



MANAGING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

THE EU FACILITY FOR REFUGEES IN TURKEY

THE FACILITY RESULTS FRAMEWORK MONITORING REPORT

SELECTED OUTPUT INDICATORS

(Cut-off date: 30 June 2018)



INTRODUCTION

The EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (Facility) is a coordination mechanism that allows for the swift, effective and efficient mobilisation of EU assistance to refugees in Turkey. The Facility mobilises existing EU financing instruments, as either humanitarian assistance or non-humanitarian assistance, to address the needs of refugees and host communities in a comprehensive and coordinated manner¹. As such, the Facility coordinates a portfolio of interventions under several priority areas that are implemented through a number of EU funding instruments and Implementing Partners (IPs).

The scale and complexity of the Facility is reflected in its Results Framework, which is designed to track both implementation progress and the results of the portfolio as a whole. It measures progress and the results achieved by the Facility irrespective of the instrument used. The Results Framework reflects the strategic framework of the Facility itself, as well as the concrete Actions that are being implemented under the umbrella of the Facility, and their logical frameworks. It was developed between August 2016 and March 2017 in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Facility Steering Committee, relevant Turkish authorities and various relevant Commission Services. A finalised draft was shared with the Steering Committee in March 2017.

Facility-level monitoring was launched in spring 2017. Monitoring data is generated at the Action-level by the IPs as per their obligations under each contract. Six rounds of monitoring were conducted between May 2017 and June 2018 with the results presented to the Steering Committee. The 2017 data collection cycles were designed as a pilot phase for the Results Framework output indicators. They were instrumental in both familiarising IPs with the Facility monitoring and reporting requirements, and in testing the feasibility of the proposed indicators. Overall progress on output-indicators until the end of 2017 was presented to the Steering Committee in June 2018. Since then, the Results Framework has undergone further refinement in collaboration with the operational stakeholders. In addition, the remaining part of the Facility portfolio was contracted, with implementation commencing at the beginning of 2018.

This Monitoring report provides an overall picture of progress in terms of the Facility's output-level indicators across the various priority areas since the start of Facility until June 2018.

Data Note

The data reported upon in this report is derived from the Action-level monitoring that is performed by the IPs. These IPs include Turkish line ministries, international organisations (IOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and international financial Institutions (IFIs), who are obliged to monitor and report on their results as part of their contractual agreements with the European Commission.

Data for the Facility Results Framework indicators are reported by IPs to their Contracting Authorities, namely the EU Delegation (EUD) to Turkey, the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis (EUTF) and DG ECHO, using one common monitoring template. This data is then consolidated by each Contracting Authority and submitted to the Facility Secretariat for further aggregation and analysis.

¹ Commission Decision C(2015) 9500 of 24.11.2015, Article 2 – Objectives of the Facility

The targets established for the Results Framework's output indicators are the aggregate values of the targets set for each contributing Action. Consequently, if any changes are introduced to an individual Action's targets this will be reflected in an adjustment to the relevant Facility Results Framework target. For the purposes of this report the targets from the previous Facility Monitoring Report (December 2017) have been maintained to ensure comparability and consistency between the two reports. The revision of Facility level targets is on-going and new targets will be reflected in the subsequent Monitoring report.

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

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

The data presented in this report are disaggregated by several criteria (e.g. gender, age, disability, geographical location, etc.), whenever appropriate and possible. However, disaggregation by all required criteria is not always possible due to limitations at the level of primary data collection. It should be noted in this regard that the level of disaggregation required by the Facility is rather demanding in comparison to the general practices in the sector. Adaptation of IPs' data collection systems and tools is therefore not always possible.

PRIORITY AREA – EDUCATION

Facility initiatives under the priority area of Education are aimed at integrating Syrian children into the Turkish public education system with a wider goal of facilitating access for all refugee children to quality education. This is in line with the ‘No Generation Lost’ multi-stakeholder strategic initiative on supporting Syria and the region², and the Sustainable Development Goal Four (SDG4) on inclusive and equitable quality education. The Facility interventions in this area are in full implementation. Key IPs are the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), UN organisations, IFIs, and NGOs.

The Facility supports access to education for all refugees and a conducive learning environment for Syrian students in the Turkish education system through various activities. Examples include: training and employment of educational personnel; development of an Arabic curriculum (and 11 sub-curricula); provision of Turkish and Arabic language courses; catch-up and back-up (remedial) classes; conditional cash-transfer for education (CTTE); transportation services; higher education scholarships; non-formal education programmes and home-based early childhood education programmes. The Facility also funds the construction of new schools and the upgrading of equipment for existing schools, to enable the Turkish educational infrastructure to meet the needs of school-going Syrian refugees. A summary of the progress against key education indicators is presented in Figure 1. These are indicators are individually explored below.

Figure 1: Education Indicators Summary

EDUCATION – Indicator Values vs Targets

Output Indicator	Indicator Value	Target Value	% Progress	
1.1.1.1 - Number of refugee and host community children enrolled in early childhood education programmes funded by the Facility	5.654	6.200	91,2%	<div><div></div></div>
1.1.1.2 - Number of Syrian refugee children enabled by the Facility to follow curricula in Turkish in primary school in the targeted provinces	301.456	260.000	115,9%	<div><div></div></div>
1.1.1.3 - Number of refugee children and youth attending non-formal education as well as back-up classes and catch-up classes in the targeted provinces	69.704	44.000	158,4%	<div><div></div></div>
1.1.1.4 - Number of Syrian refugee children enabled by the Facility to follow curricula in Turkish in secondary school education in the targeted provinces	133.900	130.000	103,0%	<div><div></div></div>
1.1.1.5 - Number of Syrian refugee children receiving Arabic language training	15.199	10.000	152,0%	<div><div></div></div>
1.2.1.1 - Number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT)	356.611	230.000	155,0%	<div><div></div></div>
1.2.1.3 - Number of Syrian refugee students receiving transportation services funded by the Facility	64.021	60.000	106,7%	<div><div></div></div>
1.2.1.4 - Number of Syrian refugee students receiving higher education scholarships funded by the Facility	475	598	79,4%	<div><div></div></div>
1.3.1.1 - Number of subjects' curricula revised or developed funded by the Facility	12	12	100,0%	<div><div></div></div>
1.3.1.2 - Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained funded by the Facility	24.119	21.365	112,9%	<div><div></div></div>
1.3.1.3 - Number of counsellors providing regular guidance for Syrian children funded by the Facility	496	500	99,2%	<div><div></div></div>
1.4.1.2 - Number of existing schools upgraded in standards and equipped funded by the Facility	48	548	8,8%	<div><div></div></div>
1.4.1.3 - Number of new schools constructed and equipped, including a community training center, funded by the Facility	175	0	0,0%	<div><div></div></div>
1.4.1.3a - Percentage of key-implementation steps completed	36,3%	100,0%	36,3%	<div><div></div></div>

100,0%

² http://www.oosci-mena.org/uploads/1/wysiwyg/160128_UNICEF_MENARO_Syria_policy_paper_final.pdf

The table above demonstrates that the implementation progress of the Facility is good across most types of intervention, with the exception of education facility construction and upgrading. This starts at the Early Childhood Education (ECE) level, where over 5.600 young children were educated through various ECE initiatives. At primary and secondary levels, a combined 435.356 refugee school students benefitted from Turkish language courses enabling them to better follow the national curriculum. Driven by the PICTES³ project, implemented by MoNE in collaboration with other IPs, incentives were provided for the employment of 5.600 Turkish language teachers working in schools and temporary education centres throughout 23 provinces. In addition, incentives for employment of 100 Arabic language teachers were provided. As a result, over 15.000 Syrian children in-and out-of-school benefitted from Arabic language teaching in the form of elective courses or extracurricular activities. The aim of this Arabic language training is to ensure that Syrian children are not alienated from their mother tongue and culture.

For refugee children having difficulty following the Turkish-language based curriculum, catch-up classes are provided to support their integration into the formal education system at the level corresponding to their age. Over 600 teachers delivered catch-up classes under a Facility-funded Action, through which 16.281 Syrian children completed catch-up classes by the end of the reporting period. Additionally, for students who are under-performing at school, back-up (remedial) classes are provided, both in Turkish public schools and in temporary education centres established by the Facility. The aim of these additional classes is to enable students to reach an average academic level and to continue their education. Finally, higher education opportunities for Syrians are being supported through scholarships, intensive university preparation courses, and partnership agreements with universities and language centres. Further details on each indicator are provided below.

1.1.1.1 Number of refugee and host community children enrolled in early childhood education programmes funded by the Facility

Early Childhood Education (ECE) in Turkey involves children between 3-5 years of age. ECE is critical in developing cognitive and social skills, which are correlated with school success and employability.⁴ The Facility supports both home-based and community-based ECE programmes. Home-based programmes aim to assist Syrian mothers in supporting their children's cognitive development and school preparedness in the home environment. This is provided by trained home visitors through a 12-week programme implemented in cooperation with local authorities and civil society organisations (CSOs). Community-based programmes are implemented in classrooms with 20-25 children and are intended to support children's cognitive and psychomotor development, language, socio-emotional skills, and school preparedness. The premises for these are provided by local authorities, municipalities, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working under an agreement with IPs. Figure 2 below outlines the progress on this indicator.

³ Promoting Integration of Syrian Children into Turkish Education System (PICTES)

⁴ https://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-PB28_Early%20Childhood%20Development%20in%20the%20SDGs.pdf

Figure 2: Indicator 1.1.1.1 - Value and Target



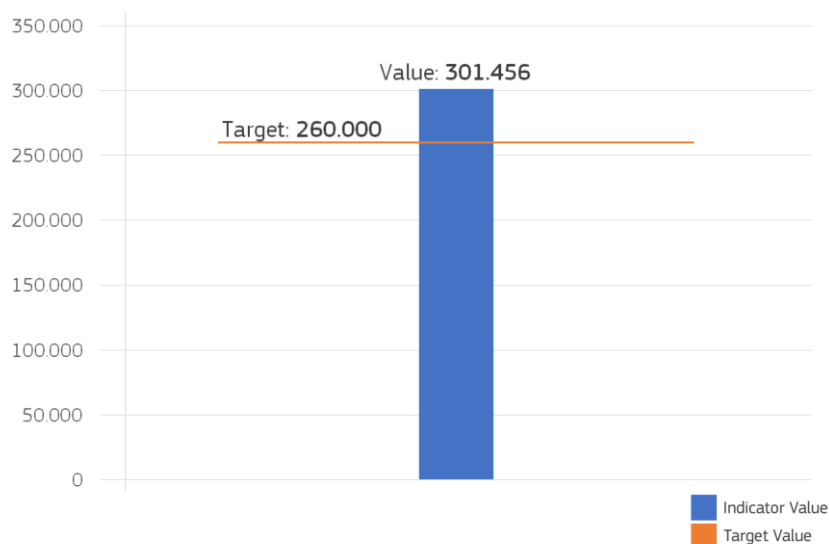
The overall Facility target is to enrol 6.200 children in ECE programmes. These are targeted at both refugee and host community children. By the end of June 2018, 5.654 children had benefitted from home and community based ECE programmes.

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1.1.1.2 Number of Syrian refugee children enabled by the Facility to follow curricula in Turkish in primary school in the targeted provinces.

Education is critical for refugee families to integrate into society. A longer-term aim of the Facility is to support school-age Syrian refugees to enrol in and receive quality education in the formal Turkish education system. To enable this, the Facility set a target of having 260.000 primary school children improve their Turkish language skills to enable them to follow the formal Turkish curriculum.

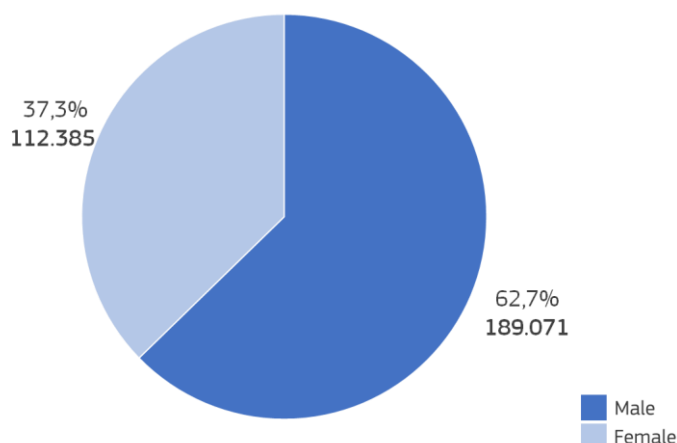
Figure 3: Indicator 1.1.1.2 - Value and Target



By the end of June 2018, 301.456 Syrian refugee children in primary schools had benefitted from Turkish language classes, exceeding the target by over 40.000.

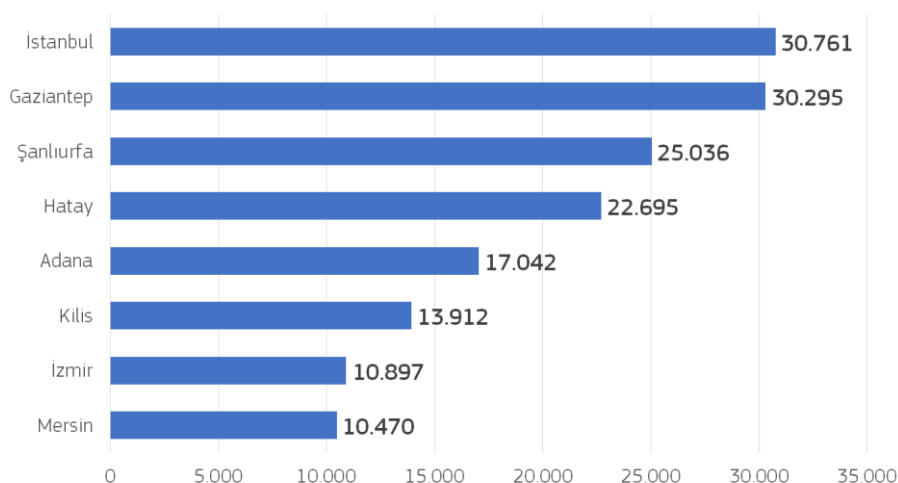
A Turkish language proficiency examination has been developed with the Facility's support. This was administered on 21st April 2018 to measure learning outcomes. Classes were provided by Turkish language teachers employed in formal schools and temporary education centres with the support of the Facility. The gender distribution, outlined below, shows that at present more boys are participating in these primary school classes than girls (62,7% vs. 37,3%).

Figure 4: Indicator 1.1.1.2 - Value by Gender



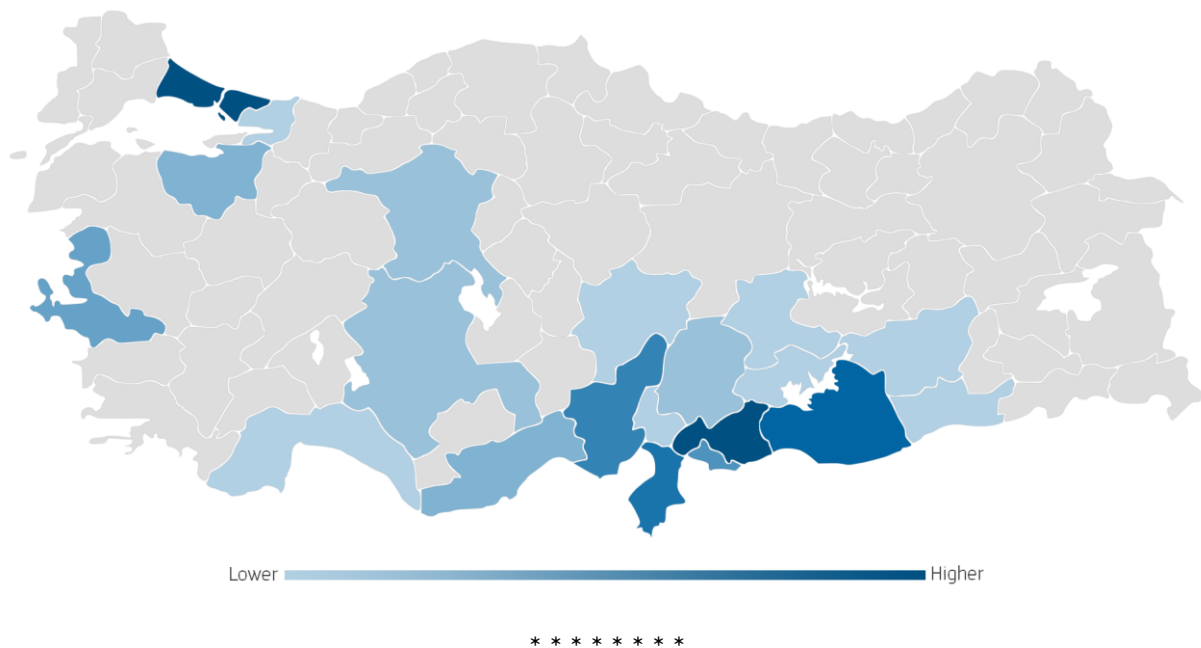
The geographical distribution per province (Figures 5 and 6) shows a concentration of activities in schools located in the provinces with a high number of Syrian refugees, namely: İstanbul, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Adana, Kilis, İzmir and Mersin.

Figure 5: Indicator 1.1.1.2 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 10.000

Figure 6: Indicator 1.1.1.2 - Geographical Distribution



1.1.1.3 Number of persons attending non-formal education as well as back-up classes and catch-up classes in the targeted provinces.

Turkish language skills are a critical enabling factor for Syrian refugee children to thrive in the Turkish education system. Other complementary measures are in-school and non-formal catch-up and back-up classes for children and youth whose schooling has been interrupted by conflict and migration. These additional remedial classes enable students to reach the academic standards corresponding to their age thereby allowing them to continue their education.

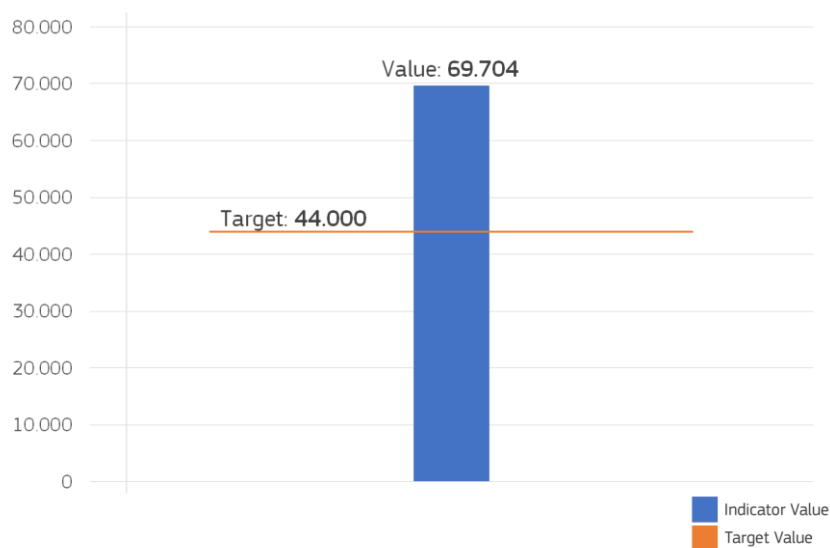
Back-up classes started in September 2017 targeting school students who did not manage to perform well in the curriculum taught in Turkish public schools or temporary education centres. At the end of the current reporting period, 43.352 students were enrolled in back-up classes in 1.168 schools throughout 23 provinces.

In addition to this, a specific curriculum has been developed for catch-up classes by both Syrian and Turkish teachers to support refugee students struggling to follow the formal curriculum. This is being implemented alongside home-based learning initiatives and community outreach programmes to encourage parents to help children with their homework.

The overall target for this indicator is to have 44.000 children and youth attending back-up, catch-up, or home and community education activities.

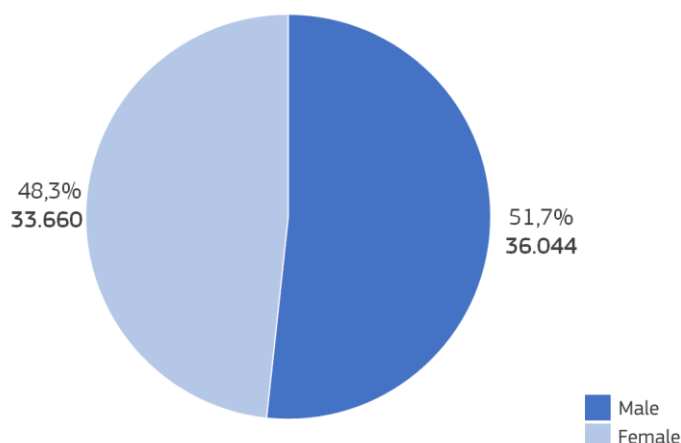
At the end of June 2018, 69.704 students participated in these activities as shown in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7: Indicator 1.1.1.3 - Value and Target



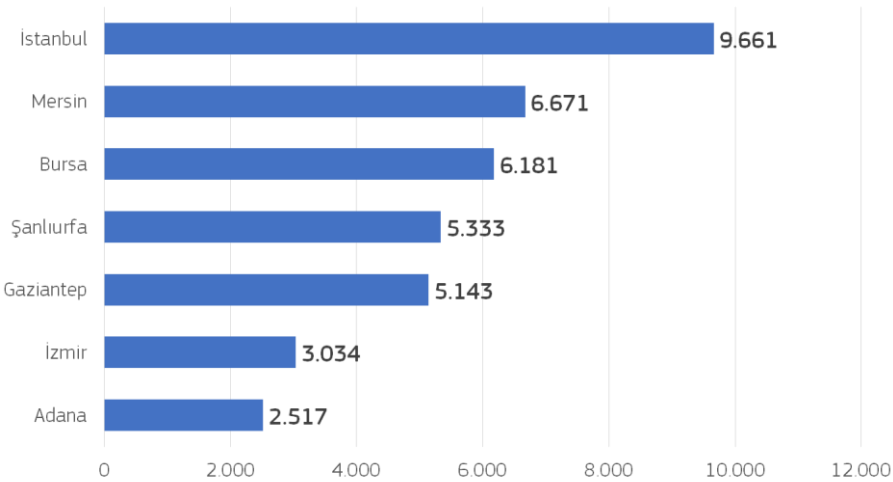
In terms of gender, the current distribution shows slightly more male students than female (51,7% vs. 48,3%), as shown in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Indicator 1.1.1.3 - Value by Gender



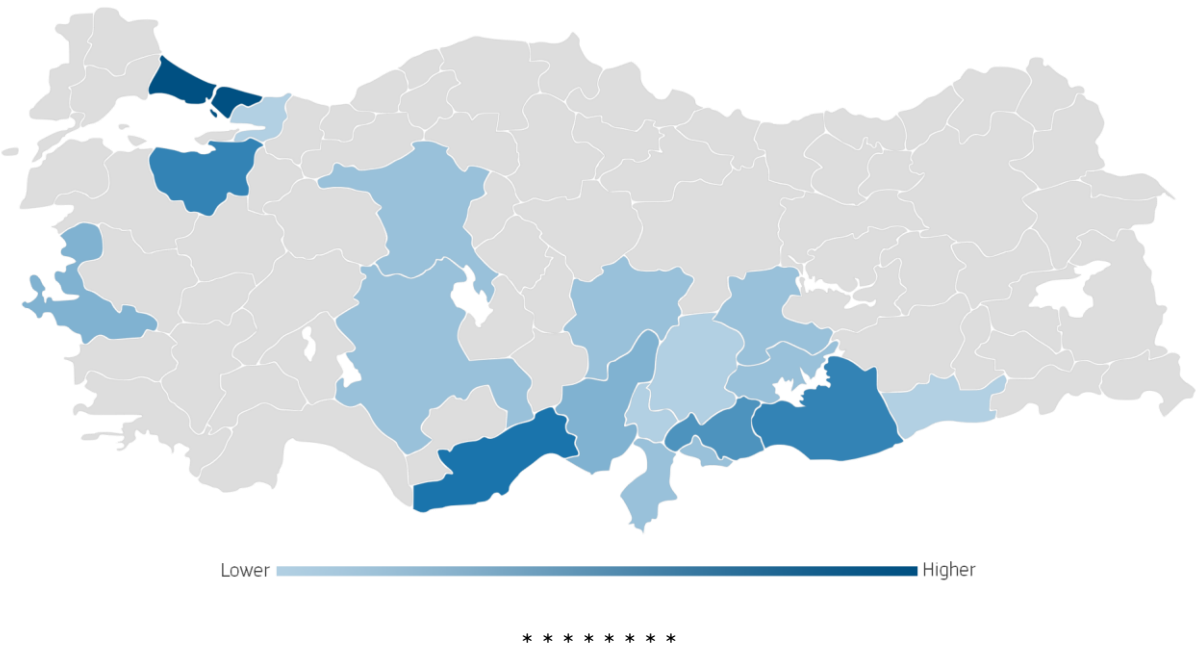
The geographical distribution in Figures 9 and 10 below shows a concentration of education activities in İstanbul followed by the South-Eastern/ Eastern Mediterranean provinces of Mersin, Bursa, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, İzmir and Adana.

Figure 9: Indicator 1.1.1.3 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 2.500

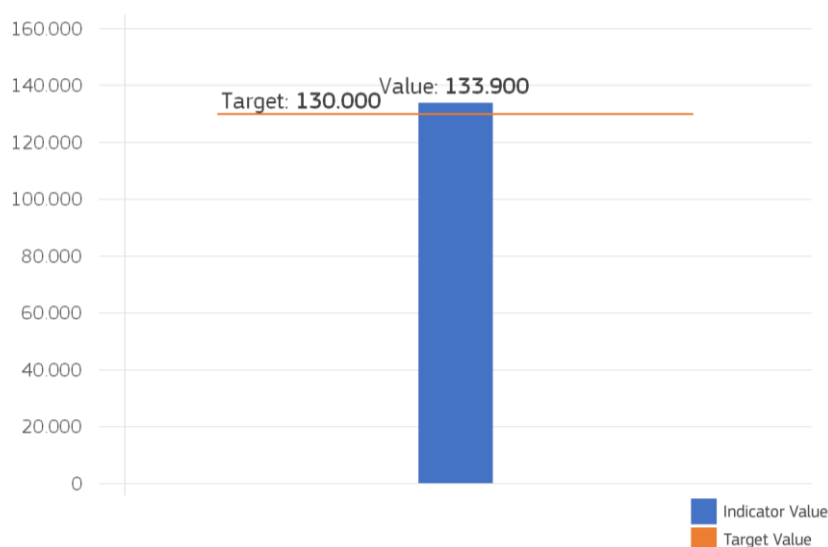
Figure 10: Indicator 1.1.1.3 - Geographical Distribution



1.1.1.4 Number of Syrian refugee children enabled by the Facility to follow curricula in Turkish in secondary school education in the targeted provinces

The Facility also supports Syrian refugees who are secondary school students, to follow the Turkish curriculum through Turkish language classes. The Facility aims to support 130.000 students and as of the end of June 2018, a total of 133.900 Syrian refugee secondary students had benefitted from these Turkish language classes.

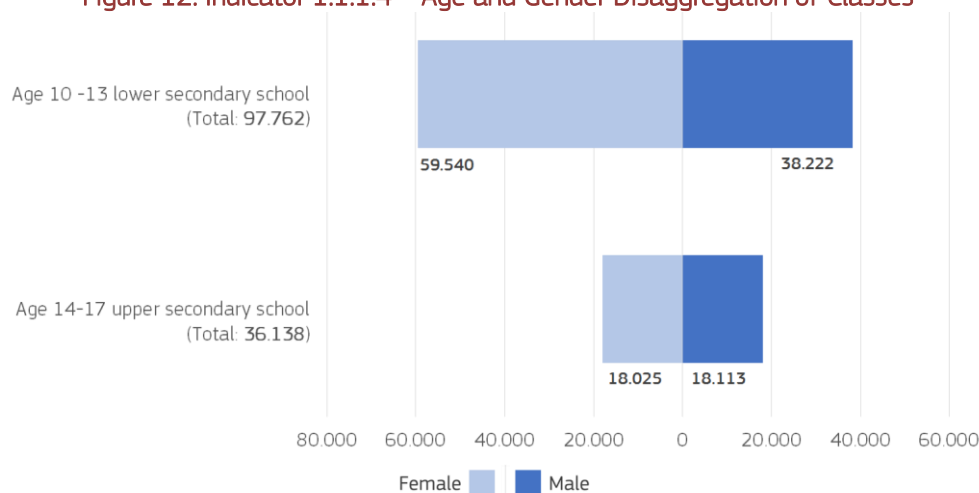
Figure 11: Indicator 1.1.1.4 - Value and Target



Classes were provided by Turkish language teachers who were employed in formal schools and temporary education centres. The majority of this support is being delivered by MoNE, whose 2017-2018 academic year ended on 8th June 2018. The language learning process continues after this through summer courses for 30.432 students. Classes are organised to include lower secondary school classes for ages 10-13 years and upper secondary school classes for ages 14-17.

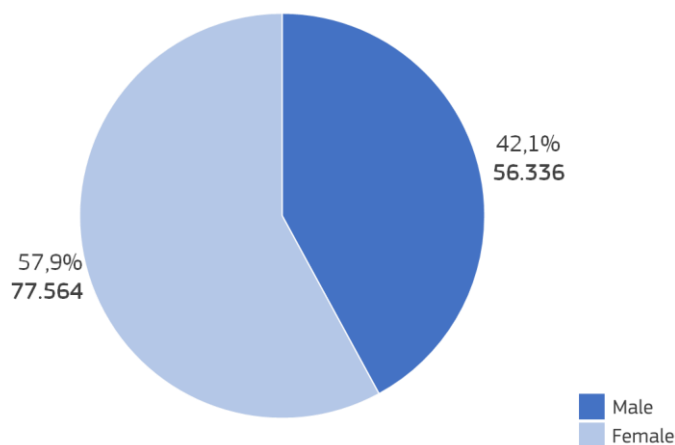
Figure 12 below shows that 97.762 children are enrolled in Turkish classes for lower secondary school, while 36.138 are enrolled in upper secondary school classes.

Figure 12: Indicator 1.1.1.4 – Age and Gender Disaggregation of Classes



The overall gender distribution shown in Figure 13 reveals higher female than male participation in secondary school classes (57.9% vs. 42.1%). This is an increase from the previous reporting period where 46.9% were female.

Figure 13: Indicator 1.1.1.4 – Value by Gender



The geographical distribution shows the highest concentration of activities in schools that are located in the Southern provinces of Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, and İstanbul.

Figure 14: Indicator 1.1.1.4 - Value by Province*

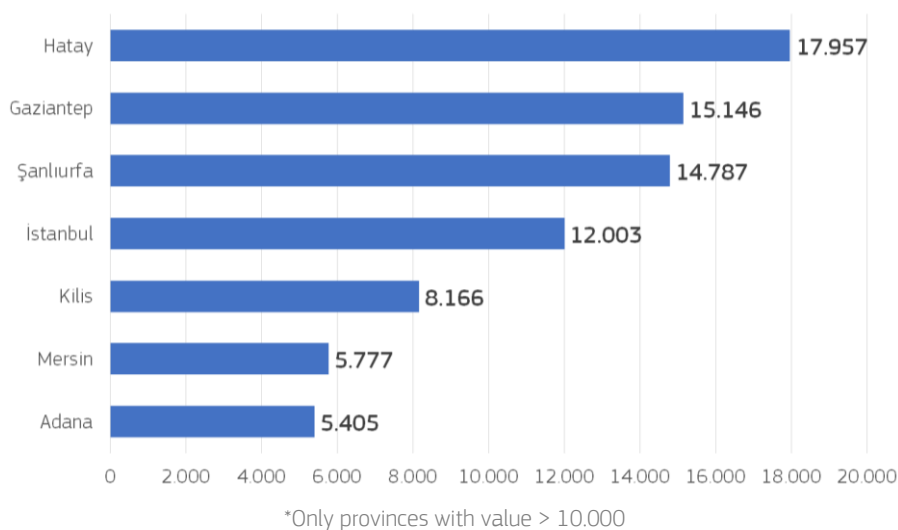
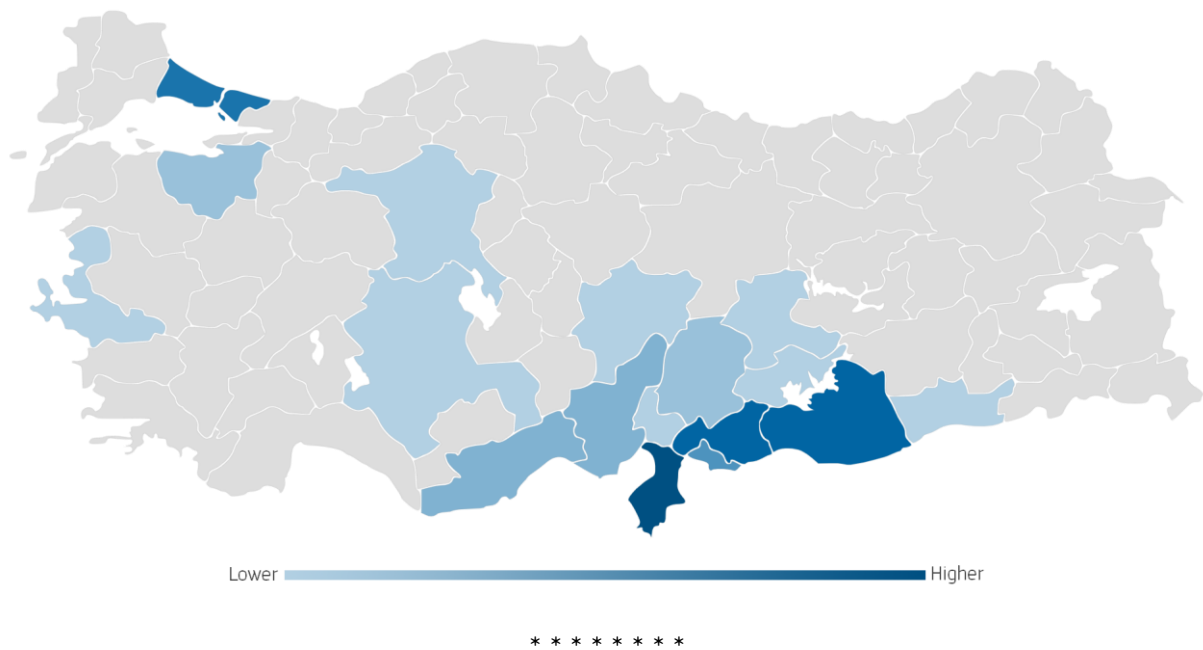


Figure 15: Indicator 1.1.1.4 - Geographical Distribution



1.1.1.5 Number of Syrian refugee children receiving Arabic language training

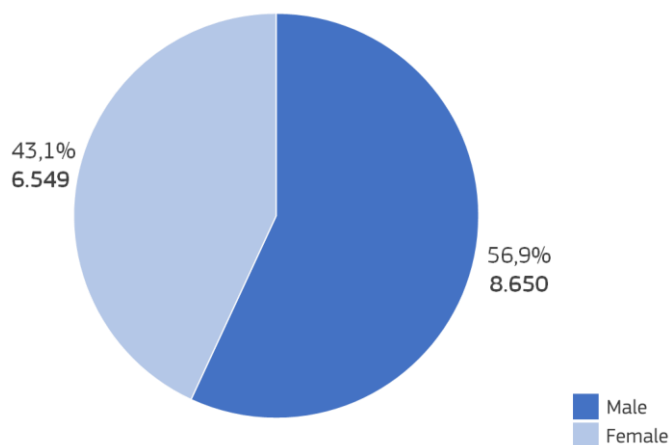
In order to ensure that the Syrian children are not alienated from their mother tongue and culture, the Facility also aims to support 10.000 students with Arabic language training. At the end of June 2018, 15.199 Syrian refugee students were enrolled in Arabic classes, an increase from 8.275 at the end of 2017.

Figure 16: Indicator 1.1.1.5 - Value and Target



The number of Syrian students who are able to speak Arabic at a basic level is determined by means of a proficiency exam that was held in June 2018. At present, the gender distribution shows more male than female participants (56,9% vs. 43,1%).

Figure 17: Indicator 1.1.1.5 – Value by Gender



The training is provided by Arabic language teachers across 14 provinces as shown below, with the highest number of children in Gaziantep, İstanbul and Hatay.

Figure 18: Indicator 1.1.1.5 - Value by Province*

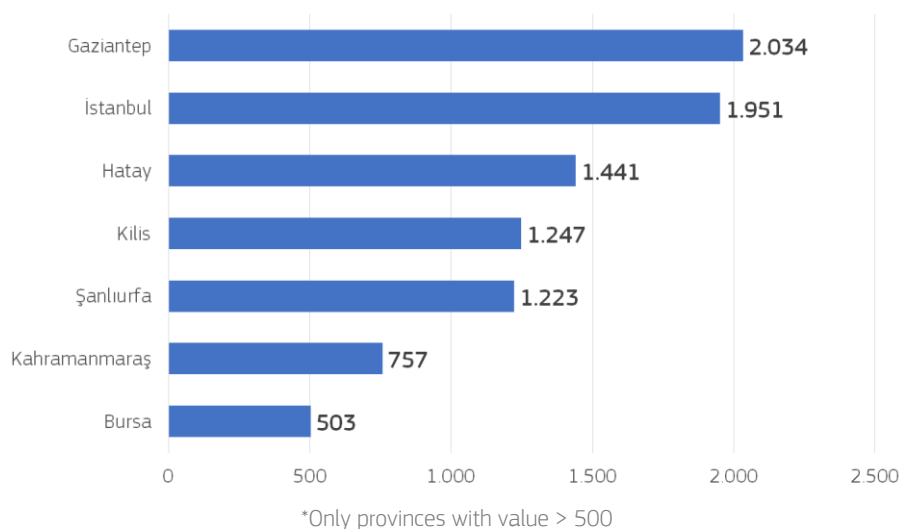
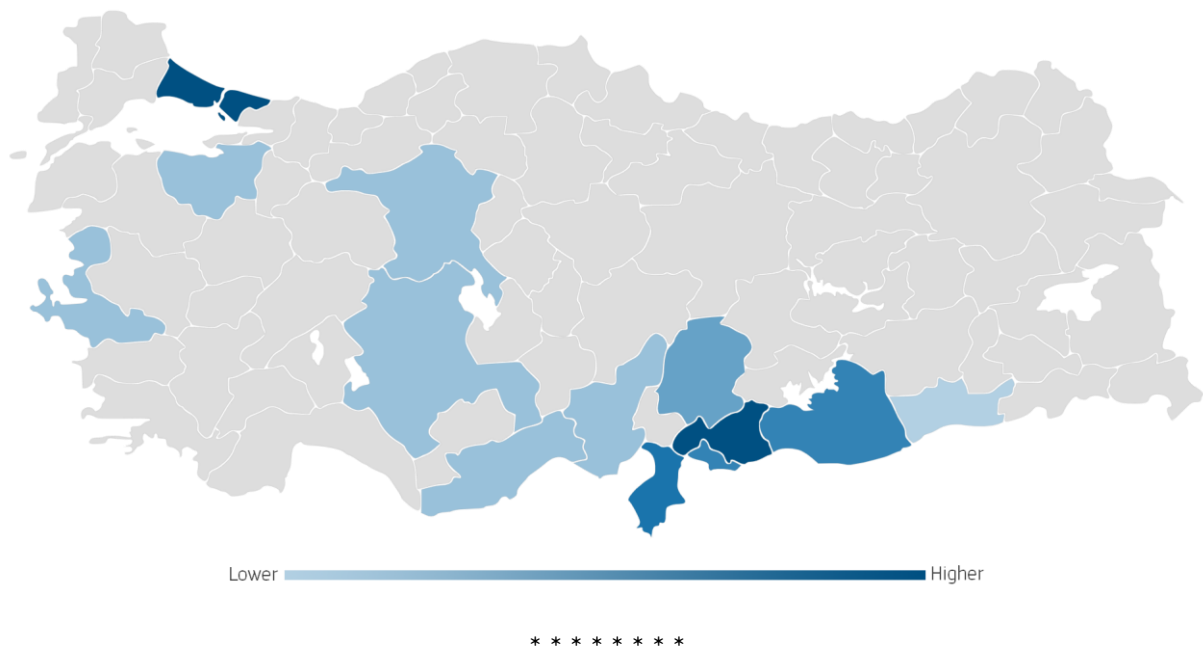


Figure 19: Indicator 1.1.1.5 - Geographical Distribution



1.2.1.1 Number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving Conditional Cash Transfers in Education (CCTE)

Poverty is often a hindering factor to receiving education. To mitigate the financial barrier for disadvantaged families, the Facility is supporting Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) to promote school attendance and reduce drop-out rates. The CCTE is a nationwide social assistance programme implemented by the General Directorate of Social Assistance (GDSA) of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) since 2003.

Figure 20: Indicator 1.2.1.1 - Value and Target



The present target for number of refugee children receiving CCTE is 230.000, the Facility is overachieving on this target with 356.611 refugee students currently receiving CCTE.⁵

A breakdown in the age groups shows that the largest number of children (168.059) receiving CCTE are in primary schools between ages six and nine. The second largest group (135.632) are secondary school students between the ages of ten to thirteen. The gender distribution is currently balanced for children receiving these conditional cash transfers (50,2% female versus 49,8% male).

Figure 21: Indicator 1.2.1.1 – Age Pyramid

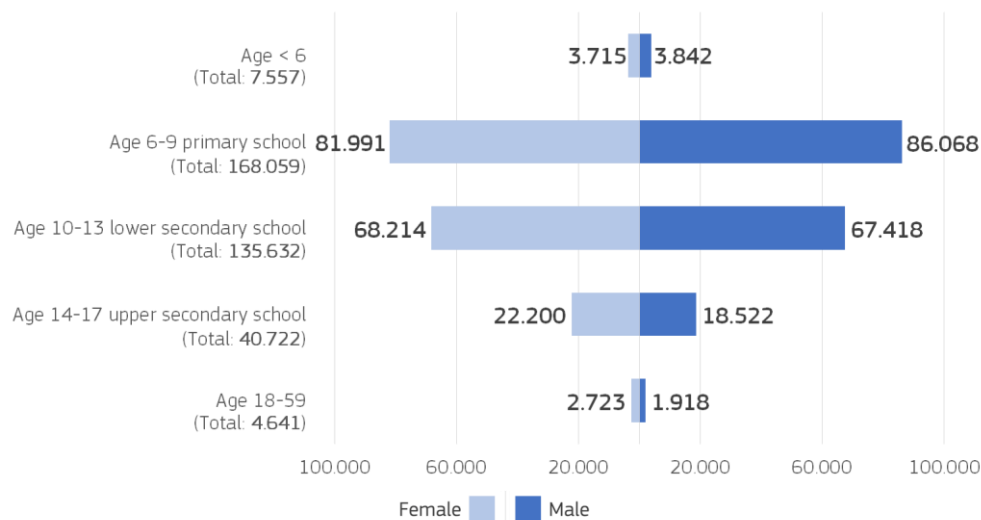
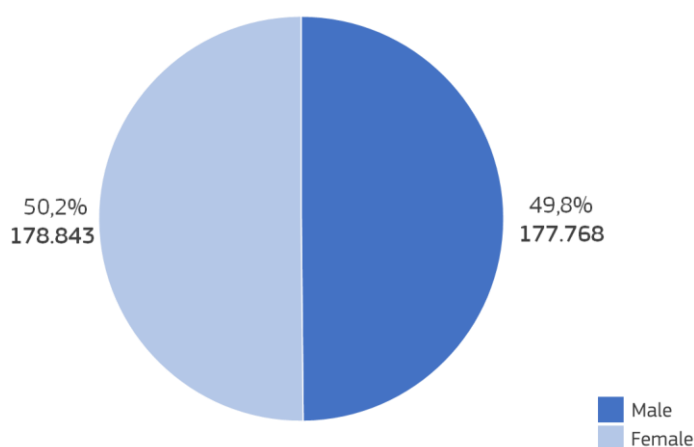


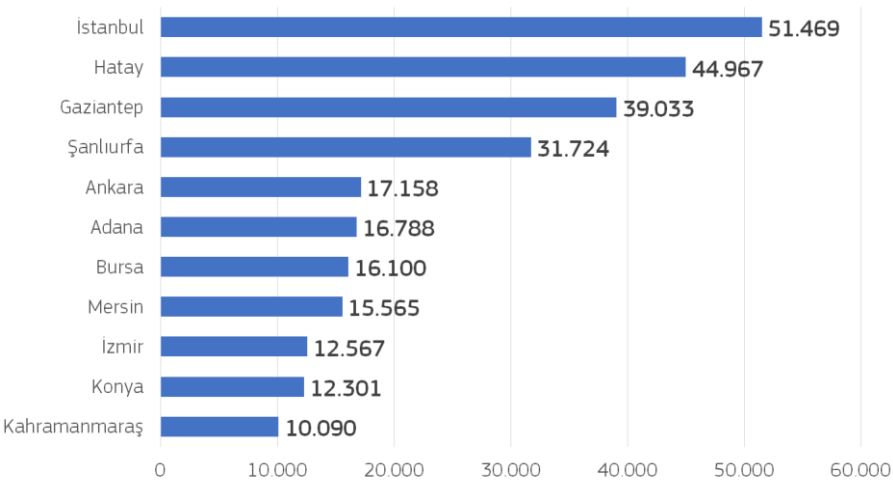
Figure 22: Indicator 1.2.1.1 – Value by Gender



Figures 23 and 24 show that refugee children in almost all Turkish provinces supported by the Facility are benefitting from CCTE. The provinces with the highest number of refugee children enrolled in school receiving CCTE are İstanbul, Hatay, Gaziantep, and Şanlıurfa.

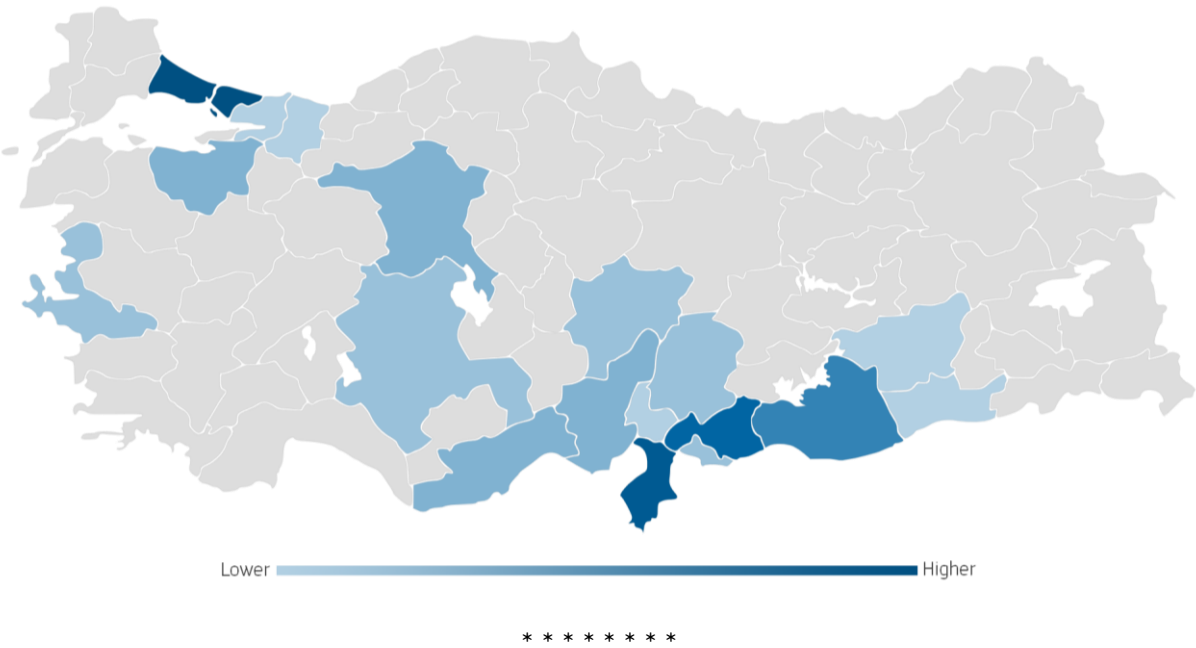
⁵ The reported number represents the number of children who have received at least one CCTE payment since the beginning of the programme.

Figure 23: Indicator 1.2.1.1 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 10.000

Figure 24: Indicator 1.2.1.1 - Geographical Distribution



1.2.1.3 Number of Syrian refugee students receiving transportation services funded by the Facility

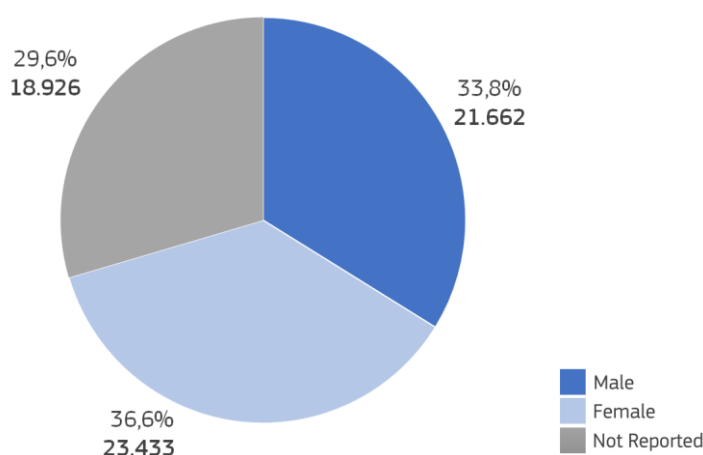
Transportation presents another barrier hindering the access of refugee students to education. The distances to the nearest schools can be considerable, especially in larger cities. The Facility therefore provides transportation services, especially to disadvantaged students. It aims to support 60.000 students with transportation services. By the end this reporting period, 64.021⁶ Syrian refugee students benefitted from transportation services funded by the Facility.

Figure 25: Indicator 1.2.1.3 - Value and Target



Based on the available data, it can be assumed that the gender distribution is balanced, however the gender is not always reported by IPs, as shown in Figure 26.

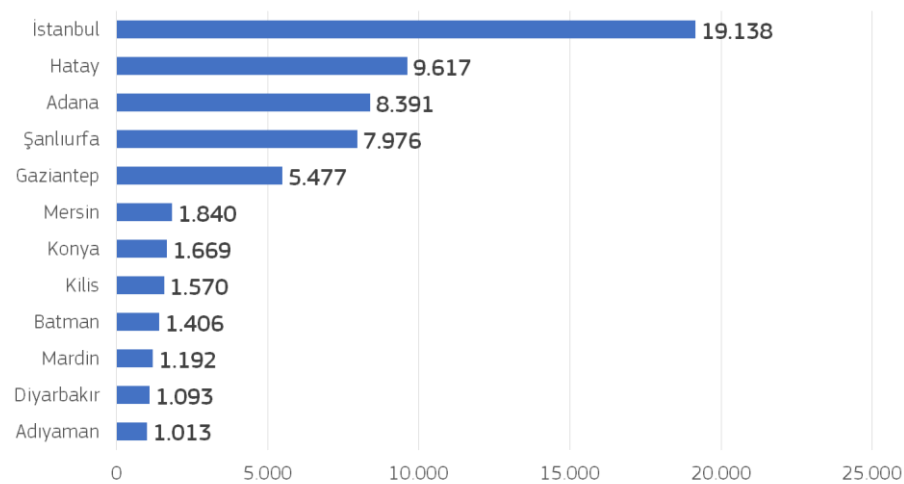
Figure 26: Indicator 1.2.1.3 - Value by Gender



⁶ The aggregated figure is a combination of cumulative and period average values (the cumulative value is the sum of the results achieved during the reporting period and the period average is the average of the monthly values within the reporting period).

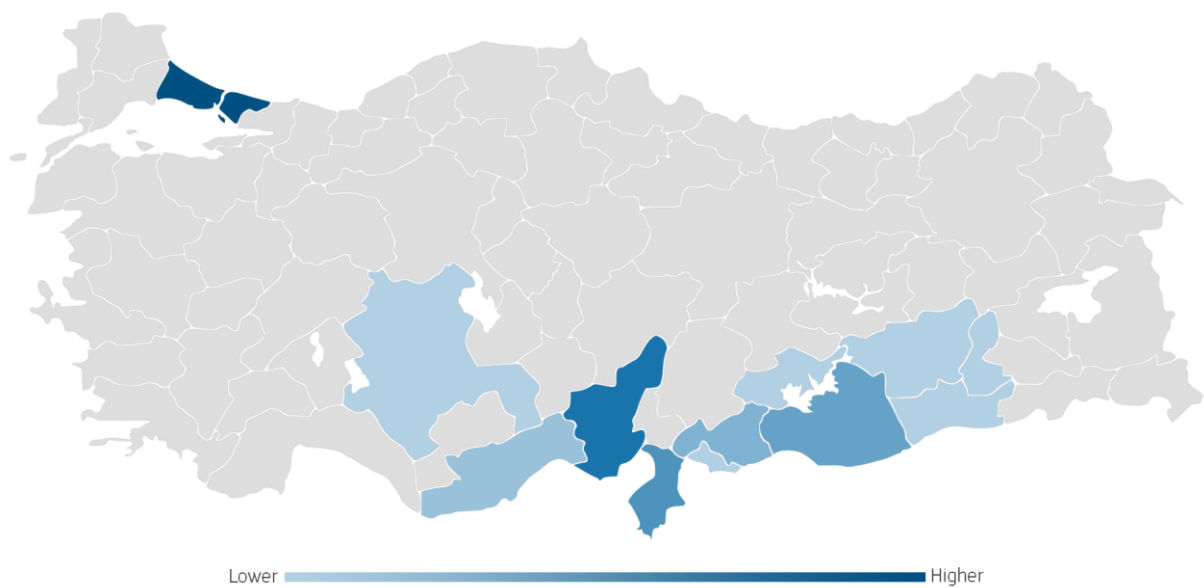
The geographic distribution of the use of transportation services by provinces is provided below in Figures 27 and 28.

Figure 27: Indicator 1.2.1.3 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 1.000

Figure 28: Indicator 1.2.1.3 - Geographical Distribution



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1.2.1.4 Number of Syrian refugee students receiving higher education scholarships funded by the Facility

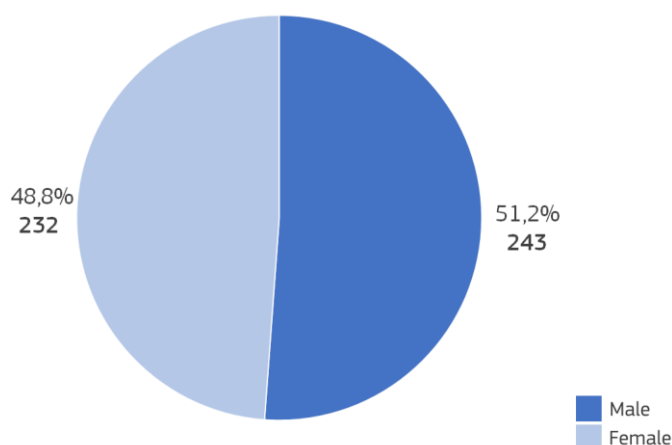
The Facility supports the access of refugee students to higher education through the funding of scholarships for 598 university students. By the end of the reporting period, 475 higher education scholarships for both Bachelor's and Master degrees had been awarded to Syrian refugee students. Scholarships cover tuition, living expenses and transportation allowances.

Figure 29: Indicator 1.2.1.4 – Value and Target



The gender distribution of these scholarships is balanced with only slightly more male students than females receiving higher education support (52% vs. 48%).

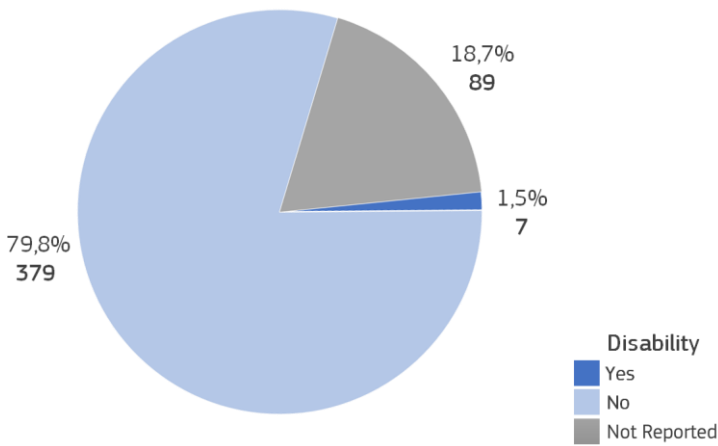
Figure 30: Indicator 1.2.1.4 – Value by Gender



The majority of students that benefitted from higher education scholarships are enrolled in Universities located in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay provinces. Scholarship collaboration agreements have been signed with three universities in South-Eastern and Southern Turkey (Gaziantep University, Mustafa Kemal University in Hatay and Harran University in Şanlıurfa). Scholarships were provided for the academic years 2016/17 and 2017/18.

The Facility’s commitment to ensuring that its Actions are disability-inclusive is demonstrated by the fact that 7 higher education scholarships were awarded to persons with disability (6 Male, 1 Female) as displayed in Figure 31.

Figure 31: Indicator 1.2.1.4 – Value by Disability



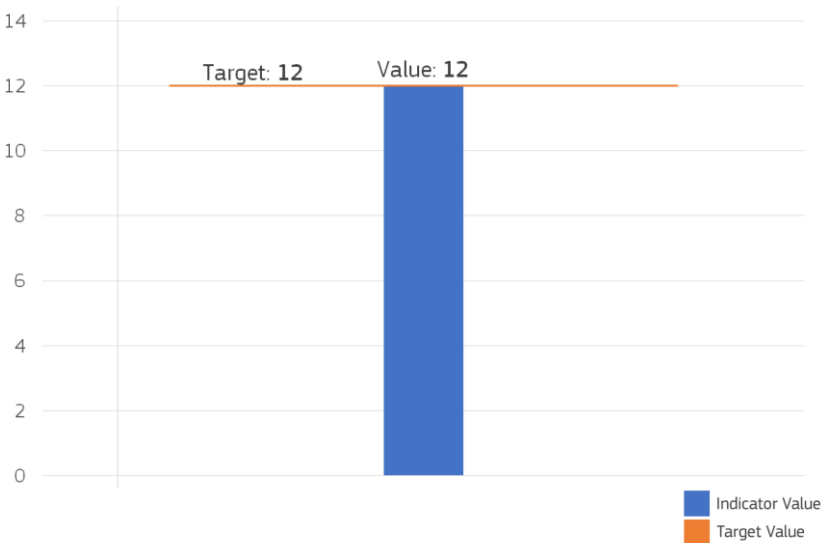
*Not Reported: Disaggregated data currently not available

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1.3.1.1 Number of subjects' curricula revised or developed funded by the Facility

In order to ensure Syrian refugee students can benefit from high-quality curricula designed to meet their specific needs, the Facility targeted the revision and development of 12 curricula. Through this support one main Arabic Curriculum and 11 sub-Curricula were developed and submitted to the relevant institutions for approval. By the end of June 2018, all of these curricula were in use thereby achieving the target.

Figure 32: Indicator 1.3.1.1 - Value and Target

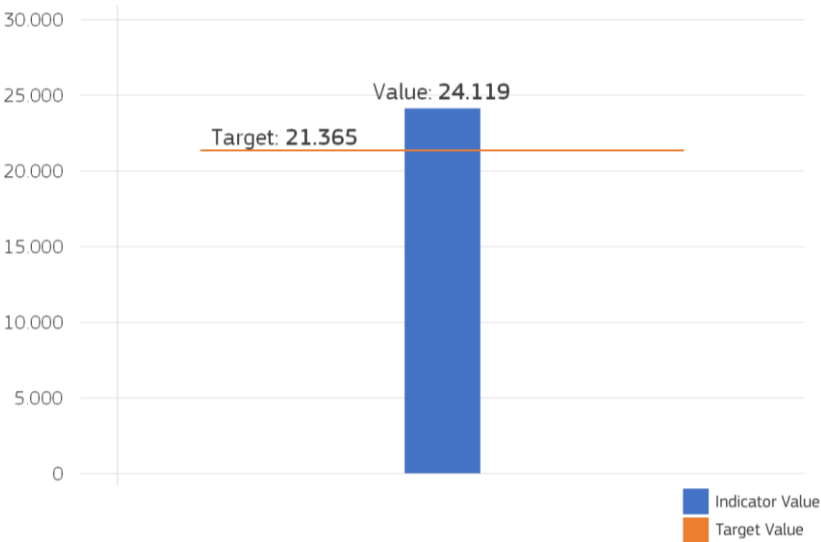


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1.3.1.2 Number of educational personnel, including teachers, volunteers and administrative staff trained, funded by the Facility

The Facility aims to improve quality education through supporting the training of teachers and teaching support-staff. By the end of the present reporting period, 24.119 staff had been trained, as shown in Figure 33. The staff trained include administrative staff and teaching personnel, including lecturers at four universities.

Figure 33: Indicator 1.3.1.2 - Value and Target



These activities are being coordinated by MoNE, which ensured that school principals and coordinators were trained in the first cycle of training. In the second training cycle, managers of provincial education directorates and deputy managers of schools in provinces with high populations of Syrian students were trained.

IPs have focused on a number of teacher training activities including implementing Training of Trainers (ToT) curricula and 'Inclusive Education Teacher Training' strategies to improve the capacity of teachers to be responsive to the needs of disadvantaged students or those facing difficulties in learning.

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1.3.1.3 Number of counsellors providing regular guidance for Syrian children funded by the Facility

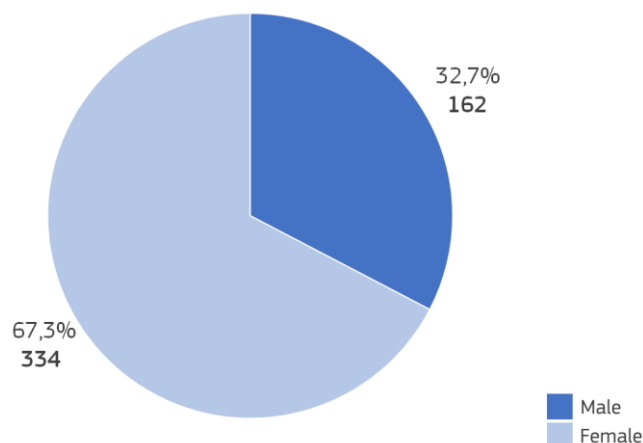
In order to support the educational and psychological development of Syrian students and to minimise the impact of the trauma they experienced, the Facility is investing in the employment of guidance counsellors and psychologists. A target of 500 guidance counsellors and psychologists employed was set as shown in Figure 34.

Figure 34: Indicator 1.3.1.3 - Value and Target



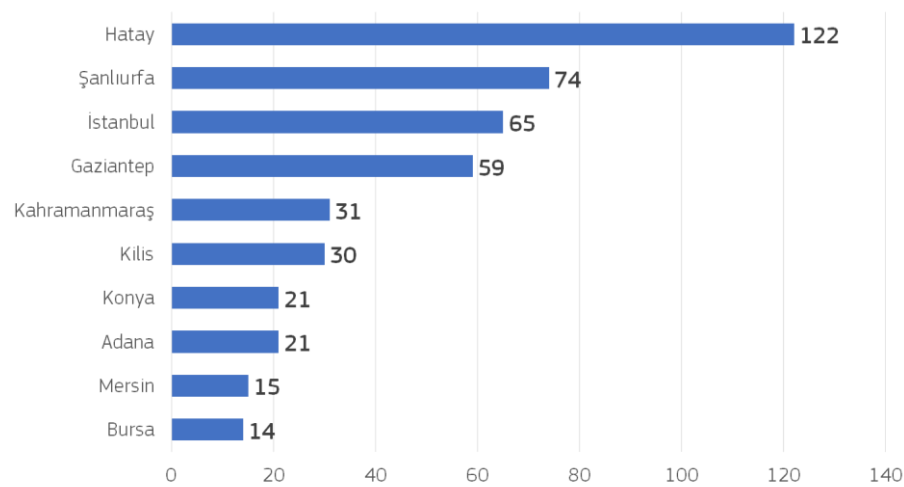
The current number of guidance counsellors employed is 496. The gender distribution in Figure 35, shows around two-thirds of guidance counsellors are female (67,3% vs. 32,7%).

Figure 35: Indicator 1.3.1.3 - Value by Gender



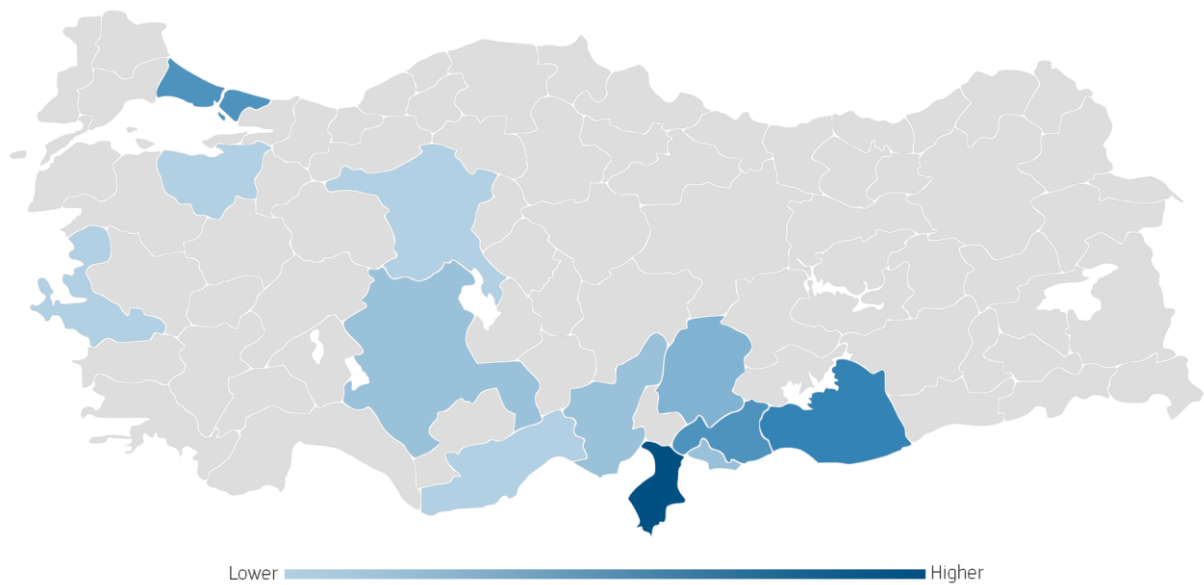
The geographical distribution (Figures 36 and 37) shows that the provinces with the highest number of counsellors employed and providing regular guidance are Hatay, Şanlıurfa, İstanbul, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş and Kilis.

Figure 36: Indicator 1.3.1.3 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 10

Figure 37: Indicator 1.3.1.3 - Geographical Distribution



* * * * *

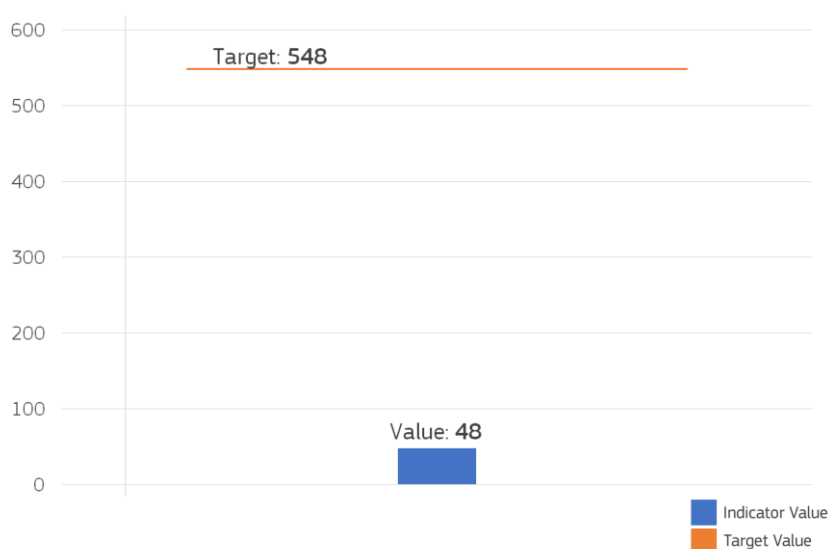
1.4.1.2 Number of existing schools upgraded in standards funded by the Facility

The Facility aims to ensure that the Turkish school infrastructure is equipped to deal with an upsurge in the school-going population due to the Syrian refugee crisis. This support is targeting the upgrading of 548 schools.

To-date 48 schools in 6 provinces, attended by more than 25.000 children (Syrian and Turkish) in the provinces of Konya, Malatya, Kayseri, Osmaniye, Diyarbakır and Kahramanmaraş have received school furniture.

Educational equipment will be delivered to all schools with at least 40 Syrian students. The target for this indicator is 548, as shown in Figure 38 below.

Figure 38: Indicator 1.4.1.2 - Value and Target

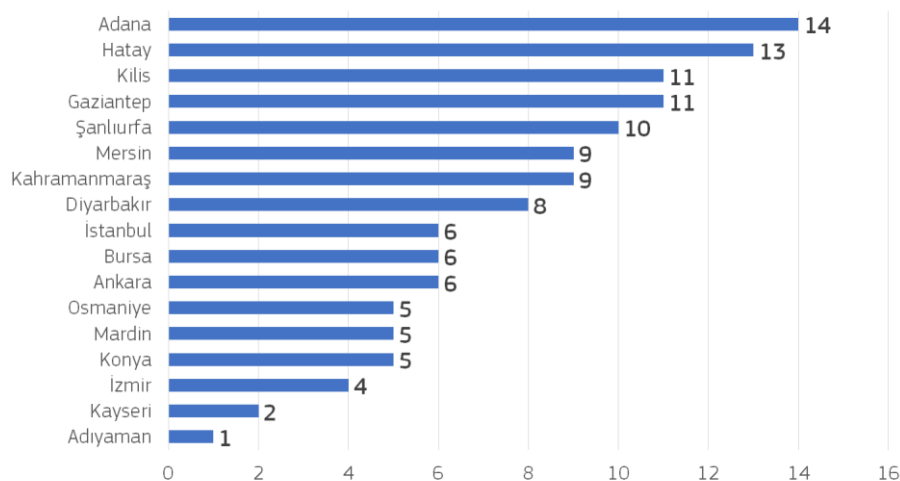


* * * * *

1.4.1.3 Number of new schools constructed and equipped, including a community training centre, funded by the Facility

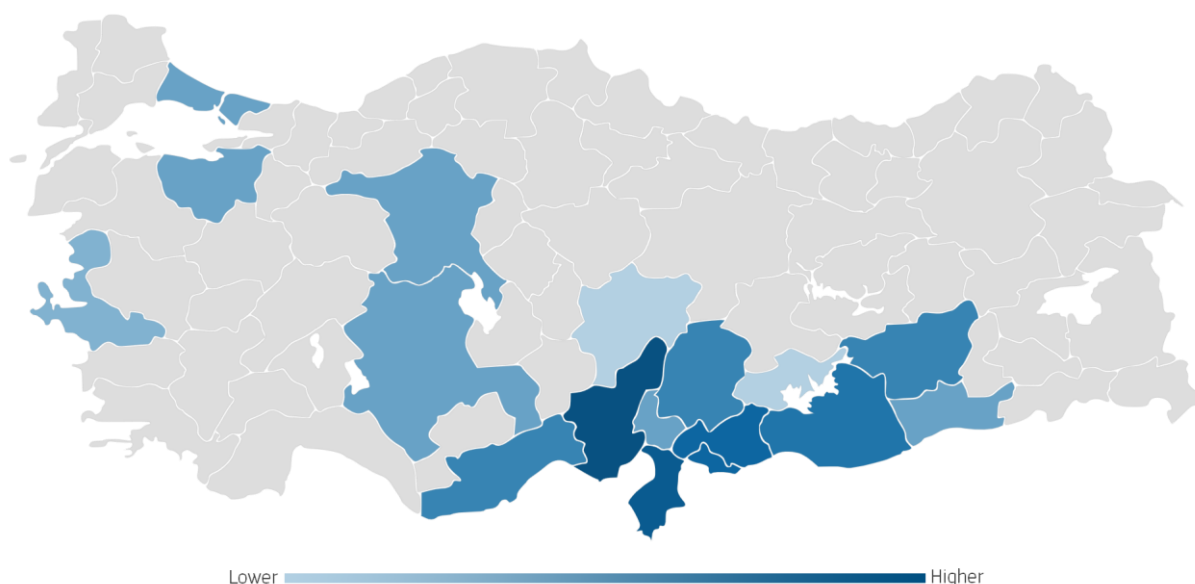
The Facility also supports the construction and equipping of schools and community training centre. The current target for the indicator is 175 newly constructed facilities. At the end of June 2018, no school construction was fully completed as yet (progress is outlined in sub-indicator 1.4.1.3a below). Figures 39 and 40 outline the geographical distribution of the planned constructions.

Figure 39: Indicator 1.4.1.3 - Schools planned per province*



*Table reflects the breakdown of the 125 schools for which the locations are identified.

Figure 40: Indicator 1.4.1.3 - Geographical Distribution

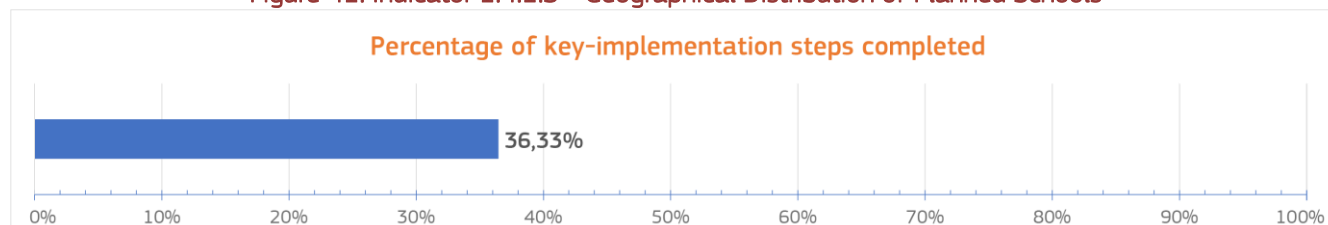


*Map reflects the breakdown of the 125 schools for which the locations are identified

1.4.1.3a Percentage of key-implementation⁷ steps completed (sub-indicator for 1.4.1.3)

To understand and monitor the progress of construction, key-implementation steps were identified and a process sub-indicator (1.4.1.3a) was created. Figure 41 shows the implementation progress based on this sub-indicator. The completion ratio of the key-implementation steps is 36,33%.

Figure 41: Indicator 1.4.1.3 - Geographical Distribution of Planned Schools



Both pre-fabricated and solid structure schools are being constructed. No school has been fully constructed yet. However, as shown in the table and figure below, almost half of the facilities are in the construction phase.

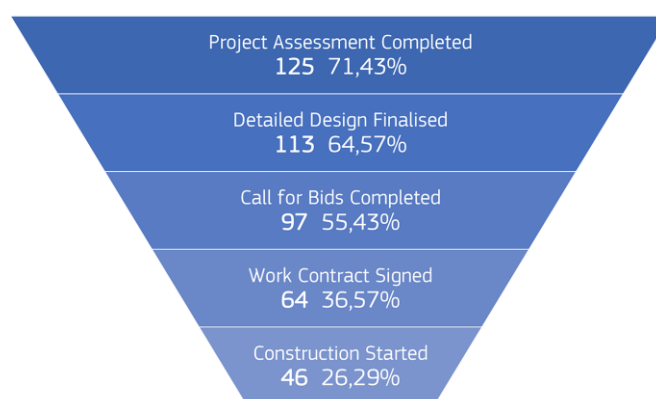
Figure 42: Table of Implementation Steps Completed*

Number of Schools by Key Implementation Steps Completed

Type	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
Prefabricated	50	50	50	50	46	0	0
Solid Structure	75	63	47	14	0	0	0
Total	125	113	97	64	46	0	0

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

Figure 43: Pyramid: Implementation Steps Completed



* * * * *

⁷ This is a process indicator calculated on the basis of identified key implementation steps. It has been agreed with the representatives of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and applies to all education infrastructure projects under the Facility. The key implementation steps are: 1 - Project assessment being completed; 2 - Detailed design being finalised; 3 - Call for bids documents for the recruitment of companies for works completed; 4 - Signing of the work contracts finalised; 5 - Construction activities started; 6 - Equipment installed and operational, and users trained; 7 - Start of Operations and – when applicable - Accreditation of the Facility. Each of the steps has an equal weight. Depending on the number of steps completed at the time of reporting against the Facility RF indicators, a percentage value will be calculated to report on progress in implementation.

PRIORITY AREA – HEALTH

Facility interventions in the priority area of Health aim to contribute to improving the health-status of refugees by supporting the Turkish healthcare system to ensure the availability of, and access to, primary and secondary health care services. The Facility has also supported humanitarian organisations to ensure access to Primary Healthcare during the first years of the refugee crisis and to fill gaps in specialised medical service provision. Specific focus is being placed on expanding access in provinces with the highest proportion of refugees. Primary health care services are provided free of charge to refugees, with particular attention given to women of reproductive age and children under five. Host communities, including healthcare staff who are in direct contact with refugees, are also among the target groups of Facility-funded interventions.

A large network of Migrant Health Units - each staffed with one medical doctor and one nurse - is being developed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and funded by the Facility. The aim is to establish 790 Migrant Health Units in both 136 Migrant Health Centres (MHC) and 42 Extended Migrant Health Centres (EMHC) in the provinces with the highest refugee populations. In addition, 10 Community Mental Health Centres (CMHCs) will be established. One of the main challenges in delivering and monitoring comprehensive health-care services is the high mobility of the refugee population. The dispersed settlement of refugee populations also makes service delivery challenging. To combat this, mobile primary health services, including vaccinations and reproductive care, will be delivered via 26 mobile healthcare vehicles. Syrian medical practitioners will be employed to provide these services in Arabic. In addition, 960 bilingual health mediators are being recruited to assist Syrian patients in accessing the Turkish healthcare system.

To-date 100 MHCs and 39 EMHCs (7 of which are also training centres) are fully functional, whilst the remainder were under preparation. As shown in Figure 48 below, the Facility has enabled 4.7 million primary health care consultations by refugees, and approximately 140.000 deliveries to be attended by professional medical staff.









Under the scope of the SIHHAT⁸ Action, Syrian healthcare personnel have also been receiving training and certification in preparation for employment. By the end of June 2018, 1421 Syrian healthcare professionals had been trained and certified, whilst 1.170 of these had been employed, all funded by the Facility. Also, 528 bilingual patient-guides had been employed.

In the area of mental health and psychosocial support, more than 240.000 refugees received support and treatment delivered through humanitarian organisations working through local Implementing Partners. Out of the 10 Facility-funded Community Mental Health Centres that are planned to be established by MoH, one opened in 2017. Furthermore, more than 14.617 refugees received specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care, provided by humanitarian partner organisations. Progress against each indicator is further detailed below.

⁸ The SIHHAT acronym is translated as “Improving the health status of the Syrian population under temporary protection and related services provided by Turkish authorities”: <https://www.avrupa.info.tr/en/pr/largest-eu-funded-health-project-turkey-launched-today-sihhat-6768>

Figure 44: Health Indicator Progress Summary

HEALTH - Indicator Values vs Targets

Output Indicator	Indicator Value	Target Value	% Progress	
2.1.1.1 - Number of doctors per 10.000 population in the targeted provinces	18,27	n.a.	-	
2.1.1.2 - Number of MoH hospital beds per 10.000 population in the targeted provinces	26,67	28,90	92,3%	
2.1.1.3 - Number of MoH intensive care units per 10.000 population in the targeted provinces	4,58	4,80	95,4%	
2.1.3.1 - Number of primary health care consultations with refugees funded by the Facility	4.700.581	8.160.000	57,6%	
2.1.3.3 - Percentage of Syrian refugee children and infants fully vaccinated according to age in the targeted provinces	85,0%	95,0%	89,5%	
2.1.3.4 - Number of ante-natal control (ANC) consultations funded by the Facility	987.434	700.000	141,1%	
2.1.3.5 - Number of pregnant women receiving a minimum of 1 ANC consultation funded by the Facility	478.863	175.000	273,6%	
2.1.3.6 - Number of deliveries attended by health-care professionals in the targeted provinces	139.273	n.a.	-	
2.1.3.7 - Number of refugees receiving specialised treatment in the area of mental health and psychosocial support funded by the Facility	241.849	91.551	264,2%	
2.1.3.8 - Number of refugees receiving specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care funded by the Facility	14.617	20.000	73,1%	

100,0%

2.1.1.1 Number of doctors per 10.000 population in the targeted provinces

Well-trained health workers are the backbone of any health system. Currently Turkey has almost 2 doctors per 1.000 population, which places it towards the bottom of the ranking of OECD⁹ countries for this indicator - the average is over 3 doctors per 1.000 people,¹⁰ Nevertheless it is still significantly above the global average (45% have less than 1 per 1.000)¹¹.

The Facility is supporting the MoH with the active recruitment of Syrian physicians after successful completion of their certification programme. The certification programme includes theoretical and practical parts which were prepared by the MoH, World Health Organisation (WHO), and academic representatives after a series of workshops in 2016. This training aims to allow Syrian doctors to adapt to the Turkish Health System and the Turkish Health Provision procedures. The trained physicians have been recruited under the scope of the SIHHAT Action to work in existing and new Extended or Standard Migrant Health Centres (E/MHCs) across 28 target provinces.¹²

⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries are high-income economies, high human development index countries, regarded as developed countries.

¹⁰ <https://data.oecd.org/healthres/doctors.htm>

¹¹ http://www.who.int/gho/health_workforce/physicians_density/en/

¹² (1. Adana, 2. Adıyaman, 3. Ankara, 4. Batman, 5. Burdur, 6. Bursa, 7. Denizli, 8. Diyarbakır, 9. Elazığ, 10. Gaziantep, 11. Hatay, 12. İstanbul, 13. İzmir, 14. Kahramanmaraş, 15. Kayseri, 16. Kilis, 17. Kocaeli, 18. Konya, 19. Malatya, 20. Manisa, 21. Mardin, 22. Mersin, 23. Muğla, 24. Nevşehir, 25. Osmaniye, 26. Sakarya, 27. Samsun, 28. Şanlıurfa).

Figure 45: Indicator 2.1.1.1 - Value and Target



2.1.1.2 Number of MoH hospital beds per 10.000 population in targeted provinces

Health infrastructure is essential to deliver effective care. Turkey has 26,67 beds per 10.000 population. This is below the targeted 28,90 but an improvement from the baseline of 25,91.¹³ Medical equipment for secondary healthcare premises continues to be purchased under the scope of the SIHHAT project.

Figure 46: Indicator 2.1.1.2 - Value and Target

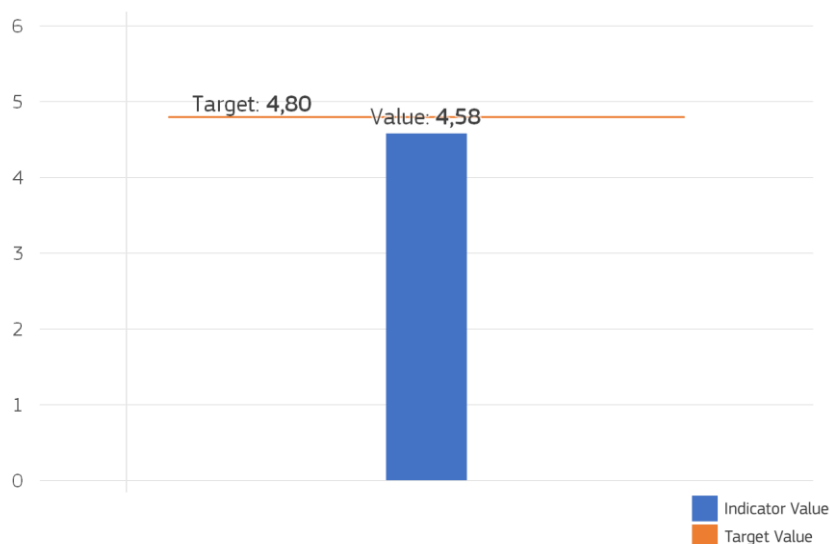


¹³ The world average is currently 29,19 per 10.000 (see <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.BEDS.ZS>).

2.1.1.3 Number of MoH intensive care units per 10.000 population in the targeted provinces

Currently, the MoH has 4,58 intensive care units per 10.000 population, which is also below the target value of 4,80 but an increase from the baseline of 4,14.

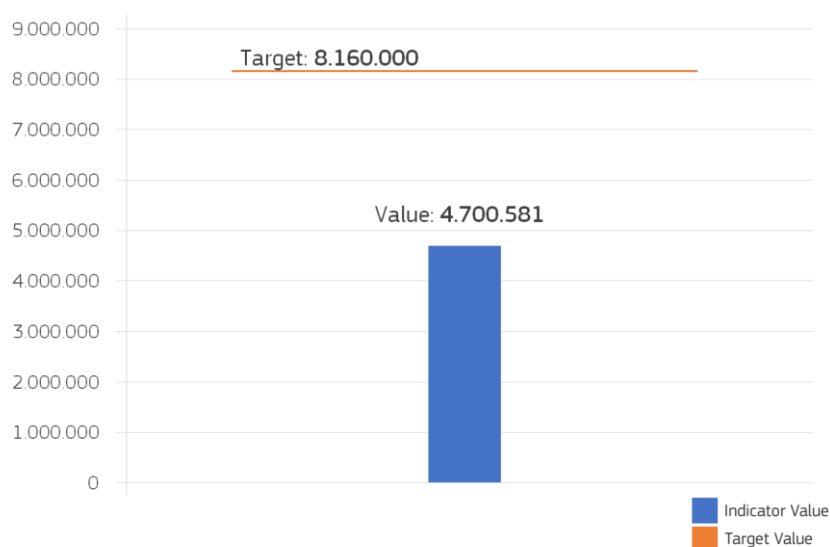
Figure 47: Indicator 2.1.1.3 - Value and Target



2.1.3.1 Number of primary health care consultations with refugees funded by the Facility

For refugees to integrate and thrive as productive members of Turkish society they need be in good health. In the process of migration, many refugees are vulnerable to communicable diseases due to poor living circumstances and lack of access to regular health services. Regular access to primary health care is therefore a critical first step in ensuring the health status of refugee households. The Facility supports this aim by targeting over 8 million primary health care consultations for refugees. By the end of June 2018, just over 4.7 million consultations had been administered, as shown in Figure 48.

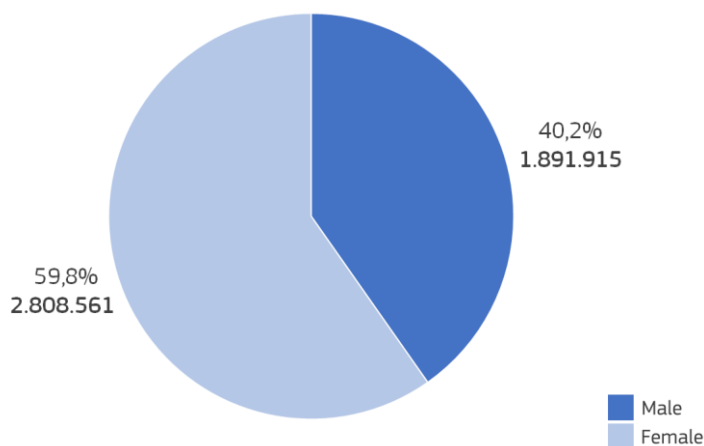
Figure 48: Indicator 2.1.3.1 - Value and Target



Syrian physicians have been recruited by the MoH after completing training programmes and passing their Turkish medical certification. These physicians work in Migrant Health Centres in 28 target provinces conducting primary health care consultations and other related preventative and curative health services.

The gender distribution of primary health care consultations reflects the focus on women, with about 60% of the consultations provided to female patients (Figure 49).

Figure 49: Indicator 2.1.3.1 - Value by Gender



The geographical distribution of primary health care consultations by province reflects the presence of the refugee population, as shown by the following two figures.

Figure 50: Indicator 2.1.3.1 - Value by Province*

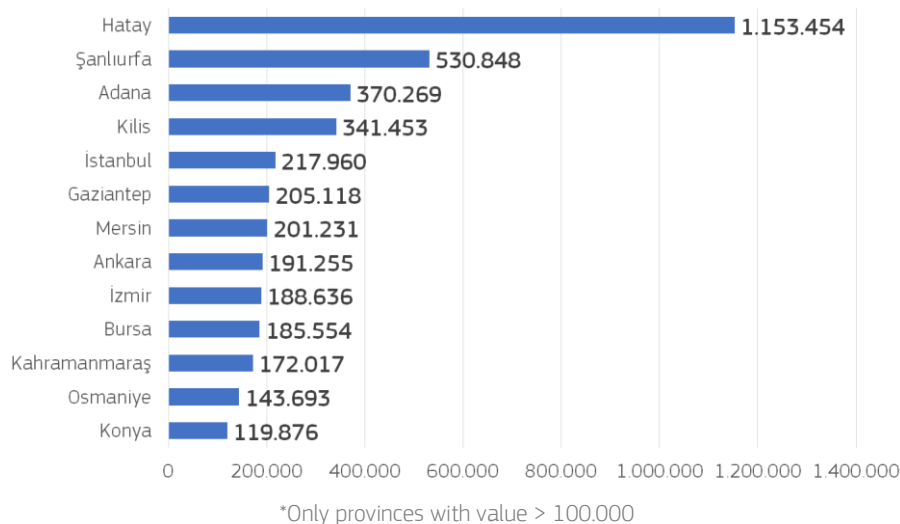
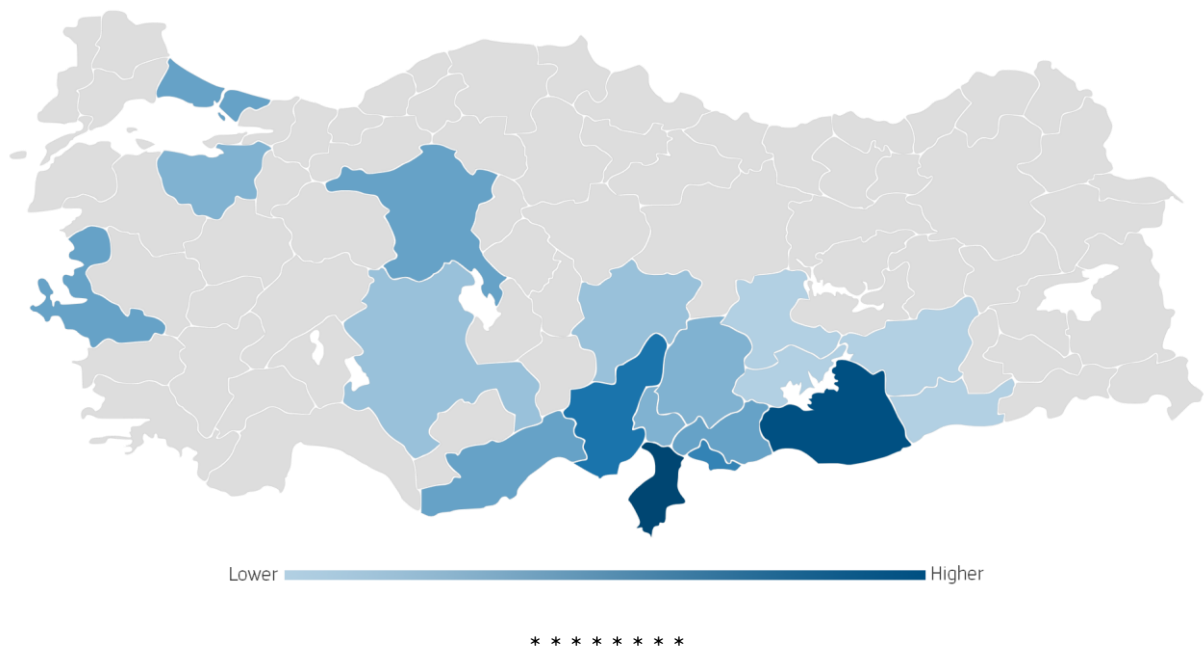


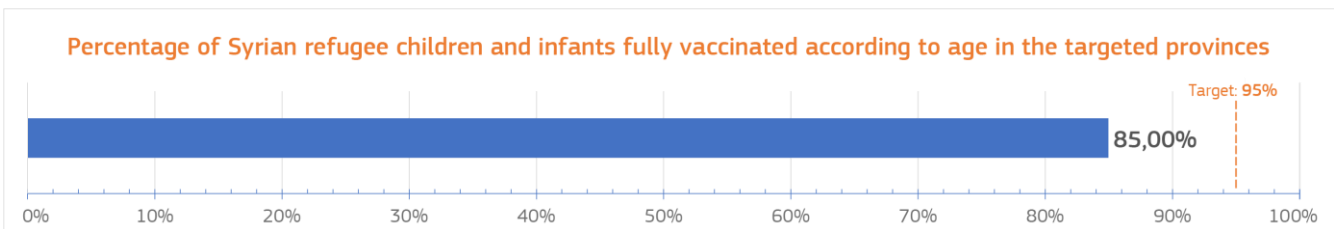
Figure 51: Indicator 2.1.3.1 - Geographical Distribution



2.1.3.3 Percentage of Syrian infants fully vaccinated in the targeted provinces

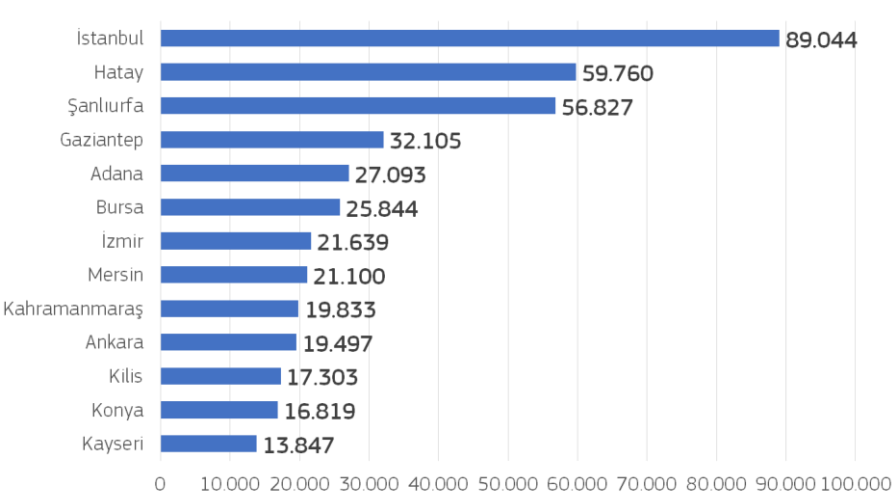
The Facility aims to contribute towards a 95% rate of full vaccination coverage for Syrian infants, in line with the WHO recommended threshold. By the end of June 2018, 85% coverage had been attained, an increase from the 78% coverage at national level reported at the end of 2017. The 85% equates to 452.419 Syrian infants fully vaccinated with the support of the Facility.

Figure 52: % of fully vaccinated refugee children



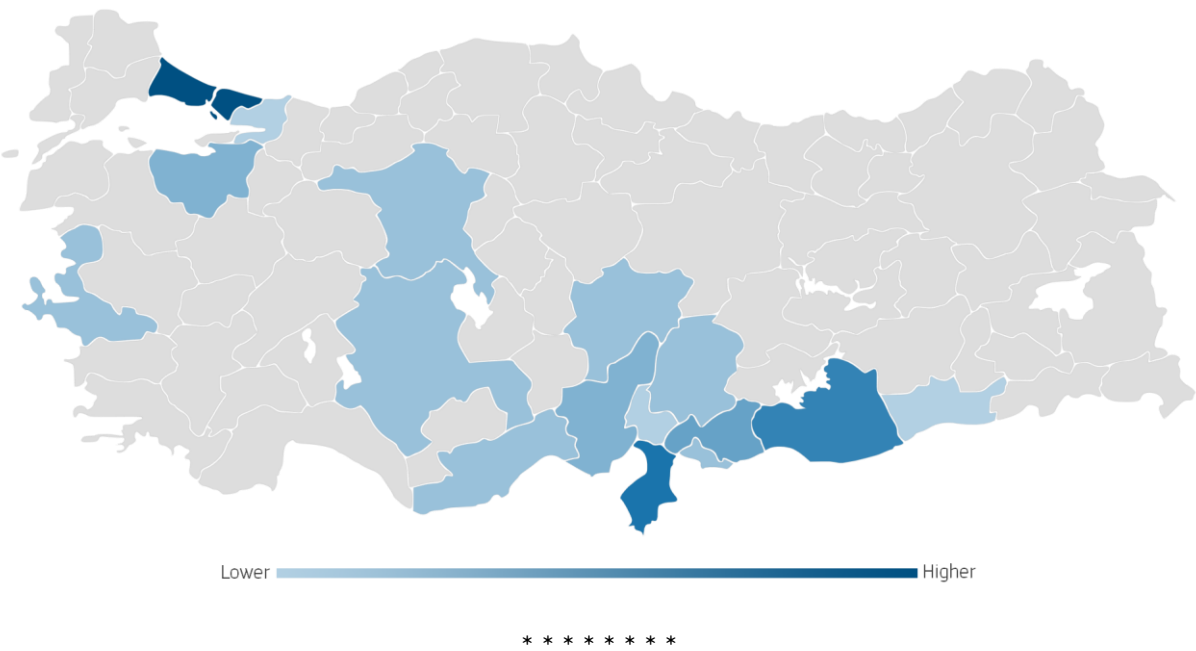
In terms of provincial coverage, the highest number of vaccinations was achieved in Istanbul, followed by the provinces close to the Syrian border as shown below. A significant further upscale of vaccination coverage is expected as the Migrant Health Units continue to be rolled out across provinces with the greatest needs.

Figure 53: Indicator 2.1.3.3 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 10.000

Figure 54: Indicator 2.1.3.3 - Geographical Distribution

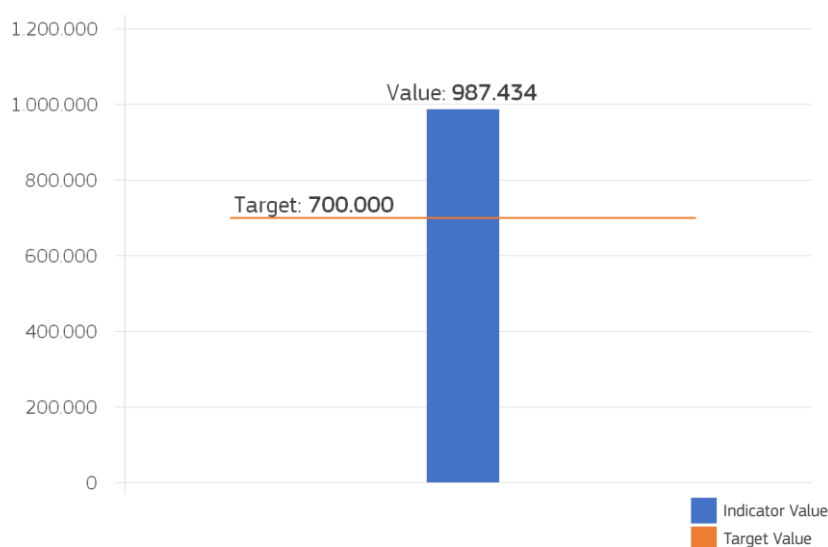


2.1.3.4 Number of antenatal care (ANC) consultations funded by the Facility

Within the continuum of reproductive health care, antenatal care (ANC) provides a platform for important health-care functions, including health promotion, screening and diagnosis, and disease prevention.¹⁴

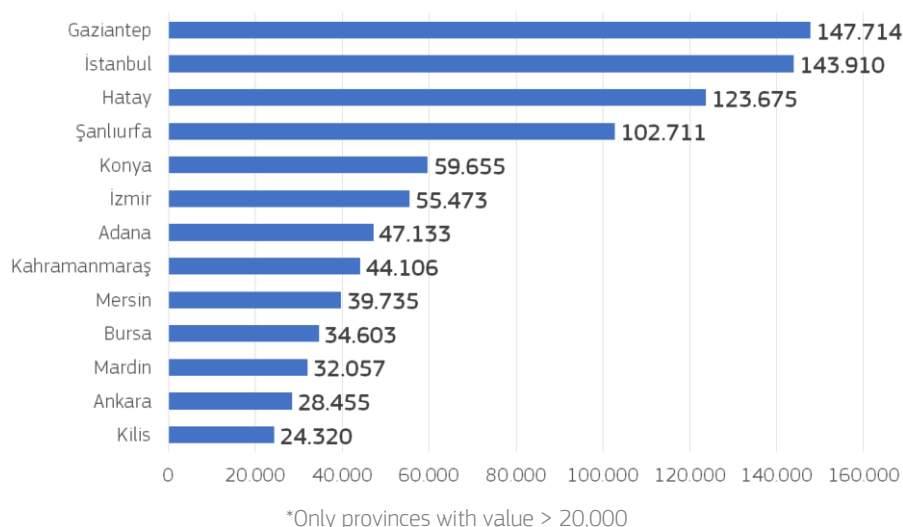
The Facility has promoted timely and effective ANC practices with the target of supporting 700.000 ANC consultations. At the time of reporting, more than 987.434 consultations had already been provided to pregnant women, as shown below.

Figure 55: Indicator 2.1.3.4 - Value and Target



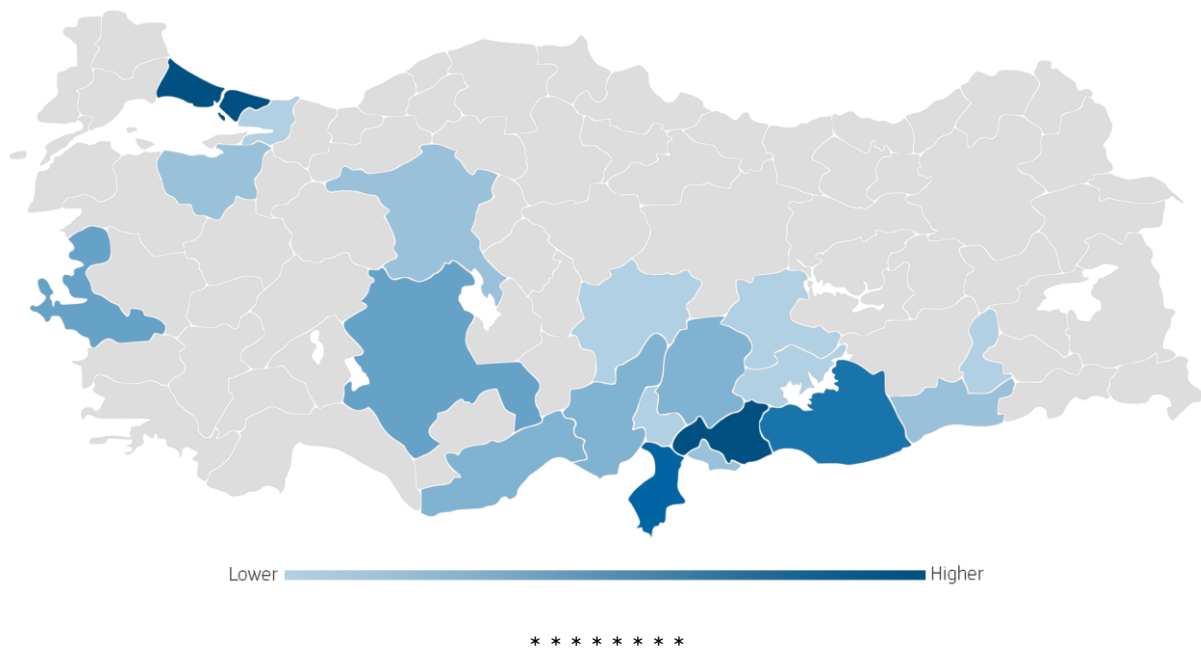
The geographical distribution of ANC consultations in Figure 56 shows that Gaziantep, İstanbul and Hatay have so far been the provinces with the highest number of ANC consultations provided, which correlates with the size of the migrant populations in these provinces.

Figure 56: Indicator 2.1.3.4 - Value by Province*



¹⁴ WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience (2016)
<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912eng.pdf;jsessionid=7337216FC632BD1DB006995D055A576C?sequence=1>

Figure 57: Indicator 2.1.3.4 - Geographical Distribution



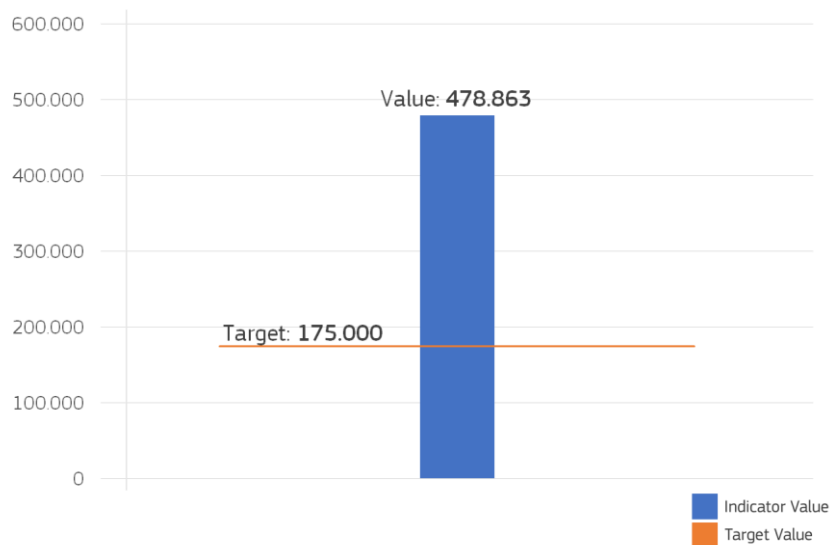
2.1.3.5 Number of pregnant women receiving a minimum of 1 ANC consultation funded by the Facility

In order to ascertain whether pregnant women are visiting clinics for regular ANC consultations (the WHO recently revised their minimum recommended number of ANC consultations from 4 to 8)¹⁵, the Facility monitors the number of women who received a minimum of one ante-natal care consultation.

Figure 58 shows that at the end of the reporting period 478.863 pregnant women had received at least one ANC consultation, surpassing the target of 175.000 by a factor of more than 2,5. Anecdotal evidence from the SIHHAT project monitoring mission indicates that increased awareness amongst pregnant women migrants of the availability of these health services, are leading to pregnant women availing themselves of the opportunity to have multiple ANC appointments.

¹⁵ WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience (2016) (See: <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912eng.pdf;jsessionid=7337216FC632BD1DB006995D055A576C?sequence=1>)

Figure 58: Indicator 2.1.3.5 - Value and Target



The geographical distribution shows that İstanbul, Hatay, and Gaziantep are the provinces with the highest number of ANC consultations provided as shown in Figure 59.

Figure 59: Indicator 2.1.3.5 - Value by Province*

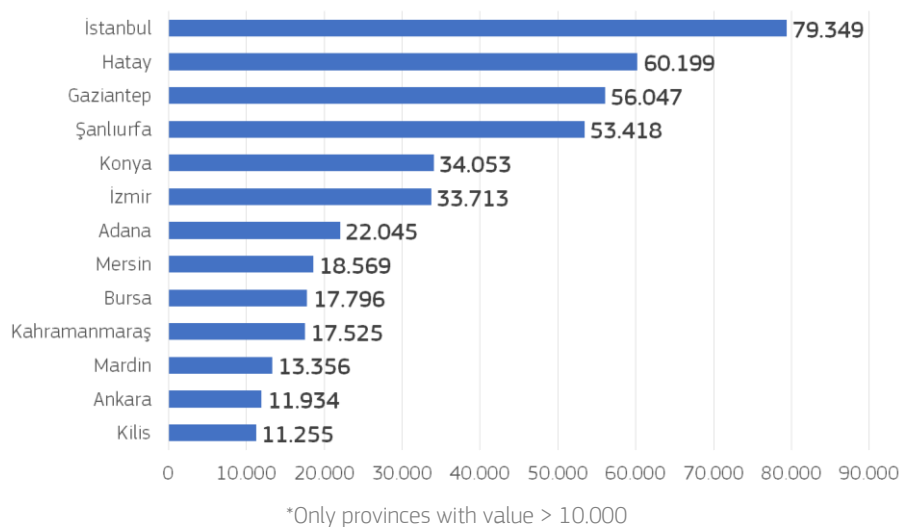
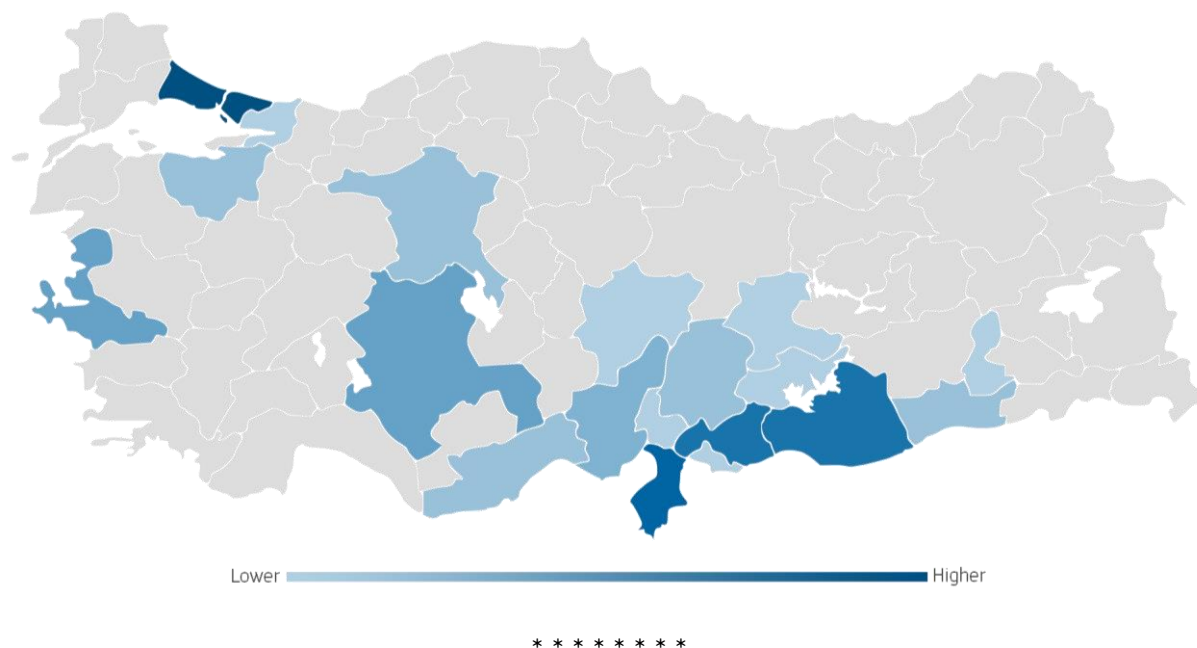


Figure 60: Indicator 2.1.3.5 - Geographical Distribution

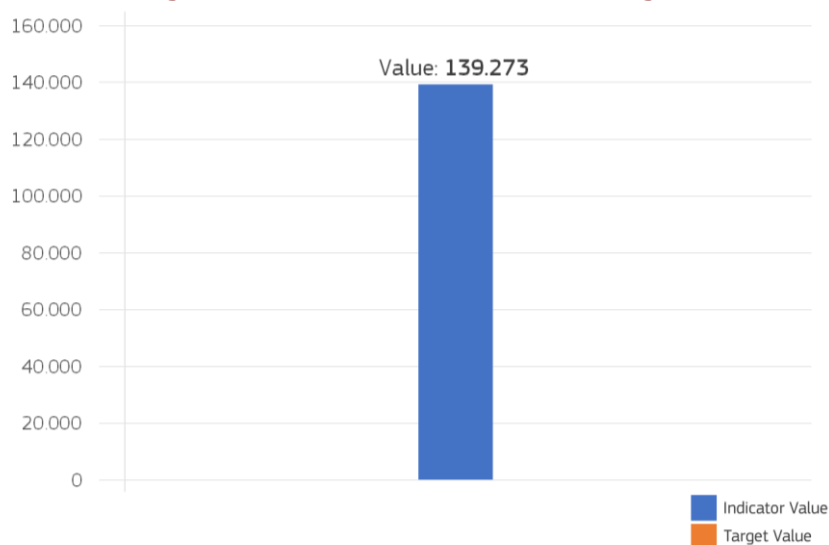


2.1.3.6 Number of deliveries attended by skilled health-care professionals in the targeted provinces

The Facility aims to provide access to quality health care by ensuring the provision of adequate health services at the critical moment of childbirth. An overall target for the Facility was not set for this indicator, as the objective is to ensure that as many births as possible are attended by skilled health care personnel. Skilled health personnel are midwives, nurses, obstetricians, paediatricians, who are able to perform all Emergency New-born and Obstetric Care (EmONC) signal functions to optimize the health and well-being of women and new-borns.

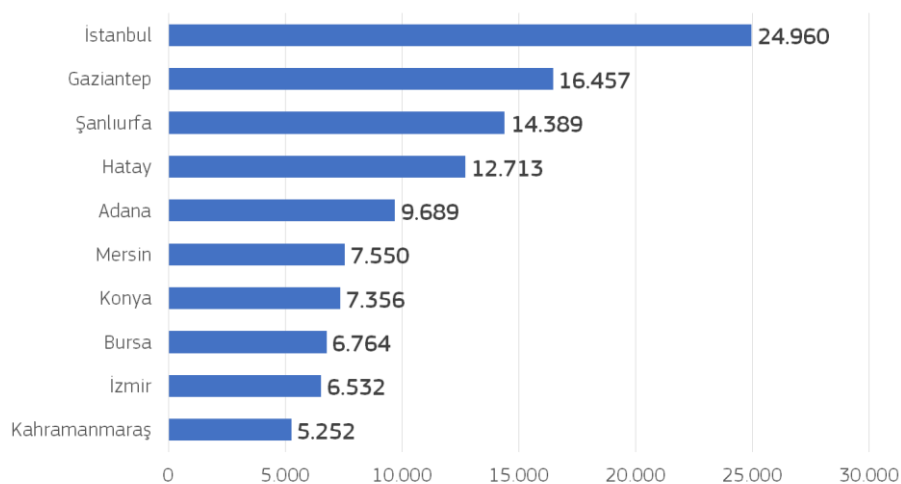
Since the start of the large-scale refugee influx into Turkey, skilled personnel aimed to attend as many births as possible among the refugee population, in both in-camp and out-of-camp situations (hospitals and homes). Figure 61 shows that by the end of the reporting period, 139.273 births had been attended.

Figure 61: Indicator 2.1.3.6 - Value and Target



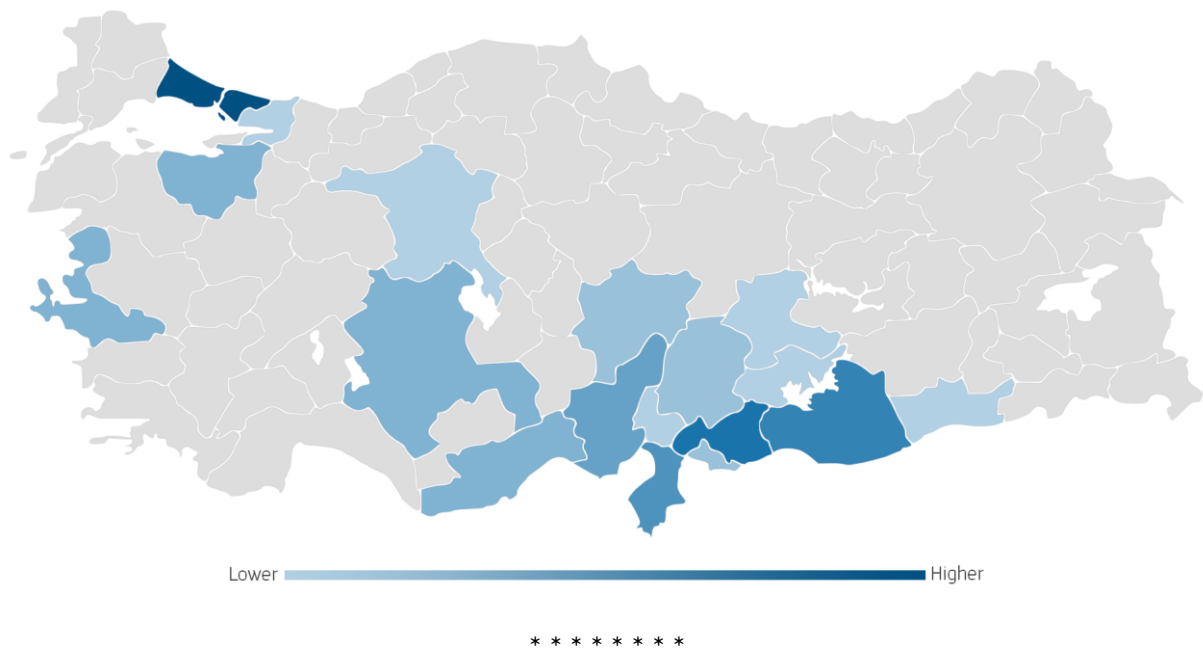
The numbers were the highest in İstanbul, followed by provinces along the Syrian border as shown below.

Figure 62: Indicator 2.1.3.6 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 5,000

Figure 63: Indicator 2.1.3.6 - Geographical Distribution

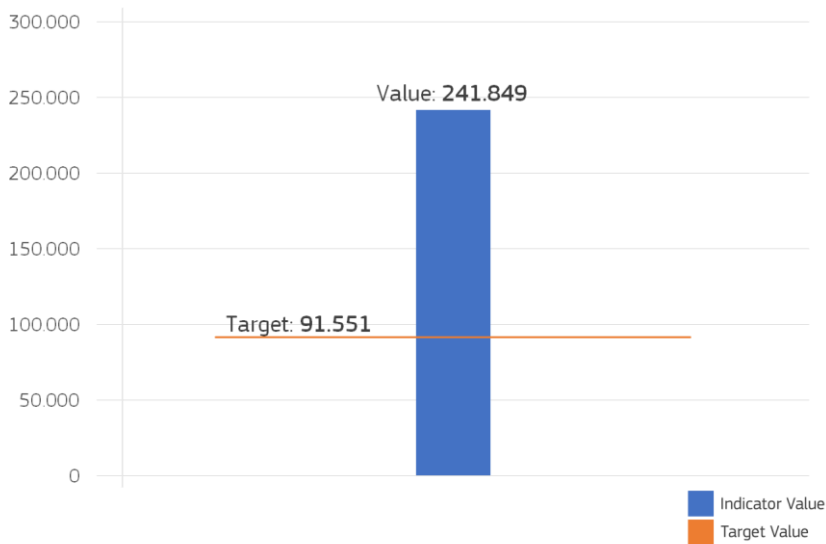


2.1.3.7 Number of refugees benefitting from mental health and psychosocial support services funded by the Facility

The Facility aims to improve the mental and psychosocial health of refugees through supporting various clinics to provide counselling and support.

The overall target for the Facility was set at 91.151 refugees to benefit from mental health and psychosocial support services. Figure 64 outlines that, 241.849 refugees benefitted from Facility-funded services in the area of mental health and psychosocial support, by the end of June 2018, thus far exceeding the target.

Figure 64: Indicator 2.1.3.7 - Value and Target



The main activities underpinning this indicator include: primary and secondary mental healthcare services (outpatient services), as well as psychosocial rehabilitation services delivered through Community Mental Health Centres (CMHCs); the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) through individual counselling sessions, group sessions, referral, and outreach activities; and the identification and training of PSS experts.

The geographical and gender disaggregation of this data in Figures 65, 66 and 67 show a large number of women taking up these services, especially in the provinces directly bordering Syria (Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis).

Figure 65: Indicator 2.1.3.7 - Value by Gender

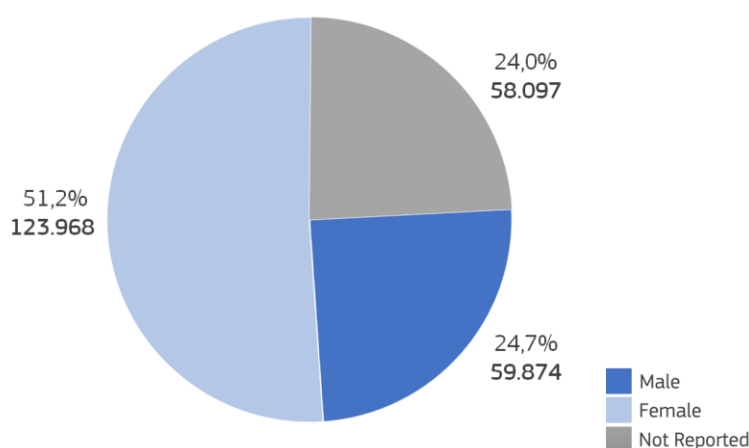
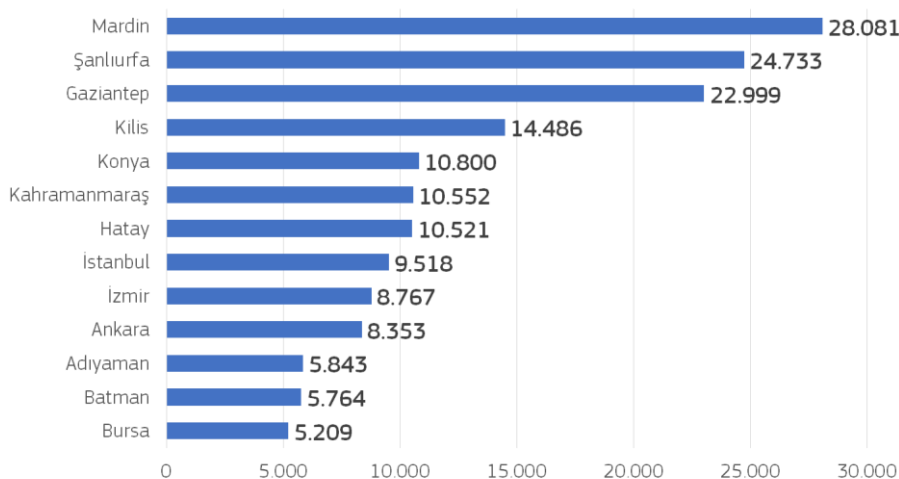
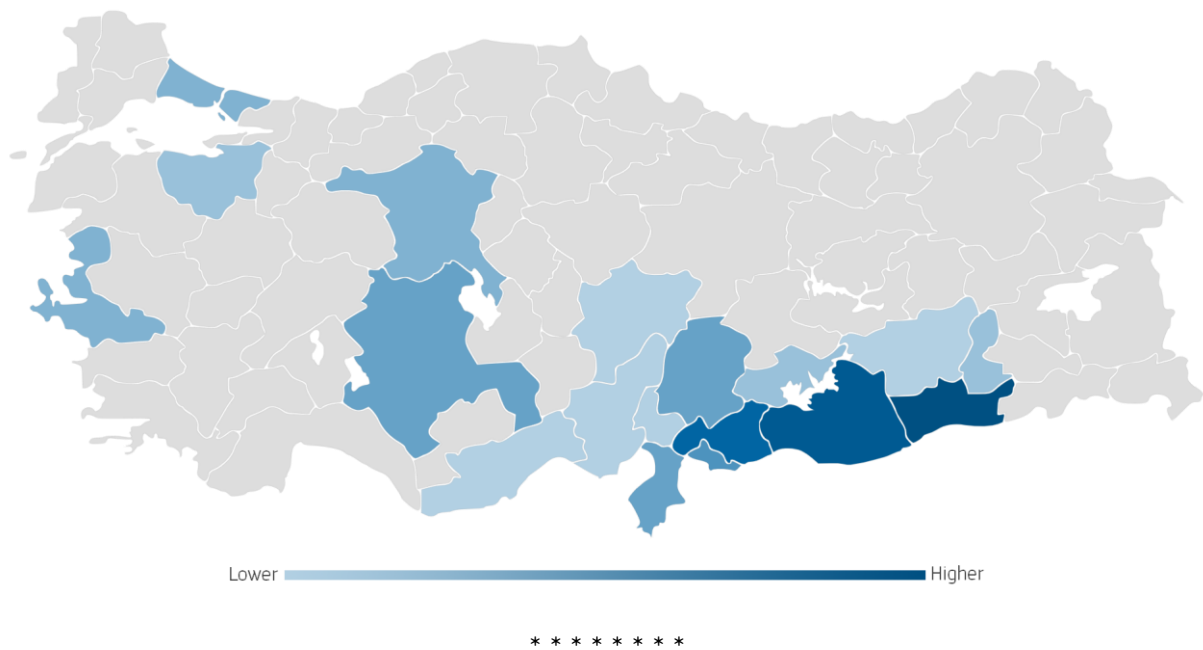


Figure 66: Indicator 2.1.3.7 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 5.000

Figure 67: Indicator 2.1.3.7 - Geographical Distribution



2.1.3.8 Number of refugees receiving specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care funded by the Facility

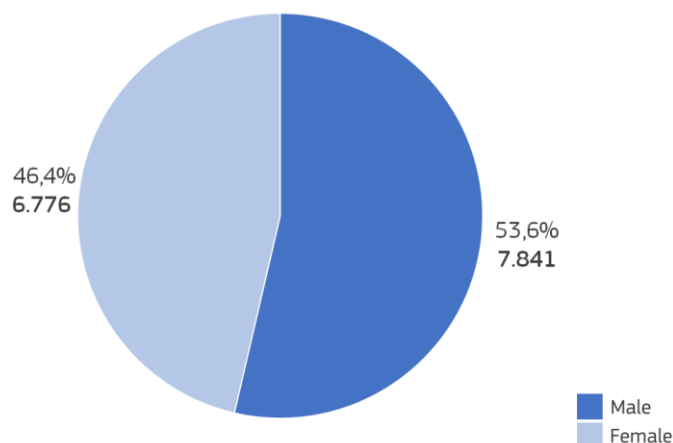
The Facility is targeting the provision of specialised treatment in the area of post-operative and rehabilitative care to 20.000 refugees. These specialised services consist of integrated rehabilitative care including the provision of prosthetic limbs or assistive devices, as well as physiotherapy sessions and psychotherapy sessions, tailored to the specific needs of refugees. Figure 68 below shows that by the end of June 2018, 14.617 refugees had benefitted from these Facility-funded services.

Figure 68: Indicator 2.1.3.8 - Value and Target



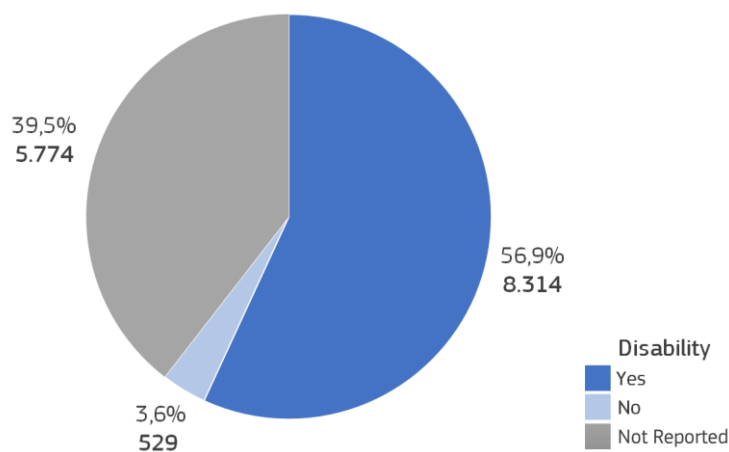
The gender distribution for the take-up of these specialised services is fairly balanced, with 46,4% of treatments being provided to female patients.

Figure 69: Indicator 2.1.3.8 - Value by Gender



These services are specifically targeted at patients with disabilities. Figure 70 below, shows that 56,9% of the services were taken up by patients with disabilities, and 3,6% of services were provided to people without disabilities by June 2018. The fact that 39,5% of the services provided did not indicate whether the beneficiary had a disability means that the actual proportion of beneficiaries with disabilities is likely to be much higher.

Figure 70: Indicator 2.1.3.8 – Value by Disability



*Not Reported: Disaggregated data currently not available

Service provision is presently centred on the provinces along the Syrian border as well as in Istanbul and İzmir as shown in Figures 71 and 72.

Figure 71: Indicator 2.1.3.8 - Value by Province

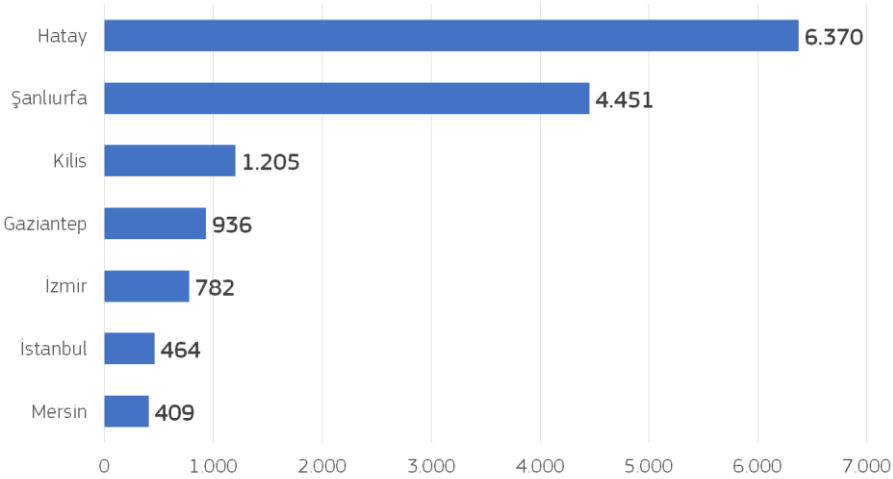
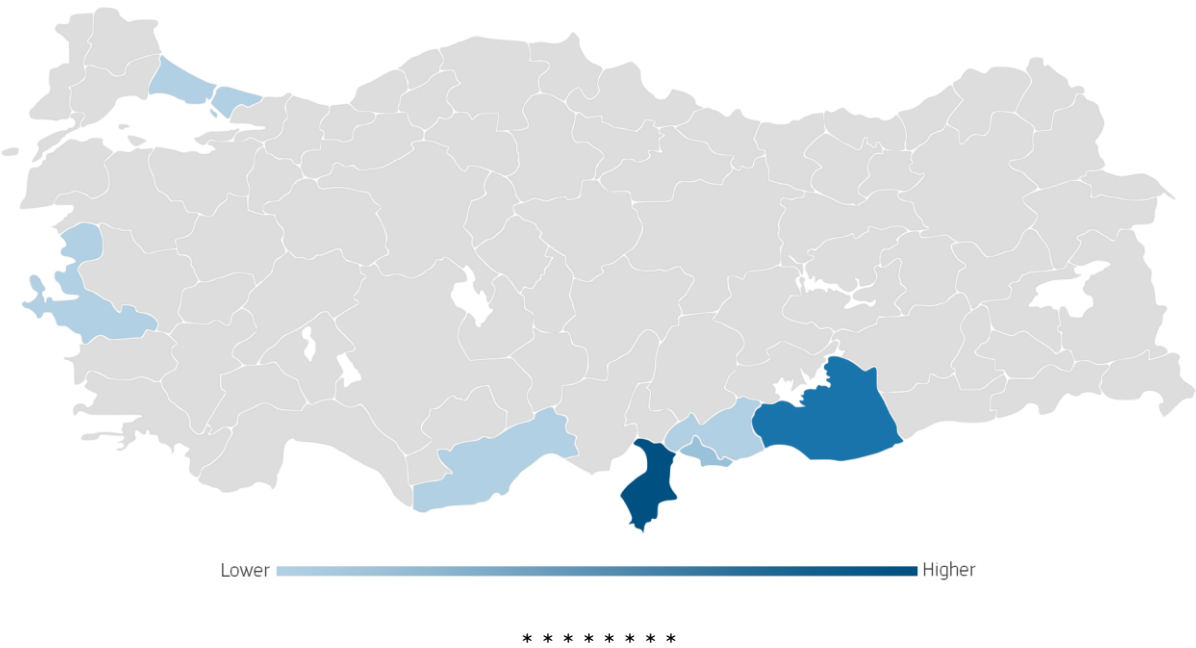


Figure 72: Indicator 2.1.3.8 - Geographical Distribution



PRIORITY AREA – SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUPPORT

For refugees to be fully integrated into Turkish society and have a decent quality of life, it is essential for them to participate in the labour market. However, despite the efforts of the Turkish authorities and foreign donors, social inclusion and access to the labour market remain major challenges for them.

Turkey has passed the necessary legislation allowing Syrian refugees to obtain legal access to the labour market and to start small businesses. However, most refugees continue to work in the informal sector earning low wages and without social security. Informally employing workers offers a competitive advantage to businesses and it is this incentive, combined with the language barrier, which act as the major obstacles to refugees entering the formal labour market. This situation also has potential macro-economic spill-over effects with high rates of informal employment creating downward pressure on wages across the country.


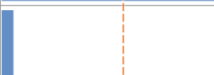

The main objective of this Facility priority area is therefore to contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic condition of refugees by firstly, providing safe access to decent and dignified living conditions for the most vulnerable refugees (support to basic needs) and secondly, supporting refugees to gain increased access to formal job opportunities and to opportunities to develop entrepreneurship skills. Since social cohesion is key to socio-economic prosperity for both refugees and host communities, another related objective under this priority area is to work towards strengthening the social integration of refugees into Turkish society.

Activities implemented under this priority area include: the provision of social assistance programmes (such as cash transfers); the provision of vocational education and training (VET); entrepreneurship training programmes; language and life skills trainings; and the establishment of active labour market programmes and employment services (such as skills assessment, job search support, counselling and referral).

In addition, social cohesion programmes aimed at making refugees aware of their social rights and reducing risks of isolation, cultural segregation, and conflict are supported by the Facility. This includes the organisation of awareness campaigns on the right to social services for refugees in Turkey and the establishment of social services and community centres. Activities in existing community centres include fostering opportunities for positive interaction and cohesion among Syrian and Turkish youth. Peer-to-peer support structures and positive engagement programmes have been successfully rolled out in 20 provinces in collaboration with national governmental and non-governmental partners.

Figure 73: Socio-economic indicators progress summary

SOCIO-ECONOMIC – Indicator Values vs Targets

Output Indicator	Indicator Value	Target Value	% Progress	
3.1.1.1 - Number of persons under temporary or international protection receiving monthly resource-transfers through the ESSN or other mechanisms funded by the Facility	2.395.057	1.300.000	184,2%	
3.2.1.1 - Number of Syrian refugees and host community members who participated in employability, vocational or entrepreneurial skills training programmes funded by the Facility	5.957	61.551	9,7%	
3.4.1.1 - Number of refugees and host community members who participated in social cohesion activities funded by the Facility	109.406	67.010	163,3%	

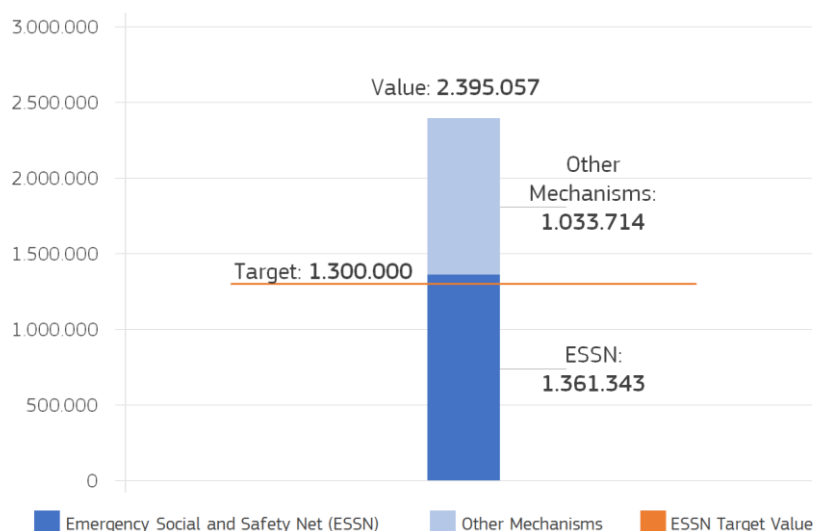
100,0%

3.1.1.1 Number of persons under temporary or international protection receiving monthly resource-transfers through the ESSN or other mechanisms funded by the Facility

Cash assistance, delivered as monthly financial payments, is a key tool and cost-effective way to mitigate the impact of poverty on households. Cash is about dignity, choice and flexibility for beneficiaries.

The Facility targeted the provision of monthly transfers to over 1.3 million beneficiaries through the Emergency Social and Safety Net (ESSN), a multi-purpose cash assistance scheme.^{16,17}

Figure 74: Indicator 3.1.1.1 - Value and Target



The ESSN is a nationwide programme that aims to support the most vulnerable refugee (Syrian and non-Syrian) households to cover their basic needs, while reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms. The ESSN provides vulnerable refugee households with a monthly unconditional cash transfer via a debit card. The calculation of the transfer value is based on the survival expenditure basket (Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)), which is, in turn, based on an economic analysis of the expenditure and income of a refugee household. As of 30 June 2018, the ESSN reached a total number of 1 361 343 beneficiaries, surpassing its target of 1.3 million beneficiaries. This is a significant increase from December 2017, when just over 1 million refugees were receiving a monthly transfer under the ESSN.

In addition to the support provided through the ESSN, approximately 1 million refugees benefitted from other cash assistance mechanisms (e.g. e-voucher and winterisation) and in-kind assistance. This target of the indicator has therefore been largely surpassed with 2,396,057 refugees having received cash-based transfers or other support to cover basic needs by the end of June 2018.

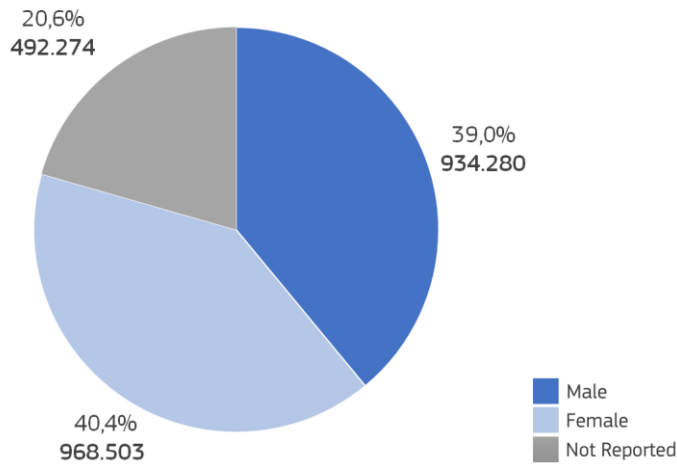
The targets for the pre-ESSN basic needs assistance projects have not been included in the overall target of this indicator, which is based on the ESSN alone. This will be adjusted in the next report to the Steering Committee.

¹⁶ <https://www.essncard.com/>

¹⁷ https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000021046/download/?_ga=2.73908050.1316521452.1538647511-1543751183.1534175295

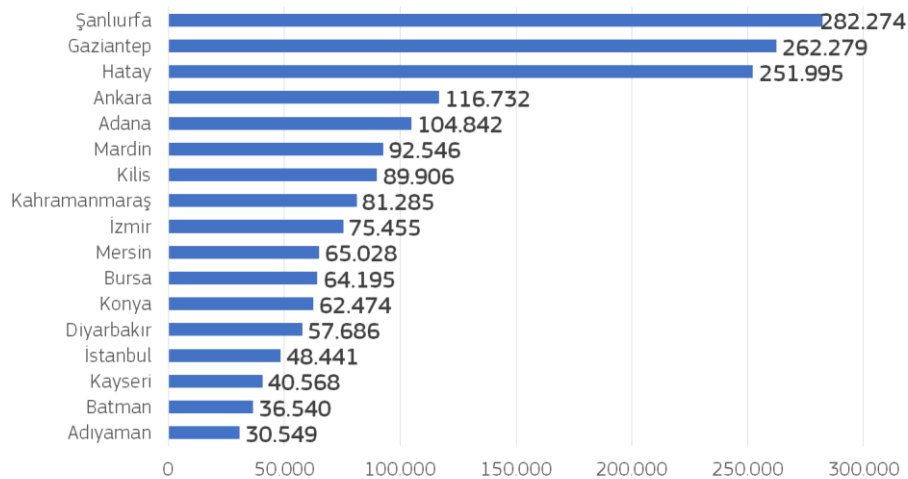
The gender disaggregation of the data shows an even split between females (40%) and males (39%) receiving support with 21% not reporting gender.

Figure 75: Indicator 3.1.1.1 - Value by Gender



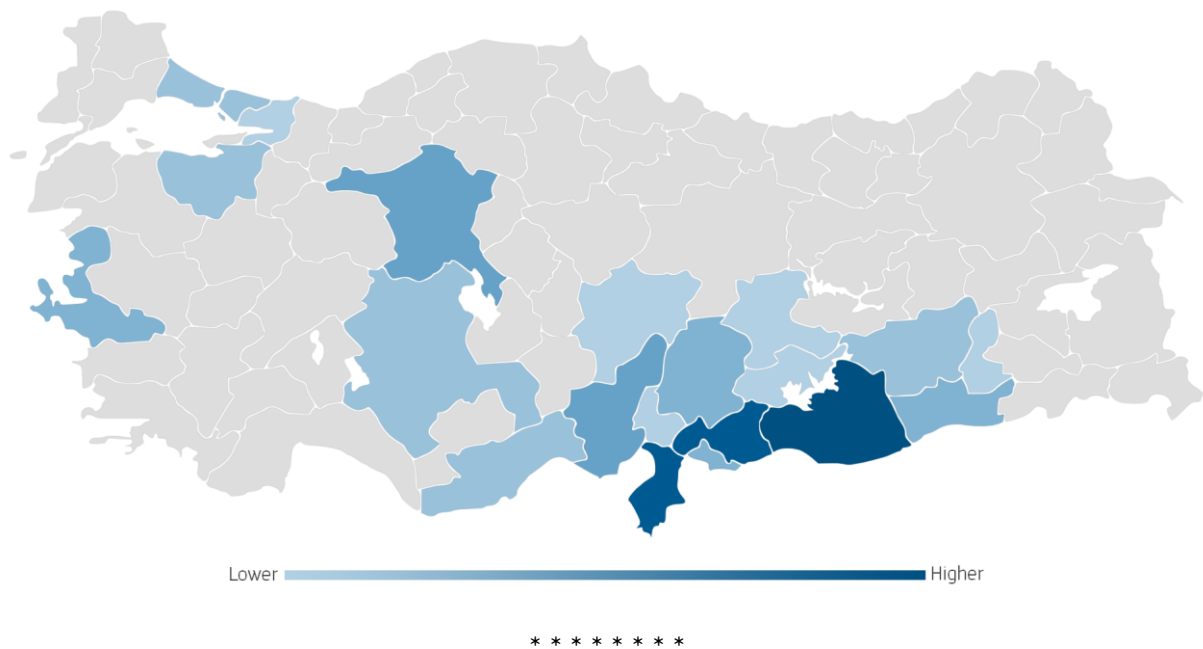
The geographical distribution by province shows that persons receiving monthly resource-transfers are spread across almost all Turkish provinces, with the highest number concentrated in Southern provinces (Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Hatay).

Figure 76: Indicator 3.1.1.1 - Value by Province*



*Only provinces with value > 30.000

Figure 77: Indicator 3.1.1.1 - Geographical Distribution

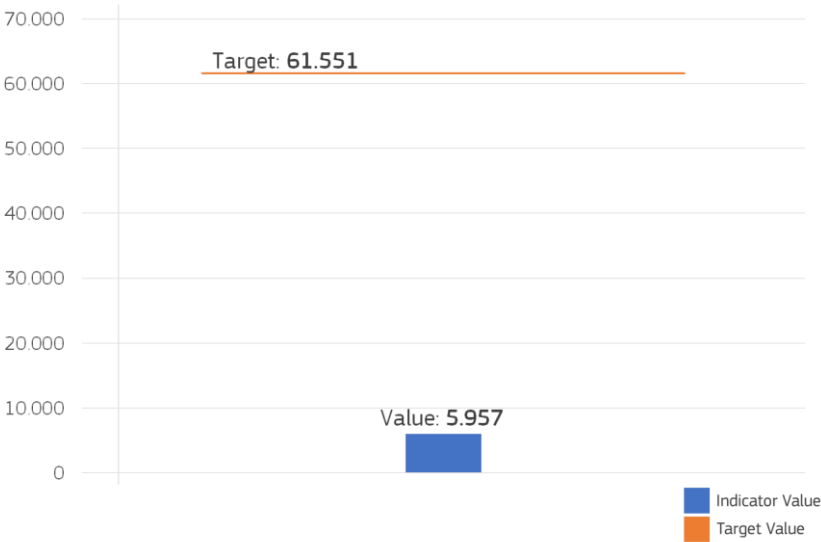


3.2.1.1 Number of Syrian refugees and host communities participating in employability, vocational and entrepreneurial skills training programme funded by the Facility

In order to support the entry of refugees into the formal labour market, the Facility supports employability, vocational, and entrepreneurship training. The Facility aims to support 61.551 refugees and Turkish citizens to undertake skills trainings of these types.

As shown in Figure 80, almost 6.000 individuals had benefitted from these trainings at the end of the reporting period. Many training programmes are still in their design and inception phases, so this number is expected to rise significantly in the near future.

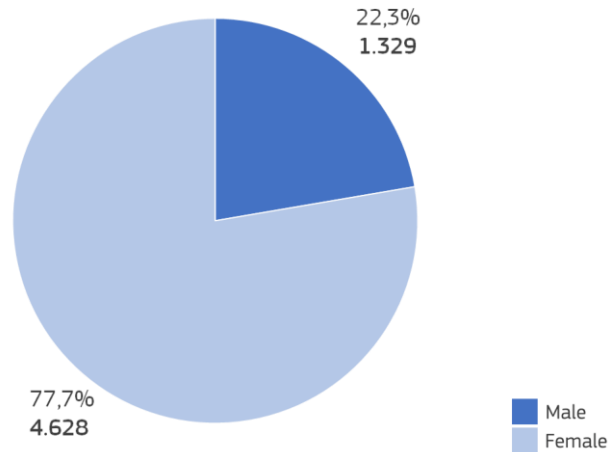
Figure 78: Indicator 3.2.1.1 – Value and Target



Facility-supported IPs have been engaged in various activities such as working with academics to develop training programmes for government-operated employment services with a particular focus on basic life skills for job and vocational counsellors. Cascade trainings will begin once this is complete, with an initial Training of Trainers. Trainings include professional skills and vocational trainings in fields such as tailoring, hairdressing, IT services, handicrafts as well as Turkish language classes.

The gender breakdown shows that currently 77% of beneficiaries are female.

Figure 79: Indicator 3.2.1.1 - Value by Gender



Vocational and professional skills training is planned to be scaled up during the second half of 2018. In addition, employment services, assistance with job-creation and entrepreneurship programmes have all been launched in 2018.

Geographically, the activities are so far concentrated in 10 provinces, all with a high refugee population as shown in Figures 82 and 83.

Figure 80: Indicator 3.2.1.1 - Value by Province

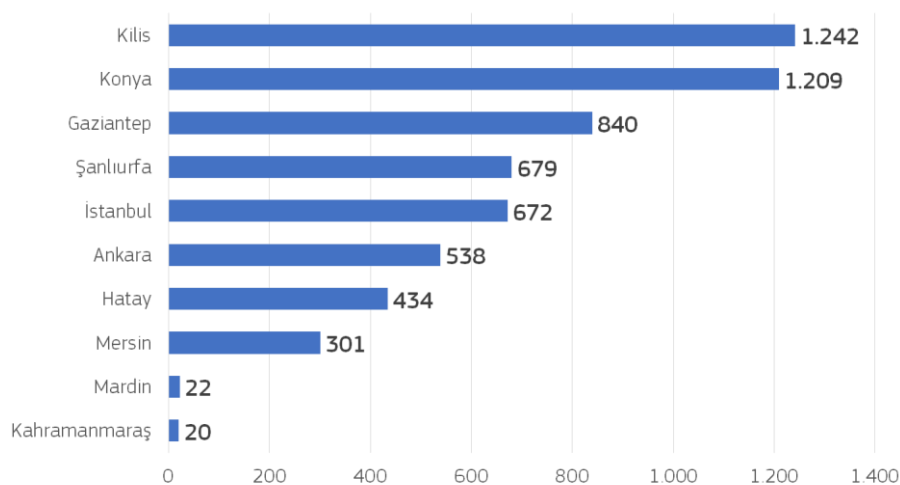
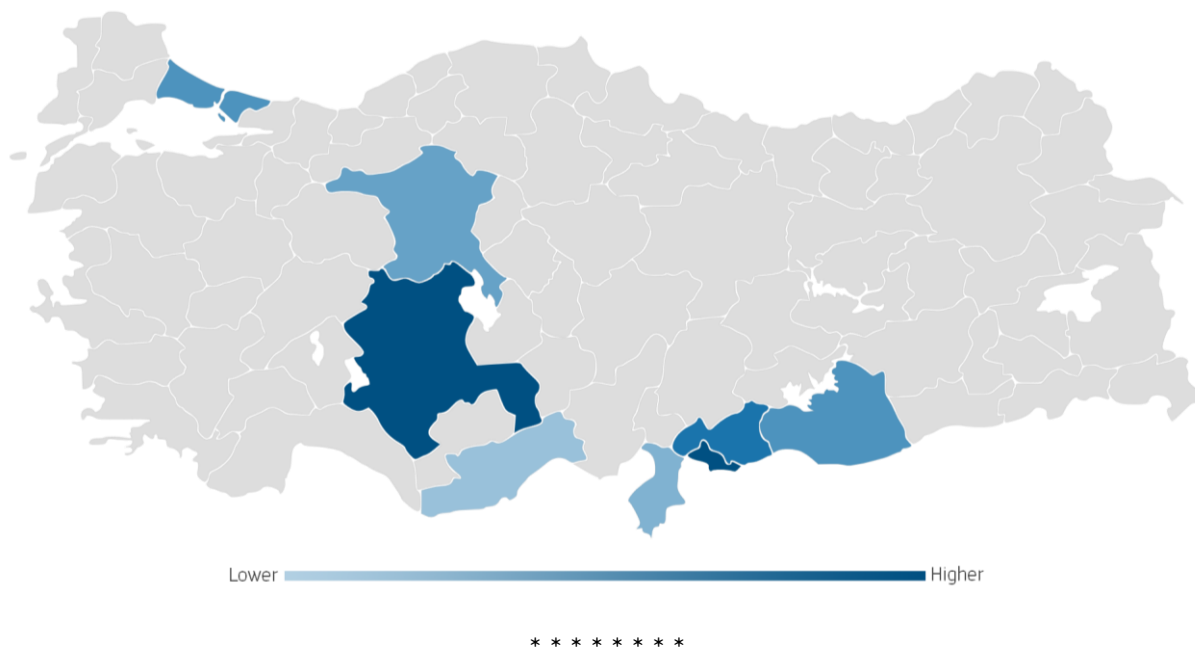


Figure 81: Indicator 3.2.1.1 - Geographical Distribution



3.4.1.1 Number of refugees and host community members participating in social cohesion activities funded by the Facility

Social cohesion programmes, including peer-to-peer support mechanisms, are critical for building relationships between refugee populations and their host communities, which in turn facilitate the successful integration of refugees into Turkish society. These activities are implemented in around 20 provinces at different levels in existing community centres and in collaboration with national governmental and non-governmental partners.

The Facility currently targets supporting 67.010 refugees and host community members to participate in social cohesion activities. By the end of June 2018, 109.406 refugees and host community members had participated in these activities as shown in Figure 84.

Figure 82: Indicator 3.4.1.1 - Value and Target



The success of this is underpinned by an expanded network of governmental and non-governmental partners and a successful community-centre model.

* * * * *

PRIORITY AREA – MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

The main objectives of this priority area are to support Turkey in the reception, management and hosting of migrants. Migrants arrive in Turkey from various locations such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Africa and as returnees from EU Member States. The Facility's support aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts of the Government of Turkey to manage these migration processes, and to ensure that migrants are received and hosted in safe and dignified conditions.

Support is provided to train relevant government staff in various aspects of migration management and to provide assistance (such as basic health care, meals etc.) to refugees who are hosted in migrant removal centres. In addition, the Facility is supporting the construction of a migrant removal centre in Çankırı with a planned capacity of 750 persons. At the time of reporting, it is 65% complete and foreseen to be fully operational (including all necessary equipment, supplies and consumables) by October 2018.

Figure 83: Migration Management indicators progress summary

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT - Indicator Values vs Targets

Output Indicator	Indicator Value	Target Value	% Progress	
5.1.1.1 - Number of person trained on migration management related issues, funded by the Facility	1.089	850	128,1%	
5.2.1.1 - Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres funded by the Facility	86.665	110.000	78,8%	
5.2.1.2 - Number of removal centres established and operational funded by the Facility	65,0%	100,0%	65,0%	

100,0%

5.1.1.1 Number of persons trained on migration management related issues, funded by the Facility

Since 2015, over a million migrants and refugees have used Turkey as a launching point to travel to Europe with many travelling by sea to Greece. To strengthen the migration management capacity of the Turkish authorities, the Facility has set at a target of 850 persons to be trained. As shown in Figure 86, by June 2018, 1.089 staff had been trained.

Figure 84: Indicator 5.1.1.1 - Value and Target

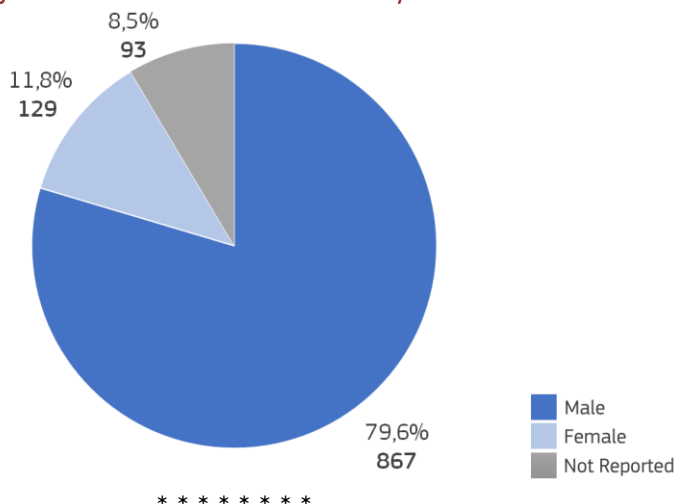


The main target group for these activities was the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG).

Activities include trainings on search and rescue, technical and nautical familiarisation, international migration law, humanitarian border management, and effective communication. In addition, field-based one-to-one psychosocial support activities, individual coaching support sessions and mentoring trainings are provided.

Since the TCG workforce is mostly male, the majority of training participants were likewise male (79,65%) as shown in Figure 87.

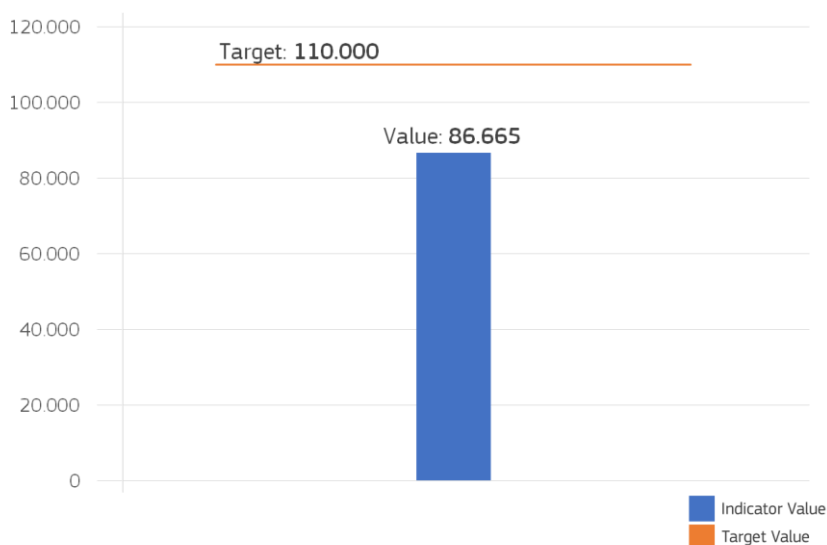
Figure 85: Indicator 5.1.1.1 - Value by Gender



5.2.1.1 Number of migrants receiving assistance while hosted in removal centres funded by the Facility

The Facility also supports a targeted 110.000 migrants to receive assistance while hosted in migrant removal centres. By the end of June 2018, 86.665 migrants had received assistance, as shown in Figure 88.

Figure 86: Indicator 5.2.1.1 - Value and Target

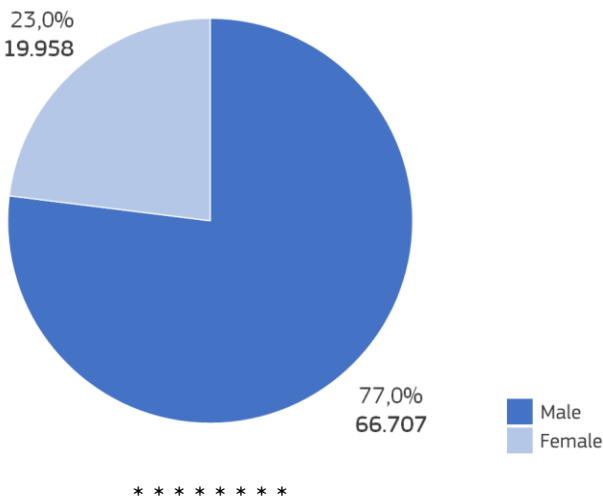


The assistance provided aims to host and accommodate migrants in appropriate conditions and to provide quality services in removal centres. The main activities contributing to the achievement of this result are the following:

- ❖ Provision of safe and dignified transport for the transfer of irregular migrants and Syrian refugees;
- ❖ Provision of staff in migrant removal centres, such as social workers, psychologists and psychosocial counsellors, translators and interpreters, maintenance technicians, cleaning and security personnel;
- ❖ Provision of daily meals and non-food items such as cleaning kits, baby care kits, and clothing;
- ❖ Provision of medicines and coverage of the costs of medical treatment and
- ❖ Maintenance and repairs of the centres, and the coverage of utility costs.

Figure 89 shows that 77% of the migrants accommodated in these centres were female.

Figure 87: Indicator 5.2.1.1 - Value by Gender



5.2.1.2 Number of removal centres established and operational funded by the Facility

In addition to supporting existing migrant centres with health, hygiene, psychosocial and translation services, the Facility is funding the construction of an expandable 750-person centre in Çankırı province, which is ongoing. Presently the completion ratio is 65%, with the expected completion date being in October 2018.

Figure 88: Indicator 5.2.1.2 - Value and Target
Completion Ratio of Removal Centre in Çankırı

