



Figure 19: Trust Fund progress in Turkey (as of 31/03/2023)

TURKEY

The Trust Fund has been funding a substantial number of interventions in Türkiye. **The overall progress of these 25 actions currently shows 90% of output achievement in line with previous period.** Currently, 10 actions are still in implementation in basic and higher education, livelihoods and WASH.

Goals (Figure 19) have already been achieved in capacity-building areas, and more specifically in 11 categories (out of 14), basic Education (access to services and local capacities), higher education (access to services), livelihoods (access to services and local infrastructure improvements), health (local capacities), protection (access to services and local capacities) and social cohesion services (all three categories).

Access to improved water services have the highest targets, mainly due to a previously approved intervention led by the EIB. These higher targets, in addition to the complexity of WASH-related projects, might explain why progress in access to safely managed water and WASH infrastructure improvements is still yet to emerge. School infrastructure also has room for improvement but compared to the

previous period, some progress has been made. The earthquake in Türkiye and delays in tender processes is likely affecting progress.

Across sectors, more women have accessed direct services than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached more in terms of training in the different areas. More specifically, women have accessed livelihoods support and protection services more than men in Türkiye, while men have been reached to a better extent with higher education scholarships during this period. Girls, young women, boys and young men appear to have similar access to basic education. Regarding local capacities men have been trained more across the areas of health, protection, and social cohesion.

Refugees are the main beneficiaries in terms of access to services. Refugees have benefitted more from all services in basic, higher education scholarships, livelihoods support, protection, and social cohesion than host communities. Data show that refugees have also benefitted more from the local capacities strengthening activities, particularly in the health sector. Host communities have largely been trained in protection and social cohesion.