of refugee children enrolled in the formal education system	S	850,000	492,544	774,390	 770k Q3/2022	 91%
E-Oc.10 Percentage of refugee children regularly attending public schools	S	70	78	94.7	Q1/2022	 135%
E-Oc.11 Percentage of CCTE beneficiary children enrolled at the beginning of the school year who are still regularly attending school at the end of the school year	S	85	77	90.9	Q4/2022	 107%

Result Achievement Assessment

Refugee participation in formal education increased both in terms of the number of students enrolled and in the quality of their participation in terms of retention and attendance rates over the second half of 2022. As of Qtr 3 of 2022, there were 774,390 refugees enrolled in formal education, an increase of 34,738 over the number for the previous reporting period. Participation was almost equally divided between females (49%) and males (51%) and included both Syrian (90%) and non-Syrian refugees (10%). The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education III (CCTE III) project reported that 91% of children benefitting from cash transfers to support participation in education were retained for the full 2022-2023 academic year - a significant accomplishment given that the project focused on the most vulnerable refugee families. Additionally, a recently completed evaluation confirmed the project's effectiveness in identifying the most vulnerable children and addressing barriers to enrolment and attendance²⁶.

Overall rating **Good**

²⁴ Level of completion is calculated using six levels: 1. Planning and contracting ongoing, 2. Contract completed and construction permit granted, 3. Construction ongoing, 4. Provisional acceptance issued, 5. Equipment installation completed and, 6. Operational. Each step represents 16.6% of progress towards operationalisation, i.e., a school which has completed contracting and permission processes would have a progress level of 33%, a school that has been equipped would have a progress level of 83% and a school that was completed and in use would have a progress level of 100%.

²⁵ Turkish Institute of Statistics, January 2023. Construction Cost Index, [TURKSTAT Corporate \(tuik.gov.tr\)](https://tuik.gov.tr), accessed 30 March 2023.

²⁶ Baykal, Gökçe. 2022. *Third Party Monitoring of the "Conditional Cash Transfer Programme for Education for Refugee Children in Türkiye" Child Protection Component*, and RM Team, 2022. *Presentation on Findings from Third Party Monitoring, Round 2*.



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

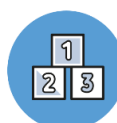
INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Oc.12 Number of Facility-supported refugee and host community students who have completed vocational education	I	15,000	0	6,170	2.5k Q2/2022	41%
E-Oc.13 Number of refugees students who completed a higher education programme with Facility support	I	598	0	430	Q3/2020	72%

Result Achievement Assessment

There was no change recorded for the number of refugee and host community students completing a vocational education course because the data will be reported at the end of Qtr 2, 2023 following completion of the academic year. The new PIKTES+ project will continue to provide technical and vocational scholarships and the number of students graduating from vocational education programmes is therefore expected to increase.

In the second half of 2022, there were no Facility or post-Facility-financed projects supporting access to higher education. In December 2022 however, contracts were signed for two higher education support projects²⁷. These projects will provide stipends and scholarships to support refugee participation in higher education. Refugee access to higher education was made more difficult following a policy change in June 2021 requiring refugees to pay tuition fees at state universities (previously they were exempt from paying tuition fees).

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Oc.14 Percentage of refugee and host community children enrolled in primary schools who have attended pre-primary education programme	S	0	5	3.5	3.5 Q3/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

The proportion of refugee and host community children (i.e. taken together) participating in pre-primary education with EU support increased from 2.3% (in Qtr 3 2021) to 3.5% (Qtr 3 2022).

For the 2021-2022 school year, the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) reported that 35% of the Syrian refugee children who were enrolled in grade 1 had previously received pre-primary education. The figure reported for the 2020-2021 school year was 27%²⁸. This increase can be partially attributed to the pre-primary education sessions arranged by PIKTES project during the summer period.



Overall rating **Good**

²⁷ These projects are not included in indicator targets for the current report but will be tracked in future reports.

²⁸ Ministry of National Education Directorate of Lifelong Learning Migration and Education in Emergencies Directorate General.



Long-Term Outcome: Refugee children and adults are enrolled in the education system and receive quality education, and the quality of education for host community members children is sustained

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
E-Oc.01 Percentage of refugee children enrolled in primary education (Gross Enrolment Rate - GER)	S	90	101	76	 76 Q3/2022	 84%
E-Oc.02 Percentage of refugee children enrolled in lower secondary education (Gross Enrolment Rate - GER)	S	80	46	82	 82 Q3/2022	 103%
E-Oc.03 Percentage of refugee children enrolled in upper secondary education (Gross Enrolment Rate - GER)	S	40	24	36	 36 Q3/2022	 90%
E-Oc.05 Transition rate of refugee students between primary and lower secondary education levels	S	0	-	98	Q3/2021	Target not set
E-Oc.06 Transition rate of refugee students between lower secondary and upper secondary education levels	S	0	-	79	Q4/2022	Target not set
E-Oc.07 Percentage of school-age refugee children who are out of school	S	31	41	32	Q4/2021	 97%

Result Achievement Assessment

Data from MoNE indicated that the level of refugee participation in education has not changed significantly since the previous FMR. The refugee participation rate in lower-secondary education increased marginally from 80% to 82% (up from 76% in Qtr 3 of 2021) and that for upper-secondary education increased from 32% to 36% (but down from 43% in Qtr 3 2021). The rate for primary education decreased slightly from 77% to 76%. Participation rates were nearly the same for girls and boys for all levels except that of upper-secondary where the female rate exceeded that for males (37.5% and 27.2% respectively). This is likely to be the result of boys' relatively higher level of participation in the labour market compared to that for girls²⁹.

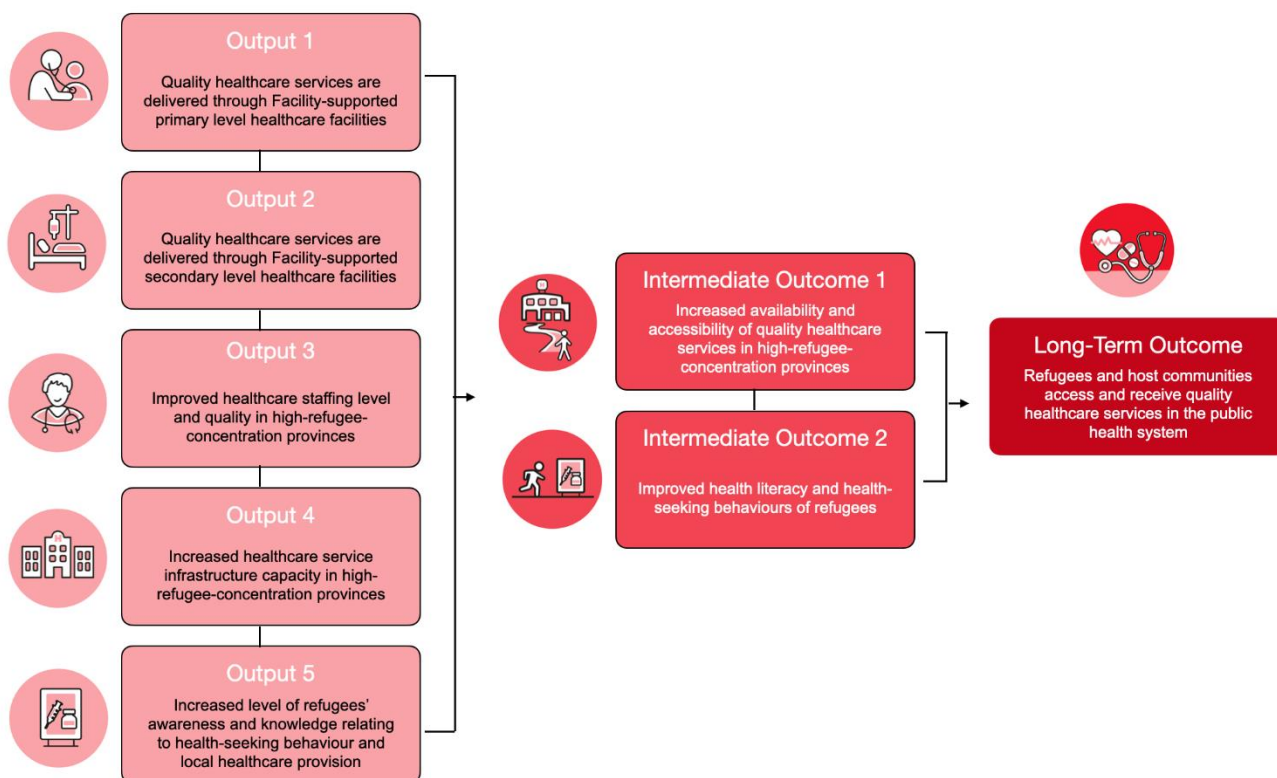
In general, the level of improvement in refugee participation rates in formal education appears to be less than that reported in previous years. Whilst it can be seen from the data presented above that almost all children transition from primary to lower secondary education, only 79% of those completing lower-secondary education carry on to upper-secondary level, indicating a significant loss of children from the formal education system prior to their completion of the obligatory 12 years of schooling. Critically, at the end of 2022, there were still some 356,000 school-age children not attending school. This was likely to be the result of multiple factors: many households report increased bullying of refugee children, increased difficulty paying school related costs as compared to previous years and significant numbers of children engaged in child labour. It is also likely that Facility-supported efforts to enrol and retain refugee students have already reached those children facing fewer or less serious barriers to education participation and it is therefore likely that much more effort will be required to reach those children who face more serious barriers.

Overall rating **Average**

²⁹ Interagency Protection Working Group. September 2022. Interagency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis, Round 6, [Turkey: Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6 - September 2022 - Türkiye | ReliefWeb](#), downloaded on 31 March, 2023.

2. Health

Figure 4: Health Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: Quality healthcare services are delivered through Facility-supported primary level healthcare facilities

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Ot.01 Number of Facility-supported Migrant Health Centres (MHCs)	S	190	0	190	190 Q4/2022	100%
H-Ot.02 Number of Facility-supported Migrant Health Units (MHUs)	S	900	0	858	858 Q4/2022	95%
H-Ot.03 Number of consultations provided to refugees at Facility supported primary level healthcare facilities	I	34,413,871	0	30,310,709	2.2M Q4/2022	88%
H-Ot.04 Total number of vaccinations (doses) provided to refugee children with Facility support	I	0	0	7,958,141	700k Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

Over the second half of 2022, the number of standard and Extended Migrant Health Centres (E/MHCs) established by the Ministry of Health (MoH) increased by two with the establishment of new centres in the provinces of Bursa and Eskişehir (the target of 190 has now been reached). Over the same period, 16 new Migrant Health Units (MHUs) were added to the MHCs, bringing the total to 858 (95% of the target). However, there is a risk that the outstanding 42 MHUs may not be established within the timeframe of SIHHAT II (Supporting Migrant Health Services in Turkey).

In the second half of 2022, the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) consultations saw a substantial increase of nearly 4 million, including 1 million additional consultations provided to children under 5 years of age. This may be partly due to the increased number of MHCs and the increased provision of mobile services to house-bound patients. It may also

be due to more people deciding to use E/MHCs instead of hospitals. Information obtained from a qualitative survey conducted in four provinces in Qtr 3 of 2022 indicated that the quality of consultations in some MHCs is compromised by overloaded medical staff having very little time available to spend with each patient. The second half of 2022 saw a significant drop in the number of routine vaccinations conducted in the SIHHAT II focus provinces. The number was approximately 700,000, which is almost 200,000 doses less than that recorded for the first half of 2022. This may be due to the fact that there was no national immunisation campaign during this period. Difficulties in finding suitable specialists to work in the E/MHCs persist and the problem is particularly acute in the case of gynaecologists.

Despite the challenges, the overall progress made in ensuring the availability of accessible primary healthcare (PHC) services is good. Continuing efforts to address the challenges in PHC consultations and vaccinations will be important elements in ensuring the continued accessibility of these services to the refugee population.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 2: Quality healthcare services are delivered through Facility-supported secondary level healthcare facilities

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Ot.05 Number of consultations provided to refugees at Facility supported secondary level healthcare facilities	I	65,447,487	0	53,203,942	2.8M Q4/2022	81%
H-Ot.06 Number of refugees treated as in-patients in hospitals	S	0	0	93,168	93k Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

Approximately 2.8 million Secondary Health Care (SHC) consultations were delivered to refugees during the last quarter of 2022, which is a 19% increase over the number recorded for Qtr 2 of the year. A significant proportion (22%) of these consultations were delivered to infants (aged 0-4 years). The proportion of non-Syrians benefitting from SHC consultations has increased from 2% to 3%. The problem of insufficient availability of Bilingual Patient Guides (BPG) and interpreters in hospitals continues. It appears that in some facilities, relatives and children of patients can act as interpreters whilst in others, the hospital insists on the presence of a proper interpreter, and refugees report having to spend their very limited resources on private interpreters.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 3: Improved healthcare staffing level and quality in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Ot.07 Number of healthcare service staff employed with Facility support	S	0	0	4,003	4k Q4/2022	Target not set
H-Ot.08 Number of healthcare service staff trained with Facility support	C	15,081	0	12,245	12k Q4/2022	81%
H-Ot.09 Total number of 'person training days' provided to healthcare service staff with Facility support	I	107,140	0	94,504	20 Q4/2022	88%

Result Achievement Assessment

The number of healthcare services staff (including doctors, auxiliary and paramedical staff) employed with Facility support at the end of December 2022 was 149 less than that at the end of June 2022 (down to 4,003). Much of this is due to the resignation of some doctors and the transitioning of some SIHHAT-recruited psychologists and social workers to direct employment by the MoH. On the positive side, there was an increase in the number of non-Syrian





healthcare staff employed by SIHHAT, which should help address the problem of accessibility of non-Arabic speaking refugees to health services.

The problems experienced by SIHHAT in organising the delivery of trainings to healthcare staff persisted into the second half of the year, with only 34 new healthcare staff trained in the six months to December 2022. This was due to a failed procurement process which is probably related to market fluctuations caused by the recent high inflation situation. It is reported however, that several aid agencies stepped in to provide some training to SIHHAT healthcare staff.

Overall rating **Weak**



Output 4: Increased healthcare service infrastructure capacity in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Ot.12 Number of healthcare facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	834	0	548	 0	 66%
H-Ot.11 Number of new healthcare facilities constructed with Facility support	I	67	0	2	 1 Q4/2022	 3%
H-Ot.13 Average completion level of (Facility-supported) healthcare facility construction projects	S	100	0	18	 18 Q4/2022	 18%

Result Achievement Assessment



A major milestone has been achieved in the EU's support to health infrastructure development with the completion and full operationalisation of the Kilis hospital. The other hospital constructed with Facility support (in Hatay province) began delivering services in the first half of the year.

To December 2022, 548 healthcare facilities had been upgraded with Facility support, although this still represents only 66% of the overall target. No additional progress was registered over the second half of the year in terms of the proportion of the MHCs under construction which have reached a particular stage in the planning, procurement and construction process. By December 2022, 65 of the 67 health infrastructure sub-projects were at stage 1 of the process (planning and contracting) and 2 (the two hospitals) were at the last stage (completed and in the one-year defects notification period). Reporting by the SHIFA health infrastructure project (for 65 sub-projects) indicated that the preliminary designs had been completed for 66% of the sub-projects and detailed construction designs had been completed for 40% and MoH tender dossier approvals had been received for 15% of the sub-projects.

Overall rating **Weak**



Output 5: Increased level of refugees' awareness and knowledge relating to health-seeking behaviour and local healthcare provision

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Ot.14 Number of refugees reached through outreach activities with Facility support	I	266,371	0	394,158	 43k Q4/2022	 148%
H-Ot.15 Percentage of refugees reporting having received healthcare awareness messages	S	0	0	22.4	Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

Good progress overall was made during the second half of 2022 in terms of health outreach with over 81,000 people benefitting from these activities during the second half of 2022. The outreach was conducted by mobile teams operating from the E/MHCs. No improvement was registered however, in the proportion of non-Syrian refugees reached (which remained at 3%). Whilst the SIHHAT II project has significantly increased its level of Health Literacy promotion,

the task is a very major one given the size of the refugee population as well as the low literacy and formal education levels of the refugees. The recent survey conducted by SIHHAT II found that only 22% of interviewed households reported receiving healthcare awareness messages³⁰. Much more work therefore remains to be done in this area.

Overall rating **Average**



Intermediate Outcome 1: Increased availability and accessibility of quality healthcare services in high-refugee-concentration provinces

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Oc.04 Average number of refugees per Migrant Health Unit (MHU)	S	3,500	34,100	3,979	4k Q4/2022	88%
H-Oc.05 Number of doctors per 10,000 population	S	21	18	22.9	22.9 Q4/2022	109%
H-Oc.06 Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population	S	30	26	29.4	29.4 Q4/2022	98%
H-Oc.08 Percentage of post-partum refugee women who received at least one Postnatal Care (PNC) consultation	S	75	39	74.9	74.9 Q4/2022	100%

Result Achievement Assessment

In 2022, the average number of refugees covered by a MHU decreased by 357 (from over 4,336 in 2021 to 3,979 in 2022). This positive reduction is primarily due to the establishment of new MHUs in certain provinces. Although the average number of refugees per MHU across the 31 Facility-focused provinces is approaching the target of 3,500, several provinces have an average ranging from 5,000 to 12,000, indicating a need for additional MHUs in those areas.

The number of doctors per 10,000 head of population in the EU support to refugees-focused provinces was 22.9 at the end of 2022, an increase on the 22.1 reported in the previous FMR – although some provinces had a lower ratio. The hospital bed capacity in the provinces has also shown a positive trend, with the number of beds per 10,000 head of population steadily rising to 29.4, indicating an improvement in hospital in-patient capacity.

Very encouraging progress was also made over the last two years in the proportion of refugee women who received at least one Postnatal Care (PNC) consultation following delivery of a child. The indicator value, as reported from surveys conducted by the SIHHAT project, increased from 58% (Qtr 3 2020) to 75% (Qtr 4 2022). It is likely that improved levels of cooperation between hospitals and E/MHCs contributed to this result. However, 25% of post-partum refugee women still did not receive any PNC consultation. This could be attributed to the fact that some women who have an 'emergency delivery' in a hospital in a different province may not return for a follow-up consultation in the province where they attended for an Antenatal Care (ANC) consultation.





In conclusion, while progress has been made in the provision of healthcare services to refugees, challenges remain in achieving equitable access across provinces. Continued efforts to establish additional MHUs, address doctor-to-population ratios, and promote PNC consultations are vital in ensuring comprehensive healthcare support for the refugee population.

Overall rating **Good**

³⁰ SIHHAT II pre-survey. Data collection from Qtr 4 2022 – preliminary data reported to SUMAF.



Intermediate Outcome 2: Improved health literacy and health-seeking behaviour of refugees

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Oc.09 Percentage of refugees who demonstrate an adequate level of health literacy	S	40	18	34.7	 34.7 Q4/2022	 87%
H-Oc.10 Percentage of refugees who report improved health-seeking behavior	S	45	37	59.8	 59.8 Q4/2022	 133%







Result Achievement Assessment

The percentage of refugees who demonstrate an adequate level of health literacy increased from 24% in Qtr 3 2020 to 35% in Qtr 4 2022 according to survey data collected by SIHHAT – indicating reasonable progress made by the project in the focus provinces. This positive change can be attributed to the numerous household visits conducted by the E/MHC healthcare staff as well as the health literacy sessions conducted in the E/MHCs. As refugees establish roots in their provinces, mobile healthcare services have proven to be highly effective, particularly in reaching more women. Consequently, this has contributed to the overall rise in health literacy within the refugee community. The SIHHAT II pre-survey (Qtr 4 2022) found that almost 60% of interviewed refugees reported practising improved health-seeking behaviour compared to 38% in Qtr 3 of 2020, which is a very major improvement³¹. This result is likely to be highly linked to the major expansion in mobile-based outreach services reported above.

Overall rating **Good**



Long-term Outcome: Refugees and host communities access and receive quality healthcare services in the public health system

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
H-Oc.01 Proportion of reproductive age refugee women expressing an unmet need for reproductive health services	S	20	46	17.4	 17.4 Q4/2022	 115%
H-Oc.02 Number of refugee infants (12 - 23 months) born in Türkiye who have completed the (national calendar) vaccination programme	I	250,000	51,158	213,121	 61k Q4/2022	 85%
H-Oc.03 Percentage of health service users expressing satisfaction with the quality of service they received	S	76	72	80	 80 Q4/2022	 105%

Result Achievement Assessment

There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of reproductive age refugee women expressing an unmet need for reproductive health services, which is a very positive result. A reduction of almost 20 percentage points was recorded between the two SIHHAT surveys (from 37% in Qtr 3 2020 to 17.4% in Qtr 4 2022)³². This achievement can be attributed to a number of factors including the recruitment of additional reproductive health nurses, and the increased awareness related to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) resulting from health literacy improvement work and other information sources. Reproductive health trainings were also conducted by some Implementing Partners (IPs) in response to the clear demand. However, access to contraceptives continued to be difficult in some provinces and districts. Despite the positive progress, nearly one-fifth of refugee women still express having unmet needs, which presents a challenge for family planning.

31 As mentioned earlier, although the report has not yet been made available to SUMAF, some of its indicator-related data was reported as part of the Qtr 4 2022 RF data reporting process.

32 The SIHHAT I post-survey in 2020 and the (delayed) SIHHAT II pre-survey in 2022.

During the second half of 2022, an additional 61,154 refugee children completed the national vaccination programme, bringing the total to over 213,000 since mid-2021. The current progress remains consistent with previously reported figures.

The most recent SIHHAT survey confirmed the high average level of satisfaction of refugees with the availability and quality of healthcare services provided to them – with the value for Qtr 4 2022 reported as 80%. This very positive overall perception by refugees was confirmed by qualitative survey (based on FGDs) collected during Qtr 3 and Qtr 4 of 2022 although there were reports that in some areas the quality of attention in the E/MHCs is less than that experienced in the regular local family health centres due partially to doctors having a little more time to engage with their patients³³.

The SIHHAT survey also indicated that 75% of respondents reported having a good health status, which is a favourable outcome. This positive result can be partially attributed to the various healthcare services provided and the enhanced health-related awareness facilitated by the Facility-funded projects. According to the recent SIHHAT survey, there has been an increase in the prevalence rate of two key non-communicable diseases amongst refugees – hypertension and diabetes – with the rate increasing from 3.4% in Qtr 3 2020 to 15.3% in Qtr 4 2022. It should be noted however, that this increase can be primarily attributed to the much-increased efforts of SIHHAT II and the MoH to monitor the prevalence of these diseases.

Overall rating³⁴

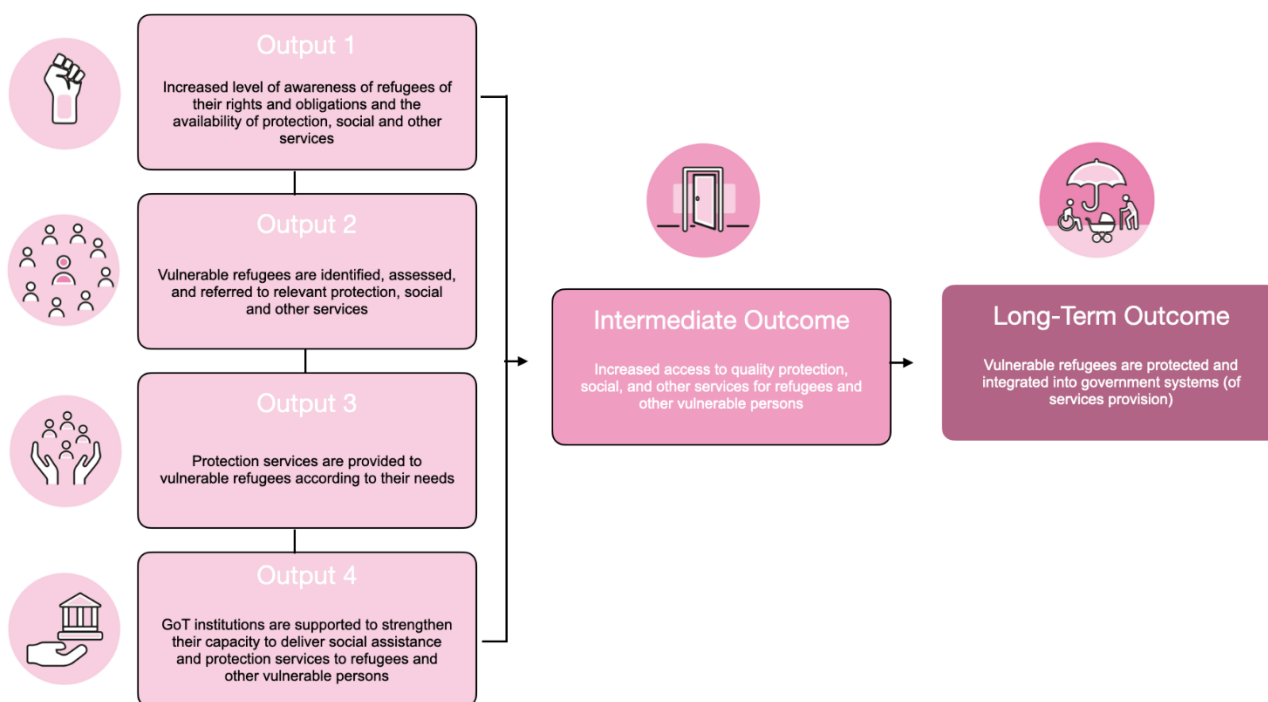
Good

³³ PFEA survey. Qtr 3 2022. SUMAF.

³⁴ Although no new data is available, the last FMR's progress rating has been retained.

3. Protection

Figure 5: Protection Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: Increased level of awareness of refugees of their rights and obligations and the availability of protection, social and other services

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Ot.01 Number of individuals who participated in (Facility-supported) information provision and awareness raising activities	I	1,443,104	0	1,470,358	31k Q4/2022	102%
P-Ot.02 Average level of awareness among the refugees of their rights and obligations relating to accessing protection services	S	0	0	84.1	Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

Since the Facility's inception, over 1.4 million refugees have benefited from group awareness sessions concerning their rights and responsibilities. In the latter half of 2022, participation decreased by 17% (compared to the first half of 2022) to an average of 34,000 per quarter due to the completion of certain projects and the initiation of new ones (IPs needed to conduct more individual sessions in order to close outstanding cases before the end of their projects).

Group interviews with refugees conducted in four high refugee concentration provinces in the third quarter of 2022 found that 84% of participants were aware of their basic rights and obligations relating to accessing protection services – this is largely due to their very high levels of use of social media where they connect to local groups and access information provided by influencers who provide updated information on changes in policy, etc³⁵. In conclusion, the Facility's group awareness sessions have significantly impacted refugees' understanding of their rights, despite a temporary decline in participation amid a transitional phase.

Overall rating Good

35 Conducted by SUMAF as part of the PFEA qualitative survey in İstanbul, Bursa, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa in September-October 2022.



Output 2: Vulnerable refugees are identified, assessed, and referred to relevant protection, social and other services

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Ot.03 Number of identified and assessed individuals with Facility support	I	3,517,151	0	3,610,481	87k Q4/2022	103%
P-Ot.04 Number of referrals made to external services with Facility support	I	1,700,479	0	1,342,775	57k Q4/2022	79%
P-Ot.05 Number of individuals referred to relevant external (specialised) services with Facility support	C	1,410,673	0	1,114,140	1.1M Q4/2022	79%

Result Achievement Assessment

Since the Facility's inception, over 3.6 million refugees have been identified and assessed for possible referral to protection, social and other services. More than 1.1 million of these were referred to external providers (i.e. to organisations other than the one conducting the assessment and referral) - predominantly public service-providing organisations. In the second half of 2022, 185,000 individuals were identified and assessed by Facility-supported projects. Almost half of these (46%) were reached through self-referrals which is further evidence of the high level of awareness of the availability of services and their entitlement levels. A further almost 33% were identified through the work of community outreach teams. This was the result of providers prioritising the identification of the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach refugees. This resulted in an increase in cases of child-at-risk and unregistered refugees. Of those identified, women accounted for 52% and children aged up to 17 years accounted for 53%. A significant proportion of those identified were non-Syrian refugees (15%).

The start of the new academic year in September 2022 witnessed a significant number of cases of parents having difficulties in accessing education services, necessitating the provision of services by Facility-supported IPs to help parents enrol their children in school. Simultaneously, project implementing partners identified out-of-school children at risk of child labour and child marriage – problems which have become more acute due to the economic situation.

The second half of 2022 also saw a surge in the number of cases of unregistered refugees which resulted from the new/revised regulations relating to new SuTP registrations announced earlier in the year. The education sector received the most referrals, followed by protection-related institutions like the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM). In conclusion, the Facility has continued to support the process of identifying and assessing vulnerable refugees with a recent focus on education and protection services.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 3: Protection services are provided to vulnerable refugees according to their needs

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Ot.06 Number of protection services provided with Facility support	I	3,971,680	0	4,400,343	120k Q4/2022	111%
P-Ot.07 Number of individuals who benefited from (Facility-funded) protection services	C	3,402,919	0	2,635,193	2.6M Q4/2022	77%

Result Achievement Assessment

Since the Facility's inception, over 2.6 million of the 3.6 million identified and assessed refugees have been provided with 4.4 million protection services, including information counselling, family reunification, legal assistance and aid, PSS, and others. The second half of 2022 saw 217,000 protection services provided with Facility support. The provision of these services to non-Syrian refugees (17%) was proportionally larger than their share of the refugee population, indicating their relatively greater need for protection services.

During the six months to December 2022, the demand for legal assistance and information counselling increased in line with the growing number of refugees in need of documentation due to registration-related issues. Furthermore, field monitoring visits and partners' assessments highlighted an escalating need for PSS services to help respond to the worsening mental health status of refugees negatively impacted by several years of deteriorating social and economic conditions. These issues and worsened social tensions have contributed to feelings of anxiety and fear within the refugee community regarding the possibility of deportation (or forced return) to their countries of origin.

Overall rating **Good**



Output 4: GoT institutions are supported to strengthen their capacity to deliver social assistance and protection services to refugees and other vulnerable persons

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Ot.08 Number of social services and migration management staff employed with Facility support	S	649	0	639	639 Q4/2022	98%
P-Ot.09 Number of Social Service facilities upgraded with Facility support	C	142	0	30	0	21%
P-Ot.10 Number of Social Services Centres (SSC) staff trained with Facility support	C	10,229	0	3,427	3.4k Q4/2022	34%
P-Ot.11 Total number of 'person training days' provided to Social Services Centres (SSC) staff with Facility support	I	48,425	0	12,592	610 Q4/2022	26%

Result Achievement Assessment

The capacity of Turkish government institutions has been strengthened through staff support and training. Over the second half of 2022, the Facility supported the employment of 639 staff working for the PMM. In addition, during Qtr 3 2022, a total of 52 social workers were employed to support the MoFSS.

Although progress continued during the second half of 2022 on the upgrading of the infrastructure of 142 MoFSS Social Service Centres (SSCs), no sub-project was completed. However, six new SSCs and one new elderly Day Care Centre became operational during the period. Additionally, 100 vehicles were delivered to the MoFSS to support Child Protection Units, 37 vehicles were delivered to SSCs and 50 vehicles to the DG Women's Status to support its work.

In the second half of 2022, an additional 683 SSC staff members received specialised training, bringing the total number trained to-date to 3,427. This increased capacity enables the institution to better address the needs of refugees and deliver more effective support.

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Oc.02 Number of refugee registration record updates conducted	I	5,114,195	1,766,250	6,672,126	530k Q4/2022	130%
P-Oc.04 Percentage of refugees reporting being satisfied with the protection services they received	S	85	82	87.7	87.7 Q4/2022	103%

Result Achievement Assessment

The importance of registration and up-to-date documentation for refugees cannot be overstated, as they are essential for accessing protection, social, and other services. The Facility has been supporting the PMM and its Provincial

Directorates (PDMMs) since 2019. UNHCR recruited and deployed operational staff to 64 PDMMs to support them to manage the large workload related to refugee registrations and updates (see staff employment reference above). As of December 2022, more than 6.5 million registration record updates had been completed since the start of the Facility across the 64 provinces.

In addition to institutional support, beneficiary satisfaction levels were assessed through surveys conducted by IPs regarding the provided protection services. During the reporting period, nine different satisfaction surveys were carried out, with almost 88% of the 8,735 participants expressing satisfaction with the protection services they received.

Overall rating **Good**



Long-term Outcome: Vulnerable refugees are protected and integrated into government systems (of services provision)

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
P-Oc.01 Percentage of surveyed refugees reporting experiencing no issues in accessing government services	S	0	50	50	Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

According to the results of FGDs conducted by SUMAF as part of the Facility monitoring system, the majority of refugee participants reported that they do not encounter substantial problems when accessing government services such as education, health and social services. However, they continue to experience significant challenges when attempting to access registration services provided by the PMM.

Overall rating **Average**

4. Basic Needs

Figure 6: Basic Needs Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: Vulnerable refugees receive resource transfers to meet their basic needs

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
B-Ot.01 Number of refugees receiving unconditional regular resource transfers with Facility funding	S	1,997,692	0	2,011,749	2M Q4/2022	<div style="width: 101%;">101%</div>
B-Ot.02 Number of individuals who received restricted, seasonal or one-off resource transfers with Facility funding	S	0	0	1,824,612	1.8M Q2/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

In December 2022, just over 2 million vulnerable refugees were receiving unconditional monthly cash transfers – an increase of almost 192,000 since the last FMR. This represents 101% achievement of the target. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 81% benefitted from the ESN programme whilst 19% benefitted from the C-ESN programme. Of the over two million beneficiaries of the two programmes combined (ESN III and C-ESN), 51% were female and 10% were non-Syrian refugees.

In July 2022, the targeting criteria for the ESN programme were adapted to further minimize inclusion and exclusion errors and to better address target group vulnerabilities³⁶. They now focus on the gender-adjusted dependency ratio as the sole criterion for eligibility, which is a measure of the number of dependents in a household relative to the number of working-age male adults. The inclusion of the gender adjustment in this ratio allows small-sized vulnerable households to be included in the programme (i.e. households with fewer children). As the targeting criteria had previously been reported by refugees in FGDs as an issue for them, the change will be appreciated – particularly by women beneficiaries. The changing of the targeting criteria may partially explain the increase in the number of beneficiaries over the second half of 2022 but this is also likely to be due to an increasing number of people succeeding in updating their registration statuses following the verification exercise conducted by PMM in the first half of the year.

The use of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations’ (SASFs) Discretionary Allowance will continue to play an important role in reducing exclusion errors and in helping those particularly vulnerable households who could not benefit from the regular ESN programme for whatever reason.

ESN beneficiaries received quarterly top-up payments in August and November 2022 while no one-off resource transfer was provided in the last 6 months of 2022.

Overall rating Good

³⁶ An inclusion error is where the programme provides support to recipients who are not in need of it, and an exclusion error is where an individual is not accepted into the programme even though they are in fact fully in need of the support.



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
B-Oc.04 Percentage of cash transfer applicants reporting being satisfied with the application procedures (ESSN)	S	85	88	91.2	91.2 Q3/2022	107%
B-Oc.04_n Percentage of cash transfer applicants reporting being satisfied with the application procedures (C-ESSN)	S	85	88	96.2	Q4/2022	113%
B-Oc.05 Percentage of cash transfer recipients whose initial cash transfer is delayed (ESSN)	S	0	0	0.12	0.12 Q4/2022	Target not set
B-Oc.05_n Percentage of cash transfer recipients whose initial cash transfer is delayed (C-ESSN)	S	0	0	0	0	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

During the second half of 2022, the levels of effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of the regular cash transfers to the most vulnerable refugees through both programmes (ESSN and C-ESSN) remained high. Out of 11,256 new ESSN beneficiary households who received the assistance for the first time in December 2022, only 13 households faced a delay in the payment. The percentage of recipients whose initial cash transfer was delayed continued therefore, to be extremely low. Furthermore, under the ESSN programme, 720 applicants (including 363 ESSN recipients and 357 non-recipients) participated in the 4th round of the ESSN Satisfaction and Feedback Survey in July 2022. Results show that over 91% of the ESSN applicants were satisfied with the programme application process (94% beneficiaries and 89% non-beneficiaries). Besides the application process, the survey also measures the average level of satisfaction of the applicants with other components including transfer procedures, interaction with TRC, interaction with bank staff, and the transfer value. Taking all the components together, the reported satisfaction rate was 87%.

Overall rating

Good



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
B-Oc.01 Percentage of (Facility-funded) resource transfer beneficiary households with expenditure above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (ESSN)	S	0	-	71.6	71.6 Q4/2022	Target not set
B-Oc.01_n Percentage of (Facility-funded) resource transfer beneficiary households with expenditure above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (C-ESSN)	S	0	27	46.2	46.2 Q4/2022	Target not set
B-Oc.02 Mean Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) for Facility-funded resource transfer beneficiary households (ESSN)	S	3.5	5.5	3.88	3.88 Q4/2022	90%
B-Oc.02_n Mean Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) for Facility-funded resource transfer beneficiary households (C-ESSN)	S	3.5	5.5	3.74	3.74 Q4/2022	94%
B-Oc.03 Average (median) amount of debt held by resource transfer beneficiary households (ESSN)	S	0	700	3,600	3.6k Q4/2022	Target not set
B-Oc.03_n Average (median) amount of debt held by resource transfer beneficiary households (C-ESSN)	S	1,425	1,500	2,500	2.5k Q4/2022	57%

Result Achievement Assessment

According to the preliminary results of the 16th round of the PDM survey (data relates to November 2022-January 2023), of the approximately 1.6 million beneficiaries of the ESSN programme, 72% had monthly expenditures above the minimum cash needs calculated to meet their basic needs - the 'Minimum Expenditure Basket' (MEB)³⁷. This represents a drop of five percentage points compared to the 77% reported for Qtr 4 of 2021. These data show that whilst the adjustments made by the ESSN programme - both in terms of transfer value and top-ups - helped address the effects of the economic crisis, more refugee households fell into an extreme poverty situation over the course of 2022 as a result of the very challenging economic conditions.

The situation of those receiving C-ESSN transfers (i.e. the most vulnerable groups of refugees) appears to be even more challenging. According to the second PDM survey conducted by MoFSS/TRC, of the almost 400,000 C-ESSN beneficiaries, only 46% had expenditure above the minimum level required to meet their basic needs (this was 25% for Qtr 1 2022 before the payments adjustments)³⁸.

Whilst this situation is undoubtedly due to the rapid increase in the general cost of living and the aggravated situation relating to house rental costs, it appears to have been partially offset by the receipt of the top-up payments as well as increased levels of access to temporary employment (such as agriculture and tourism). Another factor may be the reduced need for energy and other costs related to the winter season.

For ESSN beneficiaries, the level of use of negative coping strategies decreased from 4.4 to 3.9 between Qtr 1 2022 and Qtr 4 2022. Similarly, for C-ESSN beneficiaries, the level of use of negative coping strategies declined significantly with the index dropping from 4.5 to 3.7 over the same period. This indicates the effectiveness of the C-ESSN programme - once it had adjusted to the very negative effects of inflation in late 2021 and early 2022.

Finally, both ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households continued to rely on debt to help meet their basic needs (such as food, rent, heating and healthcare). The debt value for ESSN beneficiaries increased by TRY 600 (from TRY 3,000) and by TRY 500 for C-ESSN beneficiaries (Qtr 1 2022 to Qtr 4). However, given the drop in purchasing power of the Turkish Lira during this period, this does not imply a significantly increased level of indebtedness.

Overall rating

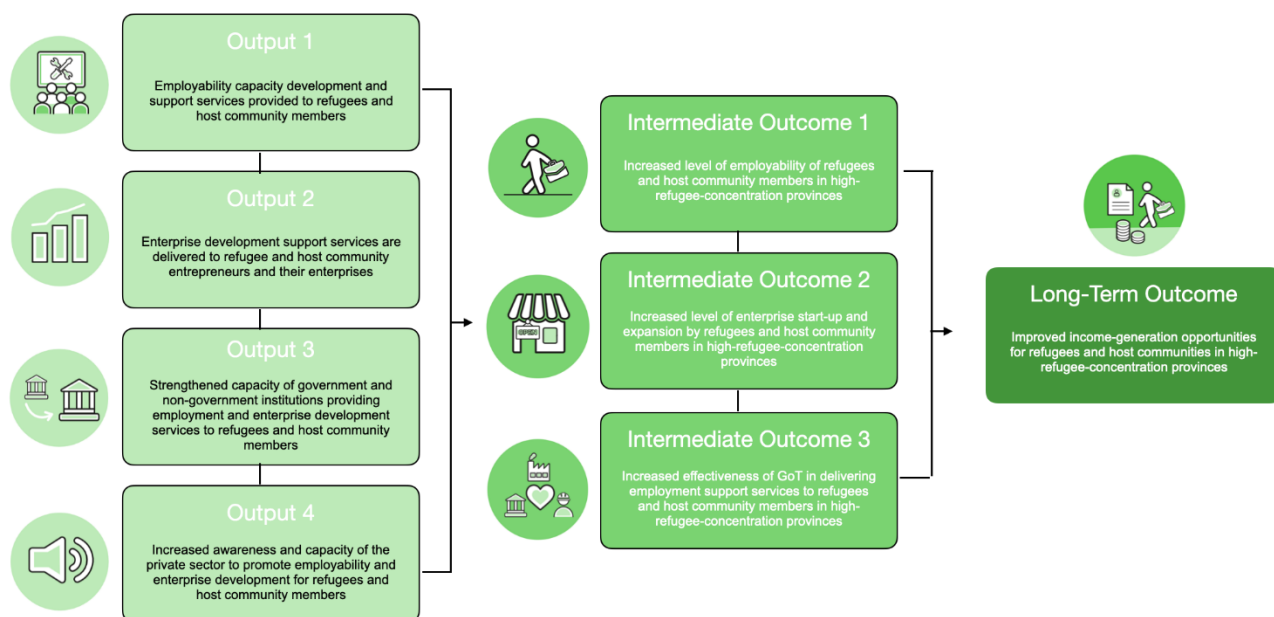
Average

³⁷ Findings of ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey – PDM (Round 16) (draft report March 2023) – IFRC-TRC. The data for the PDM was collected between November 2022 and January 2023. This data had not been finalised at the time of report writing.

³⁸ C-ESSN PDM (Round 2) – MoFSS/TRC. The data for the PDM-2 was collected between June and October 2022.

5. Livelihoods

Figure 7: Livelihoods Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: Employability capacity development and support services provided to refugees and host community members

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Ot.01 Number of refugees and host community members registered for (Facility-supported) short-term vocational skills development trainings	I	121,897	0	67,304	2.2k Q4/2022	55%
L-Ot.02 Number of refugees and host community members who completed (Facility-supported) short-term vocational skills development trainings	I	99,194	0	62,525	2k Q4/2022	63%
L-Ot.03 Number of refugees and host community members provided with basic labour market skills (soft/life skills) training with Facility support	C	44,448	0	3,326	3.3k Q4/2022	7%
L-Ot.04 Number of refugees and host community members who benefited from employment counselling services with Facility support	C	172,170	0	111,312	110k Q4/2022	65%
L-Ot.05 Number of refugees and host community members who obtained a certificate in a vocational skill area issued by an authorised vocational certification body with Facility support	I	15,400	0	17,681	455 Q4/2022	115%
L-Ot.06 Number of refugees and host community craftsmen and tradesmen provided with financial/material assistance with Facility support	C	1,500	0	1,594	0	106%

Result Achievement Assessment

In the second half of 2022, a range of employability capacity development and support services were provided to refugees and host community members. An additional 3,916 beneficiaries were registered on short-term vocational

skills training courses in this period, taking the cumulative number to a 55% overall target achievement rate. In the same period almost 12,000 individuals completed this type of training aimed at improving their employability level (63% target achievement rate). Most of those completing training in the six months to December graduated from on-the-job training programmes. A number of ongoing projects which are due to conduct skills training have not yet begun to contribute to the relevant indicators.

Whilst very little progress was registered for soft or life skills training, very good progress was registered for employment counselling services with an additional over 7,000 people benefitting. Since the start of the Facility, a total of 111,312 individuals have benefitted from this support (a 65% target achievement rate). Almost 1,800 obtained official skill certification during the second half of the year, 45% of whom were Syrian refugees and nine out of ten of all beneficiaries to-date were male. However, there is little evidence yet to indicate that the certification has significantly improved the beneficiaries' levels of employment and income. Finally, there was no Facility project contributing to the provision of material or financial support to craft/tradespersons during the second half of the year.

In summary, the level of progress across the various types of employability development service over the second half of 2022 was mixed. Although there are clear gender differences in terms of several outcome indicators (see below), overall, the EU support to refugees in Türkiye appears to have been provided with a reasonably good level of attention to ensuring gender equality in access to support opportunities.

Overall rating **Average**



Output 2: Enterprise development support services are delivered to refugee and host community entrepreneurs and their enterprises

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Ot.07 Number of refugees and host community members provided with entrepreneurship training with Facility support	C	12,120	0	5,076	5.1k Q4/2022	42%
L-Ot.08 Number of enterprises, owned by refugees and host community members, provided with advisory services with Facility support	C	16,041	0	2,413	2.4k Q4/2022	15%
L-Ot.09 Number of enterprises, owned by refugees and host community members, provided with financial and/or material assistance with Facility support	C	10,526	0	1,211	1.2k Q4/2022	12%

Result Achievement Assessment

The Facility has made moderate progress in delivering enterprise development support services to refugee and host community entrepreneurs and enterprises. In the second half of 2022, an additional 1,299 individuals were trained in entrepreneurship, bringing the current achievement rate for entrepreneurship training to 42%. The total number of trained individuals currently stands at just over 5,000 and this is expected to increase as new projects expand their training-related activities in the coming quarters.

Over 500 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) received advisory services in the six months from July to December 2022 and the total number of enterprises supported to-date (December 2022) reached 2,413. However, the Facility's target achievement rate remains low at 15% due to the incorporation of new projects in the last two years which have been relatively slow in getting up to 'full-speed'.

Over the same period, a total of 539 enterprises received financial and/or material support, bringing the cumulative number of supported enterprises to 1,211. However, the target achievement rate for this indicator remains low at 12% due to ongoing preparatory processes of the enterprise development related activities. Access to financial services remains a persistent challenge for SMEs due to various factors, including inadequate financial transparency, absence of bankable business plans, low credit scores, and inability to fulfil collateral requirements, particularly for those with a short operating history in Türkiye. Syrian-owned SMEs face severe funding and credit constraints due to a lack of access to formal loans, forcing them to resort to alternative financing channels³⁹.

Overall rating **Weak**

³⁹ Building Markets – Financial Inclusion. SME Snapshot, January 2023 https://buildingmarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/accesstofinance_snapshot_EN.pdf



Output 3: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions providing employment and enterprise development services to refugees and host community members

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Ot.10 Number of employability and enterprise development institutions' staff provided with (Facility-supported) training	C	3,162	0	1,711	1.7k Q4/2022	54%
L-Ot.11 Total number of 'person training days' provided to employability and enterprise development institutions' staff with Facility support	I	6,906	0	4,838	2k Q4/2022	70%

Result Achievement Assessment

In the latter half of 2022, almost 900 new staff members from employability and enterprise development institutions took part in training programmes bringing the total indicator value to 1,711 (54% of the target). On average, each staff member received three 'person training days'. This demonstrates a marked increase in progress compared to the first half of the year, which can be attributed to the intensification of the relevant projects' activities during this period.

Despite the notable progress in staff training and the rise in the number of 'person training days,' a significant gender imbalance remains among the trained beneficiaries – as 76% of the trainees were male (1,307) whilst only 24% were female (404).

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Ot.12 Number of private sector companies that benefited from (Facility-supported) awareness raising and capacity development activities	C	5,685	0	5,472	5.5k Q4/2022	96%

Result Achievement Assessment

During the second half of 2022, various projects implemented awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for companies to help them improve access to the labour market for refugees and vulnerable host community beneficiaries. Over 1,600 companies were reached with these activities over the second half of 2022 and the total number reached to-date stood at 5,472 by the end of 2022 (representing 96% of the target). This was largely due to the work of one project which far exceeded its target. Another project organised a training programme to improve employee-manager cooperation and working conditions within SMEs. Topics covered included work permit application processes, innovation and export for Syrian entrepreneurs, export to Arabic-speaking countries, and the benefits of cooperation with Syrian entrepreneurs to improve labour market integration. The challenges faced by employers in obtaining work permits for refugees – including the costs and waiting time – reportedly create significant disincentives to hire refugees⁴⁰. However, many respondents perceived incentives provided by public institutions and international organisations as influential in their decision to employ refugees.

Overall rating **Good**

⁴⁰ Ibid.



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Oc.05 Estimated number of refugees and host community members reporting obtaining new or improved employment following receipt of Facility employability and employment support	I	33,797	0	18,941	12k Q4/2022	56%

Result Achievement Assessment

Following several quarters of low numbers of beneficiaries obtaining new or improved jobs (subsequent to receiving Facility support), a large number was reported by IPs in Qtr 4 2022. A total of 11,700 new or improved jobs obtained was reported between July and the end of December 2022. Although this result was very positive, the total number is still only 19,000 whereas the target established is almost 34,000 (representing a 56% achievement level). Just over half (54%) of those benefitting from new or improved jobs were Syrian refugees with the remainder being host community beneficiaries. Those reporting having obtained improved jobs accounted for almost 60% whilst those reporting obtaining new jobs accounted for just over 40%. Of the 19,000 reported beneficiaries to-date, 86% were male and only 14% were female. Whilst this seemingly large imbalance might, at first glance, indicate that the Facility's investments were heavily focused on supporting males, the output achievement data (see above) relating to skills development and employment services delivery shows that this was not the case. The very strong preference within the refugee community to not have women participate in full-time employment outside the home is an important factor to consider.

Overall rating

Average



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Oc.06 Number of enterprises owned by refugees and host community members established or expanded following receipt of Facility support	C	6,680	0	695	695 Q4/2022	10%
L-Oc.07 Number of new jobs created by Facility-supported enterprises	I	26,930	0	4,188	700 Q4/2022	16%
L-Oc.08 Percentage of Facility-supported (new) enterprises still operating after termination of Facility support	S	0	0	88.2	88.2 Q2/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

The progress made to-date in terms of supporting the establishment and expansion of refugee and host community owned enterprises has been slow, with only 695 enterprises established or expanded with Facility support to-date (a 10% Facility target achievement rate). However, during the second half of 2022, over 200 enterprises were established or expanded, indicating a significant increase. While some projects are facing delays in implementation, four projects have not yet reported any data. Just over half (56%) of the enterprises referred to above relates to the expansion of existing enterprises, whilst the rest relates to newly established enterprises. Also, across the 695 enterprises, there is an almost equal balance between refugee-owned enterprises and host community-owned enterprises with most of the enterprises in the small or micro size categories. As several projects have not yet achieved their full operational capacity, it is expected that the numbers will increase significantly in the coming year.

The second half of 2022 saw over 1,300 new jobs created by Facility-supported enterprises, taking the cumulative total to-date to just under 4,200 – although this is still only 16% of the target of almost 27,000. A number of projects have still not begun to report against this indicator.

A key question is what proportion of the newly-established enterprises are still operating following the end of project support. Data published in December 2022 by TÜİK shows that those enterprises established in 2019 had a survival rate after one year of 80.6% and a two-year survival rate of 66.9% which is remarkably high. In the second half of 2022, the only data available to the Facility monitoring system on the survival rates of supported enterprises relates to the four social enterprises established as a pilot with the support of one completed project. Although all four of the enterprises were still operating at the end of Qtr 4 2022, the data has not been presented in the dashboard graphic above. According to IPs, some enterprise support follow-up work is planned for 2024.

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Oc.09 Number of refugees and host community obtaining employment through İSKUR as a result of Facility support	C	10,000	0	18,174	18k Q4/2022	182%
L-Oc.10 Number of refugees registered with İSKUR with Facility support	C	63,300	0	71,907	72k Q4/2022	114%

Result Achievement Assessment

Between the first quarter and the end of 2022, almost 10,000 additional refugees were registered with İŞKUR, raising the total to nearly 72,000 (substantially exceeding the target of 63,300). All reported figures pertained to Syrian refugees, with a higher proportion of males (81%) compared to females (19%).

İŞKUR also reported that an additional 425 registered beneficiaries (both refugees and host community members) secured formal employment through them under the Facility – bringing the total number of beneficiaries to-date to over 18,000. Of these, 67% were male and 33% were female⁴¹.

Overall rating **Average**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
L-Oc.01 Percentage of working age refugees and host community members (in Facility-supported provinces) reporting being employed	S	0	87	0	-	Target not set
L-Oc.02 Number of new enterprises with Syrian ownership	S	0	3,216	3,683	3.7k Q4/2022	Target not set
L-Oc.04 Number of work-permits issued for Syrians in the past 12 months	S	0	13,290	113,207	110k Q4/2022	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

No new data became available over the second half of 2022 relating to the employment rate of refugees and host communities in Facility-focused provinces.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Syrian-owned enterprises registered in Türkiye from 3,240 registered in 2021 to 3,683 registered in 2022 which is probably due to the recovery of the small enterprises sector following the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. Almost half of those registered were located in İstanbul province.

⁴¹ Data quality assessments conducted by SUMAF as part of the review missions to the relevant projects identified some issues with the level of reliability of the reported data for L-Oc.09 and L-Oc.10.

Additionally, the number of work permits issued to Syrians in Türkiye has steadily increased over the years, with 113,207 permits reported to have been issued in 2022, up from 91,500 in 2021 and 62,369 in 2020, which is an encouraging trend. However, female employment rates among Syrian refugees remain low, partly due to cultural factors, with just 15% of Syrian women formally or informally employed. Moreover, partnerships between Turkish and Syrian SMEs remain limited in number and scope, possibly due to various factors such as language barriers, cultural differences, and legal and regulatory challenges⁴². Overall, while some progress has been made towards providing work opportunities for Syrian refugees in Türkiye, significant challenges remain.

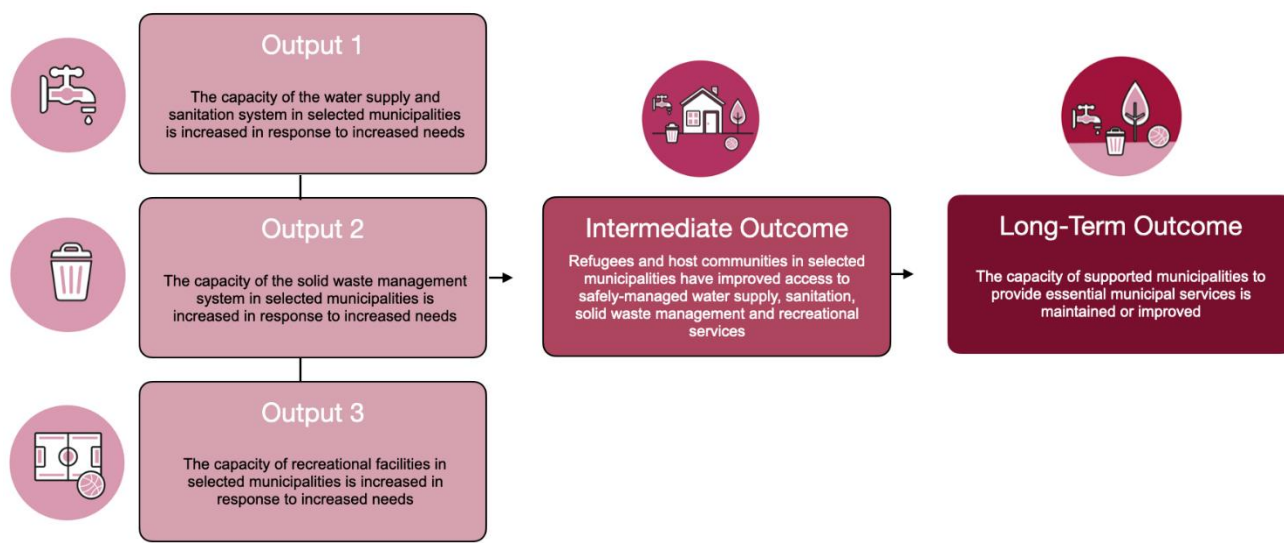
Overall rating

Average

⁴² Building Markets – Job Creation Among Syrian Business in Turkey. SME Snapshot, January 2022 https://buildingmarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SME-Snapshot_Job-Creation_EN_220125.pdf

6. Municipal Infrastructure

Figure 8: Municipal Infrastructure Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output 1: The capacity of the water supply and sanitation system in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
M-Ot.01 Number of water supply and sanitation construction facilities (new and upgraded) completed and operational (with Facility support)	I	35	0	2		
M-Ot.02 Average completion level of (Facility-funded) water supply and sanitation system construction projects	S	100	0	27		

Result Achievement Assessment

Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities: Only two Facility-supported projects have been completed to-date in the water supply and sanitation area - a wastewater treatment plant in Hatay and a solar drying (of waste from sanitation) facility in Kilis. Both facilities are currently in operation and an additional 33 new water supply and sanitation facility sub-projects (either new constructions or the upgrading of existing facilities) were added to the Facility pipeline. A total of 17 municipalities (mostly in the South-East) are targeted with this support.

By the end of 2022, 26 of the 33 additional facilities were still at the first stage (out of six) used by the Facility to monitor infrastructure sub-project implementation. This first stage (Step 1) means that their pre-construction planning (including detailed design work) as well as their contracting of consultants and building contractors was ongoing. Three sub-projects were at Step 2 (their contracting of constructors and consultants was completed and that construction permits had been granted). Four sub-projects were at Step 3 (their physical construction was ongoing). As a result of the progress made over the second half of 2022 (with seven sub-projects advancing to a subsequent stage) the average completion level increased from 21% to 27%.

Overall rating **Average**



Output 2: The capacity of the solid waste management system in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
M-Ot.04 Number of solid waste management facilities (new and upgrades) completed and operational (with Facility support)	I	10	0	6		
M-Ot.05 Average completion level of (Facility-funded) solid waste management construction projects	S	100	0	67		

Result Achievement Assessment

Solid waste management facilities: The construction of six solid waste management facilities was completed and all are currently operational. Four additional solid waste management facilities are currently being developed, all of which were at Step 1 (planning and contracting). The COVID-19 pandemic, urban planning issues and project procurement-related factors account for the relatively slow progress experienced in the construction of the facilities. Physical construction of one facility is expected to start in the middle of 2023 whilst the construction for the remaining three is expected to start in the last quarter of this year.

Although both IPs advanced with the intensive work associated with developing detailed designs, contracting consultants and constructors and obtaining permits, the average completion level of the solid waste management facility sub-projects remained at 67% at the end of December 2022.

Overall rating **Average**



Output 3: The capacity of recreational facilities in selected municipalities is increased in response to increased needs

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
M-Ot.07 Number of recreational facilities completed and operational (with Facility support)	I	28	0	0	-	
M-Ot.08 Average completion level of (Facility-funded) recreational facility construction projects	S	100	0	43		

Result Achievement Assessment

Recreational facilities: One project in the Facility’s portfolio is contributing to the improvement of municipal recreational facilities. It started in August 2020 and is due to be completed in July 2024. It originally planned to construct a total of 28 recreational facilities (sub-projects) in 12 provinces. However, due to the rapidly increasing costs of construction, the budget is now only expected to cover 22 sub-projects⁴³.

By the end of 2022, three construction works contracts had been signed covering the construction of twelve football fields, one tennis court, five youth centres, three training halls and a swimming pool. Construction work began in 2022 and is expected to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2023. The project experienced good progress in the second half of the year with the average sub-project completion rate increasing from 17% to 43%.

Overall rating **Average**

⁴³ The number of sub-projects may be reduced again if the construction cost inflation situation continues to deteriorate.



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
M-Oc.04 Number of people provided with access to safely-managed municipal water supply services (with Facility support)	S	2,840,953	0	0	-	0%
M-Oc.05 Number of people provided with access to safely-managed municipal sanitation services (with Facility support)	S	4,484,513	0	182,490	180k Q4/2022	4%
M-Oc.06 Number of people provided with access to safely-managed municipal solid waste management services (with Facility support)	S	3,055,385	0	598,764	600k Q4/2022	20%
M-Oc.07 Estimated number of users of Facility-supported recreational facilities	S	0	0	0	-	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

The dashboard above shows the current number of people who have been provided with improved access to water, sanitation and solid waste management services as a result of the Facility-supported infrastructure projects. For potable water supply, as all of the sub-projects are still under development, there are no recorded beneficiaries as yet.

Approximately 180,000 people have benefitted from the two completed sanitation sub-projects (4% target achievement rate) whilst almost 600,000 benefitted from the completed solid waste management facilities (20% target achievement rate)⁴⁴. The achievement rate is expected to rise significantly over the coming year as a number of sub-projects reach their completion stage.

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

Overall rating **Weak**



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

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
M-Oc.01 Percentage of households in the target municipalities with access to safely-managed municipal water supply	S	0	0	0	-	Target not set
M-Oc.02 Percentage of households in the target municipalities with access to safely-managed municipal sanitation	S	0	0	0	-	Target not set

Result Achievement Assessment

So far, no data had been reported to the Facility monitoring system for the municipal population potable water supply coverage rate nor for the sanitation services coverage rate in the Facility-supported municipalities.

Overall rating **Data Not Available**

⁴⁴ The value of the indicator M-Oc.06 was revised downwards from 627.465 after obtaining further clarifications from one of the IPs.

7. Migration Management

Figure 9: Migration Management Priority Area Intervention Logic



Output: Migration management capacity increased

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
MM-Ot.01 Number of persons who received training on migration related topics	C	1,750	0	2,989	0	171%
MM-Ot.02 Number of migrants hosted in removal centres	S	0	0	8,562	8.6k Q4/2019	Target not set
MM-Ot.03 Number of removal centres established and operational	S	1	0	1	1 Q4/2019	100%
MM-Ot.04 Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres	C	110,000	0	325,589	0	296%

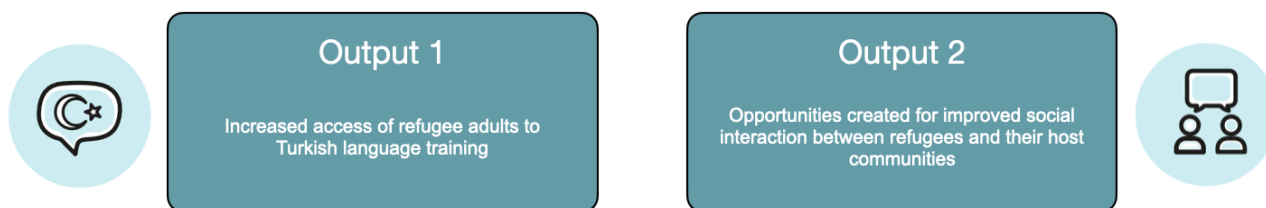
Result Achievement Assessment

Following the completion of the two projects supported in the early stages of the Facility, no more support has been provided in the area of Migration Management.

Overall rating **No Active Projects**

8. Cross-cutting Results

Figure 10: Cross-Cutting Results



Output 1: Increased access of refugee adults to Turkish language training

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
C-Ot.01 Number of adult refugees who completed one or more Turkish language courses with Facility support	C	72,447	0	56,429	56k Q4/2022	78%

Result Achievement Assessment

Learning the Turkish language is essential for refugees, as it facilitates social cohesion and integration, access to public services and helps them obtain decent work. During the second half of 2022, only an additional 676 adult refugees completed a Turkish language course bringing the total number of beneficiaries of one or more Turkish language courses to-date to 56,429. This represented 78% of the target established based on the relevant projects – which is a very modest target in relation to the need. The progress over the last two quarters of 2022 is disappointing and is due to significant delays in initiating language courses by one – project as well as a 50% shortfall in the target achievement rate by another project.

Over 80% of the beneficiaries of the language courses attended courses delivered by MoNE. Almost half of all beneficiaries (46%) completed the most basic course (A1) whilst 29% completed the follow-on course (A2). Whilst A2 level enables refugees to conduct a basic conversation it is not considered sufficient by Turkish employers who say that B1 level is needed. Of the total number of beneficiaries of Facility-supported Turkish language training, 10% had achieved the B1 level whilst 13% (approximately 5,000) had achieved the B2 level. Hence, only 23% had achieved the level really required to be able to function fully effectively in Türkiye. Interestingly, two-thirds of the beneficiaries to-date have been women, but a large majority of these have only completed the basic course. Although very useful for them in terms of community engagement and integration, it is insufficient to help them obtain decent employment.


According to the Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment (Round 6), only 15% of the respondents indicated that they were able to communicate fluently in Turkish. The UNHCR-supported annual *Syrians Barometer 2021* (published in November 2022) report concluded that ‘there is a very serious need to increase the opportunities for adult literacy and learning of Turkish’^{45,46}. Significantly increasing the scale and effectiveness of the Facility’s support to Turkish language teaching for adult refugees should be prioritised as a key means of strengthening social cohesion and promoting integration.

Overall rating **Weak**

45 Published by UNHCR and conducted by 22 organisations in September 2022 with a total sample size of 1,168 individuals.
46 Syrians Barometer 2021. Prof. Dr. Murat Erdoğan – November 2022.



Output 2: Opportunities created for improved social interaction between refugees and their host communities

INDICATOR NAME	TYPE	TARGET	BASELINE	INDICATOR VALUE	PROGRESS OVER TIME	TARGET ACHIEVEMENT RATE
C-Ot.03 Number of refugees and host community members who participated in (Facility-supported) inter-community social cohesion events	I	562,035	0	751,454	 36k Q4/2022	 134%

Result Achievement Assessment

Social cohesion activities involving refugee and host communities contribute to refugee integration and improved mutual cultural understanding and hence to peace, security and mental health. They promote interactions that create inclusive communities and strengthen refugees' support networks within the local community. In total, over 750,000 refugees and host community members have participated in Facility-supported social cohesion activities to-date. Over the second half of 2022, an additional just over 39,000 refugees and host community members participated in such events, although this was significantly less than the over 125,000 recorded in the first half of the year. Of the 39,000, 52% were Syrian refugees, 5% non-Syrian refugees, and the remaining 43% were host community members. Over half of the participants to-date have been female which is a very encouraging result – but this is mostly explained by the fact that almost 80% of the participants in these events were children, youth and young adults (aged up to 24 years). About two-thirds of the events were 'general community events' whilst about one third were 'cultural or sporting events'. Only 4% of the reported total (of participants) related to school-based events.

Whilst the overall progress made by Facility-supported projects in terms of social cohesion promotion was very positive (108% target achievement), the general 'social cohesion context' in Türkiye continued to deteriorate during the second half of the year. According to the latest Syrians Barometer Survey (2021), whilst the high level of social distance between Syrians and Turks – as perceived by the Turkish population – continued, the effects of a perceived increase in levels of exclusion and discrimination by the Turkish population towards Syrian refugees has led to an increase in the refugee to host community social distance as perceived by Syrian refugees⁴⁷. In other words, it appears that the level of social cohesion between the two communities is decreasing. This issue is reported to be greater in those provinces of Türkiye bordering on Syria.

Overall rating **Average**

⁴⁷ Syrians Barometer 2021. Prof. Dr. Murat Erdogan. Data collection between December 2021 and January 2022.

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