DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN GAZİANTEP:

ANALYSIS

APRIL-MAY 2022

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IOM
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ABBREVIATIONS

DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GoT	Government of Türkiye
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	International Protection
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MPM	Migrant Presence Monitoring
PDMM	Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
TCG	Turkish Coast Guard
TP	Temporary Protection
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is globally at the forefront of primary data collIOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is globally at the forefront of primary data collection on migration, having covered internal displacement and cross-border migration flows since 2004. Main activities of DTM include collecting and analyzing data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision makers and responders to provide these populations with better context specific assistance. DTM's vast experience and presence on the ground, often in various difficult contexts, places it in a unique position to bring forward data driven evidence on migration trends and migrants' circumstances. Looking at the Turkish context, IOM has been applying the DTM model in Türkiye since 2016 in order to understand the scope and structure of migration flows towards, within and from Türkiye, as well as to analyze the profiles, intentions and needs of migrants present in the country. The Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) programme, which has been implemented in Türkiye based on DTM model, conducts field data collection in order to achieve the stated objectives and collects evidence-based data through these activities.

This Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment does not include data on drivers of migration to Türkiye or future migration intentions of migrants and was not limited according to the years in which Syrian migrants arrived in Türkiye. The analysis in the content of this report aims to reflect the current situation of the migration phenomenon, which has been increasingly present in Türkiye, in one of Türkiye's border provinces, Gaziantep, from the perspective of needs of Syrian migrants.

In addition to the fact that Türkiye has experienced forms of mixed migration, it is seen that migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic are exposed to forced migration due to the war and conflicts within their country. In this context, different types of needs arise as Türkiye is considered as both a destination country and a transit country by migrants.

When the presence of Syrian migrants whose needs and vulnerabilities were identified in this assessment is analyzed, it is understood that 99 per cent of a total of 2,800 respondents have been residing in Türkiye for more than one year. Considering the years when Syrian migrants who have been in Turkey for more than a year entered Turkey, the upward trend among the participants until 2014 draws attention. The rate of Syrian migrants who have entered Turkey since 2014 has been decreasing every year compared to the previous year. This is especially true for migrants from Syria who have identified Turkey as a destination and transit country as a result of forced migration.

One of the main requirements for migrants to meet their needs within the framework of public services is their registration status. Ninety-one per cent of the Syrian migrants interviewed within the scope of this assessment stated that they were registered with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM). Among those who stated having been registered, 98 per cent had temporary protection (TP) status while two per cent stated in Türkiye with a residence permit. In this respect, when the respondents' access to migration services (e.g., Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, Migrant Health Centers) is evaluated, it is seen that 69 per cent of respondents rarely, sometimes of never access these services. Findings suggest that the main reason why more than half of the participants never, rarely or sometimes access these services is that they did not need these services (81%). Furthermore, an interesting finding is that respondents under TP accessed health services usually in public hospitals (39%) and family health centers (25%).
The main purpose of the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment was to determine the existing and developing needs of Syrian migrants in their current living conditions during the last six months before the assessment was conducted. Accordingly, when the migrants' ability to meet their nutritional needs is examined, it is seen that most of them (84%) could meet their basic food needs (e.g., Rice, Corn, Beans, Oil, Sugar, Vegetables), while nearly half of the female respondents (45%) and 28 per cent of the male respondents could not meet their other food needs (e.g., Milk, Fruit, Meat). So much so that 62 per cent of female respondents and 36% of male respondents stated that they or someone in the household skipped meals at various times during the last six months because they did not have money to buy food. The rate of the respondents who had to skip meals was quite high for both among men and women. From this point of view, the finding that the main reason for the respondents' indebtedness for the last six months was mostly to buy food (32%) is worth of note.

Looking at the income sources of the migrants interviewed, female respondents stated that they or their families mostly earned their income from casual work (44%) and salaried jobs (34%). Among female respondents, the ratio of those who earn income by receiving cash and/or social assistance was 13 per cent. Male respondents stated that they or their families mostly got their income from salaried jobs (35%) and casual jobs (32%). It is seen that another business field where male respondents earned income is small business (18%), while the rate of those who received cash and/or social assistance is nine per cent. According to the data obtained on the indebtedness of the respondents, 64 per cent of the female respondents and 50 per cent of the male respondents stated that they had debt. In addition to buying food (32%), paying rent (24%) and paying the bills (23%) were among the main reasons for indebtedness.

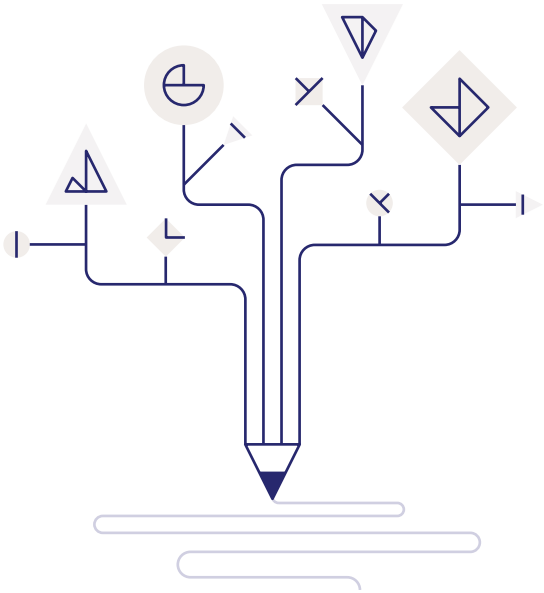
It is concluded that migration to Turkey has an overall positive effect on the employment status of male Syrian respondents. Accordingly, while 72 per cent of male respondents were employed in the country of origin, 83 per cent working in Türkiye. While the rate of employment among women in the country of origin was 17 per cent, the rate of female employment (17%) did not change in Türkiye. In addition, it is understood that the majority (80%) of the Syrian migrants working in Türkiye were not registered

in the social security system, but the awareness among the respondents about the employer's obligation to grant insurance for their employees was quite high (76%). It is understood that only 24 per cent of the working respondents worked with a legal work permit issued by the Turkish authorities.

It is seen that almost all the participants (96%) had access to health services and health information for themselves and their household members if necessary. However, the respondents showed lower levels of COVID-19 vaccination, with 75 per cent of female respondents and 79 per cent of male respondents. Fifty-eight per cent of female respondents and 71 per cent of male respondents who had not been vaccinated did not consider getting vaccinated. Most of the female (60%) and male (76%) respondents who did not want to be vaccinated did not do so because they did not believe in the effect of the vaccine.

Respondents, who stated that they or their household members had problems with social relations, feelings, thought and behaviors, stated difficult living conditions (33%) and economic problems (33%) as the main reasons for these problems.
Demographic data collected within the scope of the assessment show that most of the Syrian migrants lived in family form. Accordingly, it was determined that 64 per cent of Syrian migrants had children of school age (over 6 years old). When the school attendance of their school-age children is examined, it is seen that most of their children (89%) were going to school and almost all of them (98%) were receiving formal education in Turkish public schools. Regarding the respondents who stated that children encountered some difficulties in education (44%), the most common problems were insufficient Turkish knowledge (35%), encountering discrimination in the school environment (27%), bullying in the school environment (21%) and high costs related to education (15%).

When their awareness of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye is examined, almost half of the Syrian nationals (52%) were aware of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye. A majority (87%) of the 64 per cent of the respondents who were informed about the social cohesion assistance (ESSN) program stated that they applied to the ESSN program, while 13 per cent did not.



II. INTRODUCTION

GENERAL OVERVIEW ON THE MIGRATION DYNAMICS IN TÜRKİYE AND THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Türkiye's central geopolitical location on the Eastern Mediterranean and Asian migration route and its proximity to countries going through internal conflicts (e. g., Afghanistan, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic) have made the country a dense migration center. Not only because Türkiye hosts the largest Syrian refugee population in the world but also because of forced migration from countries such as Afghanistan and labor migration from Central Asia and Africa, Türkiye has been a continuously receiving country.

According to the latest data from the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), there are more than 5.5 million foreign nationals present in the country[1], 4 million of which are in need of international protection (IP). Most of these people (3,763,864)[2] are Syrians under TP status. In addition to Syrians, Türkiye hosts nearly 330,000 IP status holders of different nationalities[3], including nationals of Iraq, Afghanistan and Islamic Republic of Iran. Another migrant category in Türkiye (due to labor, education, and humanitarian residence) is residence permit holders, the number of which is around 1,423,000.

With the length of maritime boundaries at approximately 6,500 km, Turkey plays a key role as a transit country for the migrants heading towards European Union (EU) countries. In 2016, approximately 390,000 refugees and migrants, majority of them Syrian, crossed to EU countries by sea and land[4]. Another 187,499 refugee and migrant crossings to Europe were documented in 2017, 146,949 in 2018, 128,663 in 2019, 99,907 in 2020, 151,417 in 2021 and as of May 2022, 49,931. In addition, according to the statistics of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), 15,626 migrants in irregular situation were stopped in their attempts to cross to Greece in 2022, as of May[5]. Furthermore, number of migrants in irregular situation has been increasing significantly. According to the PMM, 2,263,581 migrants in irregular

1 *For further information, please see: https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkiye-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-may-2022*
2 *For further information, please see: https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27 (02.08.2022)*
3 *For further information, please see: https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2022/08/UNHCR-Turkiye-Operational-Update-May-July22.pdf (02.08.2022)*
4 *For further information, please see: https://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals (02.08.2022)*
5 *For further information, please see: https://www.sg.gov.tr/duzensiz-goc-istatistikleri (02.08.2022)*

situation were recorded between January 2005 and May 2022[6]. In comparison to the 2015 figures (146,485), there was an increase of 310 per cent in the number of migrants in irregular situation in 2019. In 2020, the number of migrants in irregular situation who were apprehended decreased with the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and was recorded as 122,302, and in 2021 it was recorded as 162,996. In the light of all these data, Turkey is indeed both a transit country and a destination country for refugees and migrants.

In this context, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been implementing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)[7] model since 2016 in Türkiye in order to understand the current migration flows to and through the country, as well as the profiles, trends, and needs of refugees and migrants in the country. In particular, the Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) programme, implemented based on the DTM, collects evidence-based field data about the mobility, presence, profiles, needs, reasons for mobility and future intentions of migrants in Türkiye. This data also lays the foundation for further studies to be conducted in the field.

This accumulation of data on the presence and profiles of migrants in Türkiye reveals that Gaziantep province is host to the second largest Syrian population in the country, following İstanbul, according to both PMM and MPM's Baseline Assessment[8] figures. However, the Baseline Assessment findings showed that there has been a mobility from the provinces of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Kilis, which are located on the Syrian Arab Republic border and where approximately 36 per cent of Syrian under TP are registered in Türkiye according to PMM data, to provinces such as İstanbul, İzmir, Ankara, Bursa and Antalya.

In this context, the need for in-depth research has emerged to assess to what extent Syrian nationals living in Gaziantep can meet their needs, what are the opportunities they have in this direction, whether the aid and support activities are suitable for their purpose and the impact of these activities.

This assessment was thus developed on the basis of the "need for in-depth research into the vulnerabilities and needs of migrants" noticed in the previous studies of the MPM programme, and to understand the evolving needs of Syrian nationals, especially in the last six months before the study was conducted, and was carried out between 6 April and 25 May 2022 in Gaziantep. Within the scope of the assessment, quantitative interviews were conducted with 2,800 Syrian respondents.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT

With this assessment, it is aimed to identify the current needs of Syrian nationals in their current living conditions, as well as their changing and developing needs on a sectoral basis, and to determine their access to areas of need in the last six months before the assessment was conducted. The main reason why the assessment was categorized under the sectors was that this assessment was carried out within the scope of in-depth research process. In other words, as per the fact that requirements/needs/wishes of migrants can vary depending on the situation and context, IOM aimed to analyze potential needs areas under the sectors of "Food Security; Livelihoods; Health&Nutrition; Protection; Education; Shelter; Access to Public Services; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene".

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6 For further information, please see: https://en.goc.gov.tr/irregular-migration (02.08.2022)

7 For further information on DTM model, please see: https://dtm.iom.int/

8 The Baseline Assessment is a field study which is carried out under the Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) programme of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Unit in 33 provinces with a view to identifying the migrant presence at neighborhood level. Data collected following this study later constitutes the methodological infrastructure and data source of the other projects developed under MPM program.

The Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment was carried out in a way to align with the first objective of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact for Migration[9], which outlines the following: "Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies". In addition, three main goals of the IOM Migration Data Strategy were followed.[10] These goals are as follows: Strengthen the global evidence base on migration; Develop capacity of States and other relevant partners to enhance the national, regional, and global migration evidence base; Ensure more evidence-based IOM- and United Nations system-wise programming, operations, policy advice and communications.

In line with the MPM programme's objective of collecting the most up-to-date information and data on the presence and profiles of migrants and refugees in Türkiye, the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment aimed to create a data source for IOM's programming and project development efforts through nationality- and sector-based data and findings.

Furthermore, according to both PMM data and MPM's Baseline Assessment data, it is known that Gaziantep is the province with the highest number of Syrian nationals in the South-Eastern and Mediterranean regions in Türkiye. Therefore, it is aimed to provide evidence-based data on the needs of Syrian nationals in Gaziantep and to support migration management activities to be developed and carried out to meet these needs. Through the data obtained, it is also possible to organize in-depth research study for each of the sectors included in the assessment or to carry out various activities in order to meet the needs determined as a result of the assessment.

CONCEPTUALISATION OF "VULNERABILITY" AND "NEED" TERMS

Since Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Study centers around the migrants living in Istanbul and their vulnerabilities and needs, it is necessary to conceptualize the terms ***"vulnerability"***, ***"migrant"***, and ***"need"***.

In relation to the ***migrant vulnerabilities***, this study adopts the conceptualizations defined in the IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse. Accordingly, the term "vulnerability" is defined in general as "limited capability to avoid, resist, cope or recover"[11]. Vulnerable migrants are migrants who are unable effectively to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care.

Therefore, migrant needs are defined as the gap between their conditions in terms of their vulnerabilities (at individual, household/family, and community level) and conditions that will enable them to effectively enjoy their human rights.

Although there is no universally accepted definition of "migrant", the definition of migrant used by IOM is as follows: "An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within

9 For Global Compact for Migration, please see: https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration (26.07.2022)
10 For Migration Data Strategy of IOM, please see: https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-migration-data-strategy-in-forming-policy-and-action-migration-mobility-and-displacement (26.07.2022)
11 For IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, please see: https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-handbook-migrants-vulnerable-violence-exploitation-and-abuse (16.08.2022)

a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students."[12]

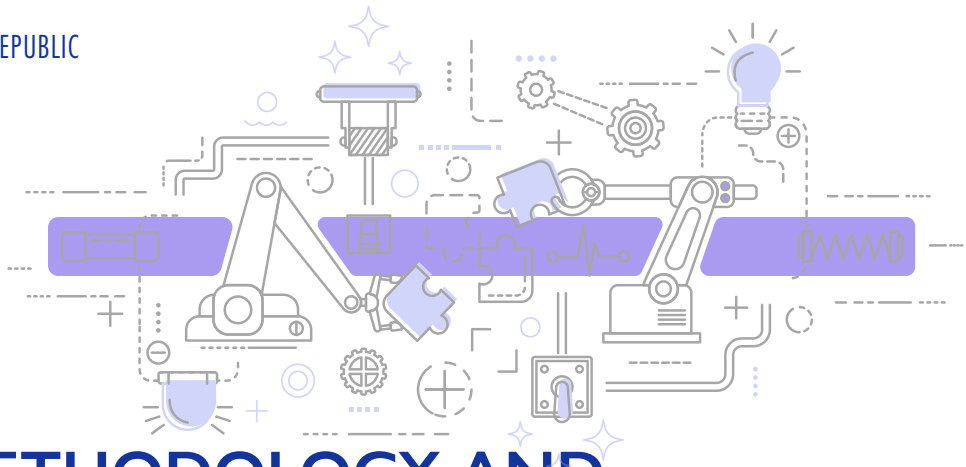
For the purposes of this study, migrant refers to individuals who come to Türkiye by crossing an international border from their country of origin and do not have the citizenship of the Republic of Türkiye, and the term does not differentiate between migrants according to their legal status or protection status. In this regard, it includes individuals who hold any one of the status under the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection[13] (LFIP) and those who are irregular.

This study does not differentiate among the respondents based on duration of their stay in Türkiye and includes the migrants both having been in Türkiye for a long period of time and those coming to Türkiye close to the date of the study.

Finally, Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment analyzes mobility, needs and intentions in terms of mixed migration and labor migration. While mixed migration provides a framework for the mobile migrants considering Türkiye as a transit country, labor migration applies to the migrants who come to Türkiye through regular or irregular ways to work and determines Türkiye as the destination country.

12 For the definition of migrant, please see IOM Glossary on Migration: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf (16.08.2022)

13 For the related law, please see: https://www.goc.gov.tr/gigm-mevzuati (16.08.2022)



III. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Developed in cooperation with IOM Türkiye's Refugee Response programme and the MPM programme, and carried out with the operational contributions of the MPM programme in the field, this study was designed based on a quantitative method. The data of this assessment, which is based on conventional quantitative research, were obtained based on face-to-face interviews. Within this scope, research data were collected from the interviews carried out between 6 April - 25 May 2022 with the nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic in Gaziantep. The field research was carried out in all sub-provinces of Gaziantep province by weighting the population density of Syrian nationals in the sub-provinces, based on the data of MPM's Baseline Assessment study on migrant presence.

RESEARCH METHOD

Quantitative & Qualitative Methods and Research Technique

This study was carried out with the survey technique based on face-to-face interviews within the scope of quantitative research. As seen in Table 1, interviews were carried out within the framework of survey questionnaire forms.

Target Nationalities	Sectors	Data Collection Tools
Syrian Arab Republic	Food Security Livelihoods Health & Nutrition Protection Education Shelter Access to Public Services Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	**Surveys** • Household Surveys • Individual Surveys

Table 1: Target Nationalities, Sectors, Data Collection Tools

SAMPLING

The assessment of the target group was carried out on a sample that would best represent the target group by using statistical methods given that it was not possible to include the whole universe in the assessment in both economic and practical terms. Stratification method was used in the sample selection for the quantitative dimension of the study. In this context, the settlement areas of the respondents were accepted as a stratum. In addition, the sub-provinces and neighborhoods where the relevant nationalities were concentrated were taken as basis. Due to the mobility of the target group and its distribution in the settlement areas, a special sampling method was followed. Based on the DTM Methodology and after consultations with key informants who knew the province, the methods of "random sampling" and "snowball sampling" were used in the selection of the sample. Interviews were held with the members of the target group, who were encountered during the random walks of the enumerators in the selected locations.

Considering the population size of the target group that made up the universe of the quantitative research in the results of the Baseline Assessment, the required sample size for in the assessment was calculated with a simple random sample size calculation with a 95 per cent confidence interval and two per cent margin of error.

	Nationality	Sample Size	
	Syrian Arab Republic	2,800	

Table 2: Calculated Sample Size for the Target Group

DATA COLLECTION

Field Research Preparations

The MPM data collection process was designed to have a reliable database system for the collection of data in the field, storage of data directly on the database server, and management and querying of data to produce reports and other informative materials. A powerful data quality control, field research monitoring system, and data processing and real-time data sharing mechanisms were developed to automate and accelerate various MPM data updates. Mobile data (ODK and Kobo Collect) solutions were implemented to make the transition from paper to digital more efficient for the MPM baseline assessments and surveys. Secure internet connections and features that offer various alternatives to the user in the transfer of data from the field to the MPM database server were effectively used, in a way to increase data quality and make the data collection and analysis process more efficient.
During the field research preparations, the survey questionnaire form, which was the main tool of the data collection process, was prepared in the electronic environment. At this stage, the survey question-

naire form was drafted by the DTM Team and presented to the review of the academic advisor. The questionnaire form was shared with the PMM in order to receive the opinions and recommendations of the experts after the acquirement of a practical and theoretical perspective through the review by the academic advisor. After being revised in line with the opinions and recommendations developed to meet the needs of the PMM, the questionnaire form took its final form and was made ready for being transferred to the Kobo system.

A total of 17 data collectors including two team leaders and 15 enumerators took part in the quantitative data collection of the assessment. Based on the total sample and dynamics of the target group, the field team was consisted of 10 female and seven data collectors.

Field research experience, interest and awareness in the field of migration, language skills, and educational background were taken into consideration in the selection of persons who would take part in the assessment. Similarly, their teamwork skills and competences in the language of the target group were also included among the basic qualities considered. For proper access to the respondents, the field teams consisted of people who were connected to the networks of people from the same culture, and actively involved in the social life of the relevant nationality group. The ratio of male and female members of the field team was carefully selected to have equal or close distribution of members. Distribution of men and women in the field teams is one the most basic factors considered in all MPM studies as per the global principles of IOM covering gender balance.

An in-person training was given between 30 – 31 March 2022 to all enumerators and team leaders who would take part in the assessment. This two-day training was provided approximately five to seven days earlier than the actual field research for maximum seven hours per day on average. During the training, the field team was provided information about the operation and principles of the DTM Unit and the MPM programme and conveyed necessary details about the field research. Additionally, survey questions were introduced, and a structured pilot practice was carried out. During the practice, each question was evaluated in detail with their potential answers. The main topics included in the agenda of the training were as follows:

- Content, study areas and objectives of the DTM Global and MPM Program,
- Legal status of migrants in Türkiye, and rights and obligations of migrants under protection,
- MPM data collection methodology and interview techniques,
- Kobo System, through which the questionnaires would be uploaded to the system via tablets, and data entry and data protection principles,
- Introduction of the questionnaire and survey simulations,
- Interviewing techniques and the applied practice of these techniques,

Before and after the training, a pre-test and a post-test about the training content were asked to be answered by the participants. Accordingly, efficiency of the training for the participants was measured. The results showed an increase of approximately 22 per cent in the rate of correct answers in the post-test in comparison with the pre-test. In addition, 82 per cent of the respondents obtained better score in the post-test than in the pre-test.

Field Research

After having been provided the necessary field training, the field team started the data collection process in line with the data collection plan developed by the field coordinators before the assessment.

In accordance with the research methodology, the plan was developed by considering the sub-provinces with higher population of the target group. In this context, as can be seen in Table 4, the targeted sample size was calculated for Syrians, which was then distributed in direct proportion to the sub-provinces with higher population. The size of targeted and reached nationality-based sample in all the sub-provinces is given in the following table.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		
SUB-PROVINCES	Targeted Sample	Reached Sample
ARABAN	7	10
İSLAHİYE	84	93
KARKAMIŞ	6	13
NİZİP	309	324
NURDAĞI	29	36
OĞUZELİ	33	40
ŞAHİNBEY	1,276	1,512
ŞEHİTKAMİL	638	762
YAVUZELİ	4	10

Table 3: Targeted and Reached Sample during Quantitative Data Collection at Sub-province Level

Throughout the field research, various methods were adopted to audit and closely follow the progress of the assessment, which included direct observations and statistical data tracking. Field coordinators carried out direct observations by making planned and/or unplanned visits to the areas where field research was conducted, at certain intervals. In the light of these observations, necessary guidance was provided after gaining an idea about the efficiency, compliance with the targets and supervision of the field study. In addition, thanks to these visits, the field coordinators were also able to supervise the methodological implementation of the study. Besides, just like field coordinators, team leaders also followed the general progress of the work by making planned and/or unplanned visits to the areas where field workers were located, at certain intervals. However, unlike field coordinators, team leaders were actively present in the field throughout the process and reported their observations to the relevant field coordinators. This reporting system was developed to ensure that daily and weekly reports are received by the MPM Field Coordinators.

DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative interview results were conveyed into Kobo toolbox system by using ODK Collect application installed on the tablets used by the enumerators. Kobo toolbox was also used as the survey de-

sign tool. Kobo Collect system works on the MPM servers, and the data of the completed interviews are stored and can be viewed instantly on this server. It facilitated daily monitoring of data entries and compliance with targeted sample. The data was exported to Microsoft Excel and results were heavily based on cross tabulation.

Within the scope of the assessment, a total of 2,862 individuals were interviewed for quantitative research. Quantitative research data were subjected to the reliability and consistency tests. The interviews that could not pass (62) these tests were not included in the analysis, as a result of which the analysis contained the results of 2,800 interviews in total. The rate of respondents who refused to participate in the assessment was low. Thirteen per cent (412) of the respondents, who were asked to be interviewed, refused to participate in the assessment. The results obtained through the interviews carried out under the assessment were evaluated by the use of the Excel program. Frequency and percentage figures were derived for the categorical data obtained, and the results were summarized in appropriate tables and graphs.

IV. KEY FINDINGS

•Highest level of education received by male respondents was found to be relatively higher as nearly half of them completed lower secondary school, 25 per cent were primary school graduates and 14 per cent were university graduates. On the other hand, 10 per cent of female respondents received no education and the highest level of education received was primary education by 38 per cent of female respondents.

•The average household size of Syrians in Gaziantep province was found to be 5.79. When compared to the average household size in Türkiye (3.23), it is seen that the household size of Syrian nationals is larger.

•Overall, at least two-thirds of respondents (66%) had a monthly income less than the net minimum monthly wage in Türkiye, being more prevalent among female respondents (81%) than male respondents (48%).

•The percentage of female respondents who did not know any Turkish (33%) was considerably higher than that of male respondents (13%).

•Nearly half of respondents (46%) stated that they or their household received support from someone and/or an organization outside the household. When disaggregated by sex, female respondents (51%) were more likely to state having received support than male respondents (39%). The support mostly consisted of cash for non-food needs, followed by cash for food purchase and in-kind food support.

•Sixty-two per cent of female and 36 per cent of male respondents stated that they or someone in the household skipped meals at various times over the last six months.

•Having been worried about not being able to consume enough food was found to be significantly more prevalent among female respondents (69%) than among males (42%).

•Fifty-one per cent of all respondents stated that they were exposed to less food consumption than required over the last six months. Having had to eat less than required was particularly more prevalent among female respondents (63%) than among males (38%).

•The vast majority of both female (85%) and male respondents (72%) could not afford eating out in a restaurant or cafe.

•Sixty-four per cent of female and 50 per cent of male respondents stated that they were in financial debt for the reasons of buying food or paying rent and bills.

•As in the country of origin, the majority (83%) of female respondents remained to be unemployed in Türkiye whereas there was a significantly higher participation in the labor force among male respondents (83%).

•The most encountered problems at workplace were reported to be low wages, long working hours and working with no contract. Further, the large majority of both female (79%) and male (75%) respondents stated working without a legal work permit issued by the Turkish authorities.

•Fifty-eight per cent of female and 71 per cent of male respondents who did not get vaccinated against COVID-19 stated that they did not plan to be vaccinated, mostly because they did not believe in the effectiveness of vaccines.

•Although the majority of both male (88%) and female (81%) respondents were able to afford staple food expenditures, 73 per cent of male and 83 per cent of female respondents stated having consumed less amount of staple food over the last six months.

•The most reported problem by respondents regarding their social relations was discrimination perceived from the host community members (20%). Male respondents (23%) tended to suffer more from discrimination from the host community members compared to female respondents (17%).

•Longing for the life in the country of origin (22%) and general distress (22%) were the most experienced emotions/thoughts by both male and female respondents.

•The troubles in social relations or of the intense emotions/thoughts experienced by respondents or household members were mostly found to be arising from difficult living conditions (33%) and economic problems (31%).

•While seven per cent of respondents stated that in their community, there were individuals exposed to violence because of their gender, male respondents (76%) were less likely to state that there was no individual exposed to GBV in their community than female respondents (83%).

•Twenty-three per cent of respondents stated that there was child marriage in their communities. Main causes of child marriage were reported as social/religious customs and traditions (61%), economic problems (18%), lack of education (13%) and inadequate implementation of laws (4%).

•Eighty-nine per cent of respondents stated that the school-age children in their households accessed to education and were going to school. However, nearly half (44%) of respondents stated that school-going children encountered challenges including lack of Turkish knowledge (35%), discrimination (27%), bullying (21%) and high costs of school and related needs (15%).

•Nearly half (48%) per cent of respondents stated not being aware of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye. Unawareness was found to be much higher among female respondents (55%) than males (40%).

•Considerable portion of respondents described their access to hygiene products as somewhat good (28%) or not good (4%), the main reason being not able to afford the required amount. Overall, female respondents were found to be less satisfied with their access to hygiene products.

•Twenty-five per cent of female respondents stated that they or other women and/or girls in the same household did not have access to hygiene products, mainly because of financial difficulties.

Most Expressed Needs during the Interviews

Most Expressed Intentions during the Interviews

Most Expressed Problems during the Interviews

V. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

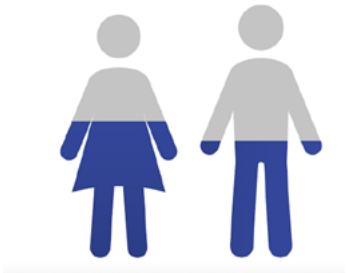
In this section, sex-disaggregated data and findings about the demographics of Syrian nationals, their existing needs in the current living conditions, as well as their changing and developing needs are given presented. As a result of the interviews held with Syrian nationals, their needs in the food security, livelihoods, health and nutrition, protection, education, shelter, access to public services, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors are reported.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographics section, in which the respondents' sex, age, marital status, education level, household, total income and Turkish language level are explained, contains important indicators in terms of understanding the profiles of the Syrian nationals participating in the assessment.

Sex

As a prerequisite of the assessment, a particular attention was paid to reach a balanced participation of males and females in the assessment. Accordingly, 54 per cent of the respondents were women and 46 per cent were men.



%54 Female **%46 Male**

Age

Male and female respondents of Syrian nationality showed a very close distribution in all age ranges. Most respondents among both male (20%) and female (17%) respondents were at the age of 50 and above. The median age of the respondents was 36.

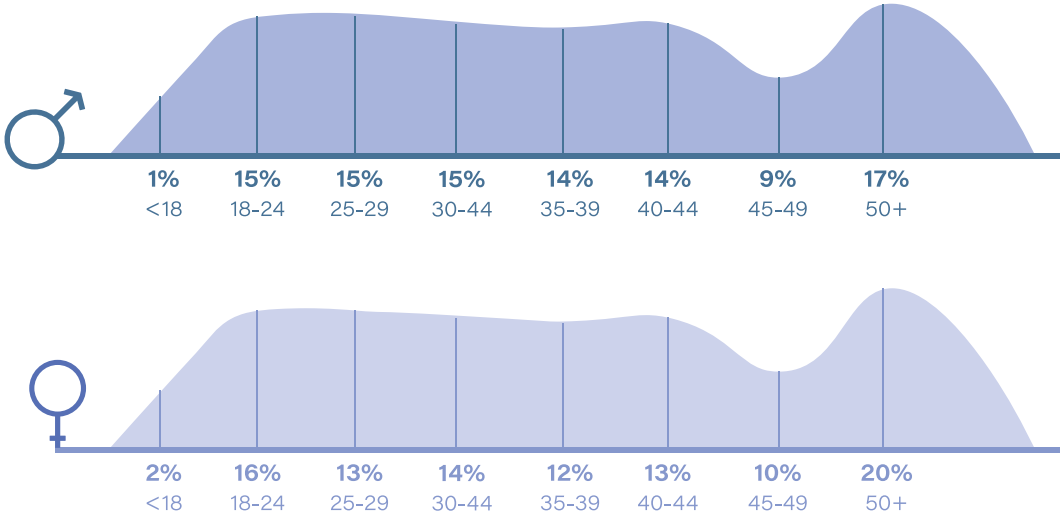
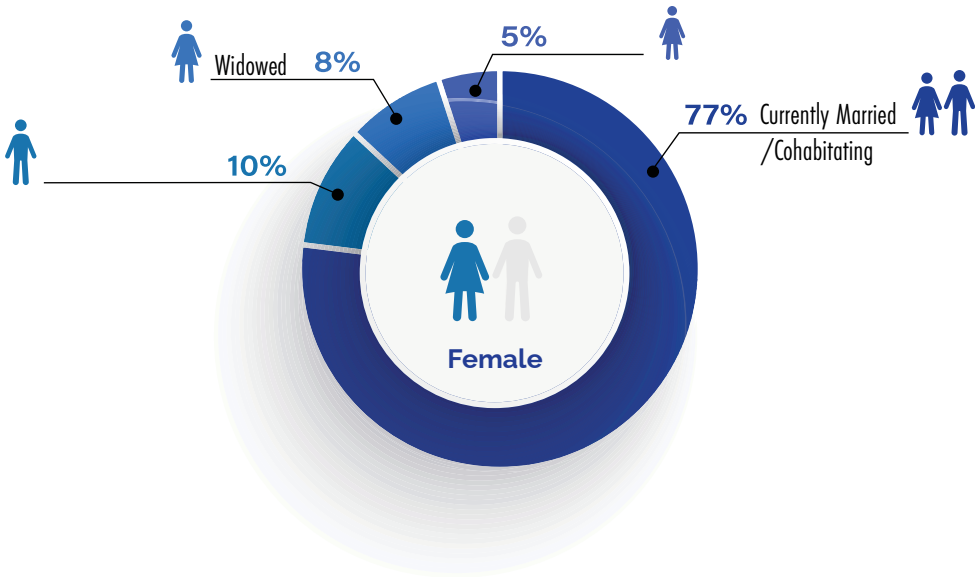


Figure 2. Age distribution of respondents

Marital Status

Seventy-seven per cent of female respondents were married or living with a partner while it was 74 per cent among male respondents. Being single was more common among male respondents (23%) compared to female respondents (8%). Ten per cent of the female participants stated that their spouse passed away while and five per cent stated that they were separated from their spouse and/or divorced.



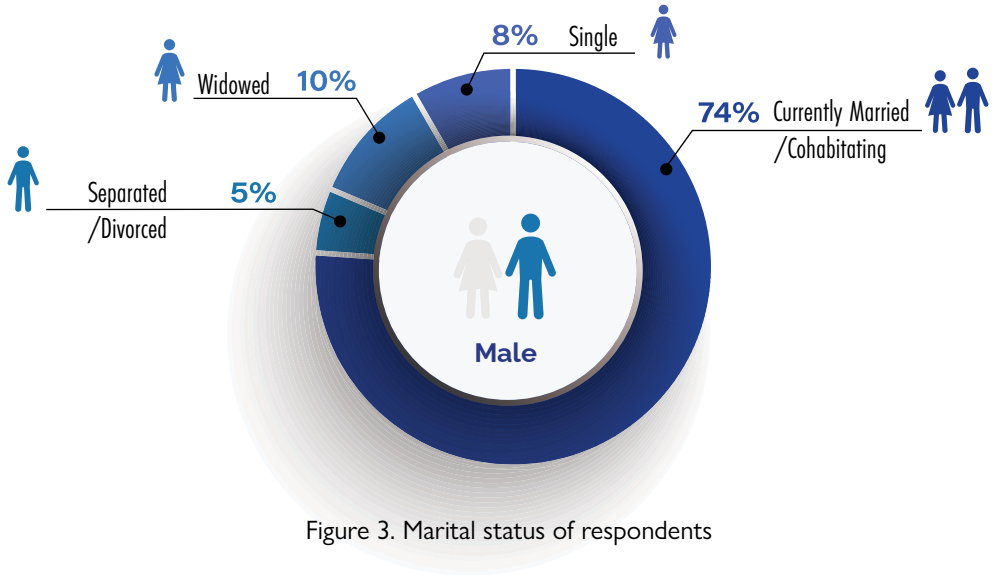


Figure 3. Marital status of respondents

Level Of Education

Most female respondents completed either lower secondary school (39%) or primary school (32%). Ten per cent of female respondents stated that they did not receive any formal education, nine per cent of them stated that they received education at undergraduate or graduate level, and six per cent of them stated that they had an education level less than primary school. Male respondents' level of education seemed to be relatively higher as nearly half of them completed lower secondary school, 25 per cent were primary school graduates and 14 per cent were university graduates.

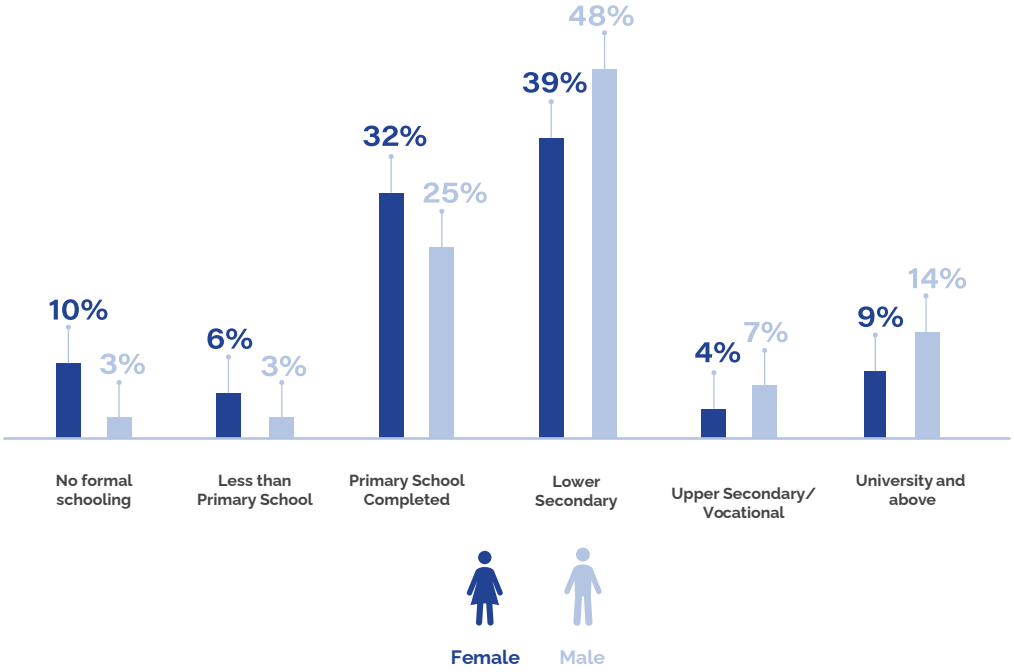


Figure 4. Education level of respondents

HOUSEHOLD

The majority of female respondents (68%) stated that they lived with 5 to 10 persons in the household, while 27 per cent stated that the number of persons in the household was less than five. Similarly, 62 per cent of male respondents stated that they lived with 5 to 10 persons, and 34 per cent stated that the number of persons living in the household was less than five. The rate of female (5%) and male (4%) respondents stating that the number of persons living in the household was more than 10 was quite low. As a result of the interviews, the average household size of Syrians in Gaziantep province was found to be 5.79. When compared to the average household size in Türkiye (3.23), it is seen that the household size of Syrian nationals is larger.[14]

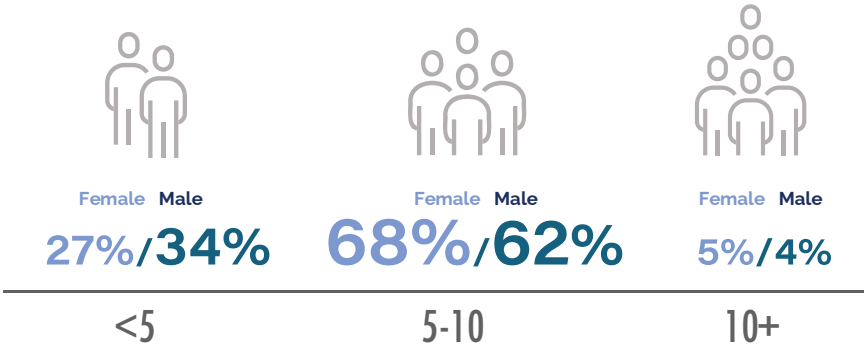


Figure 5. Household size of respondents

The rate of living with their spouse and children (61%) was more common among respondents who stated that they lived with at least one person in their household. Respondents mostly lived with their family members (26%), only with their children (4%), disabled/elderly family members (4%), only spouse/partner (3%) and friends (2%).

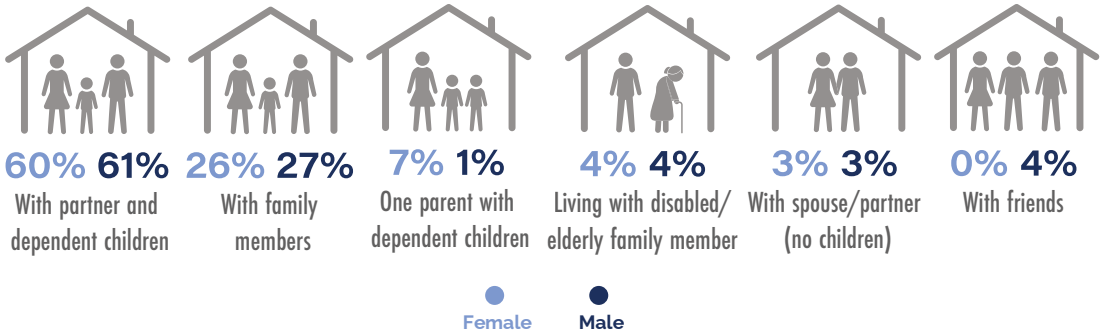


Figure 6. Distribution of household members

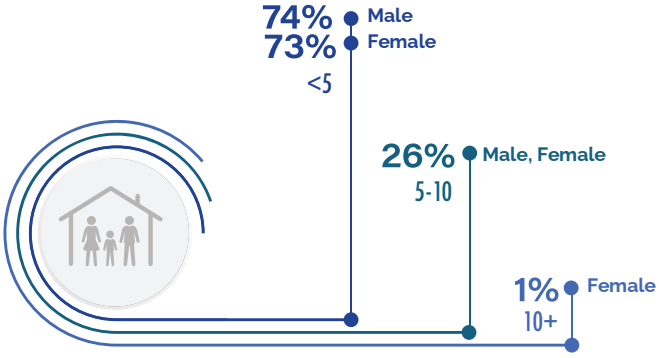


Figure 7. Number of children had by respondents

About three-quarters of female (73%) and male (74%) respondents stated that they had less than five children, while 26 per cent of all respondents stated that they had between 5 and 10 children.

14 *For further information, please see: Turkish Statistical Institute, Statistics on Family, 2021, https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Statistics-on-Family-2021-45632 , (29.08.2022)*

It was more common for male respondents to be head of the household (84%) compared to female respondents (58%).

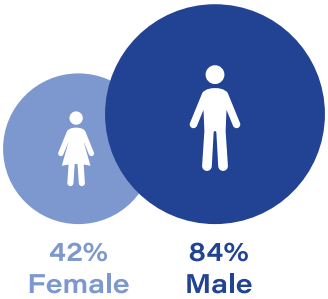


Figure 8. Respondents' status as to being head of household

Regarding the monthly income of respondents, more than half (63%) of female respondents had their monthly income below 1,000 Turkish Lira (TL) while the rate of male respondents who had less than 1,000 TL monthly income was 12 per cent. Overall, at least two-thirds of respondents (66%) had a monthly income less than the net minimum monthly wage[15], being much higher among female respondents (81%) than male respondents (48%).

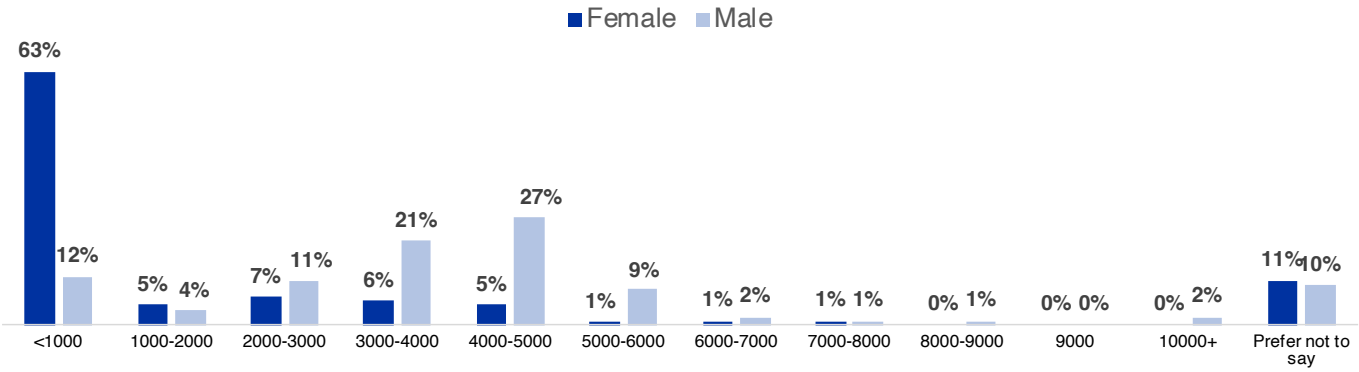


Figure 9. Monthly income of respondents

Only 18 per cent of female respondents stated contributing to family income while 84 per cent of male respondents were contributing to While the rate of sharing the family income of Syrian national female participants was 18%, it was determined that this rate (84%) was quite high for male participants.

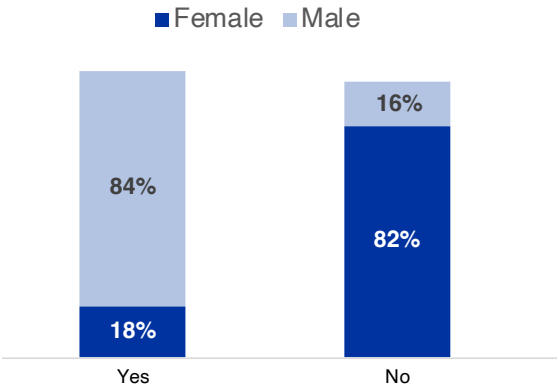


Figure 10. Respondents' status as to contributing to family income

15 *The net minimum monthly wage imposed by the Government of Türkiye was 4,253.4 TL during the period that the assessment was carried out.*

Nearly half (46%) of the female respondents who contributed to the family income stated that there were two persons who brought income to the house, while 42 per cent stated that they were the only one receiving income in the household. As for male respondents, more than half (64%) who contributed to the family income stated that they were the only breadwinner in the household, while 25 per cent stated there were two persons receiving income. Overall, 88 per cent of respondents stated maximum two persons receiving income in the household and when the average household size (5.79) and income among the respondents is considered, Syrian households seem to depend on fairly low income to access livelihoods.

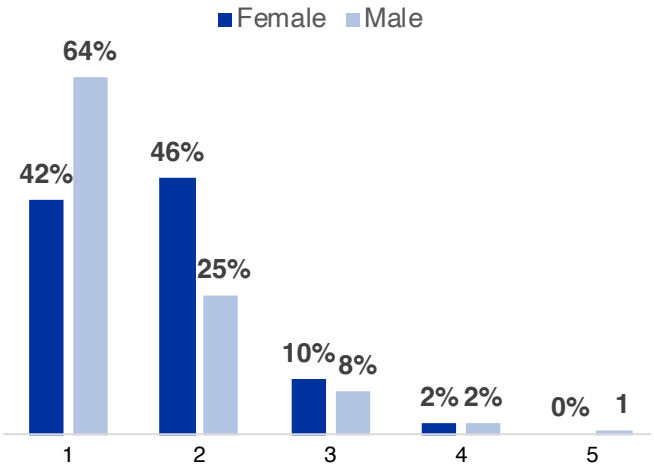


Figure 11. Number of persons contributing to family income

Male respondents tended to report higher level household income compared to female respondents. Accordingly, while 64 per cent of male respondents stated having at least 4,000 TL household income per month, this was 50 per cent among female respondents. Although 88 per cent of all respondents stated there were at least one or two persons receiving income in the household, the percentage of those who reported having a household income less than the net minimum monthly wage in the country was 31 per cent.

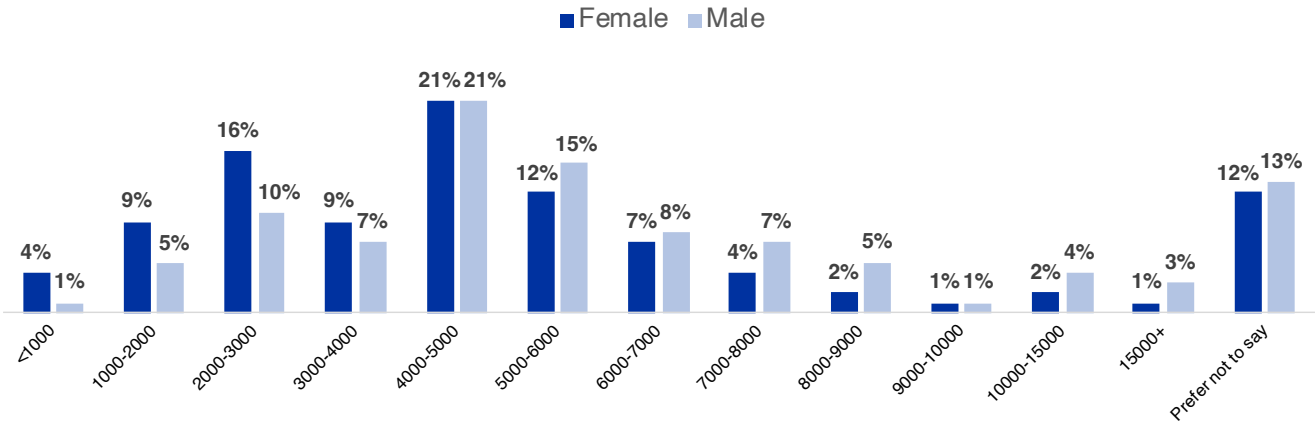


Figure 12. Monthly household income of respondents

Turkish Language Level

Among the respondents, the percentage of female respondents who did not know any Turkish (33%) was considerably higher than that of male respondents (13%). While one per cent of all respondents stated that Turkish was their mother tongue, the percentages of those who knew Turkish at basic or intermediate level were 30 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. Fifty-five per cent of male respondents tended to have at least intermediate level in Turkish whereas 37 per cent of female respondents did so.

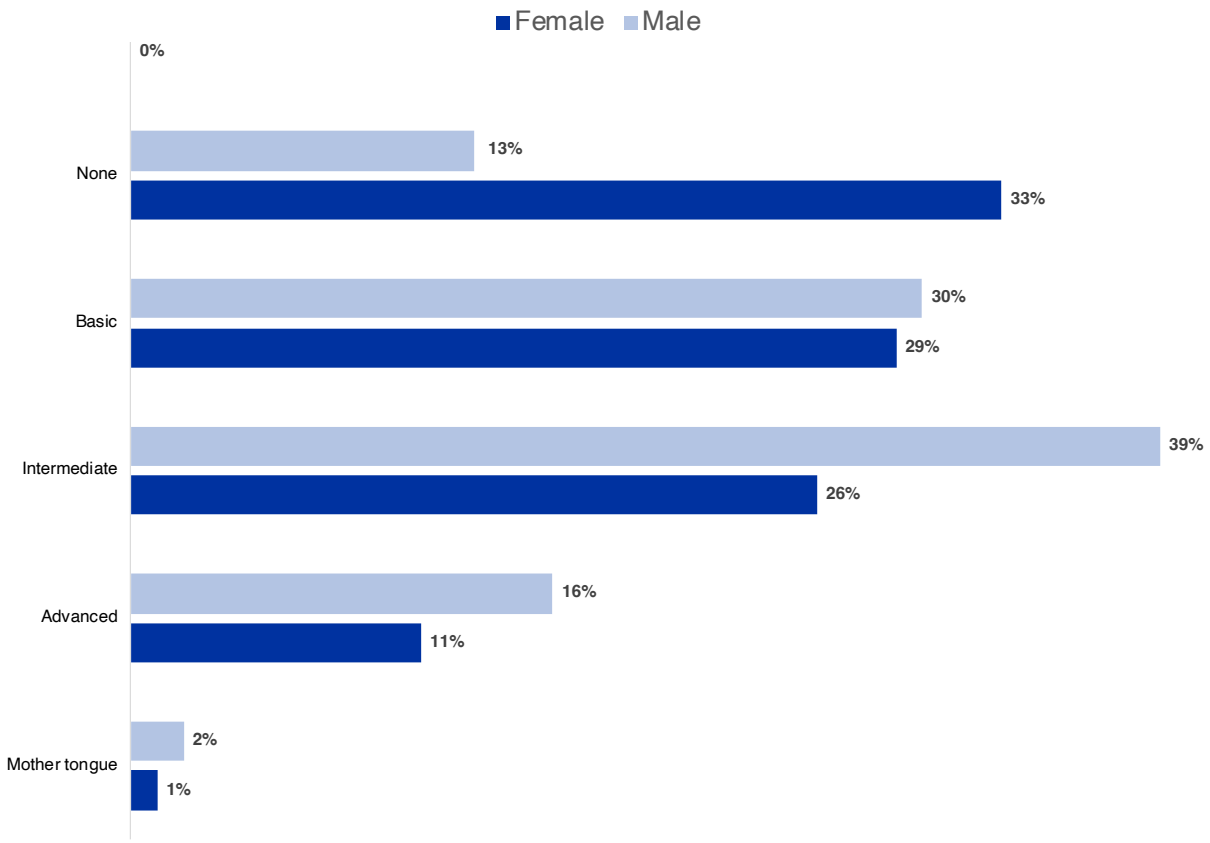


Figure 13. Turkish language level (speaking, reading, writing, comprehension) of respondents

> "I would like to learn Turkish language and find a job."
>
> Syrian female, 25

STAY IN TÜRKİYE

This section provides the findings on respondents' time of entry to and duration of stay in Türkiye.

At the time of interview, almost all respondents (99%) had been in Türkiye for more than a year. One per cent of the respondents stated that they had been in Türkiye for 6 to 12 months.

%1
6-12 months

%99
More than 1 year

Figure 14. Respondents' duration of stay in Türkiye

Considering the year of arrival of respondents who had been in Türkiye for more than a year, the upward trend up until 2014 first draws attention. More than half of the respondents (54%) entered Türkiye until 2014 while the period between 2012 and 2016 was the busiest period in terms of arrivals in Türkiye as the war in Syrian Arab Republic intensified.

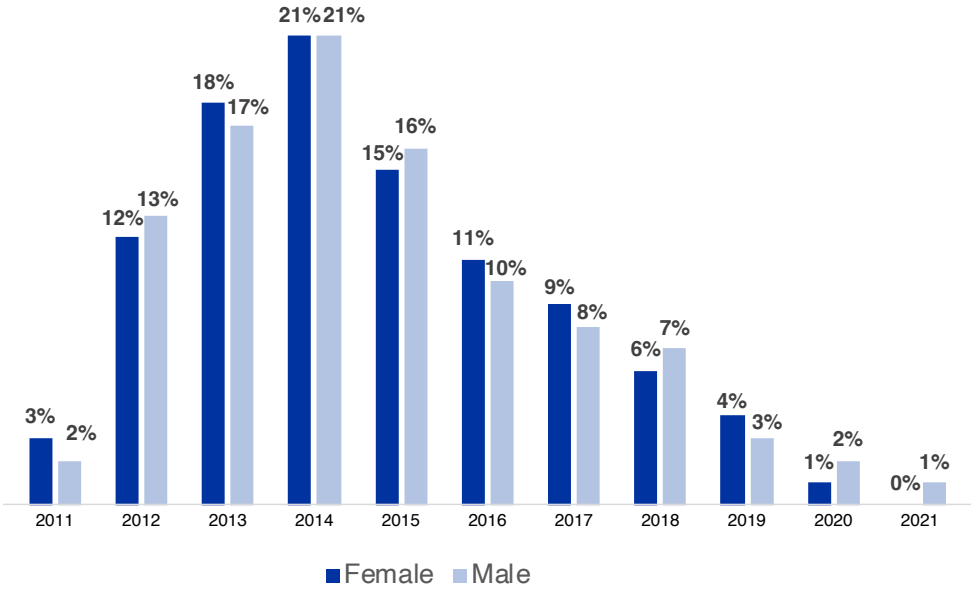


Figure 15. Year of arrival of respondents who had been in Türkiye for more than a year

REGISTRATION STATUS

In this section, the registration and legal status of respondents are reported.

Registration with PMM

Ninety-nine per cent of respondents stated that they were registered with PMM. The percentage of those who were unregistered with PMM was one per cent among female respondents while it was two per cent among males.

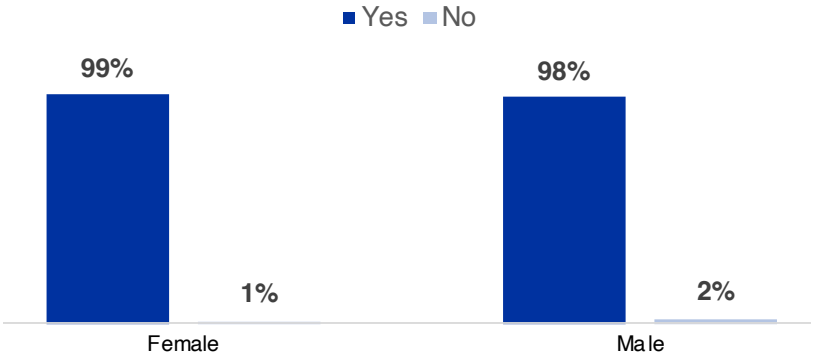


Figure 16. Respondents' registration status with PMM

Ninety-six per cent of respondents registered with PMM stated that they were registered in Gaziantep province. Most of those who resided in Gaziantep although they were not registered in the province were registered in neighboring provinces including Hatay, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Mersin. Although limited, this shows a mobility from neighboring provinces towards Gaziantep, which is likely to be related with greater job opportunities in the province.

Legal Status

Almost all respondents (98%) reported having the TP status in Türkiye while two per cent stated staying in the country with a residence permit.

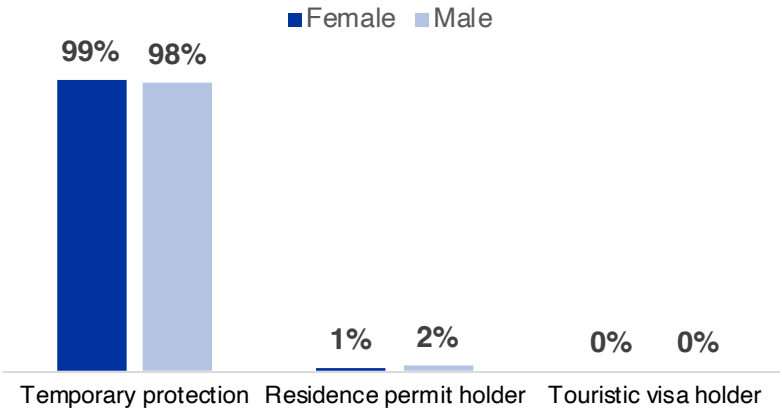


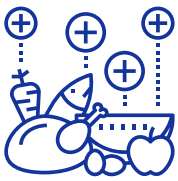
Figure 17. Respondents' legal status in Türkiye

SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section reports findings about respondents' specific needs in the sectors of food security, livelihoods, health and nutrition, protection, education, education, shelter, access to public services, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

Food Security

Respondents' capacity to access to food and the impacts of the pandemic on this situation were analyzed.



Decision-Maker on Food Purchase/ Consumption in the Household

About three-quarters of female respondents (74%) stated that they were the decision-maker on food purchase and consumption, while 14 per cent stated that their spouse and six per cent stated that their parents were the decision makers in this matter. On the other hand, the majority of male respondents (77%) also presented themselves as the decision-maker on food purchase and consumption while 11 per cent stated that their parents decided on what to purchase and consume. Overall, regardless of sex, three-quarters of all respondents stated being the decision-maker in the household.

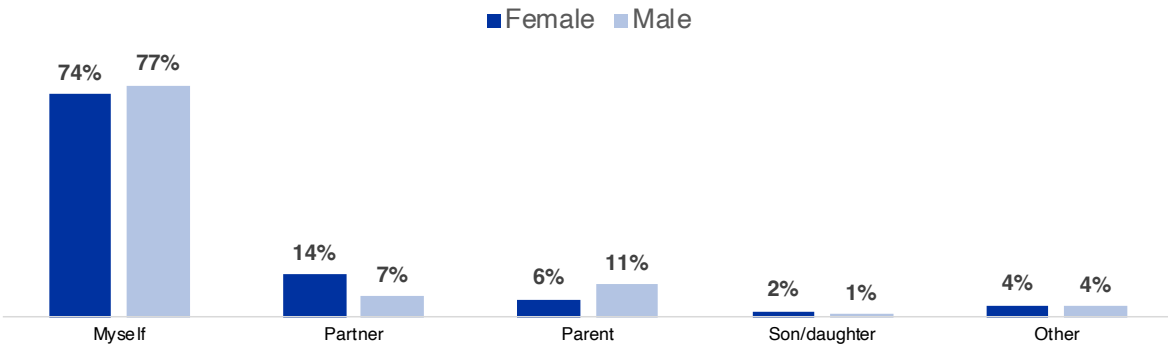


Figure 18. Respondents' status as to being the decision-maker on food purchase in the household

Receiving Support from an Individual or Organization outside the Household

Nearly half of respondents (46%) stated that they or their household received support from someone and/or an organization outside the household. When disaggregated by sex, female respondents (51%) were more likely to state having received support than male respondents (39%).

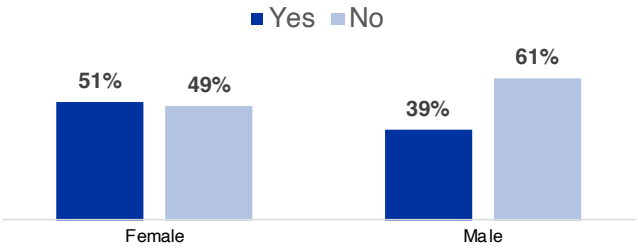


Figure 19. Respondents' or household members' status as to receiving support from an individual or organization outside the household

> "My biggest problem is the high living costs and I have never received any assistance."
>
> Syrian female, 24

As for the type of support received from outside the household, 51 per cent of respondents stated receiving support for non-food needs and expenses such as school expenses, rent, fees or other bills whereas the cash support for food purchase was reported by 26 per cent and in-kind food support was reported by 14 per cent of respondents. There was no clear distinction between male and female respondents when it comes to type of support received.

> "I would like divorced and widowed women to be supported and not rely on anybody."
>
> Syrian female, 38

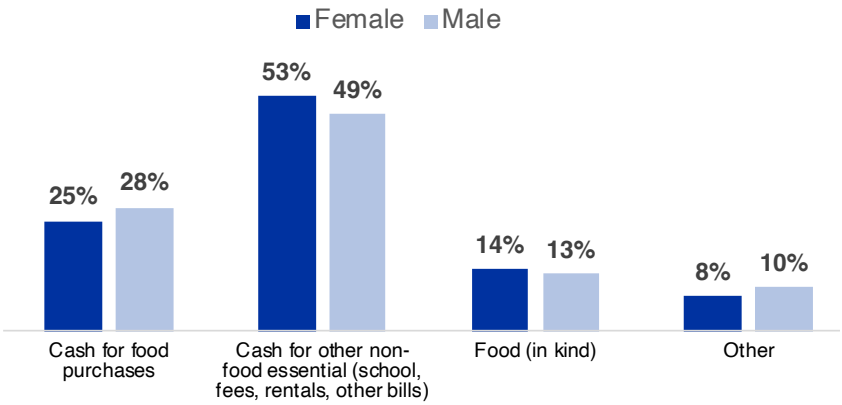


Figure 20. Type of support received from an individual or organization outside the household

Frequency of Skipping Meals due to Lack of Money over the Last Six Months

Sixty-two per cent of female and 36 per cent of male respondents stated that they or someone in the household skipped meals at various times over the last six months. Although the percentage of female respondents who stated that they had to skip meals was higher, it was quite high for all respondents (50%). Among those who stated having skipped meals, 18 per cent did so once a day, 12 per cent once a week and another 12 per cent several times a week.

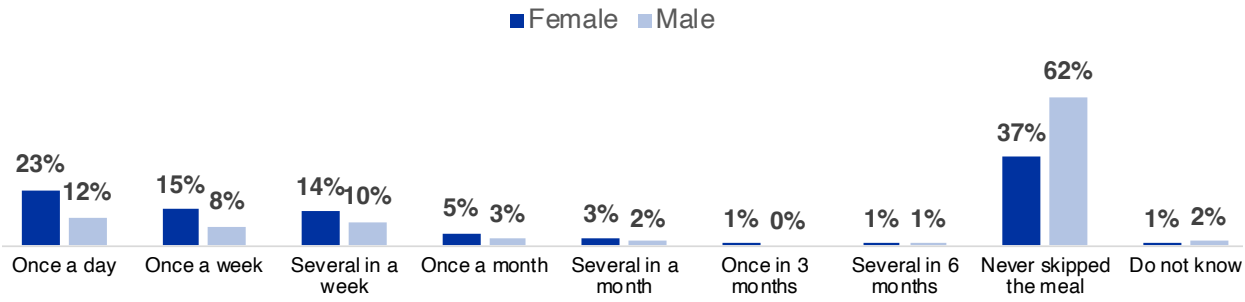


Figure 21. Respondents' or household members' frequency of skipping meals due to lack of money over the last six months

Frequency of Concern About Undernourishment over the Last Six Months

Having been worried about not being able to consume enough food was found to be significantly more prevalent among female respondents (69%) than among males (42%). Forty-two per cent of female respondents stated that they had such a concern once a week and 24 per cent once a month for the last six months, while 23 per cent of male respondents stated that they worried once a week and 17 per cent once a month.

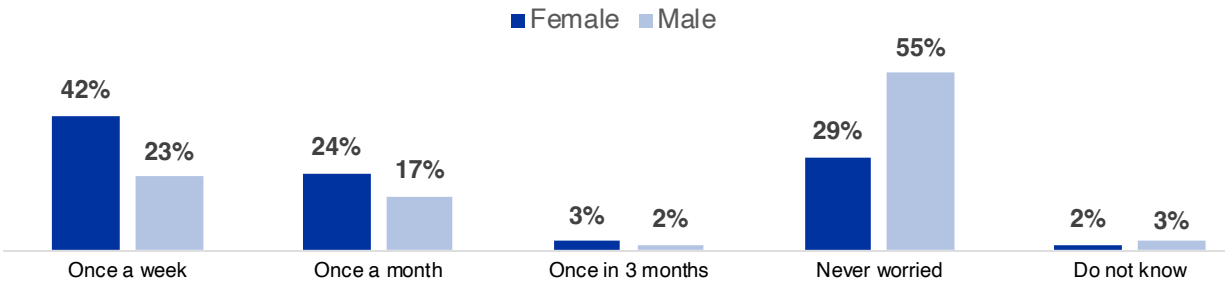


Figure 22. Respondents' or household members' frequency of concern about undernourishment over the last six months

Frequency of Eating Less Than Required over the Last Six Months

Fifty-one per cent of all respondents stated that they were exposed to less food consumption than required over the last six months. Having had to eat less than required was particularly more prevalent among female respondents (63%) than among males (38%). Forty-five per cent of female respondents and 23 per cent of male respondents experienced lack of enough food at least once a week.

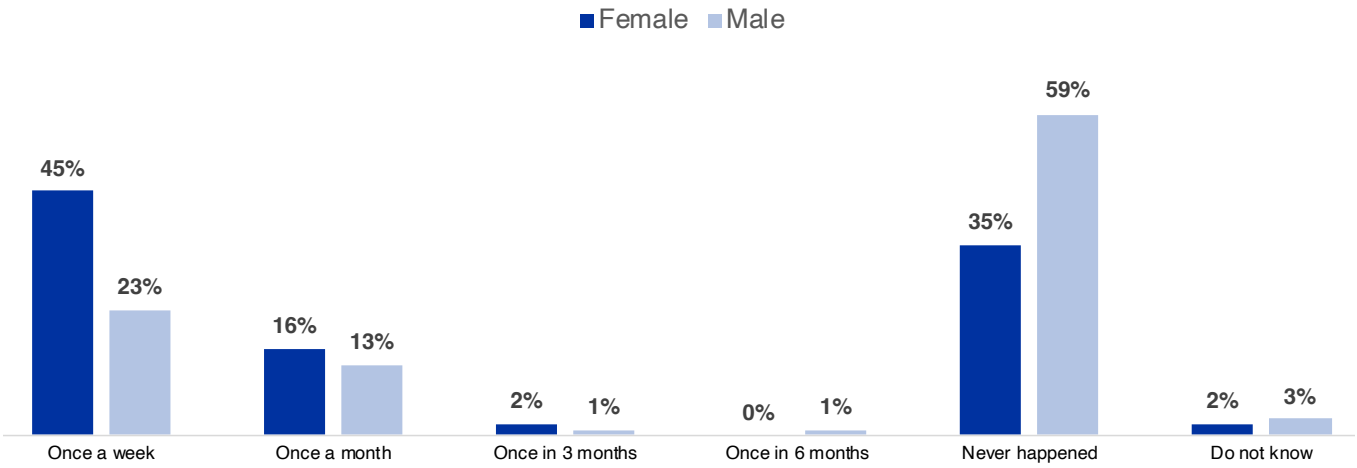


Figure 23. Respondents' or household members' frequency of eating less than required over the last six months

Livelihoods

This section of the report focuses on the income sources of respondents, their ability to meet their needs, their indebtedness and employment status.

Source of Income

Female respondents stated that they or their household mostly earned their income from casual jobs (44%) and salaried jobs (34%). Among female respondents, the percentage of those who received income by cash support and/or social assistance was 13 per cent. Likewise, male respondents stated earning their income through salaried jobs (35%) and casual jobs (32%). Another source of income for male respondents was petty trading/small business (18%), while the percentage of those who earned income by receiving cash support and/or social assistance was nine per cent.

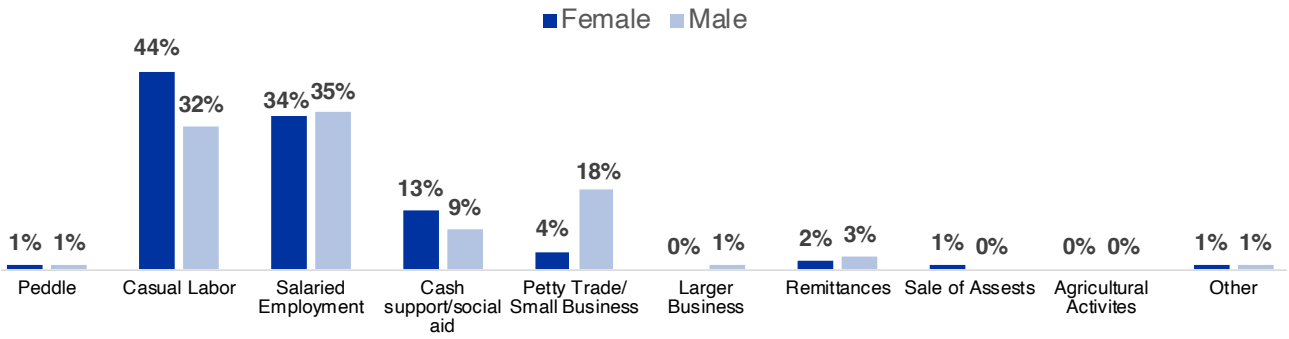


Figure 24. Respondents' or household's sources of income the last six months

Expenditures On The Basic Needs

This section analyses the changes in respondents' ability to afford their expenditures on basic needs including rent, public transport, meals eaten out, communication and health expenses over the last six months.

Rent

Most of both female (84%) and male (87%) respondents stated that they could afford their house rent.

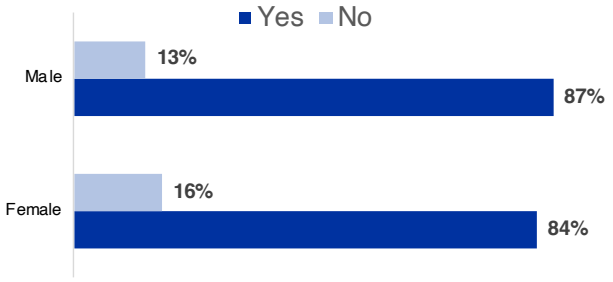


Figure 25. Respondents' ability to afford their house rent over the last six months

The majority of both female (71%) and male (72%) respondents stated that the amount they spent on house rent increased over the last six months, while 26 per cent of both female and male respondents did not find experience any change in the amount of house rent.

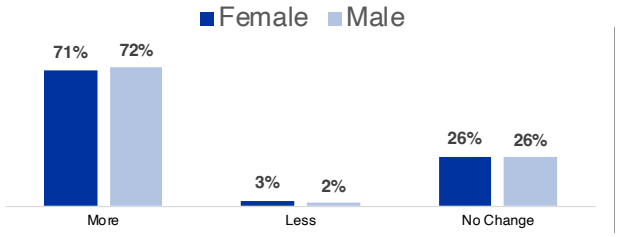


Figure 26. Change in the amount of respondents' house rent over the last six months

Transportation/Public Transport

One-third of all respondents stated not being able to afford their transportation/public transport expenditures. The percentage of female respondents who could not afford (40%) was higher than male respondents (24%) which is likely to be related with overall difference in the employment status and ability to access to labor market.

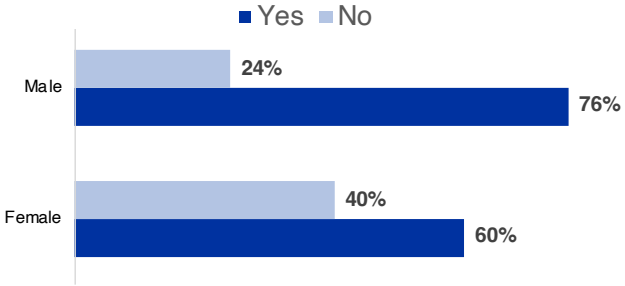


Figure 27. Respondents' ability to afford transportation/public transport expenditures over the last six months

A similar proportion of female (62%) and male (64%) respondents reported increased amount of expenditures on transportation/public transport over the last six months.

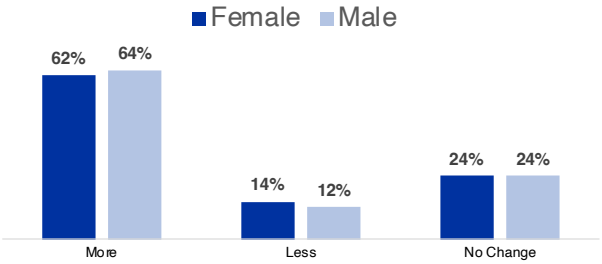


Figure 28. Change in the amount of respondents' expenditures on transportation/public transport over the last six months

Eating Out

The vast majority of both female (85%) and male respondents (72%) could not afford eating out in a restaurant or cafe.

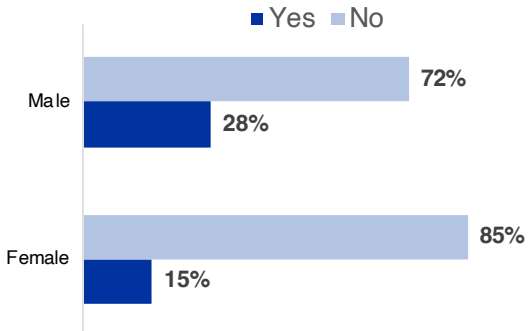


Figure 29. Respondents' ability to afford eating out over the last six months

Fifty-five per cent of female and 47 per cent of male respondents stated that there was no change in the amount spent for eating out, which is likely to be related with the fact that they did not eat out at all as they could not afford. The percentage of those, on the other hand, who spent less amount on eating out was 28 per cent among female and 29 per cent among male respondents, which is again likely to be related with the above-mentioned reason.

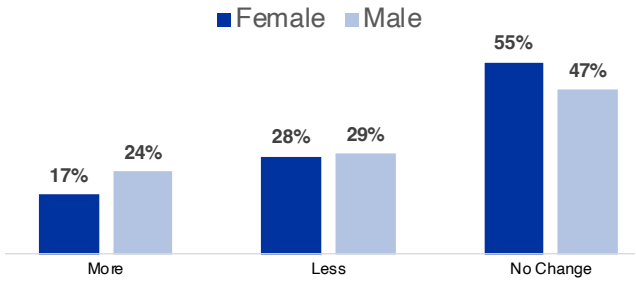


Figure 30. Change in the amount of respondents' expenditures on eating out over the last six months

Communication

Seventy-six per cent of female and 85 per cent of male respondents stated being able to afford their communication expenditures (e.g. phone and internet bills).

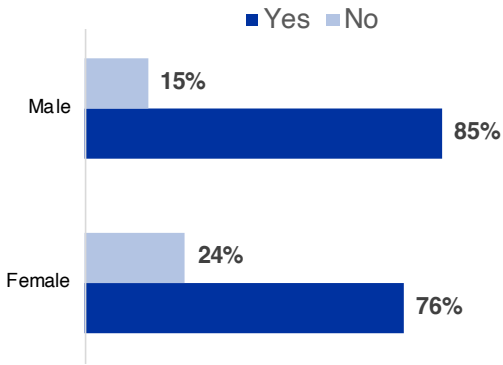


Figure 31. Respondents' ability to afford communication expenditures over the last six months

A similar proportion of female (70%) and male (68%) respondents reported increased amount of expenditures on their communication needs. They were followed by those who reported no change in the amount of expenditures (21% of females and 24% of males).

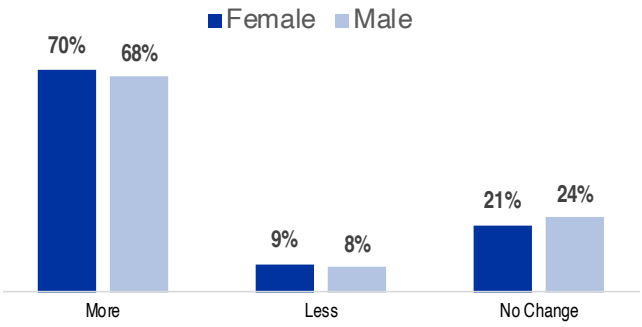


Figure 32. Change in the amount of respondents' expenditures on communication needs over the last six months

Health Expenses

The majority of male (83%) and female (76%) respondents stated that they could afford their health expenses (e.g., medicine, doctor visits, examination).

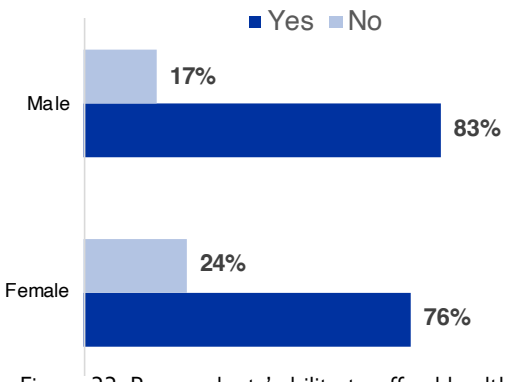


Figure 33. Respondents' ability to afford health expenses over the last six months

More than half of both female (56%) and male (63%) respondents stated that there was no change in the amount of their health expenses over the last six months, while 37 per cent of female and 30 per cent of male respondents stated that they spent more on health expenses.

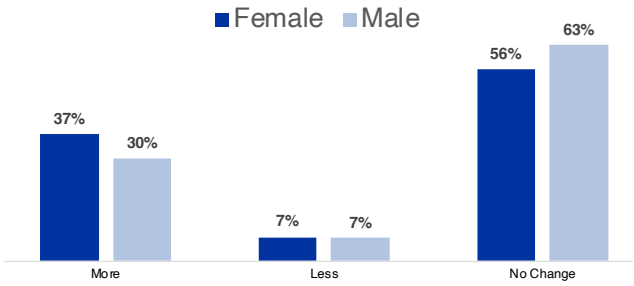


Figure 34. Change in the amount of respondents' health expenses over the last six months

> "My child is sick, and I cannot afford medical fees"
>
> Syrian female, 48

Indebtedness

While 36 per cent of female respondents and half of male respondents (50%) stated that they did not have any debt over the last six months, 64 per cent of female and 50 per cent of male respondents stated that they were in financial debt.

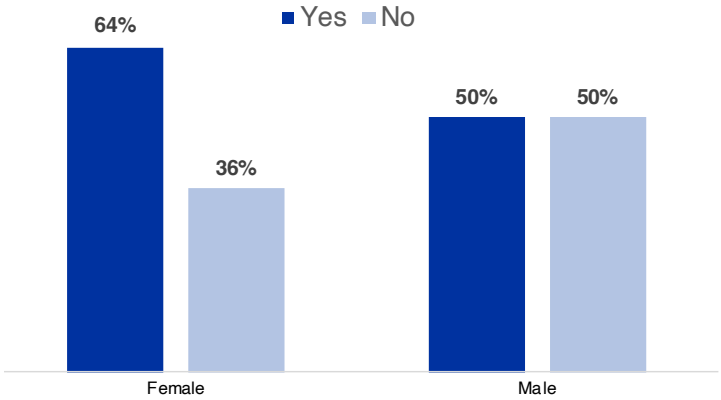


Figure 35. Indebtedness among respondents over the last six months

The main reasons for respondents to be in debt were found to be buying food (32%), paying rent (24%) and paying bills (23%). Other reasons included covering their health (8%) and school expenses (3%).

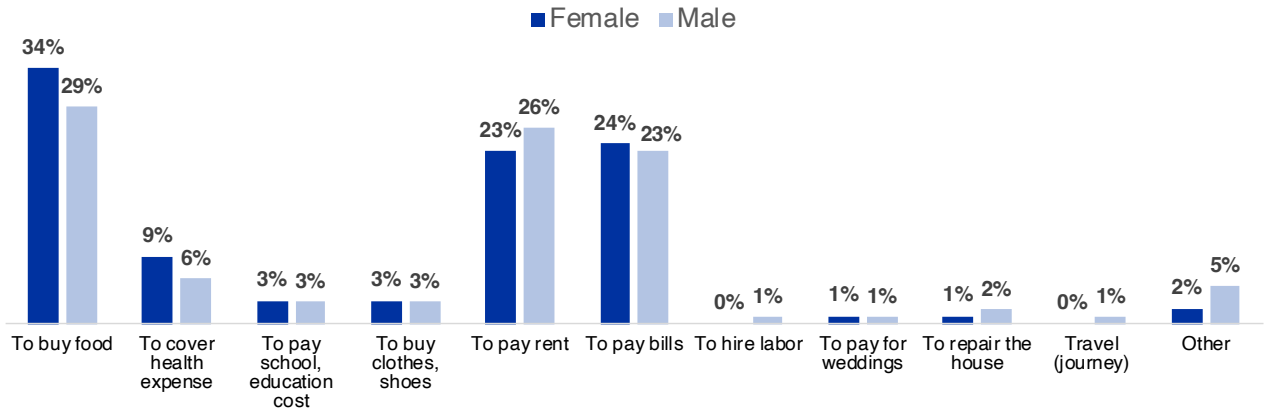


Figure 36. Main reasons for respondents to be in debt over the last six months

The majority of both female (85%) and male (82%) respondents who stated that they were in debt owed their debt to their family, relatives, acquaintances or friends. Another source of debt was reported to be the employer by six per cent of female and 11 per cent of male respondents.

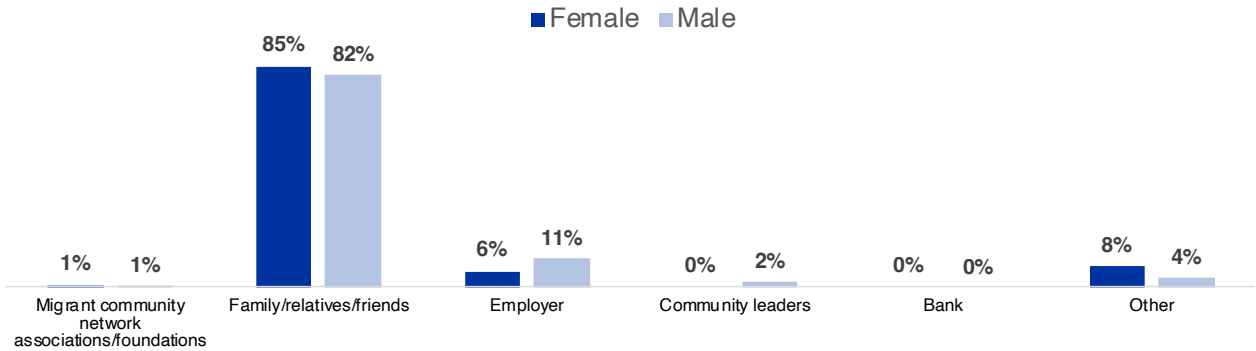


Figure 37. Sources of debt of respondents who were in debt over the last six months

Employment Status

In this section, findings on the employment status of respondents in their country of origin and Türkiye, their occupation, where they work, work permits and registration status in the social security system are reported.

Employment Status in the Country of Origin

The vast majority (83%) of female respondents were unemployed in their country of origin, while 17 per cent stated that they were working. Unemployment rate was significantly lower among male respondents (28%) while 72 per cent were working in the country of origin.

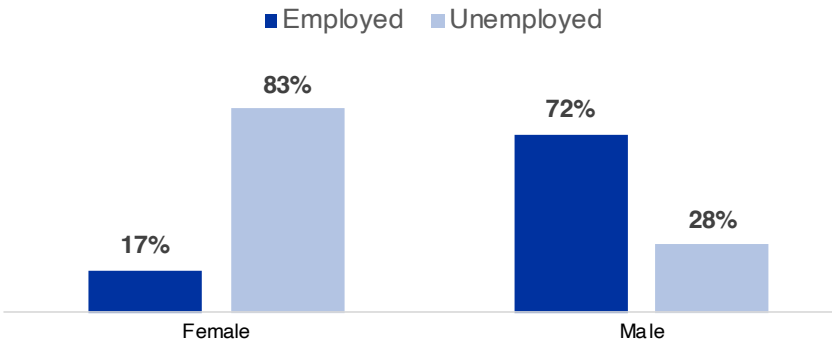


Figure 38. Respondents' employment status in the country of origin

Reasons for Being Unemployed in the Country of Origin

Nearly half (48%) of the female respondents who were unemployed in the country of origin stated that they were unemployed because of family reasons, while 24 per cent were student, and 24 per cent did not need to work. On the other hand, the majority (87%) of male respondents who were unemployed were not working because they were student while five per cent were not at working age.

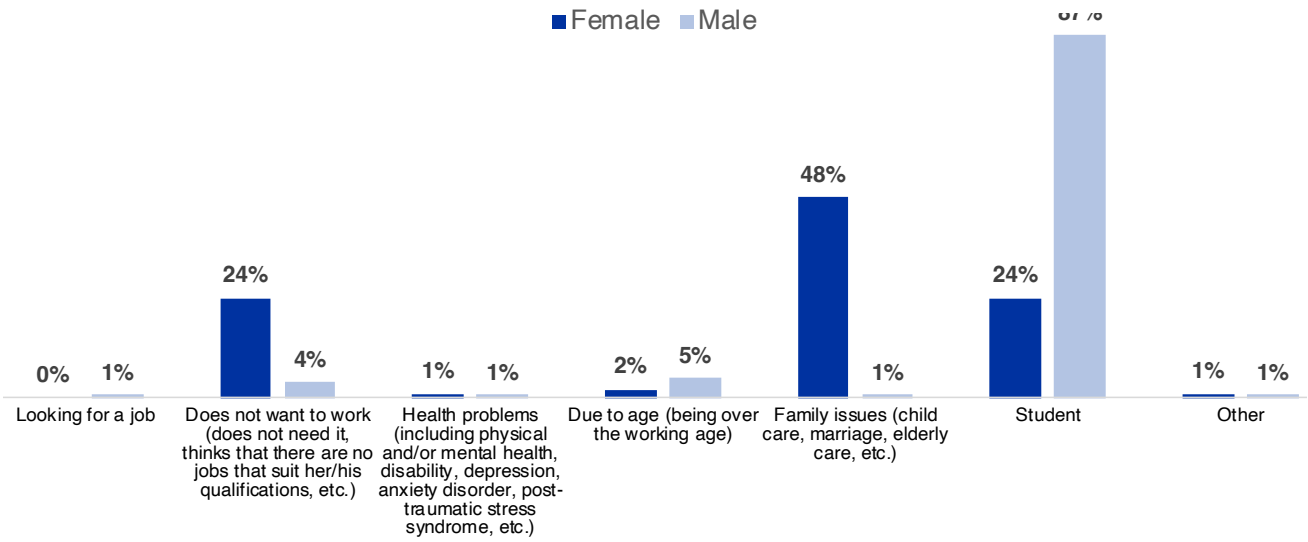


Figure 39. Reasons why respondents were unemployed in the country of origin

Employment Sector in the Country of Origin

Main sectors in which 17 per cent of female respondents who were employed in the country of origin included education (32%), agriculture (19%) and other services (e.g., washing, cleaning, hairdressing and other beauty treatment) (17%) whereas working males were mainly employed in the sectors of manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage and waste management (24%), wholesale and retail trade (14%), construction (13%) and accommodation and food services (11%).

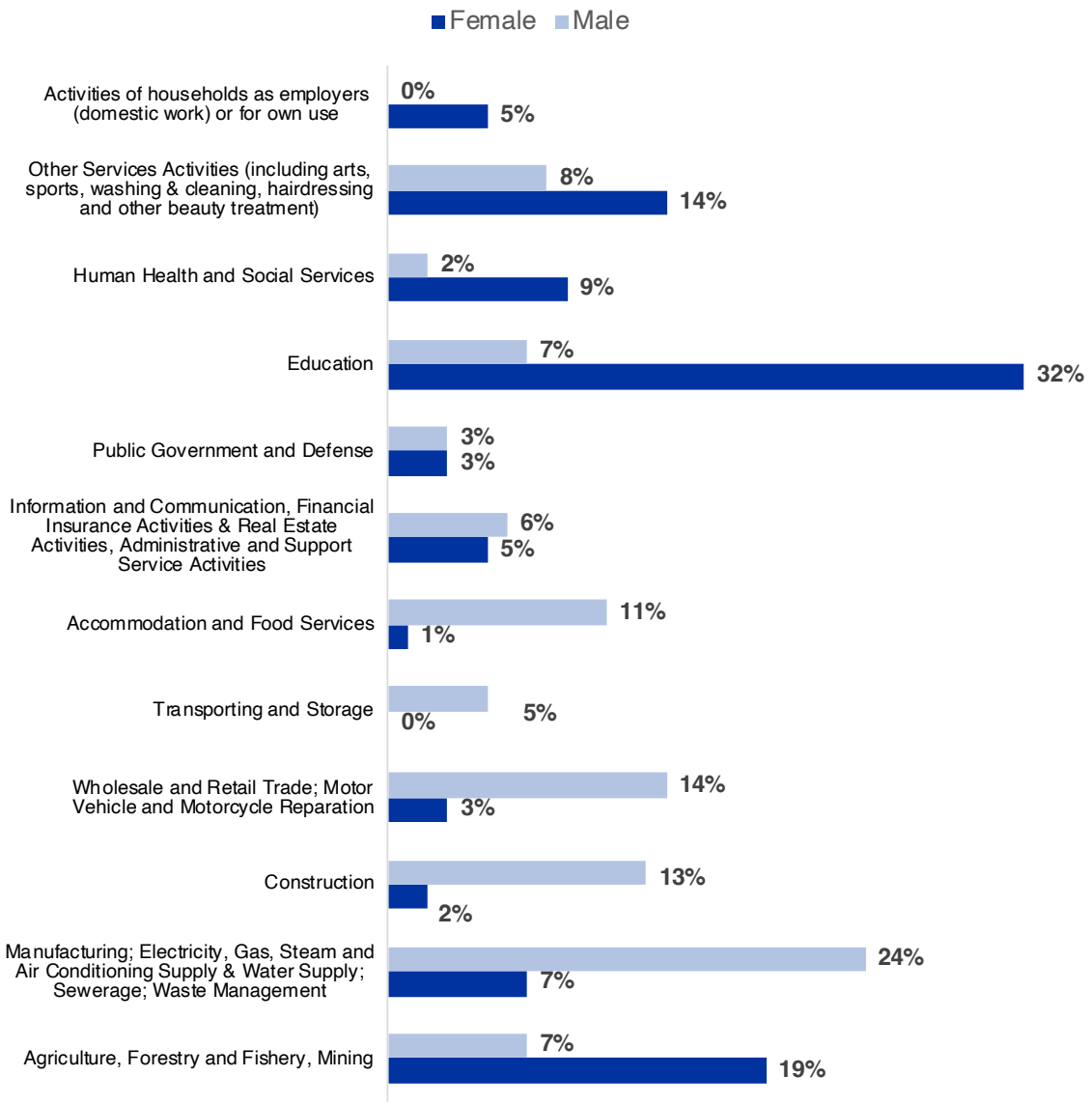


Figure 40. Respondents' employment sectors in the country of origin

Occupation in the Country of Origin

Among female respondents who stated that they were working in the country of origin, 31 per cent were found to be teachers, 18 per cent were farmers, 15 per cent were tailors, 10 per cent were civil servants, eight per cent were skilled workers and three per cent were salespersons. When it comes to male respondents, the majority (23%) were skilled workers while 15 per cent stated that they were unskilled workers, 13 per cent were salespersons, nine per cent were tailors, seven per cent were teachers, seven per cent were businesspersons, seven per cent were civil servants, six per cent were drivers and five per cent were farmers.

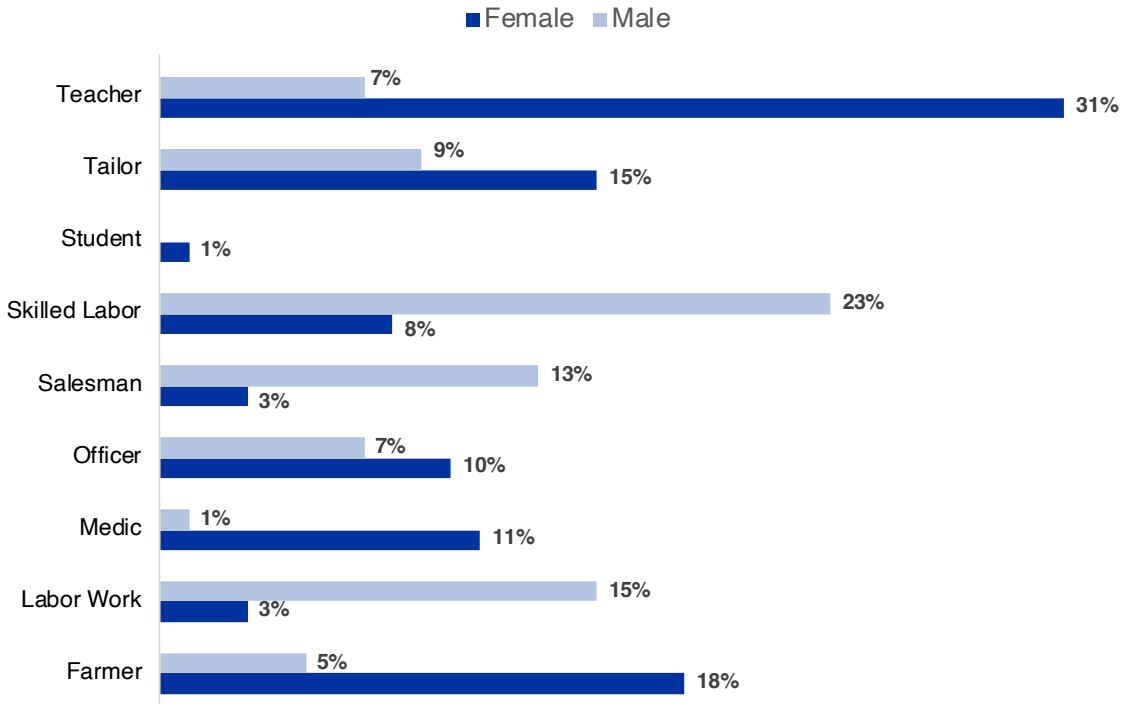


Figure 41. Respondents' occupations in the country of origin

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Employment Status in Türkiye

Regarding the current employment status in Türkiye, the majority (83%) of female respondents remained to be unemployed in Türkiye whereas there was a significantly higher participation in the labor force among male respondents (83%).

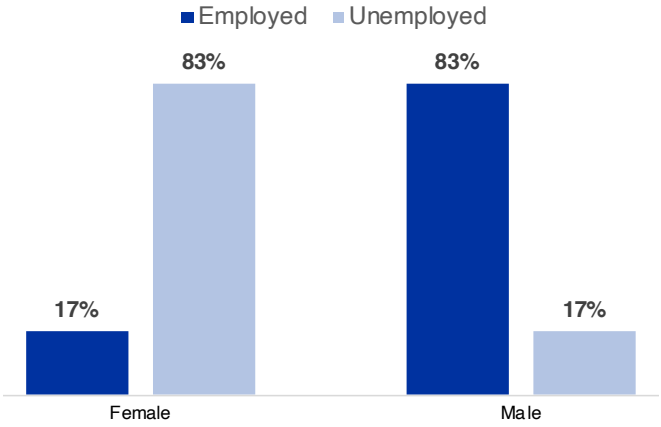


Figure 42. Respondents' employment status in Türkiye

> "My husband is the only breadwinner in the household, and we cannot make ends meet. I would like to take vocational training, support my husband and get out of this damp house."
>
> Syrian female, 25

Reasons for Being Unemployed in Türkiye

Like in the country of origin, 77 per cent of female respondents stated that the main reason for not working in Türkiye was family reasons while eight per cent were not at working age, seven per cent were unemployed because of health-related problems, three per cent were students and two per cent were looking for a job. Although the unemployment rate was relatively low (17%) among males, those who stated not working in Türkiye were unemployed because of not being at working age (34%), health-related problems (31%), studying (15%), looking for a job (11%) and family reasons (4%).

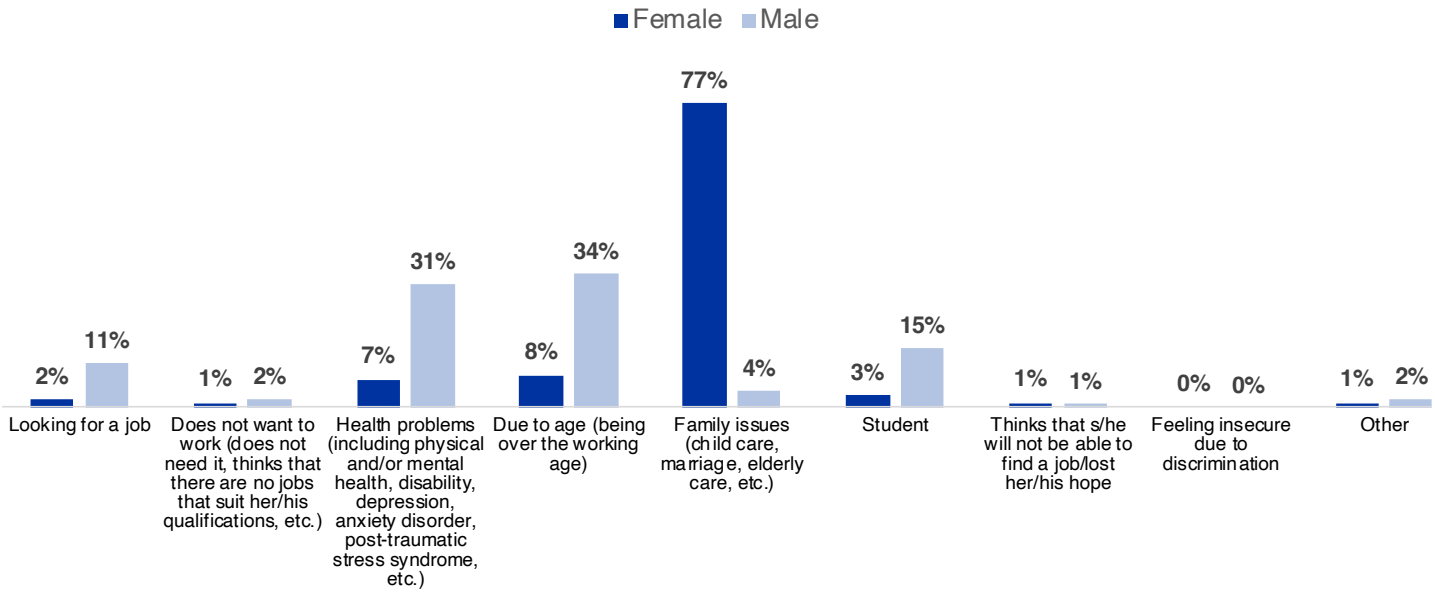


Figure 43. Reasons why respondents were unemployed in Türkiye

Employment Sector in Türkiye

Main sectors in which 17 per cent of female respondents who were employed in Türkiye included education (21%), other services (e.g., arts, sports, washing, cleaning, hairdressing and other beauty treatment) (17%) and domestic work (15%) whereas working males were mainly employed in the sectors of wholesale and retail trade (19%), accommodation and food services (19%), manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage and waste management (16%), construction (14%) and other services (11%).

> "I am an engineer but I work in a market since I do not have the equivalence of my diploma."
>
> Syrian Male, 60

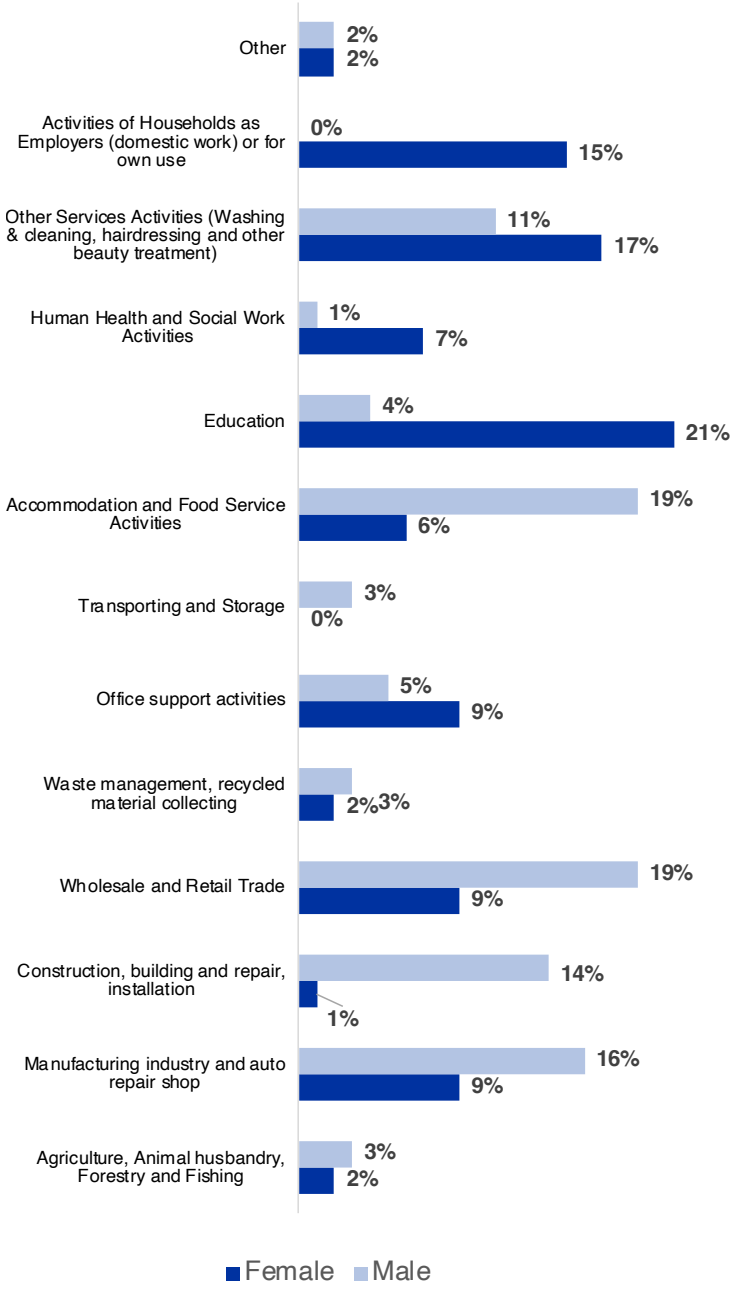


Figure 44. Respondents' employment sectors in Türkiye

Employment Modality in Türkiye

The vast majority of both female (83%) and male respondents (70%) who stated that they were working in Türkiye at the time of interview depended on daily or salaried jobs. Only 15 per cent of working females and 29 per cent of working females stated that they were employers or were working on their behalf.

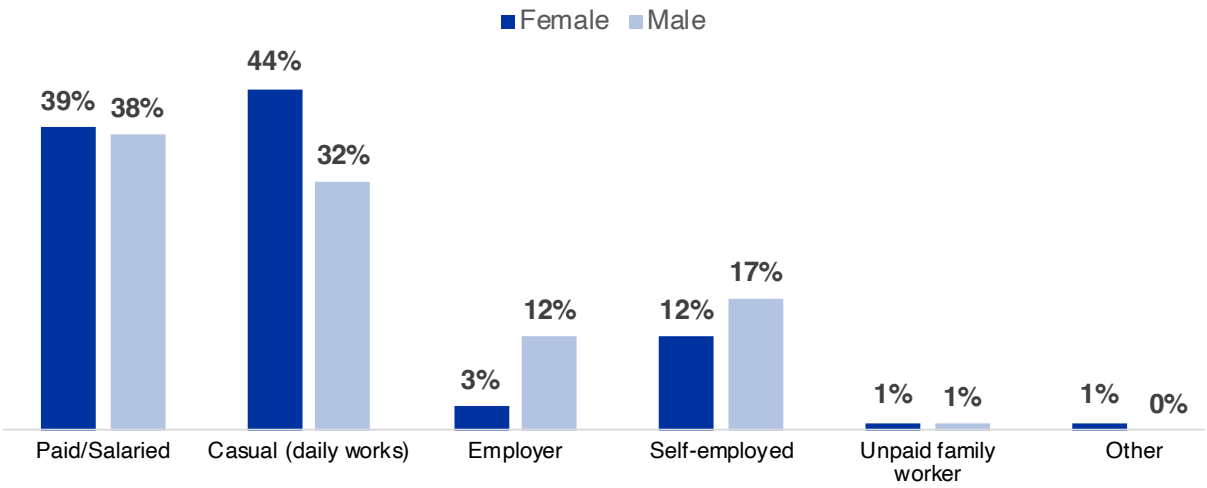


Figure 45. Respondents' employment modalities in Türkiye

Workplace

More than half of the female respondents (55%) stated working in a regular workplace (e.g., factory, office, store) at the time of interview while 32 per cent were working at home (at their own or someone else's home) and 11 per cent in a mobile workplace. Working in a regular workplace (76%) was found to be more common among male respondents, followed by 20 per cent working in a mobile workplace. Only one per cent of female and two per cent of male respondents stated working in a cropland or garden, showing that employment in the agricultural sector was rare among Syrians in Gaziantep.

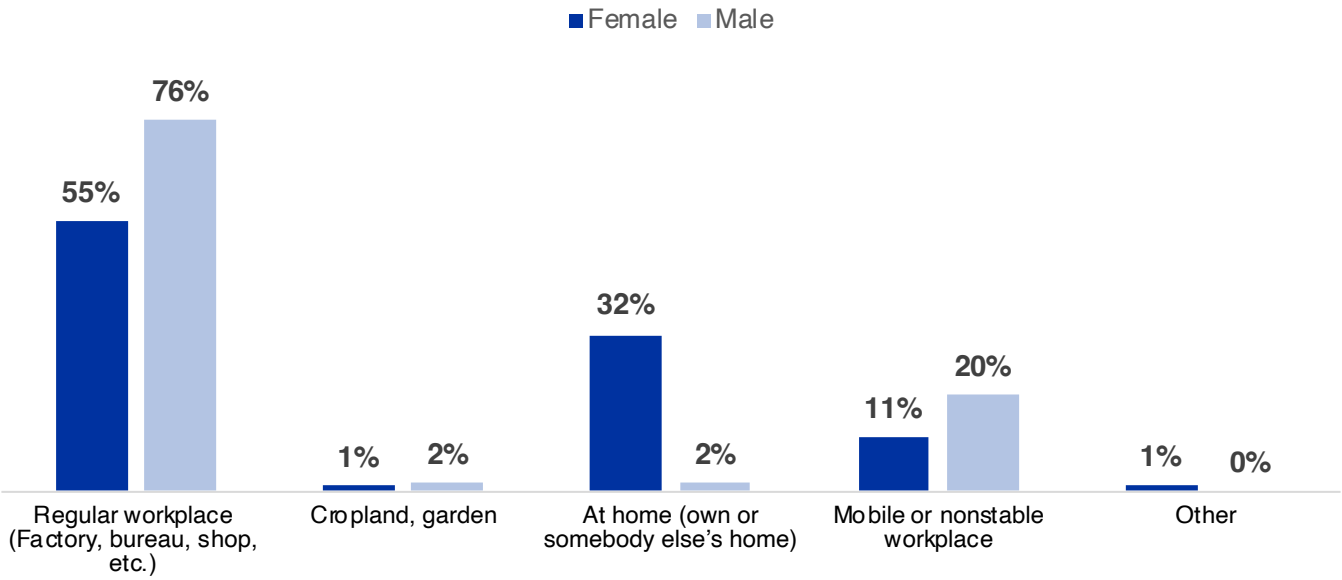


Figure 46. Respondents' workplaces in Türkiye

Working a Second Job

Most of respondents, both female (96%) and male (90%), stated not working a second job in addition to their main jobs. Among all respondents who were employed, the percentage of those who stated that they worked a second job (9%) was quite low.

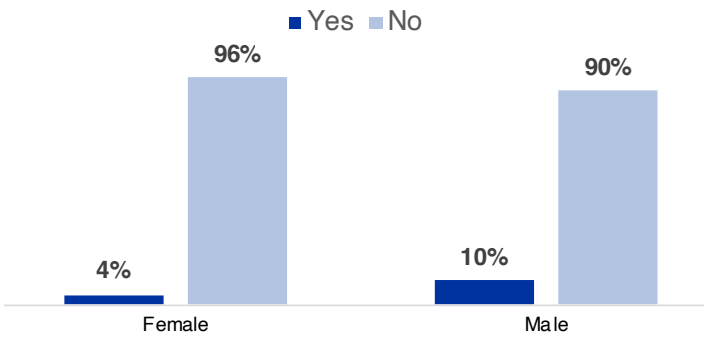


Figure 47. Respondents' status as to working a second job in Türkiye

Problems Encountered at Workplace

While 25 per cent of all respondents who were employed in Türkiye stated not facing any problems at workplace, the most encountered problem was reported to be low wages both by female (28%) and male respondents (20%). It was followed by long working hours (11% of females and 17% of males) and working with no contract (9% of females and 11% of males).

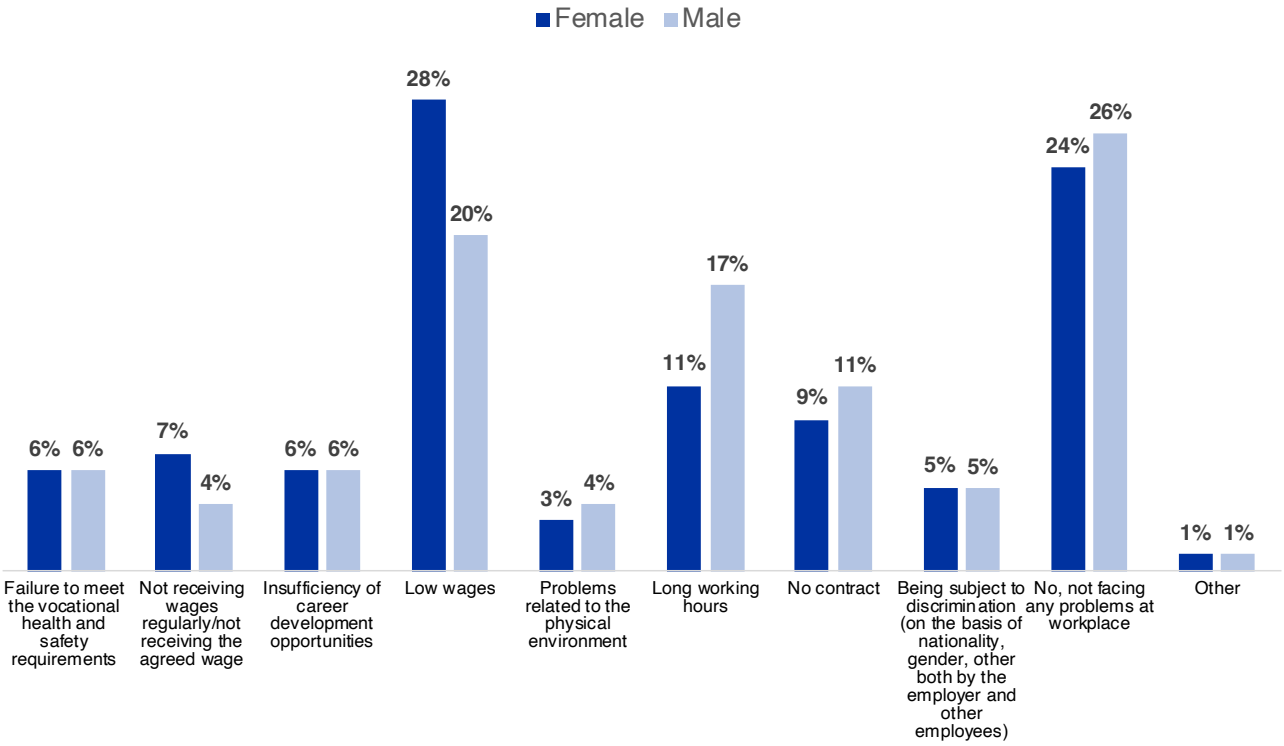


Figure 48. Problems encountered at workplace in Türkiye

Work Permit

The large majority of both female (79%) and male (75%) respondents stated working without a legal work permit issued by the Turkish authorities[16].

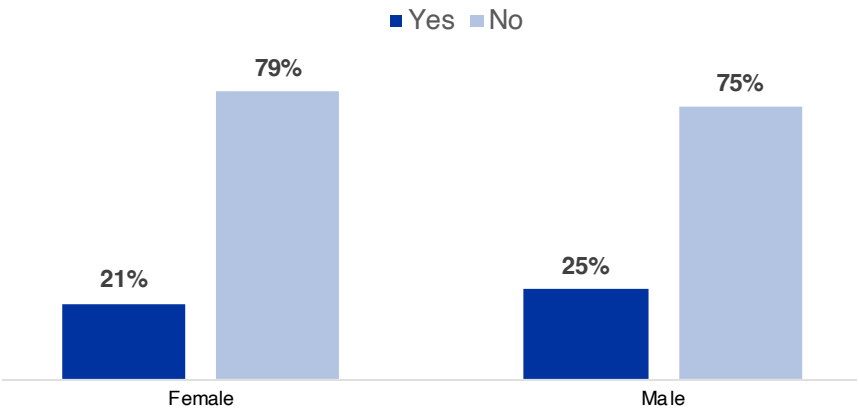


Figure 49. Respondents' status as to working with a legal work permit in Türkiye

Most of female respondents (35%) who worked without a work permit were not aware of the legal permission to work whereas the majority of male respondents (32%) stated that their employers refused to obtain a work permit[17]. Another reason why respondents did not have a legal work permit was that 15 per cent of female and 20 per cent of male respondents preferred to work without a work permit because they were concerned about not being able to receive social assistance anymore.

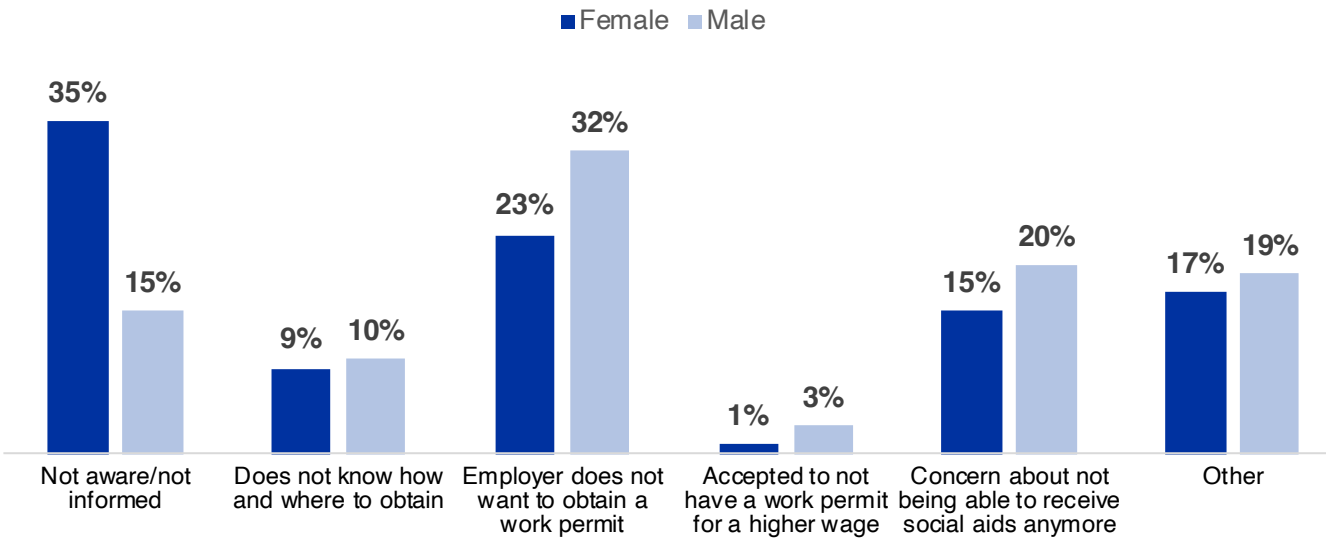


Figure 50. Reasons why respondents did not have a work permit in Türkiye

16 *According to Temporary Protection (TP) Regulation, foreigners under TP have the right to apply for a work permit or for work permit exemption, six months after the completion of their TP registration procedures and having obtained their TP identification cards.*

17 *According to relevant law, work permit application for foreigner under TP in Türkiye shall be made by employers.*

Social Security

In parallel with working without a legal work permit, 80 per cent of male and female respondents were not registered in the social security system[18]. In other words, 80 per cent of respondents worked without any health insurance.

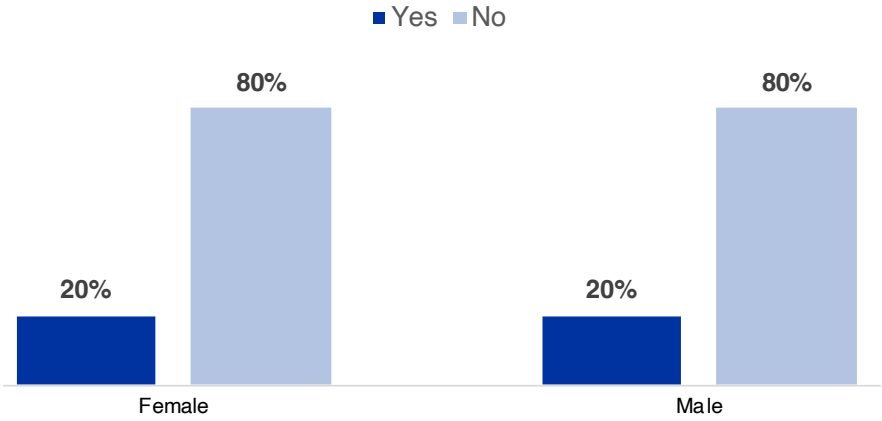


Figure 51. Respondents' registration status in the social security system in Türkiye

In parallel with the reasons for working with no work permit, most female respondents (25%) working without being registered with the social security system stated that they were not aware of the social security system whereas the majority of the male respondents (26%) stated that the employer did not want to register them with the system. Other reasons for working without health insurance included not considering health insurance necessary as they were already able to access to health services (17%), lack of jobs with social security benefits (16%) and concern about social assistance being cut off (15%).

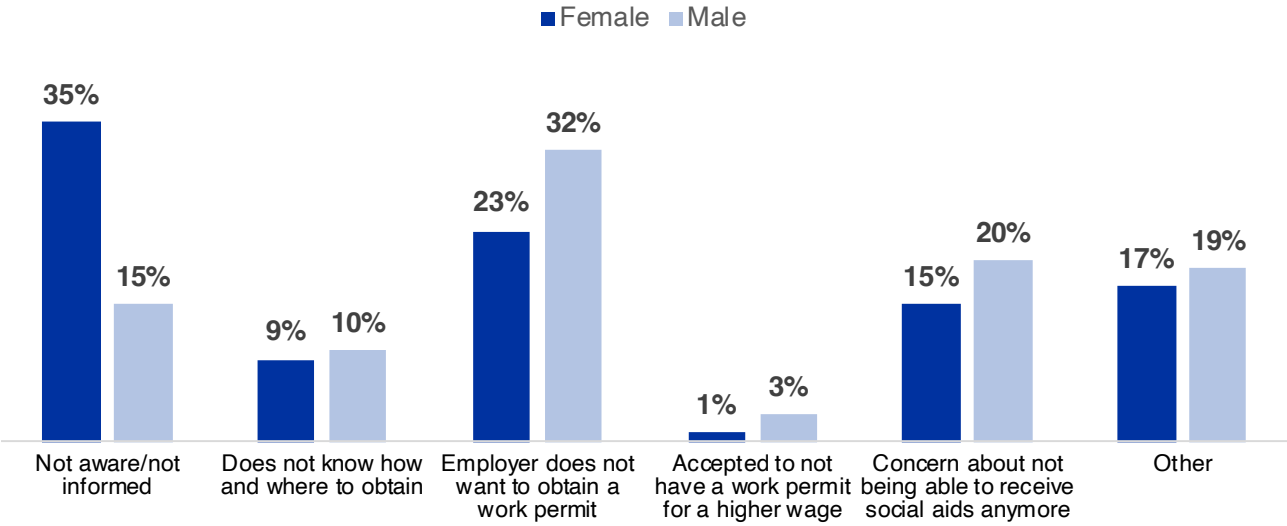


Figure 52. Reasons why respondents were not registered in the social security system in Türkiye

18 *According to relevant law, employers shall inform the Social Security Institution after the work permit has been issued and shall pay monthly premium for health insurance of the foreigner under TP.*

Considering the awareness of respondents about employers' obligation to take out insurance for their employees; 72 per cent of female and 77 per cent of male respondents were aware that employers have to take out health insurance for their employees.

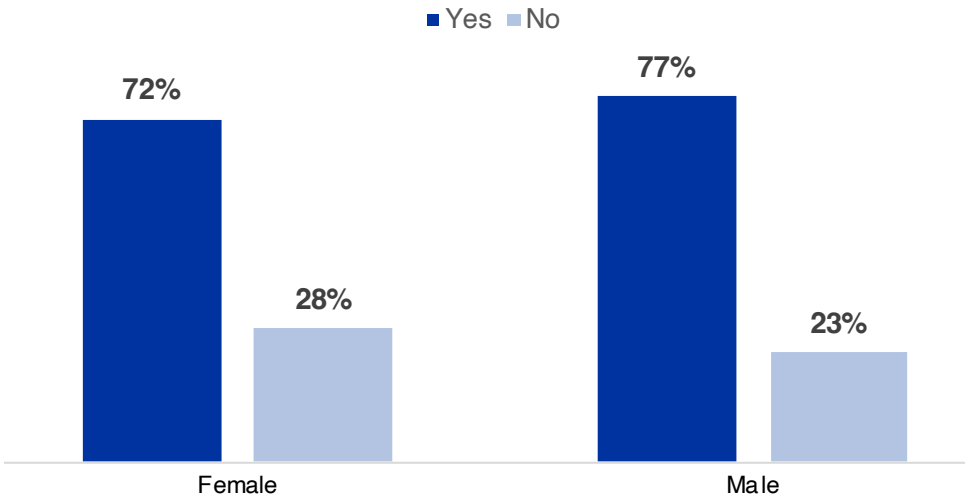


Figure 53. Respondents' awareness about employers' obligation to take out insurance for their employees in Türkiye

Health & Nutrition

In this section, health status of respondents, their access to health services, whether they were infected with and vaccinated against COVID-19, as well as their access to basic nutrients and other foods are summarized.

Health

Current State of Health and Disability

Nearly half of female (45%) and male (48%) respondents stated that their health status was good. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents who described their state of health as poor or very poor was 12 per cent among females and eight per cent among males.

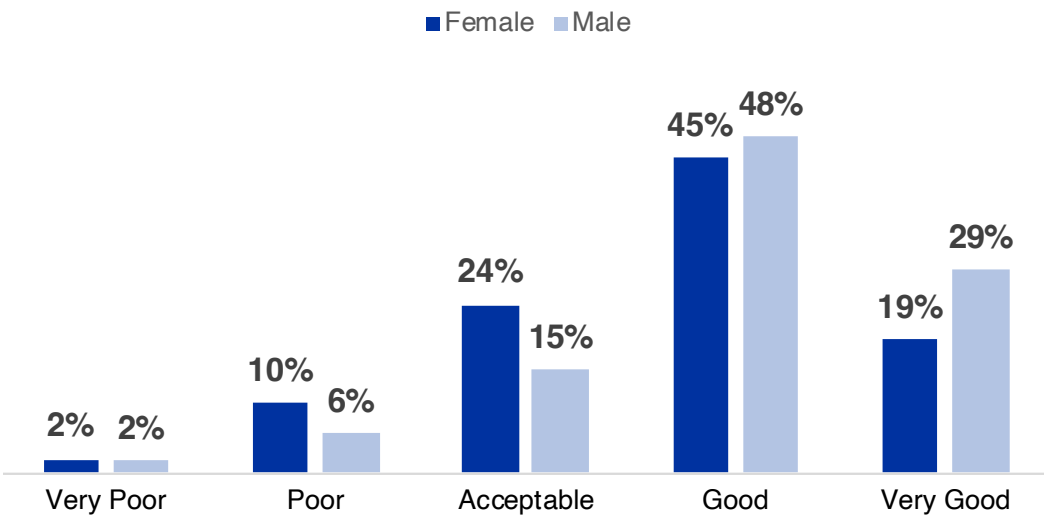


Figure 54. Respondents' health status

Most common health condition reported by respondents who described their health status as very poor, poor or acceptable was chronic diseases (44%). In addition, 31 per cent of female and 29 per cent of male respondents had difficulty in walking or climbing whereas eight per cent of female and 10 per cent of male respondents had difficulty in vision even when wearing glasses.

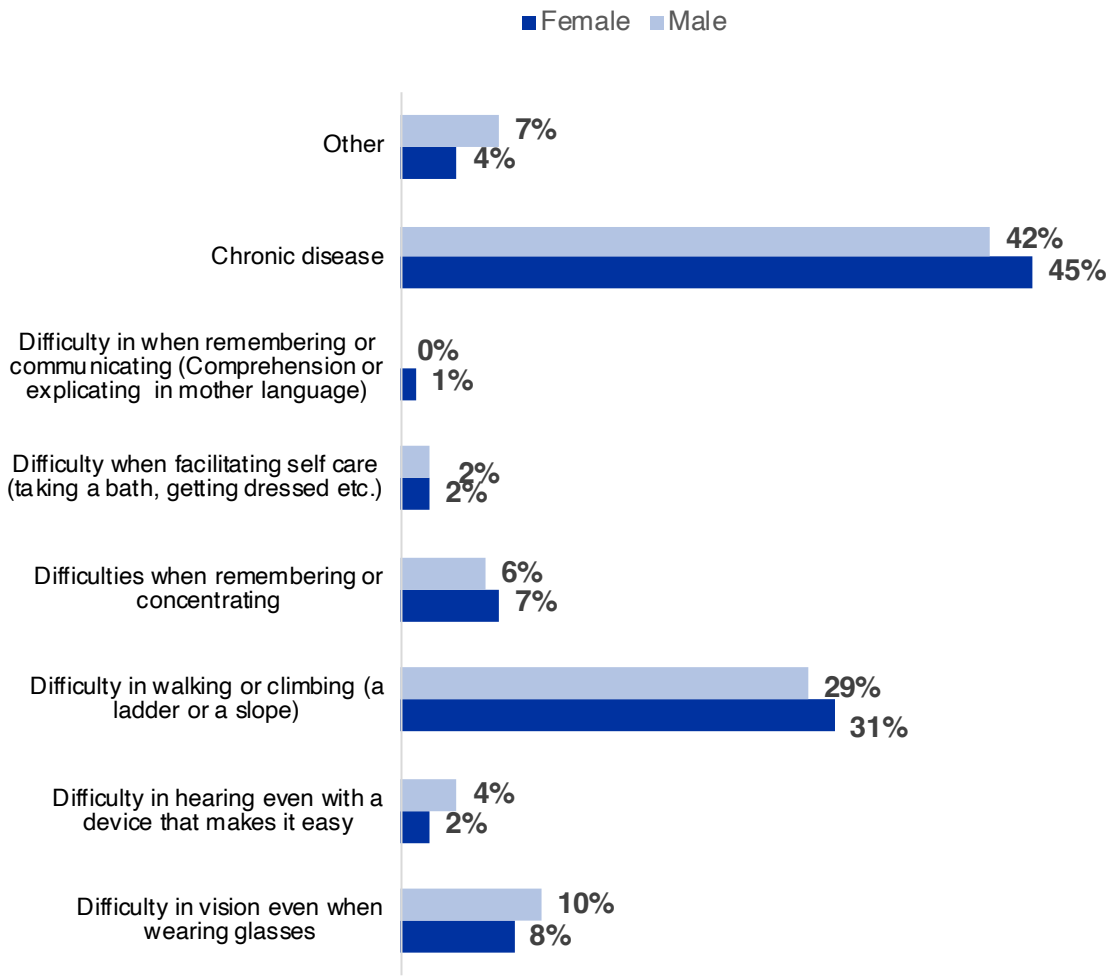


Figure 55. Medical conditions and disabilities of respondents who described their health status as very poor, poor or moderate

Access to Health Services and Information

Almost all respondents (96%) stated that they or their household members could access health services and information when needed.

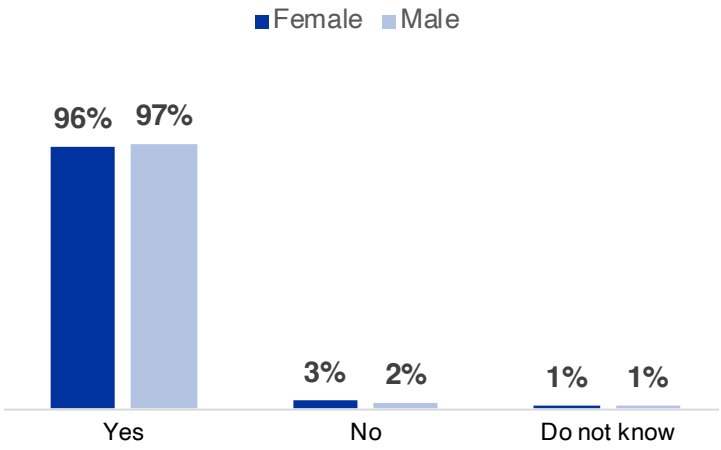


Figure 56. Respondents' access to health services and information

The places where female and male respondents access health services were found to be mostly public hospitals (39%), family health centers (25%) and migrant health centers (21%). Although in minority, there were also respondents who accessed health services in pharmacies (7%), private health care providers (6%), and individuals and organizations providing informal health services (2%).

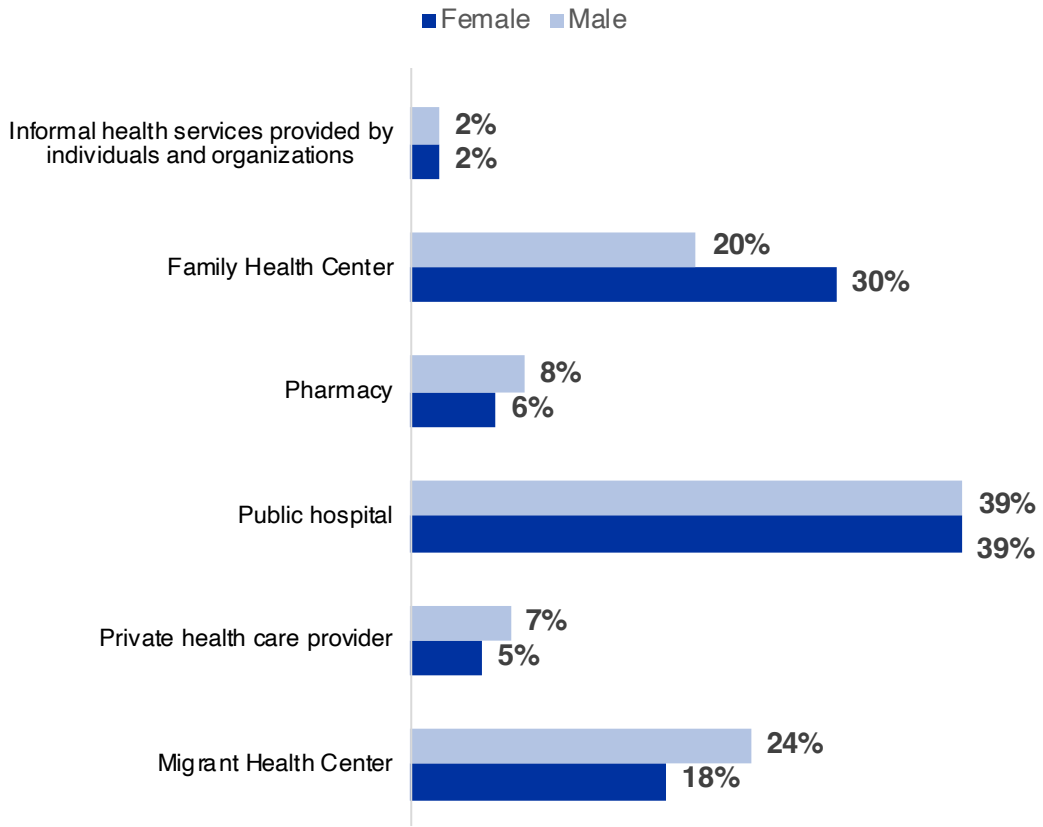


Figure 57. Places where respondents accessed health services

The vast majority (79%) of the female and male respondents stated that they had confidence in health-care providers, while 14 per cent did not.

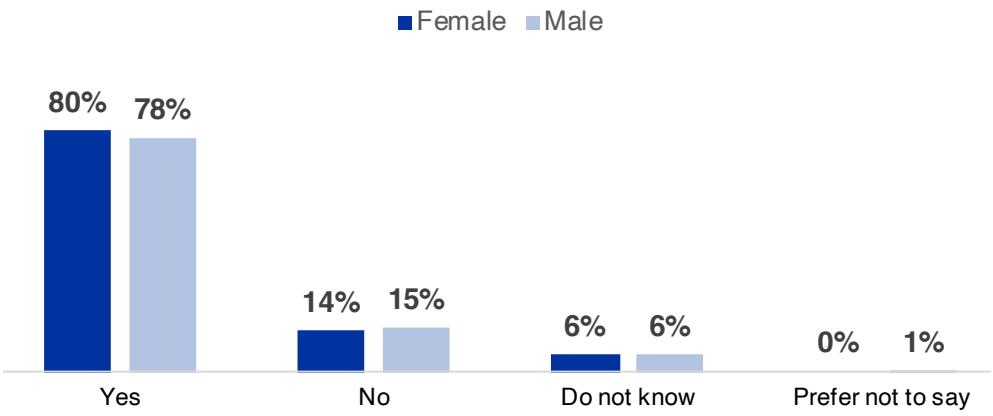


Figure 58. Respondents' confidence in healthcare providers in Türkiye

Infection with COVID-19 and Vaccination

While 14 per cent of female and 11 per cent of male respondents stated that they were infected with and survived COVID-19, 84 per cent of female and 86 per cent of male respondents stated that they did not get COVID-19 disease.

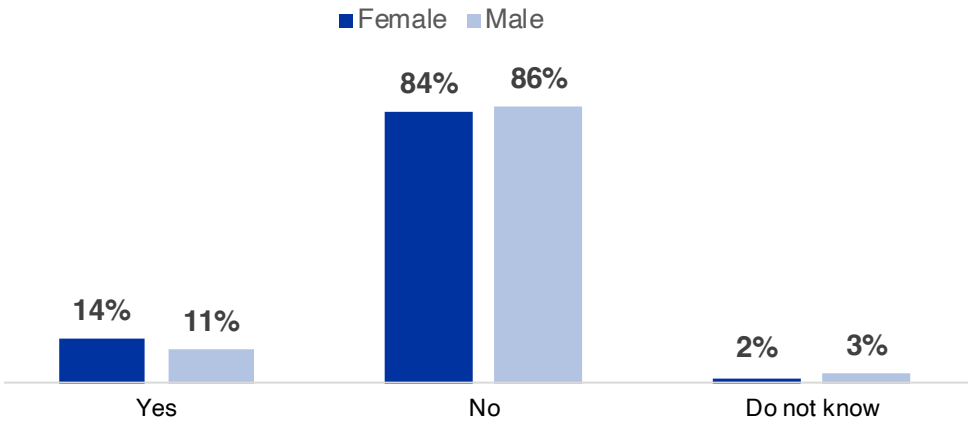


Figure 58. Respondents' status as to having been infected with COVID-19

More than half of female (53%) and male (52%) respondents who survived COVID-19 stated that they recovered at home without any medication. In addition, 31 per cent of female and 36 per cent of male respondents recovered with supporting medication. The percentage of those who received ambulatory treatment or were hospitalized was 16 per cent among females and 11 per cent among males.

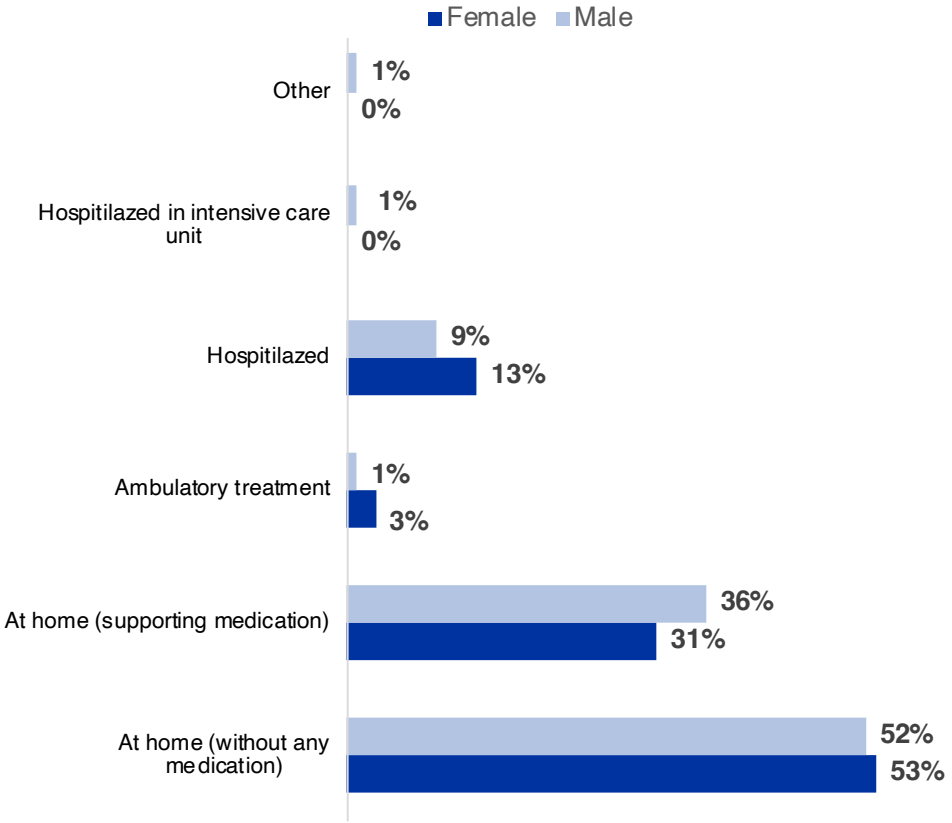


Figure 59. The extent to which respondents were affected by COVID-19

Seventy-five per cent of female and 79 per cent of male respondents stated having been vaccinated against COVID-19.

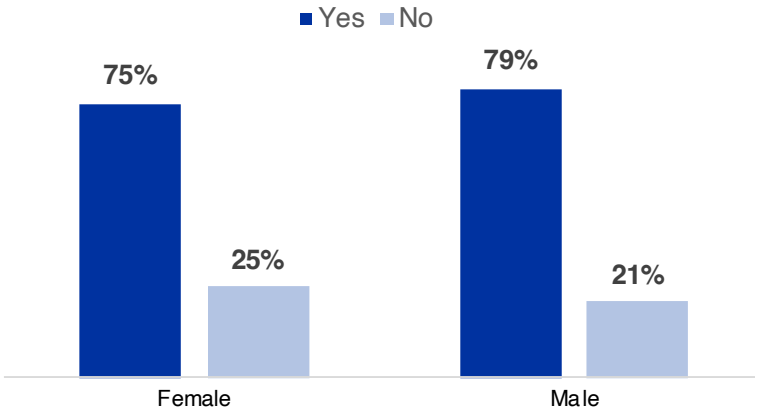


Figure 60. Respondents' vaccination against COVID-19

Fifty-eight per cent of female and 71 per cent of male respondents who did not get vaccinated stated that they did not plan to be vaccinated.

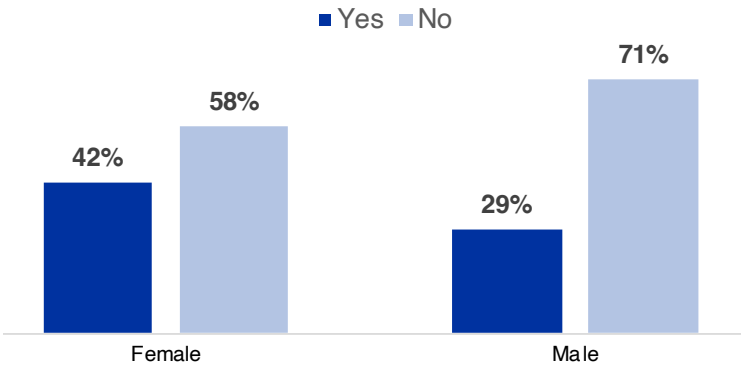


Figure 61. Respondents' intention to get vaccinated against COVID-19

Most of female (60%) and male (76%) respondents who did not intend to be vaccinated stated that they did not have intention because they did not believe in the effectiveness of vaccines.

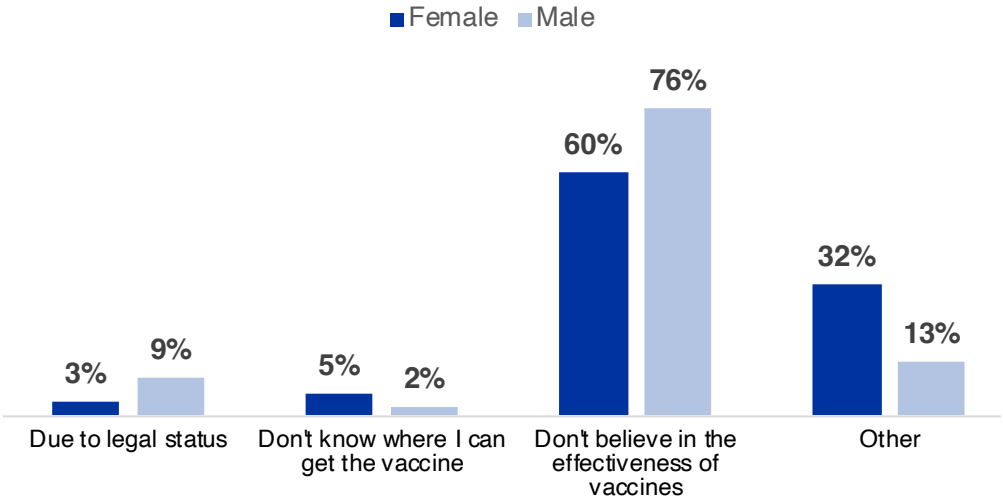


Figure 62. Reasons why respondents did not have intention to get vaccinated against COVID-19

Nutrition

Staple Food

Those who stated not being able to afford staple food expenditures (e.g., rice, corn, beans, oil, sugar, vegetables) were found to be in minority both among female (19%) and male (12%) respondents.

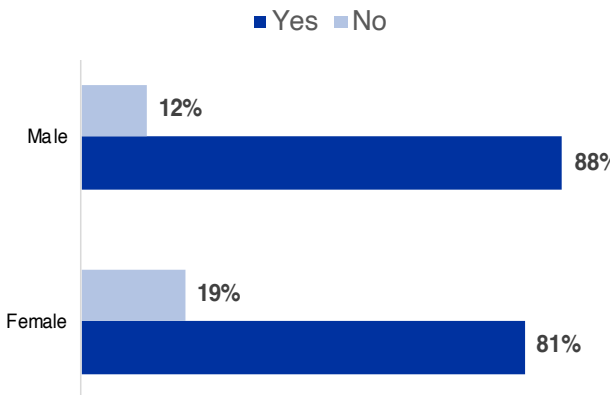


Figure 63. Respondents' ability to afford staple food expenditures over the last six months

Eighty-three per cent of female and 73 per cent of male respondents stated having consumed less amount of staple food over the last six months. The percentage of respondents who stated that the amount of staple food did not change was 13 per cent among females and 24 per cent among males. This finding shows that although the majority of respondents stated having been able to afford staple food, they had to decrease the amount that they consumed over the last six months.

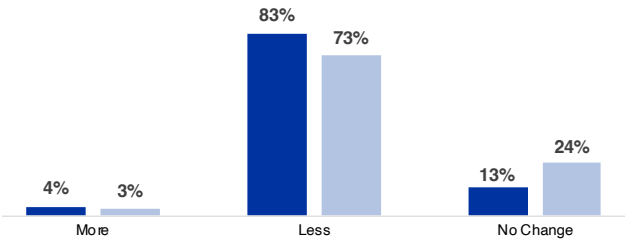


Figure 64. Change in the amount of staple food consumed by respondents over the last six months

Other Food

Nearly half (45%) of female and 28 per cent of male respondents stated that they could not afford other food (e.g., milk, fruit, meat) expenditures.

A large majority of female (82%) and three-quarters of male respondents (75%) stated that they consumed less amount of other food over the last six months. Sixteen per cent of female and 23 per cent of male respondents stated that there was no change in the amount they consumed.

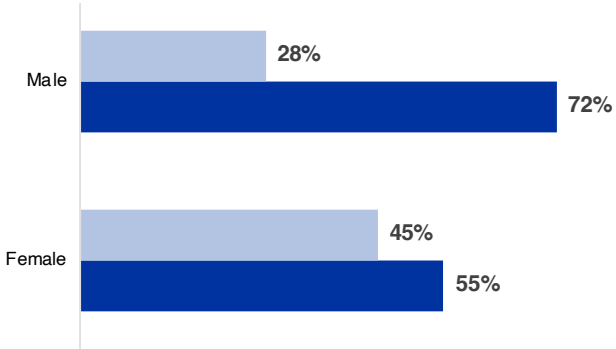


Figure 65. Respondents' ability to afford other food expenditures over the last six months

Protection

In this section of the report, respondents' states regarding their social relations, emotional states, thoughts and whether they have any trouble regarding behaviors as well as the effects and causes of the related problems and how they cope with these problems, and whether they are exposed to violence are examined.

Having Trouble in Social Relations

Most respondents (66%) stated that they or their household members did not experience any problems in their social relations. On the other hand, the most reported problem by respondents was discrimination perceived from the host community members (20%). Male respondents (23%) tended to suffer more from discrimination from the host community members compared to female respondents (17%). The second most common problem experienced in social relations was reported to be feeling uncomfortable while making/keeping friends (8%) which was found to be slightly more common among female respondents (9%) than male respondents (6%). Lastly, female respondents (6%) were found to be more likely to have domestic violence in their social relations compared to males (2%).

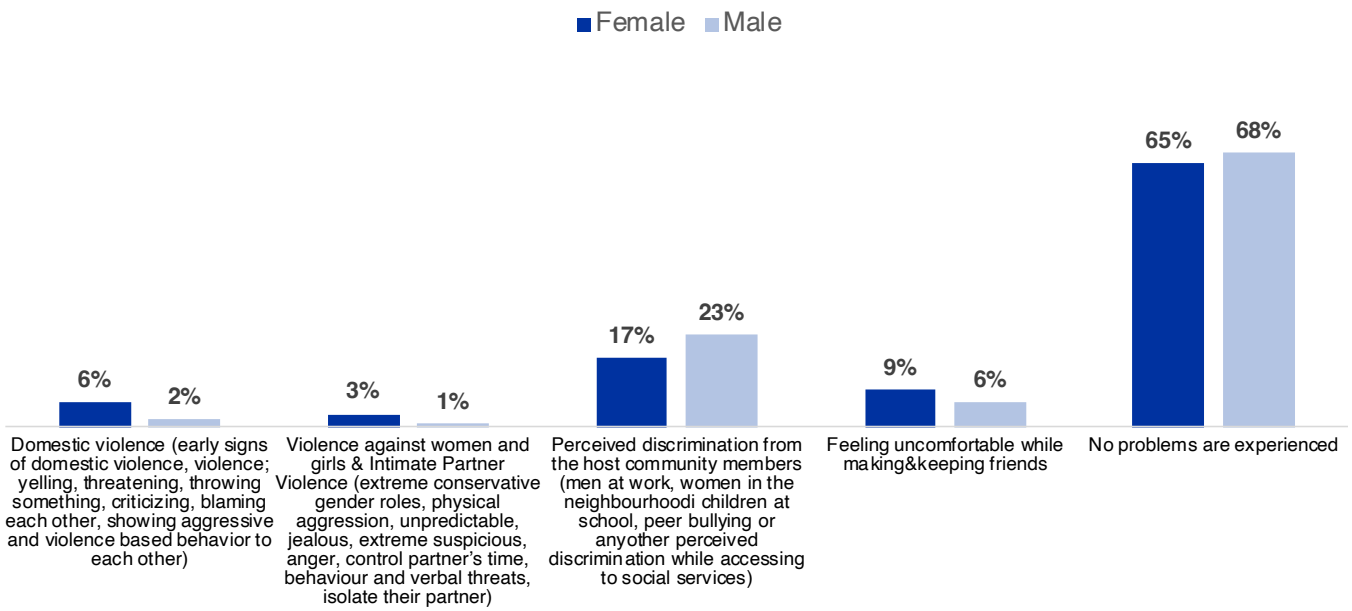


Figure 66. Respondents' or household members' status as to whether they have troubles in social relations

Most Intense Emotions and Thoughts Experienced in Daily Life

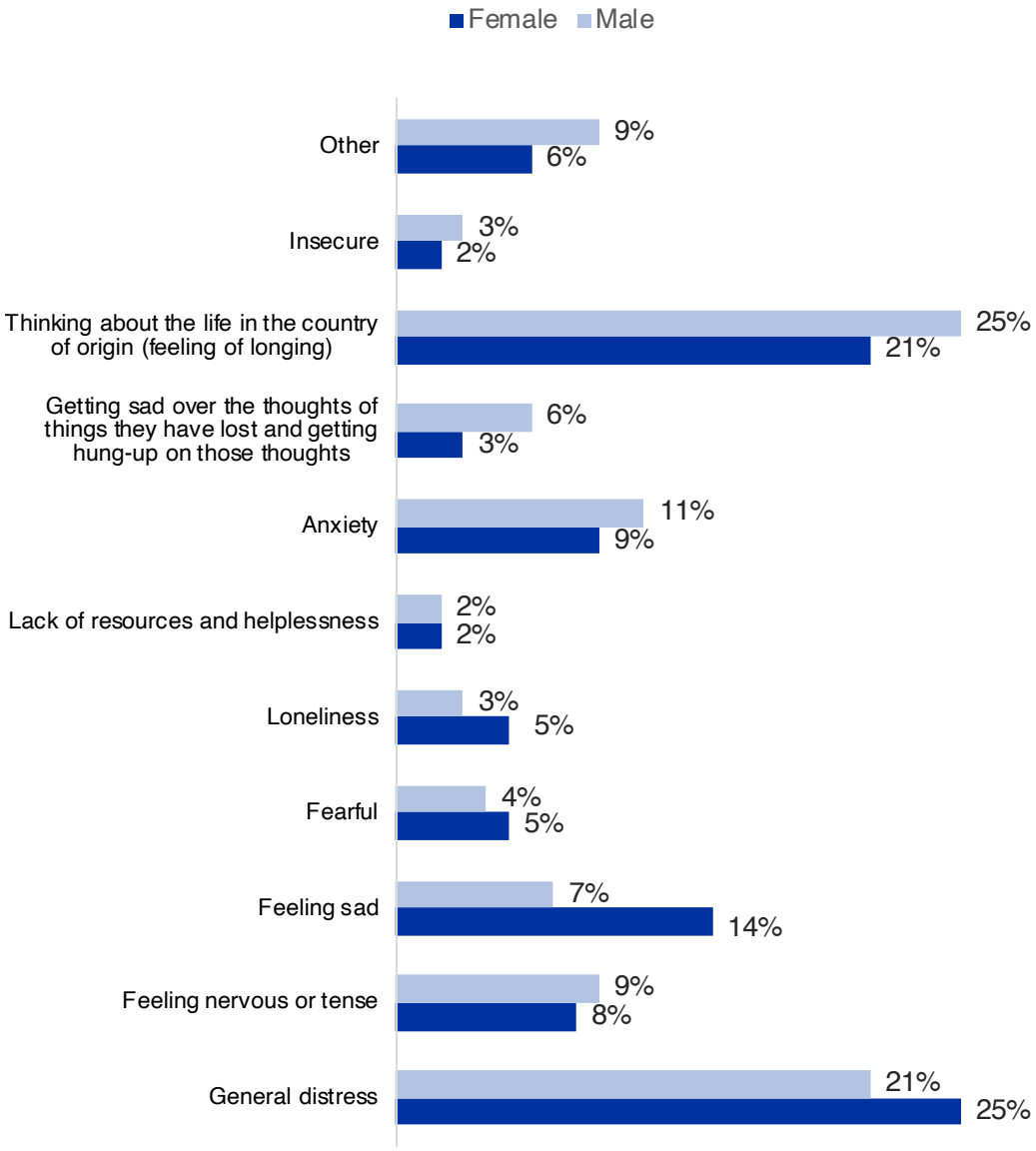


Figure 67. Most intense emotions/thoughts experienced by respondents or household members in daily life

Effects of Troubles in Social Relations or Emotions/ Thoughts on Respondents or Household Members

Of respondents who stated suffering from troubles in social relations or from intense emotions/ thoughts, 20 per cent of females and 35 per cent males reported having no effects arising from these problems. While female respondents seemed to feel more the effects of these problems, the most reported effects on respondents or household members were found to be fatigue (32%), sleep disorders (23%) and loss of appetite (12%).

> "I am suffering from psychological problems and depression."
>
> Syrian male, 62

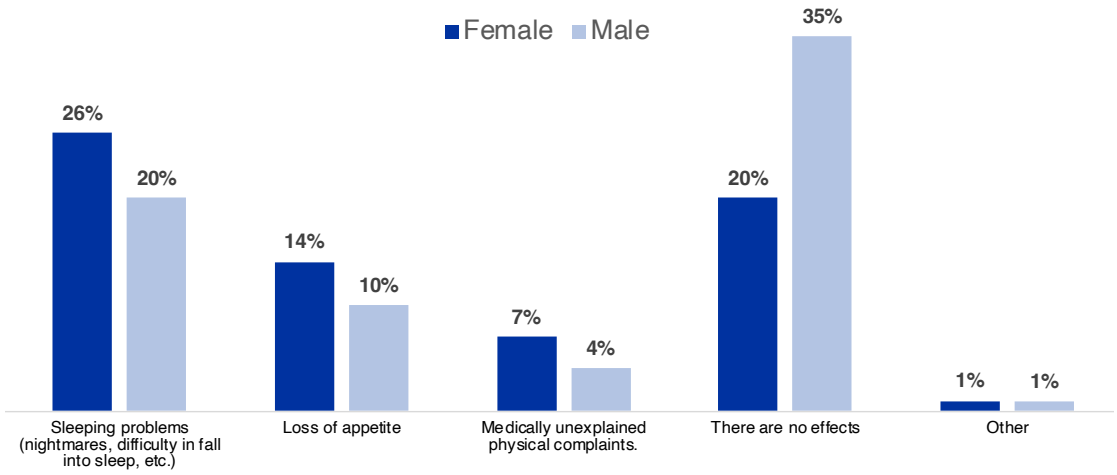
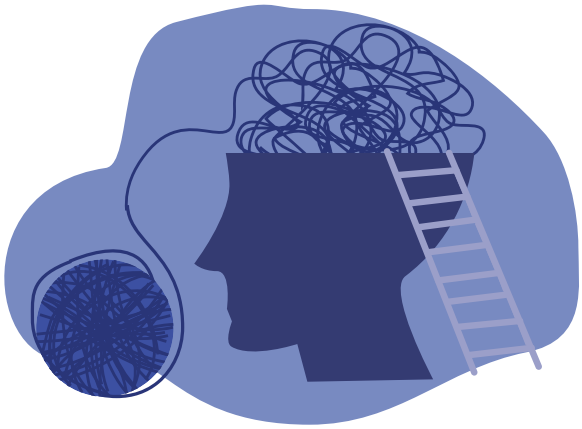


Figure 68. Effects of troubles in social relations or emotions/thoughts on respondents or household members

Major Causes of the Problems Experienced by Respondents or Household Members

The troubles in social relations or of the intense emotions/thoughts experienced by respondents or household members were mostly found to be arising from difficult living conditions (33%) and economic problems (31%). Other major causes stated by respondents included concerns for safety (10%), mistrust in other people and society in general (8%), malnutrition (7%), existing mental health disorders (3%), confusion over social roles and identities (2%), COVID-19 pandemic (2%) and living with persons with disabilities (1%).



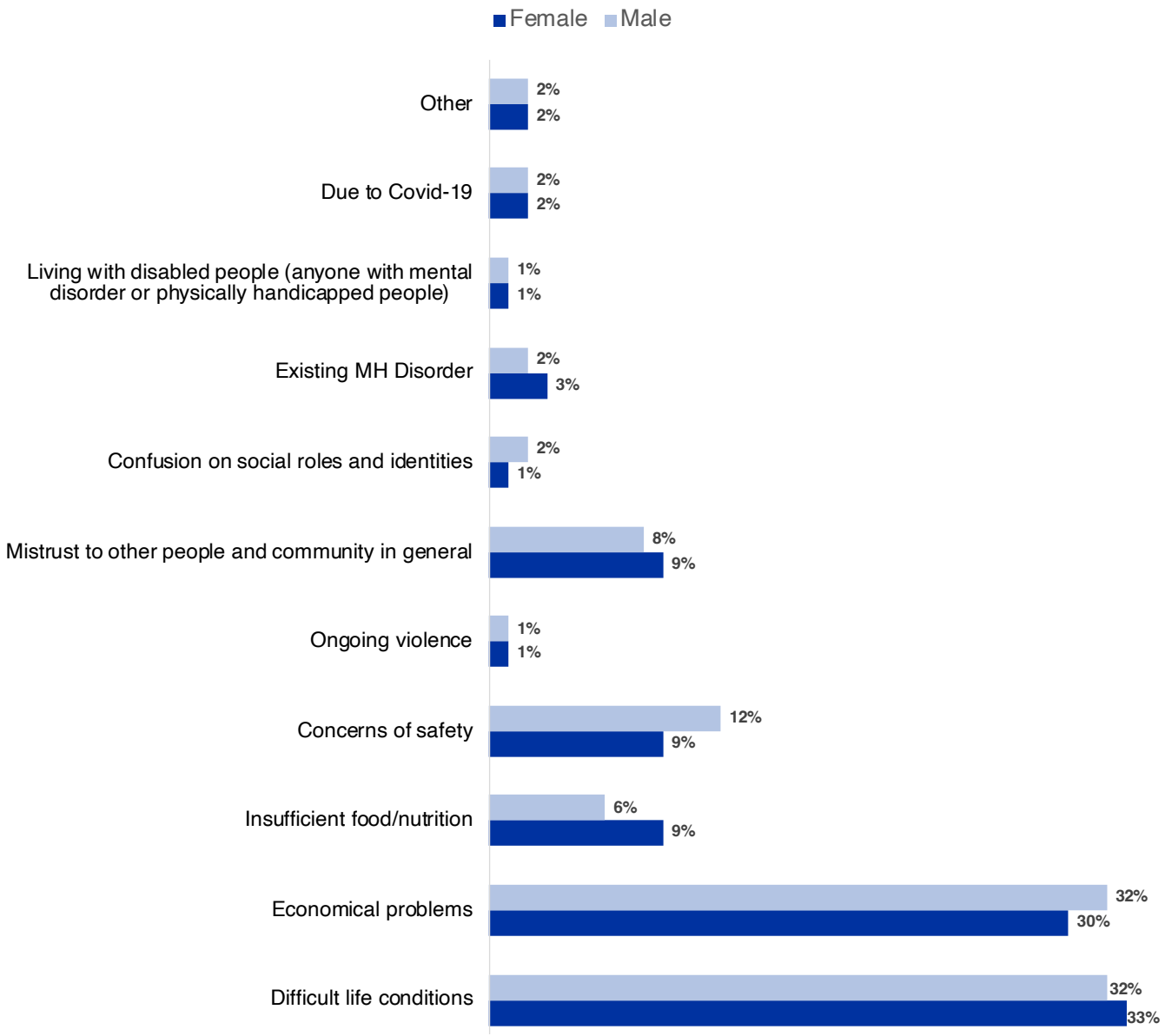


Figure 69. Major causes of the problems experienced by respondents or household members

Strategies to Cope with Problems

The three most common strategies used by respondents, who stated that they had problems with social relations, emotions and thoughts, to cope with all these problems were spending time with family (28%), meeting with friends and/or acquaintances (18%) and leaving things to time (13%). Female respondents tended to spend more time with family whereas female respondents preferred to spend time with friends and/or acquaintances as a coping strategy.

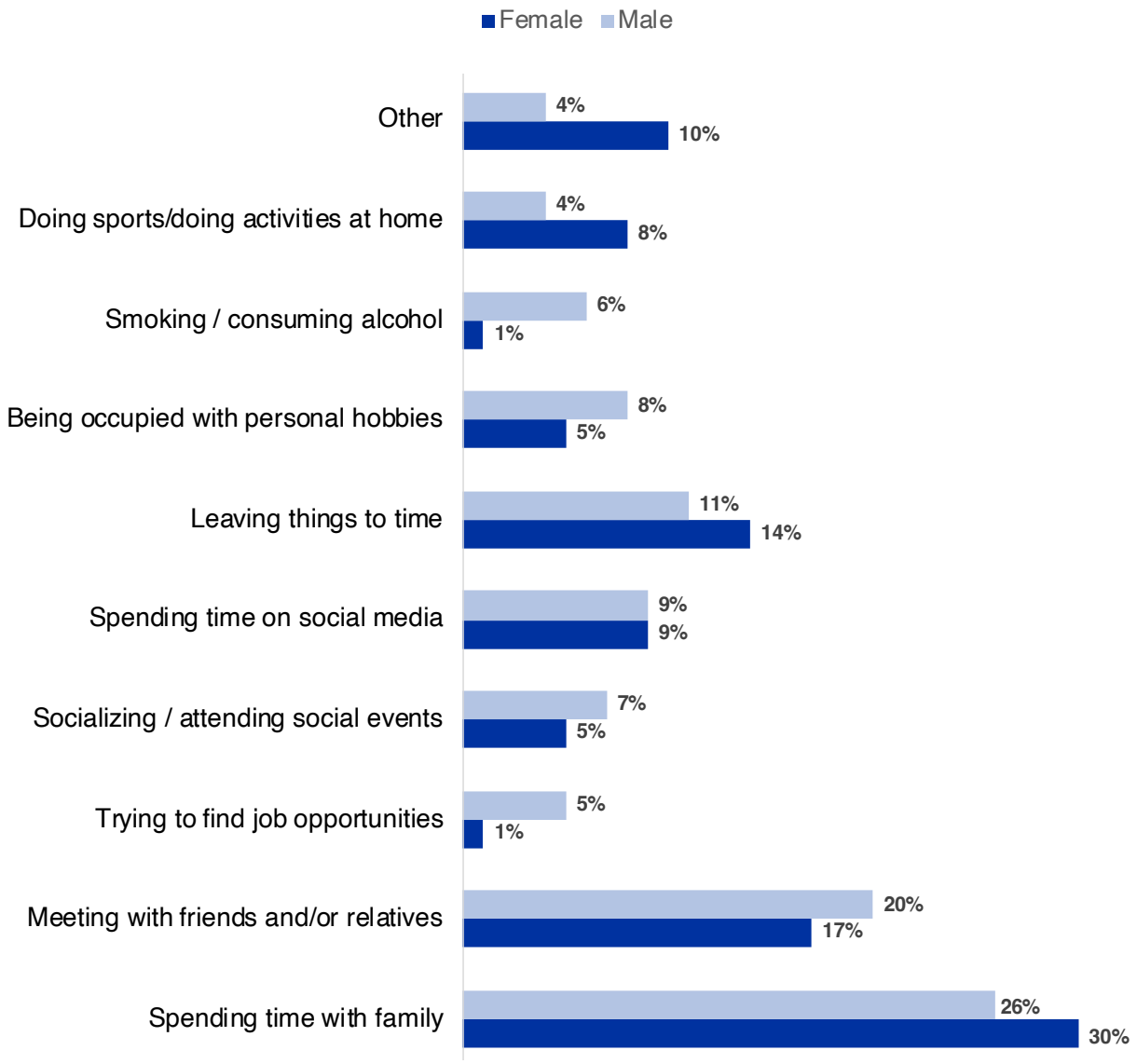


Figure 70. Respondents or household members' strategies to cope with problems related to social relations, emotions and thoughts

Most Distressed Groups in the Household or Community

The groups experiencing the most distress in the households or communities of respondents were reported to be men (26%), women (17%), children (12%), divorcees/widows (12%), and elderly persons (10%). While the majority (22%) of female respondents stated that men were the most distressed group, only 15 per cent of male respondents thought that women were the most distressed group in the household or community.

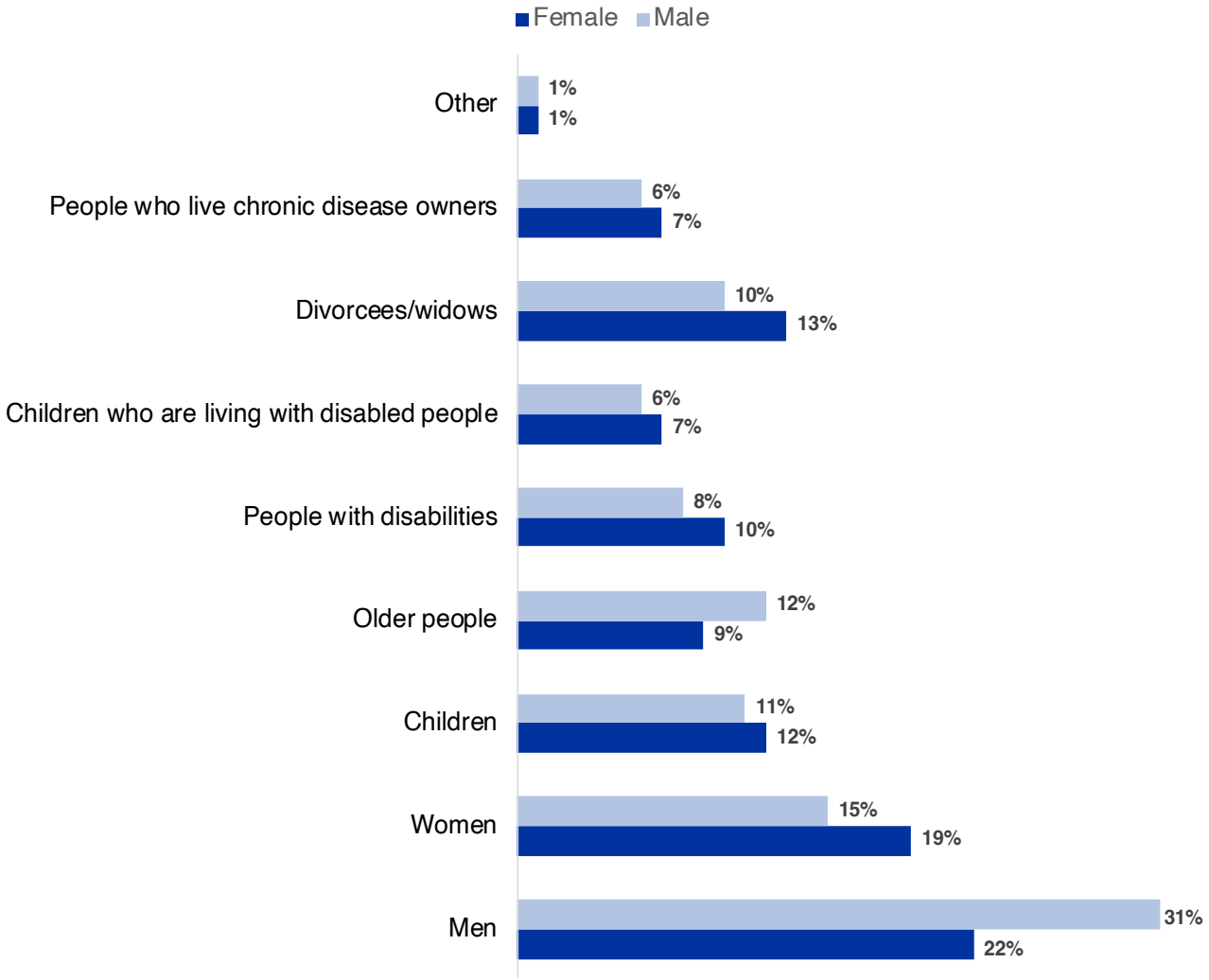


Figure 71. Most distressed groups in the household or community

Feeling Safe

A large majority (85%) of respondents stated that they or their household members felt safe where they lived at the time of interviews. Eight per cent of the respondents stated that they felt partially safe while five per cent stated not feeling safe.

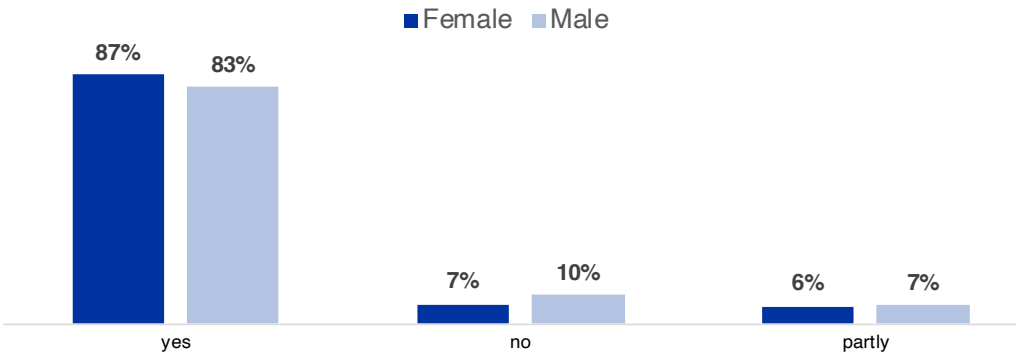


Figure 72. Respondents' status as to whether they or household members felt safe where they lived

For the minority of respondents who stated not feeling safe, the main reasons were detected to be mistrust in the host community (35%), mistrust in own community (19%), general mistrust and fearfulness due to traumatic experience in the past (18%), difficulty in adapting into Turkish society (14%) and mistrust in security forces/authorities (14%).

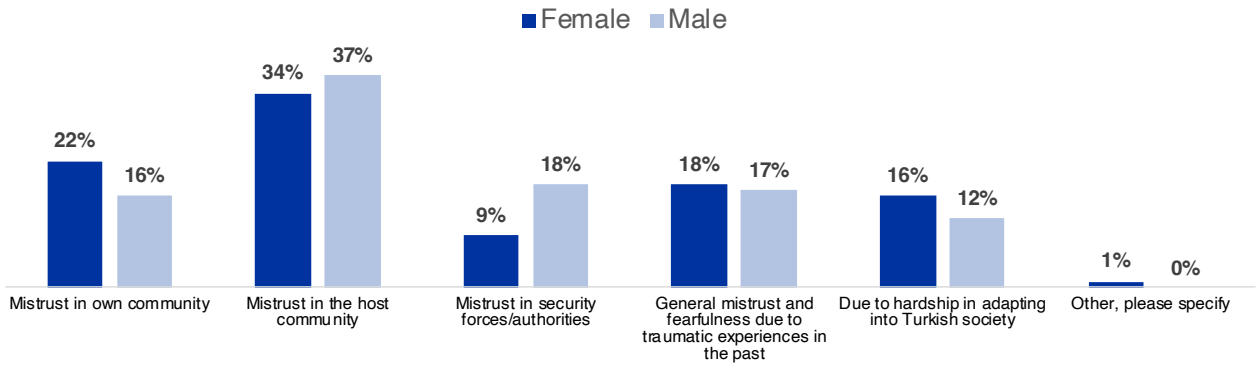


Figure 73. Reasons why respondents or household members did not feel safe where they lived

Gender-based Violence (GBV) in the Community

While seven per cent of respondents stated that in their community, there were individuals exposed to violence because of their gender, 80 per cent stated that there were not. Male respondents (76%) were less likely to state that there was no individual exposed to GBV in their community than female respondents (83%).

> "My daughter and I have been exposed to too much violence and I cannot find any support."
>
> Syrian female, 23

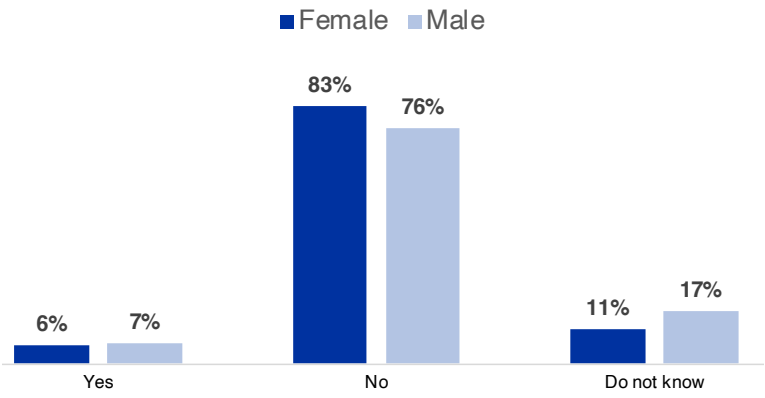


Figure 74. Whether there were individuals exposed to GBV in the community

Half of the respondents who stated that there were individuals exposed to GBV in their communities stated that these individuals were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 35 per cent stated that they were between the ages of 25 and 49. The percentage of respondents stating that there were individuals exposed to GBV under the age of 18 was 13 per cent.

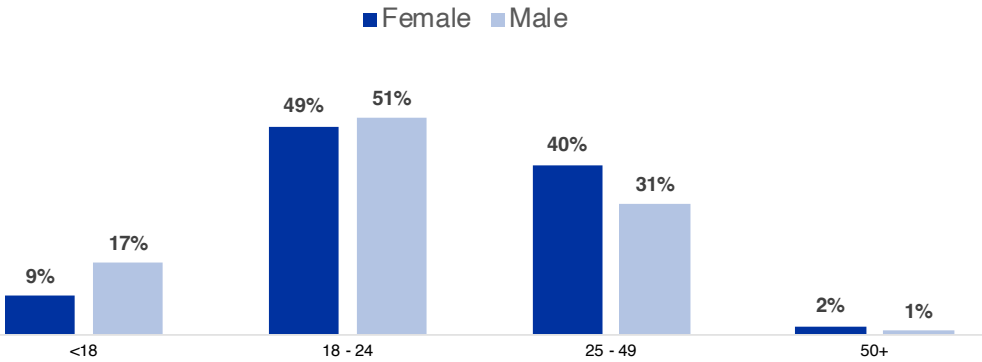


Figure 75. Age distribution of the individuals exposed to GBV in the community

Three-quarters of respondents who stated that there were individuals exposed to GBV in their communities stated that individuals exposed to GBV did not receive any support from a state or non-state institution. Only eight per cent stated that GBV survivors received support from an institution.

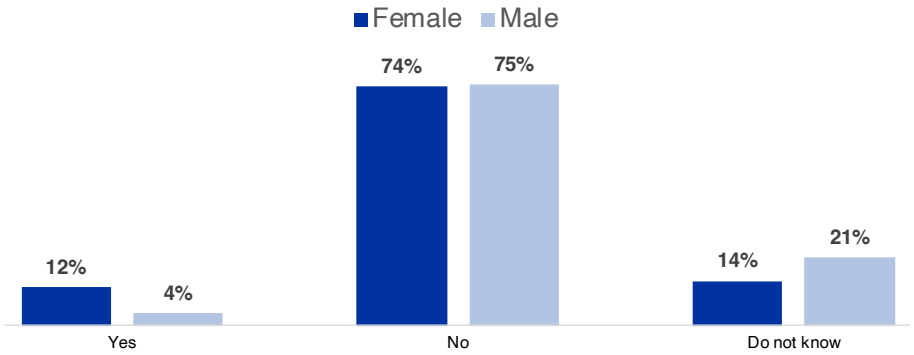


Figure 76. Whether individuals exposed to GBV in the community received support from a state or non-state institution

Violence against Children

Seventy-seven per cent of respondents stated that there were no children exposed to violence in their communities while 11 per cent stated that there were children exposed to violence.

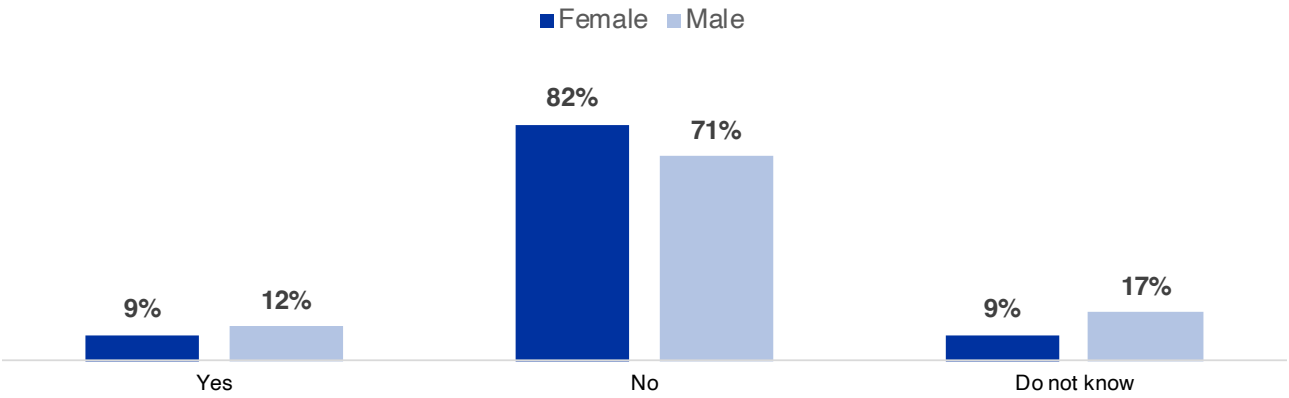


Figure 77. Whether there were children exposed to violence in the community

Child Marriage

Twenty-three per cent of respondents stated that there was child marriage in their communities while 67 per cent stated that there was no child marriage.

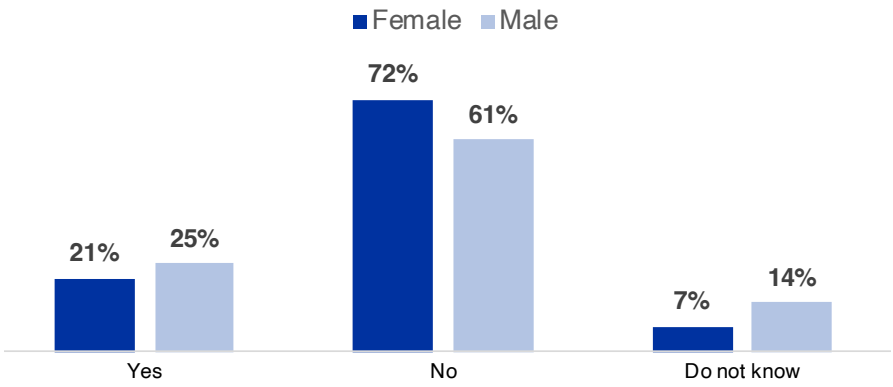


Figure 78. Whether there was child marriage in the community

The respondents who confirmed the presence of child marriage in their communities reported the customs and traditions (e.g., social or religious) (61%), economic problems (18%), lack of education (13%) and inadequate implementation of laws (4%) as the main causes of child marriage.

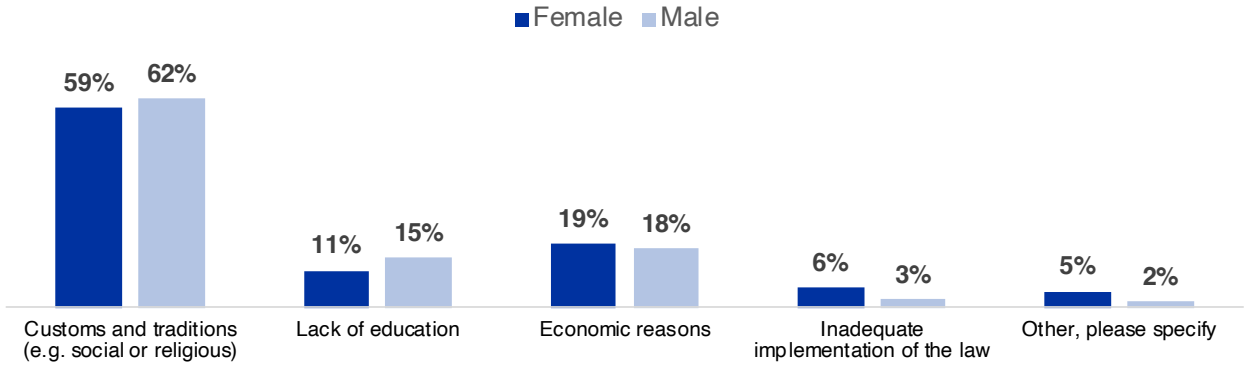


Figure 79. Reasons why there was child marriage in the community

Pregnancy in the Household

Eleven per cent of respondents stated that there were pregnant women in their household.

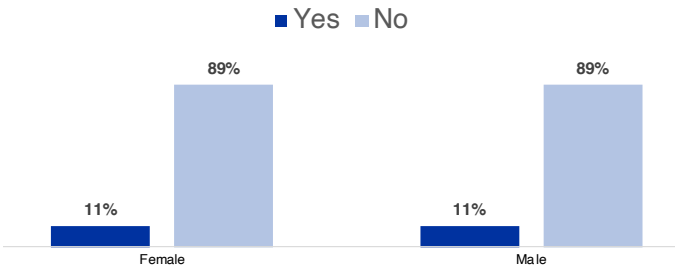


Figure 80. Whether there were pregnant women in the household

Almost all respondents (92%) stated that the pregnant women in their households were able to access health services during pregnancy and childbirth. However, it was found significant that eight per cent of respondents reported no access to during pregnancy and childbirth of pregnant women.

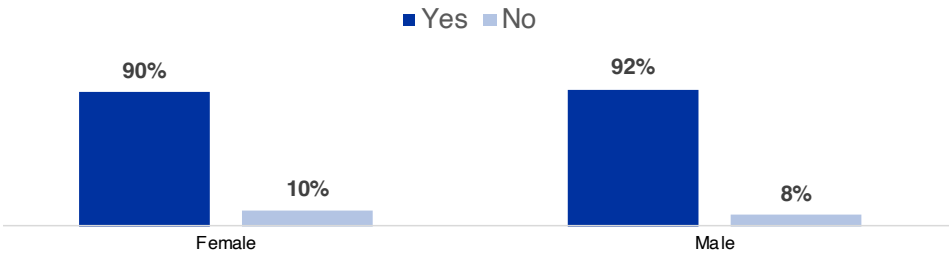


Figure 81. Whether pregnant women in the household had access to health services during pregnancy and childbirth

The pregnant women in respondents' households were reported to be mostly between the ages of 18 and 24 (36%) and the ages of 25 and 29 (29%). However, although few, there were also pregnant women under the age of 18, as reported by eight per cent of respondents.

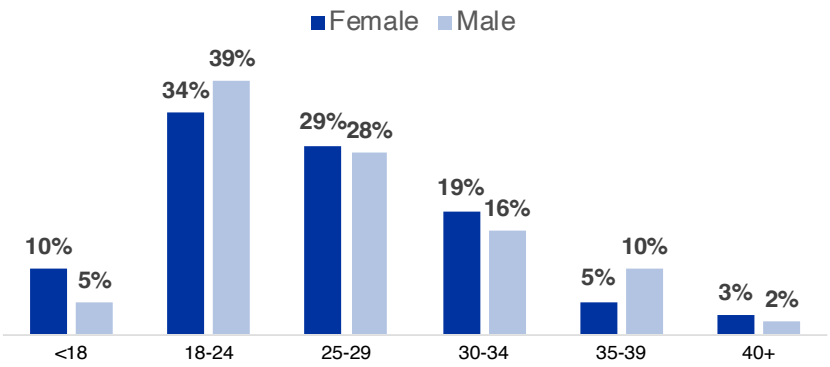


Figure 82. Age distribution of the pregnant women in the household

Addiction in the Community

Twenty-one per cent of female and 27 per cent of male respondents stated that there were individuals suffering from addiction in their community.

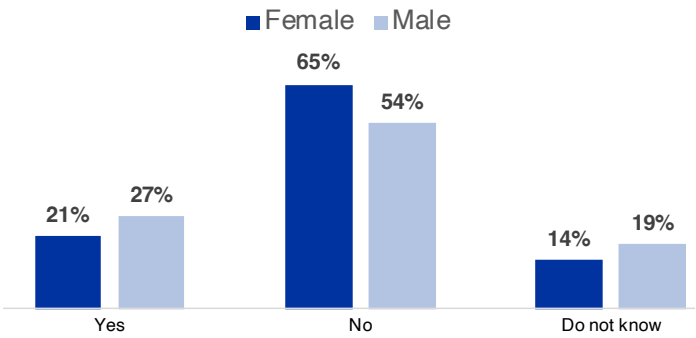


Figure 83. Whether there were individuals suffering from addiction in the community

The most common types of addiction reported by respondents were tobacco addiction (67%), technology/internet addiction (14%), drug addiction (12%) and alcohol addiction (6%).

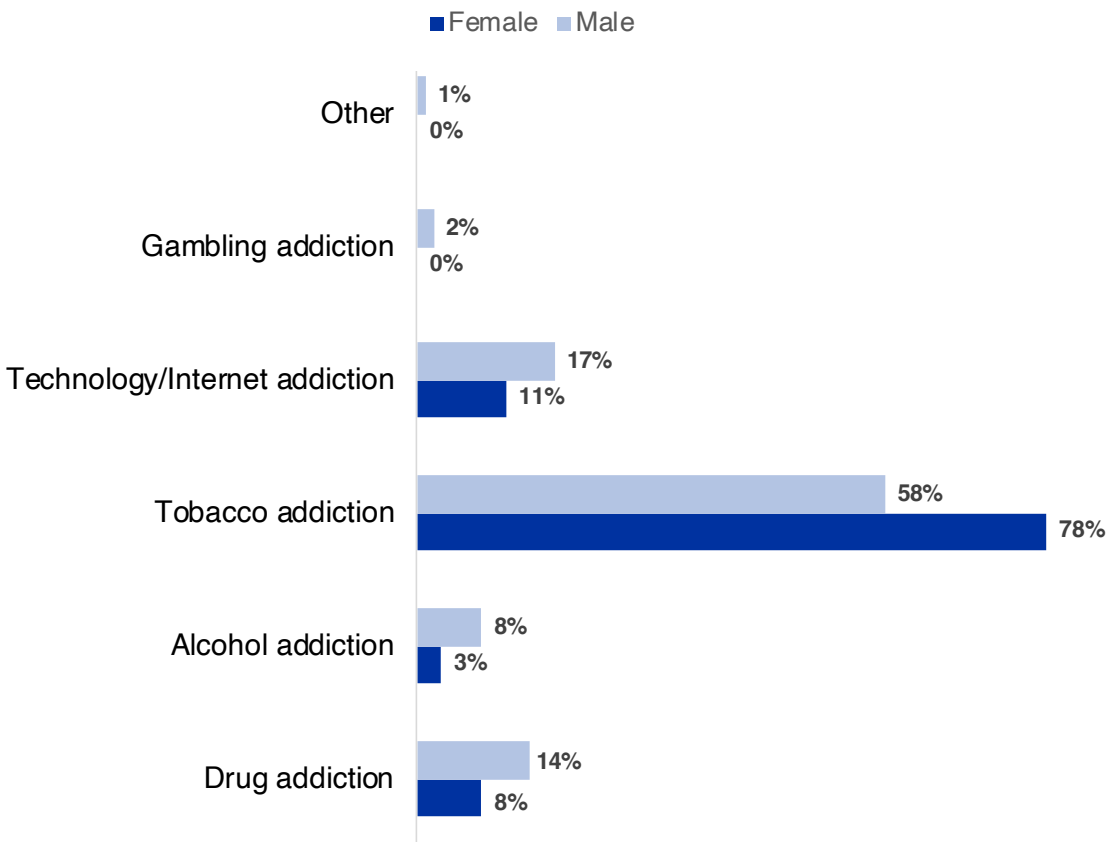


Figure 84. Types of addiction suffered from by the individuals in the community

The groups most suffering from addiction were reported to be men (74%), women (12%) and children (9%).

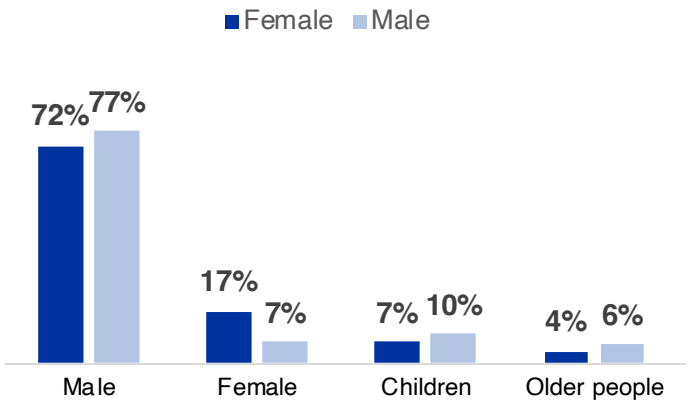


Figure 85. Groups most suffering from addiction in the community

The majority (83%) of respondents who stated that there were individuals with addiction problems in their community stated that these individuals did not receive any support from a state or non-state institution.

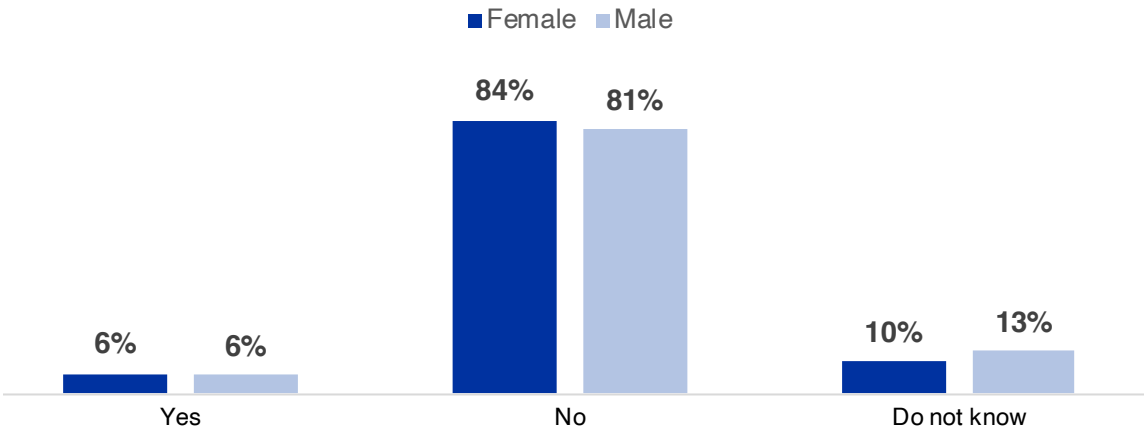


Figure 86. Whether individuals suffering from addiction in the community received support from a state or non-state institution

Education

In the education section, findings on respondents' status as to having children at school age, children's access to education, challenges faced at school and support mechanisms and children with special needs are examined.

Having Child/Children at School Age in the Household

The majority of respondents (64%) stated that they had school-age children (over 6 years old) in the household, while 36 per cent stated that they did not.

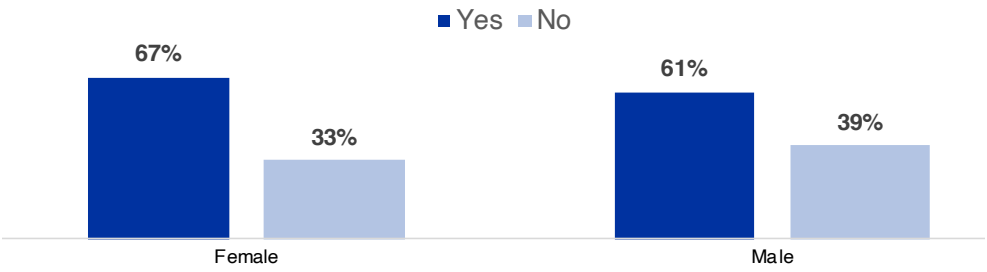


Figure 87. Respondents' status as to whether they have school-age children in the household

School-age Children's Access to Education

Eighty-nine per cent of respondents stated that the school-age children in their households accessed to education and went to school. However, five per cent of respondents stated that the children did not go to school while six per cent reported children who used to go to school but had quitted at the time of interviews.

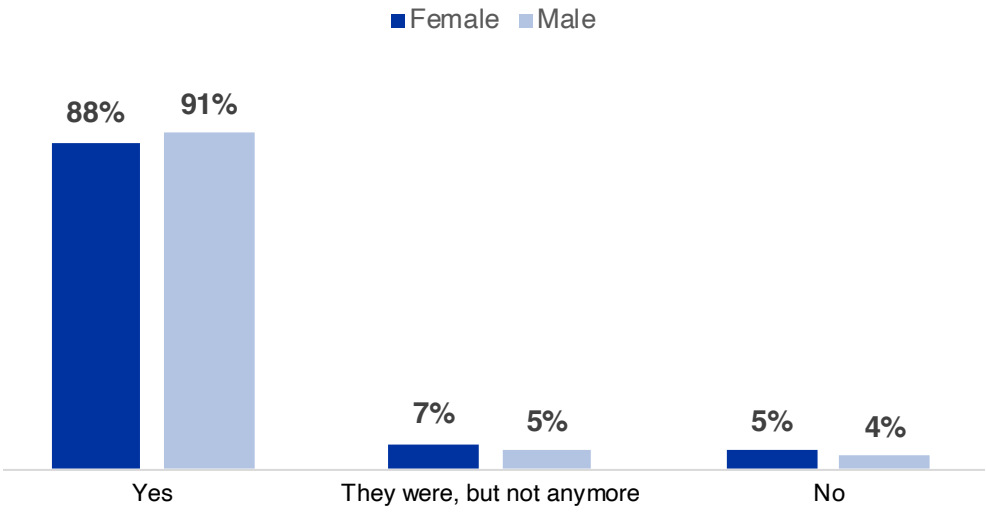


Figure 88. School-age children's access to education

When the reasons why respondents' children never went to school or went to school but did not continue their education at that moment are examined, the most common reasons were found to be the inability to afford school needs (22%), discrimination faced by children at school (17%) and discriminatory attitudes experienced in the social environment (9%).

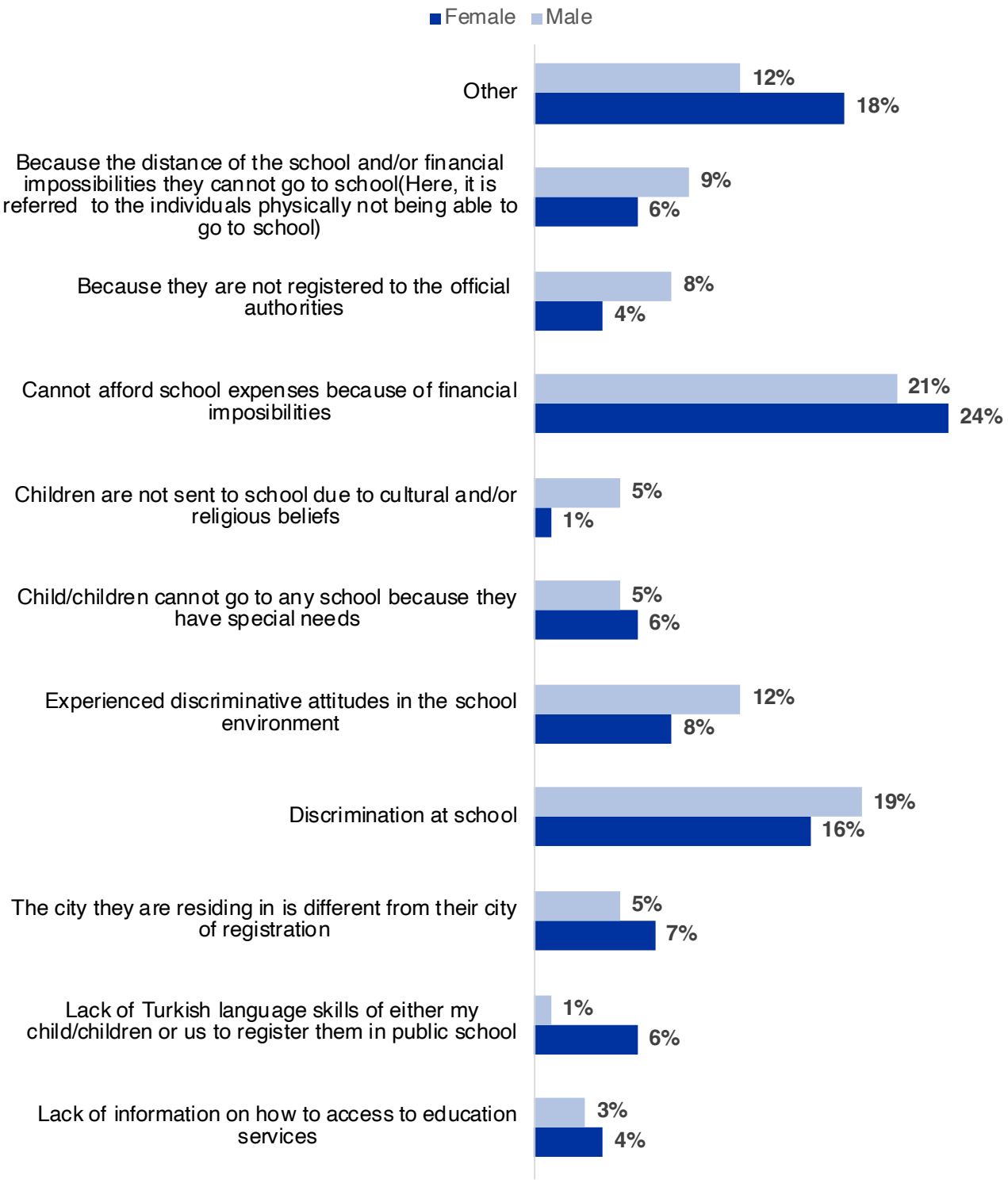


Figure 89. Reasons why school-age children in the households never went to school or went to school but did not continue at the time of interviews

Almost all respondents (98%) stated that the school-age children in the household received formal education in a Turkish public school. Only one per cent of respondents reported children receiving formal education from private schools and one per cent education from religious institutions (e.g., mosque, church).

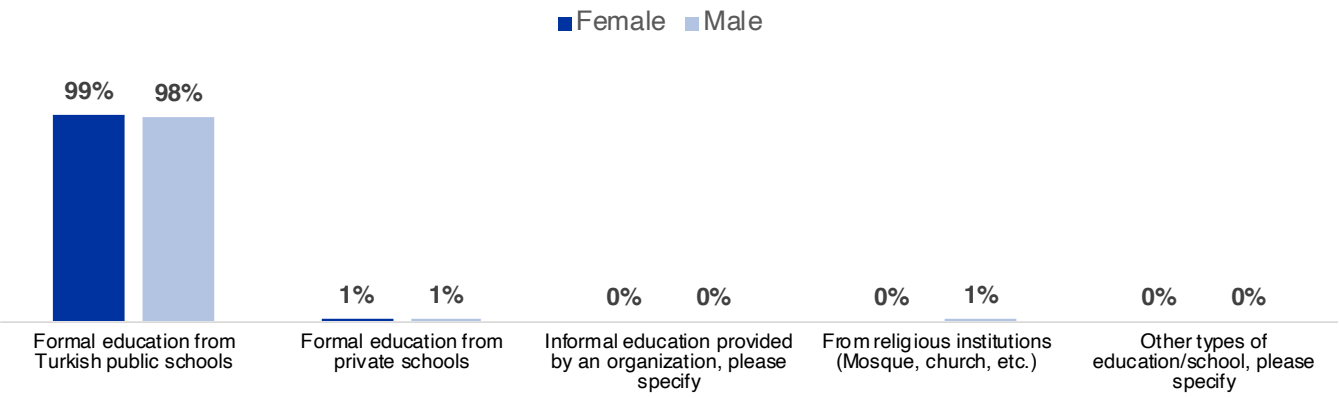


Figure 90. Type of education received, and type of school attended by school-age children in the household

Challenges Faced at School/Education and Support Mechanisms

Nearly half (44%) of respondents stated that children attending school encountered challenges at school.

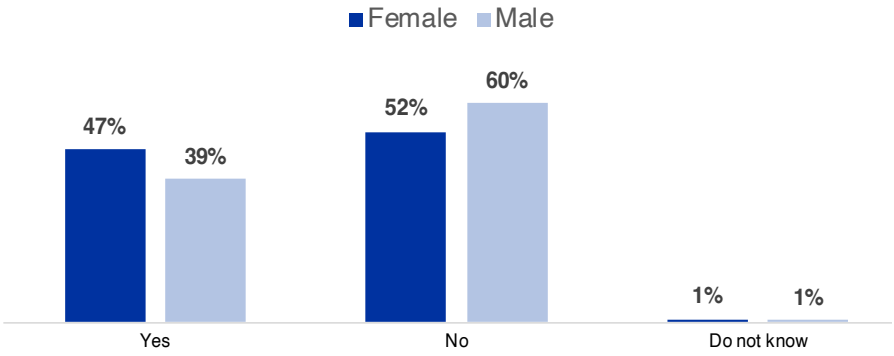


Figure 91. Whether children attending school faced any challenges at school/education

Most common challenges/problems faced by children attending school were reported to be lack of Turkish knowledge (35%), discrimination at school (27%), bullying in the school environment (21%) and the high costs of school and related needs (15%).

> "We want language support for our children. They are struggling at school."
>
> Syrian female, 32

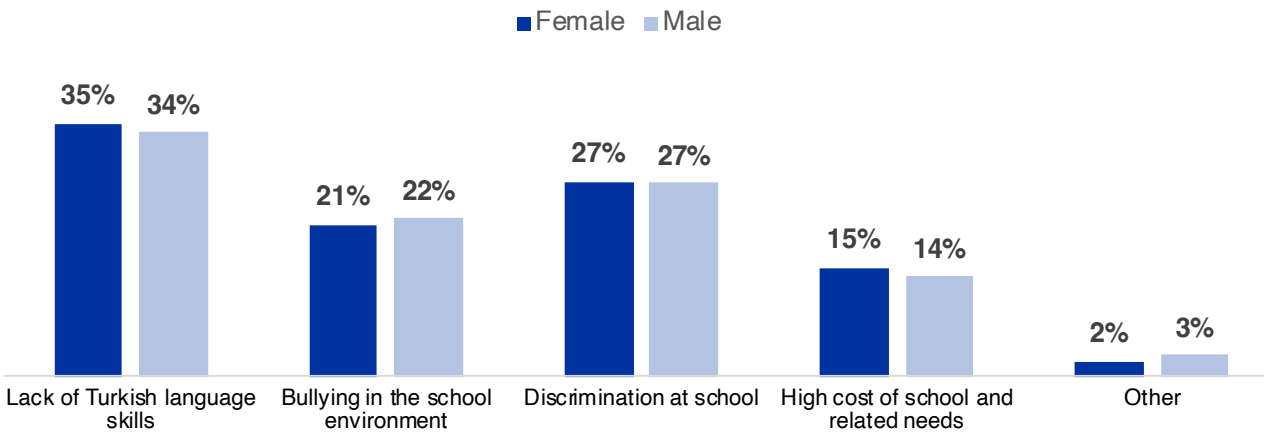


Figure 92. Challenges faced by children attending school

Considering whether school-going children receive psychosocial support or psychological counseling for bullying or discriminatory attitudes; 59 per cent of respondents stated that the children did not receive any psychosocial support or psychological counseling. Only 17 per cent of respondents told about children receiving support or counseling.

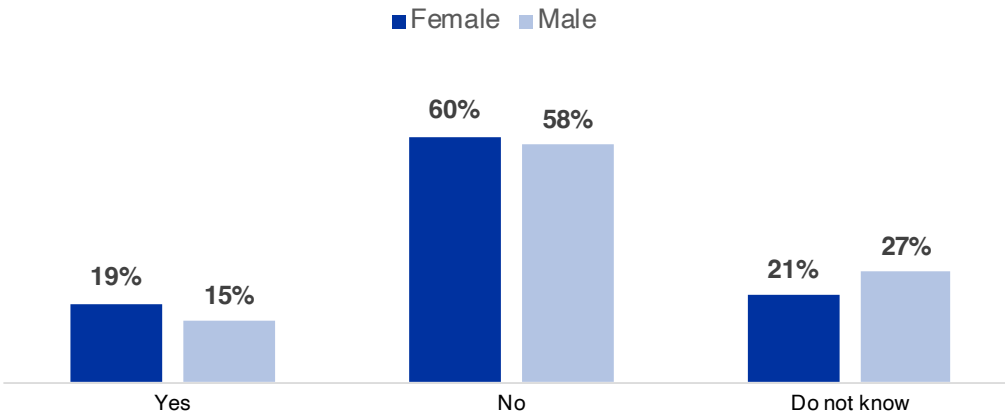


Figure 93. Whether school-going children facing bullying or discrimination received psychosocial support or psychological counseling

Respondents who stated that they were satisfied with the education given to school-going children in the household were in majority 86 per cent.

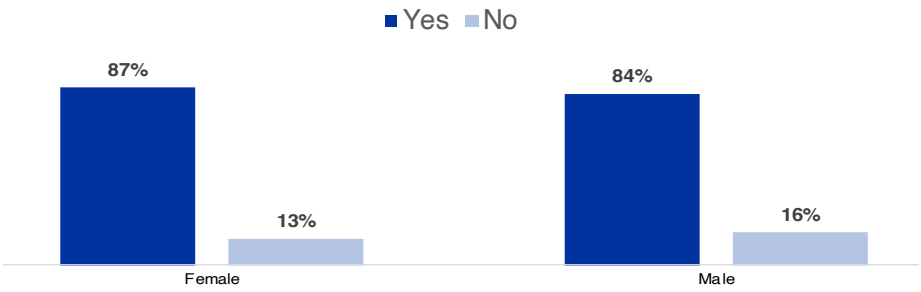


Figure 94. Respondents' satisfaction with the education given to school-going children in the household

Most respondents (81%) thought that migrant and refugee children attending public schools needed support while nine per cent thought otherwise.

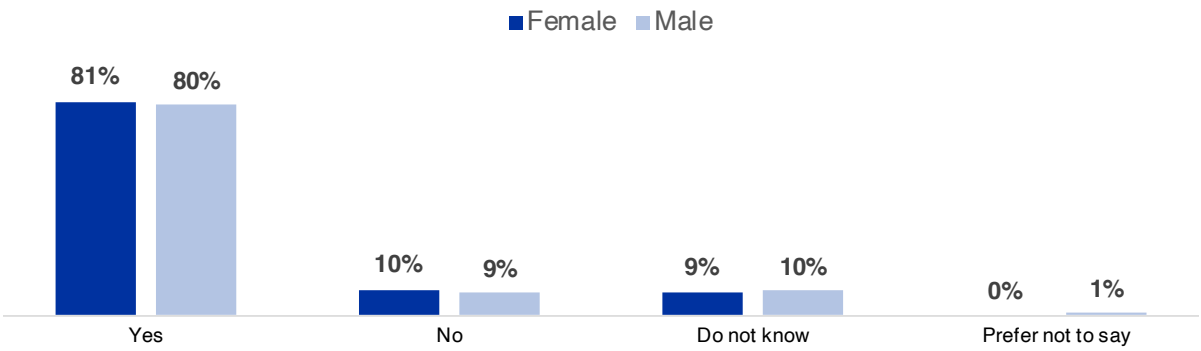


Figure 95. Respondents' opinion about whether migrant and refugee children attending public schools needed any support

Children with Special Needs in the Household

Almost all respondents (91%) stated that they did not have any children with special needs (e.g., mental, cognitive and/or physical) in the household, while nine per cent stated that they did.

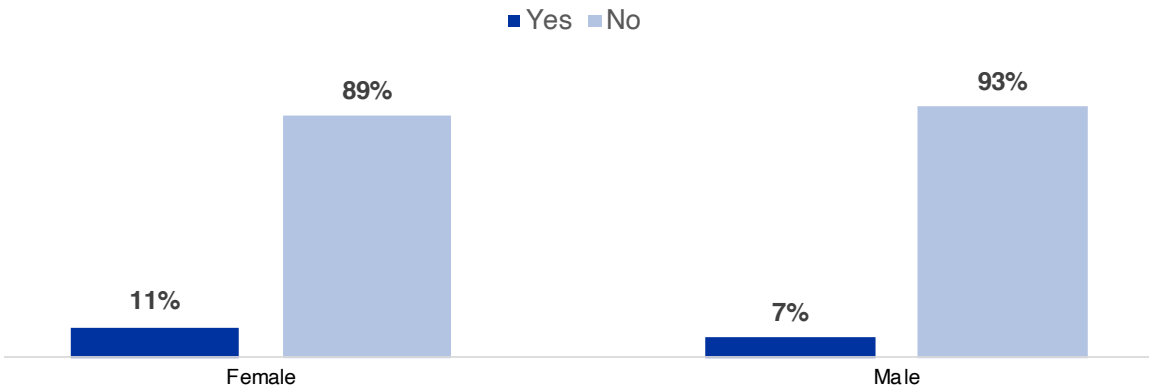


Figure 96. Whether respondents had any children with special needs (e.g., mental, cognitive and/or physical) in the household

More than half (60%) of respondents who had children with special needs in the household stated that they did not receive any form of support (e.g., economic support, rehabilitation) from a state or non-state institution. Forty per cent, however, stated receiving support for the children with special needs in the household.

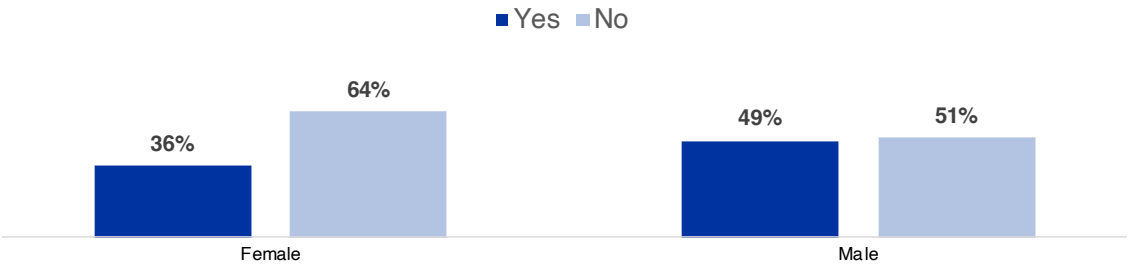


Figure 97. Whether respondents who had children with special needs in the household received any form of support from a state or non-state institution

Respondents' Access to Education in Türkiye

Eighty per cent of respondents stated having never studied in Türkiye while 20 per cent either studied previously or were continuing their studies in Türkiye. Female respondents (21%) were slightly more likely to have studied in Türkiye compared to male respondents (18%).

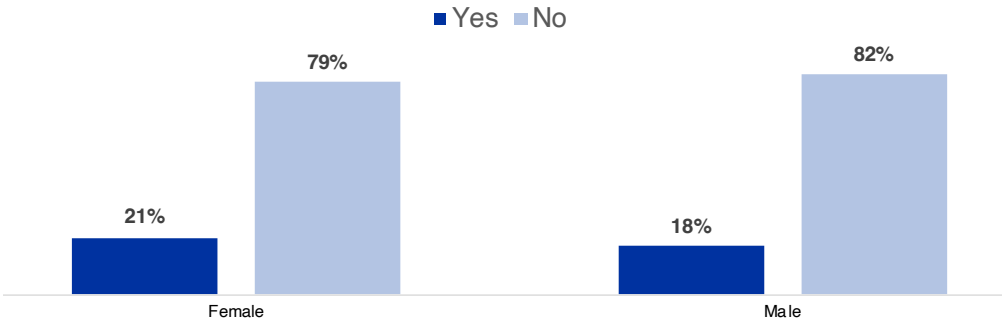


Figure 98. Whether respondents have ever studied in Türkiye

Thirty-eight per cent per cent of respondents, who stated having previously studied or were continuing their studies in Türkiye stated that they encountered challenges at school/education.

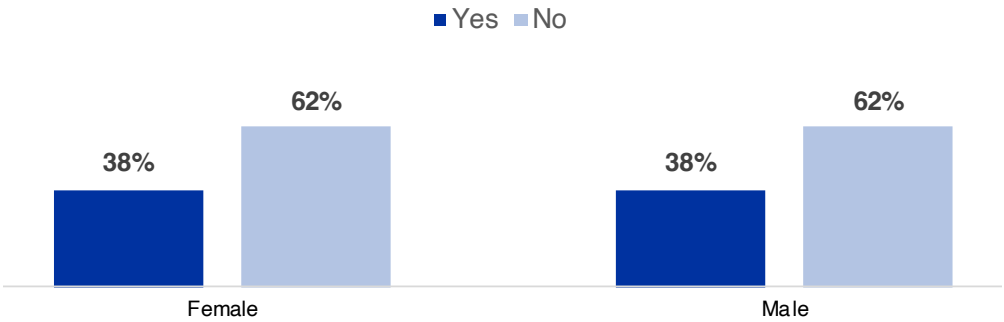


Figure 99. Whether respondents who have studied in Türkiye faced any challenges at school/education

The main challenges reported by respondents who previously studied or were studying at time of interviews in Türkiye included lack of Turkish knowledge (57%), high costs of school and related needs (14%), discrimination at school (13%) and bullying in school environment (10%). Female respondents (61%) were more likely to suffer from language barriers compared to male respondents (51%). On the other hand, male respondents (21%) were found to have faced more economic challenges compared to female respondents (8%).

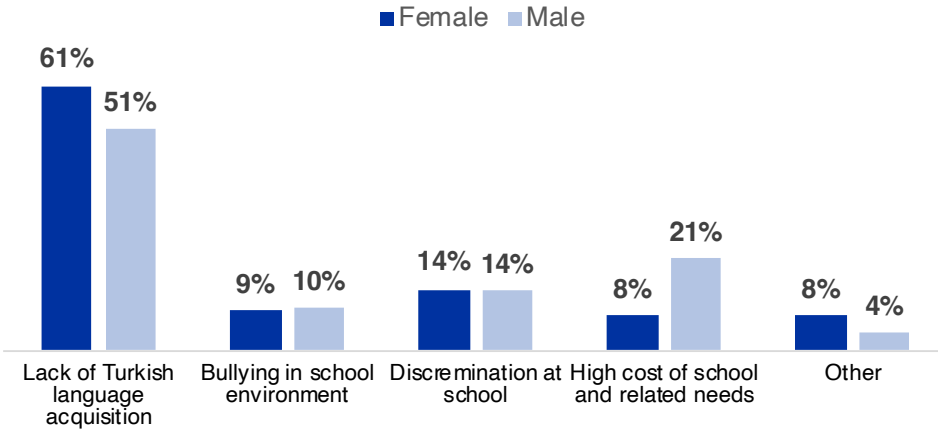


Figure 100. Challenges faced by respondents who have studied in Türkiye

> "I would like to continue my studies."
>
> Syrian male, 22

Shelter

This section provides findings on the type of dwelling of respondents as well as ownership and conditions of and respondents' concerns about their dwellings.

Type and Conditions of Dwelling

Nearly all respondents stated that they lived in a house while only four respondents did not have a regular place to stay.

Among respondents who stated having a regular dwelling to stay, 90 per cent had a bedroom, 98 per cent had a living room, 99 per cent had a kitchen, 98 per cent had a bathroom, 99 per cent had a toilet while only 30 per cent had a room for children.

As for the number of rooms in the dwelling, 45 per cent of respondents stated having a total of three rooms while 33 per cent had two rooms, 16 per cent had for rooms and five per cent had only one room in their dwellings.

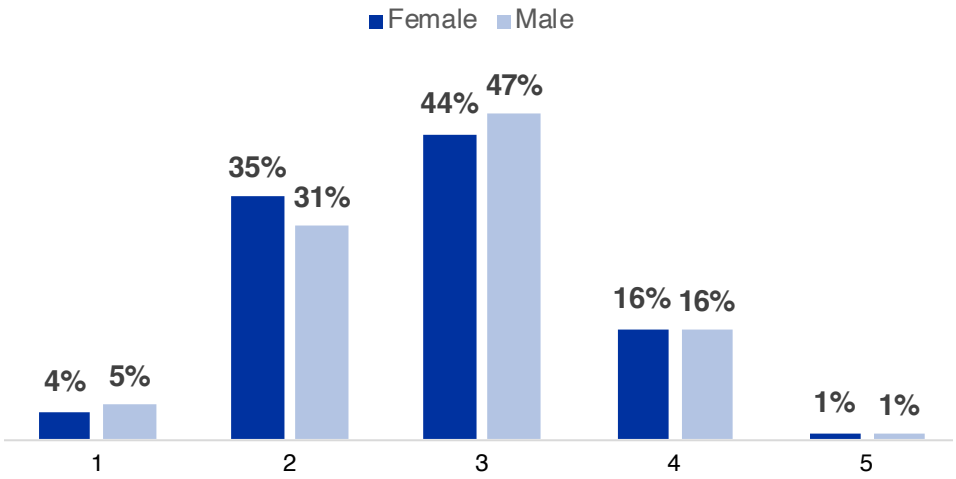


Figure 101. Number of rooms in the dwelling

Nearly half (48%) of respondents stated that they had been residing in their house for two to five years, 25 per cent of them for six months to two years, and 18 per cent for more than 5 years. The percentage of respondents who had been living in their house for less than six months was nine per cent.

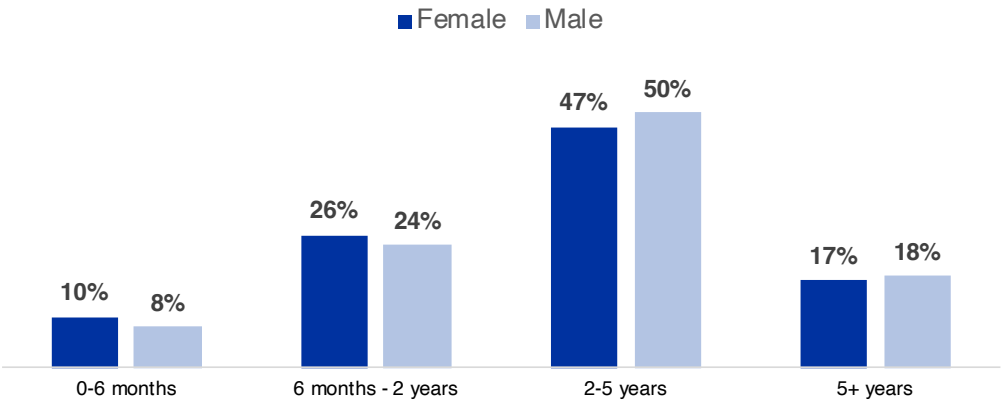


Figure 102. Duration of living in the dwelling

Ownership of Dwelling

Ninety-seven per cent of respondents stated living in a rental house while three per cent were living in a house owned by themselves or their families.

Twenty-one per cent of respondents who lived in a rental house stated that they shared the house with families who were their relatives while four per cent shared with individual who were their relatives and two per cent non-family/relative individuals.

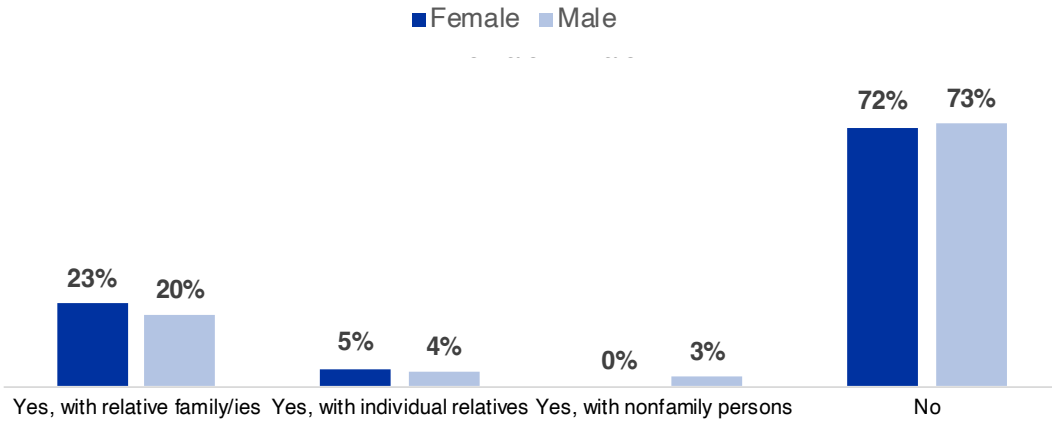


Figure 103. Whether respondents who lived in a rental house shared the house with relatives or non-family/relative individuals

More than half (55%) of respondents who shared their house with their relatives or non-family/relative individuals stated that they demanded rent from persons with whom they shared their house, while 45 per cent stated that they did not demand any rent.

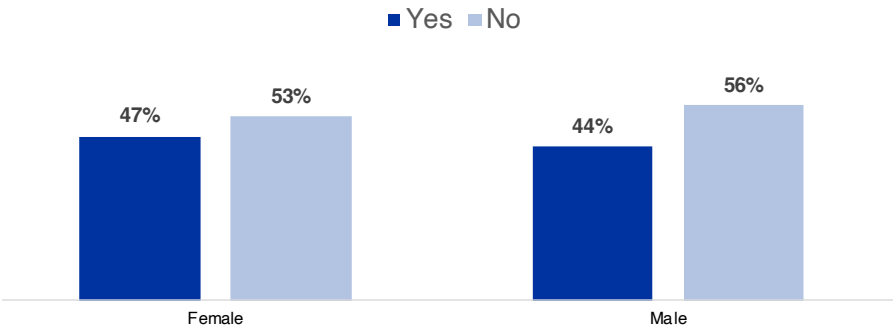


Figure 104. Whether respondents who shared their house demanded rent from persons with whom they shared their house

Eighty-seven per cent of respondents stated that the monthly rent of their house was less than 1,500 TL while 11 per cent paid between the range of 1,500 – 2,500 TL per month.

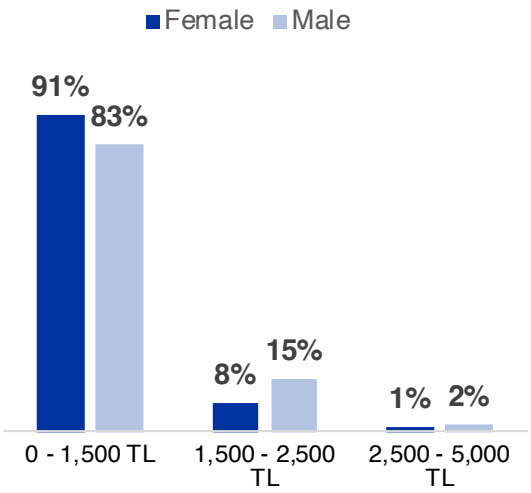


Figure 105. Respondents' monthly rent cost

Three-quarters of respondents stated that they were not concerned about their house conditions, while 25 per cent had concerns. Compared to male respondents (20%), female respondents (28%) were found to be more concerned about the conditions of their houses.

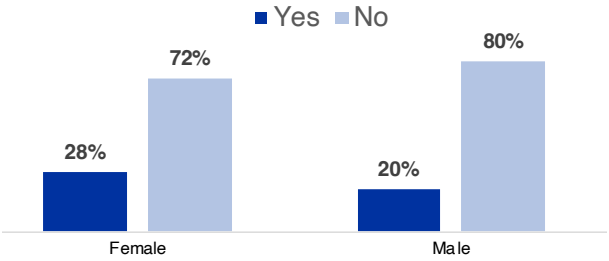


Figure 106. Whether respondents had any concerns about conditions of their house

Main reasons for being concerned about the house included lack of basic facilities (e.g., electricity, water) (25%), its risk of collapse (22%), overcrowded household (19%) and security (17%).

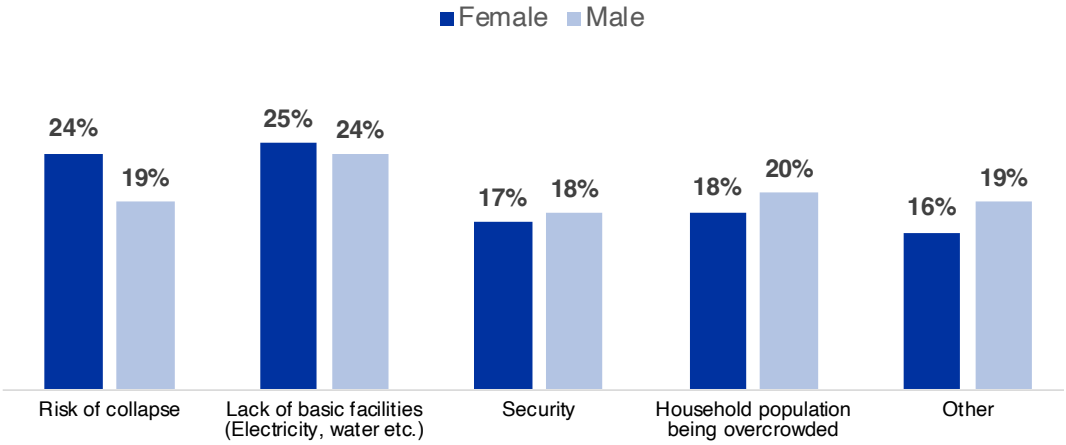


Figure 107. Respondents' concerns about conditions of their house

Access To Public Services

This section summarizes respondents' level of access to public services.

Access to Public Transportation

Respondents who used public transportation frequently or always constituted 28 per cent of the sample while 34 per cent used sometimes, 24 per cent rarely and 14 per cent never. The percentage of female respondents who never or rarely used public transportation was found to be 43 per cent while it was 31 per cent among male respondents. This finding shows that female respondents were less likely to use public transportation, which might be related with lower employment rate and spending little time outside.

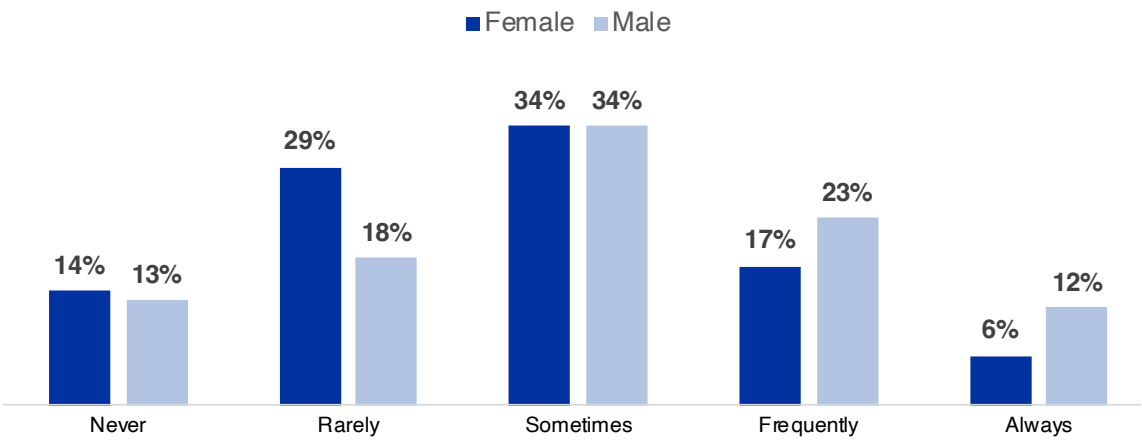


Figure 108. Frequency of respondents' access to public transportation

Large majority (83%) of respondents stated that they rarely, sometimes or never used public transportation because they did not need to. There were also respondents (12%) who stated not being able to afford fares for public transportation.

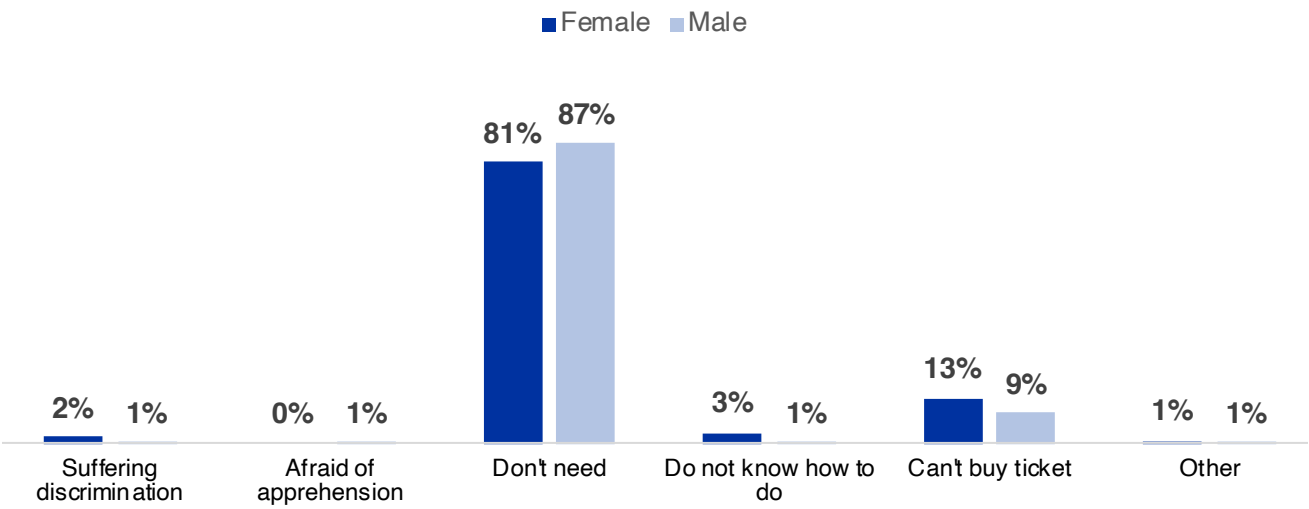


Figure 109. Reasons why respondents never, rarely or sometimes used public transportation

Eighty-seven per cent of respondents who frequently or always used public transportation were found to be satisfied with the public transportation services in Gaziantep. Only 13 per cent of respondents expressed negative opinions about public transportation.

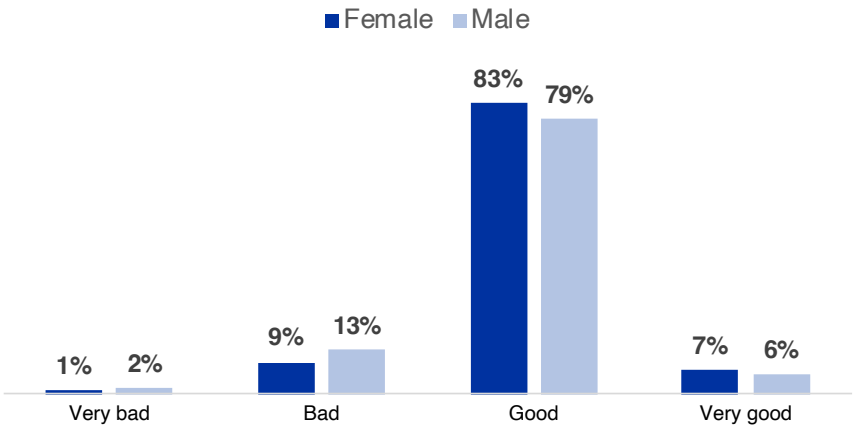


Figure 110. Respondents' satisfaction with public transportation services

Access to Migration Services

When respondents' access to services in the field of migration (e.g., Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, Migrant Health Centers) is examined; it is concluded that only 21 per cent of respondents accessed to such services frequently or always. On the other hand, 16 per cent reported no access to Provincial Directorate of Migration Management (PDMM) and Migration Health Centers and 25 per cent accessed rarely. As it was seen in access to public transportation, 46 per cent of female respondents were found to have limited access (never or rarely) while it was 35 per cent among males.

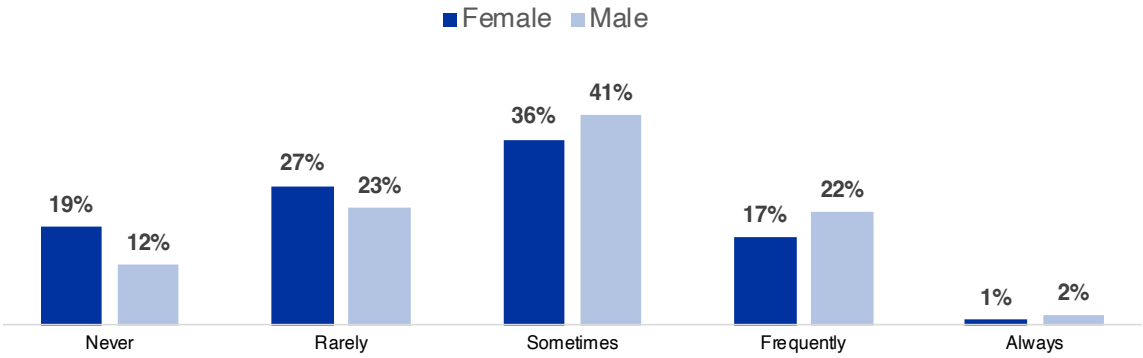


Figure 111. Frequency of respondents' access to migration services

While most respondents (81%) never, rarely or sometimes accessed migration services because they did not need to, four per cent reported having suffered from discrimination and three per cent complained about lack of interpretation support when needed to access to these services.

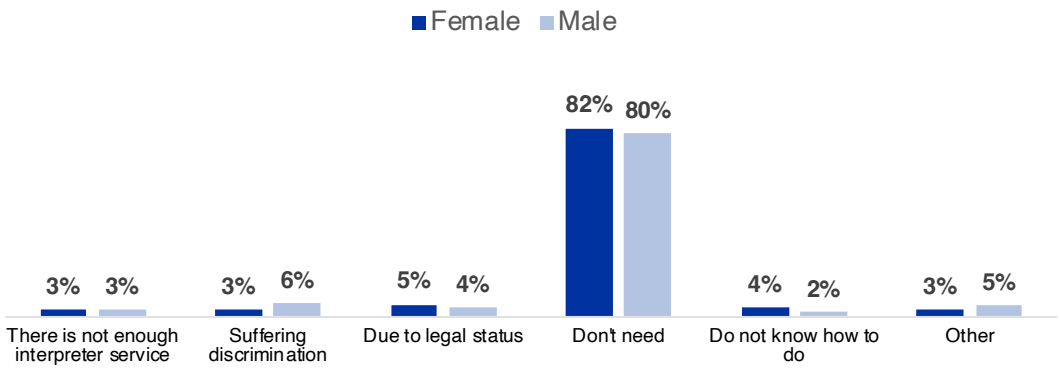


Figure 112. Reasons why respondents never, rarely or sometimes accessed to migration services

Twenty-three per cent of respondents who frequently or always accessed migration services described these services as bad or very bad. However, majority of respondents were found to be satisfied with these services.

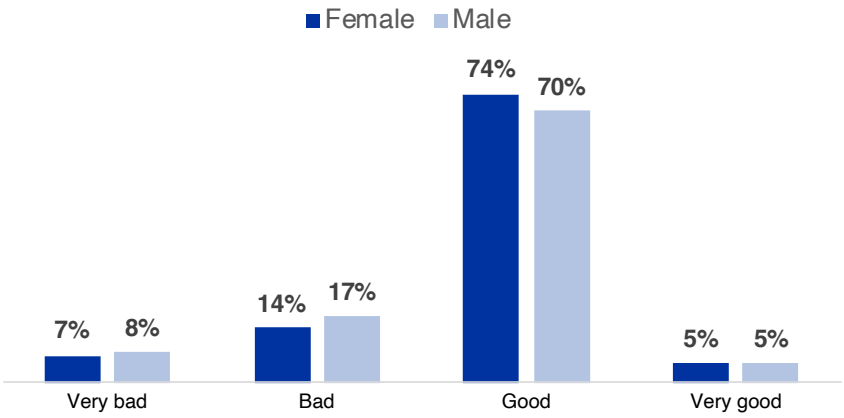


Figure 113. Respondents' satisfaction with migration services

> "We want centers for women and children to develop themselves. We cannot access to centers in other areas because we cannot afford bus fares and language barriers."

Syrian female, 32

Awareness of Legal Rights and Obligations in Türkiye

Nearly half (48%) per cent of respondents stated not being aware of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye. Unawareness were found to be much higher among female respondents (55%) than males (40%).

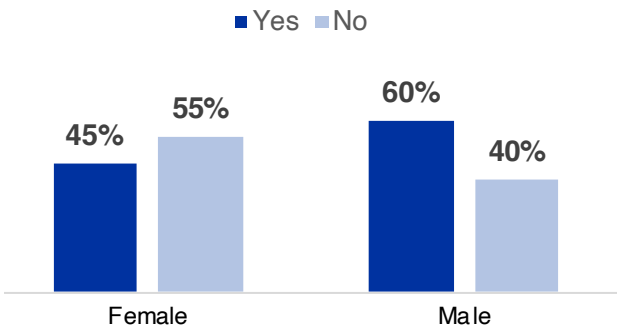


Figure 114. Respondents' awareness of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye

Most of the respondents (80%) who stated that they were aware of their legal rights and obligations in Türkiye stated that they knew how to enjoy their rights and fulfil obligations.

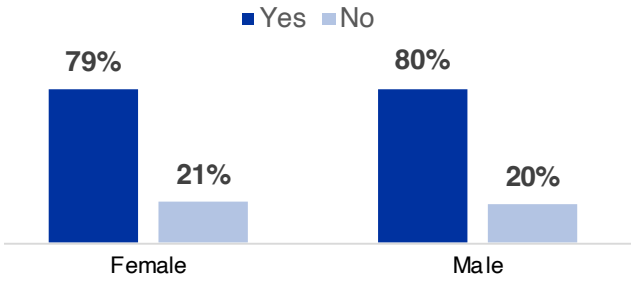


Figure 115. Respondents' awareness of how to enjoy their rights and fulfil obligations

Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)[19]

Due to the fact that ESSN programme is one of the supporting mechanisms for those under IP and TP in Türkiye, the prevalence of respondents who stated being aware of the ESSN programme was found relatively low (64%)[20]. Overall, female respondents (70%) were found to be more aware of the ESSN programme than male respondents (57%).

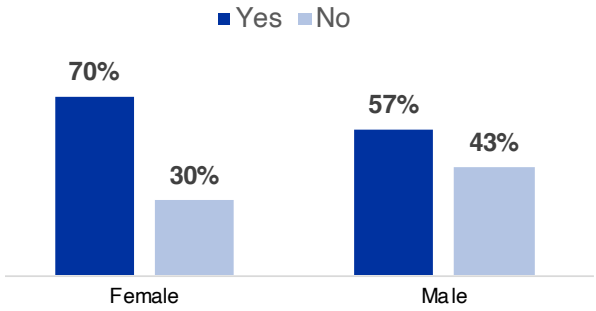


Figure 116. Respondents' awareness of ESSN programme

19 ESSN, which is the Emergency Social Safety Net Programme for Foreigners, is funded by the European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Operations (ECHO) Unit and is jointly implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Turkish Red Crescent and the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS). ESSN provides a financial aid to those who live in Türkiye under International Protection/Temporary Protection/Humanitarian Residence Permit, who are the holders of foreigner identity card and are in need of assistance.

20 As of May 2022, out of 1,451,336 individuals who received cash assistance through ESSN programme, 1,316,730 were Syrian nationals. For further information, see: https://www.ifrc.org/document/emergency-social-safety-net-essn-monthly-report-may-2022 (01.09.2022)

Of those who reported being aware of the ESSN programme, 87 per cent stated having applied for the cash assistance while 13 per cent did not make an application.

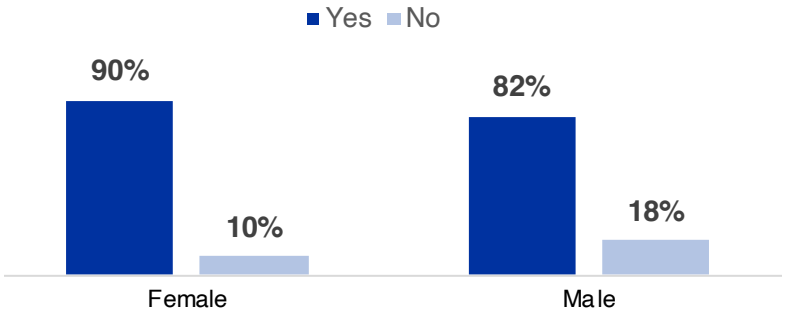


Figure 117. Whether respondents who were aware of the ESSN programme made an application for cash assistance

Major reasons for those who did not make an application for cash assistance although they were aware of the ESSN programme included not meeting the requirements (87%) and not needing any cash assistance (6%).

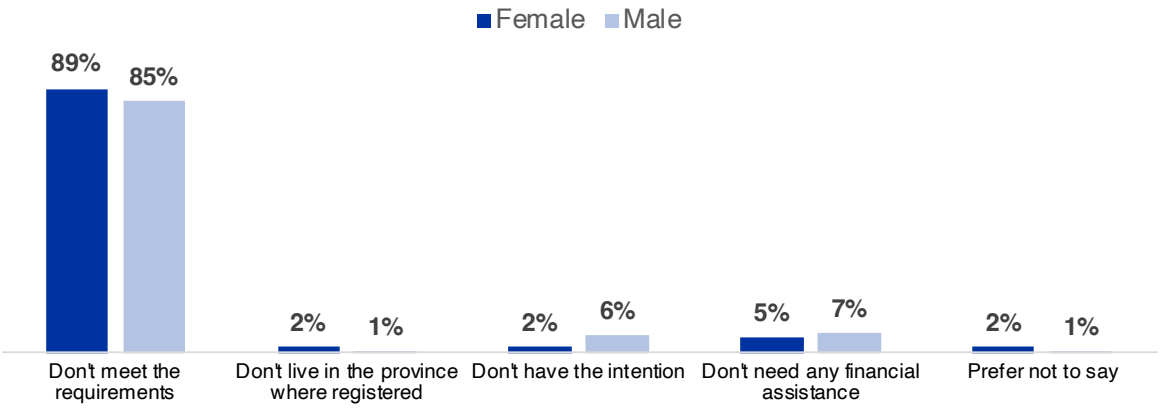


Figure 118. Reasons why respondents did not make an application for cash assistance although they were aware of the ESSN programme

> "We are suffering from economic problems. The Turkish Red Crescent should increase the amount of cash assistance."
>
> Syrian male, 46

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

This section summarizes assessment findings about respondents' access to water and hygiene products, and their related needs.

Access to Water

As a result of the interviews conducted with respondents, almost all of them were found to always have access to water. Further, 96 per cent of respondents expressed their satisfaction with the accessed amount of water.

Most respondents (81%) used tap water in their houses while 17 per cent bought bottled water from shops when they needed water. Only one per cent of respondents stated using tap water shared by several households and another one per cent used well water.

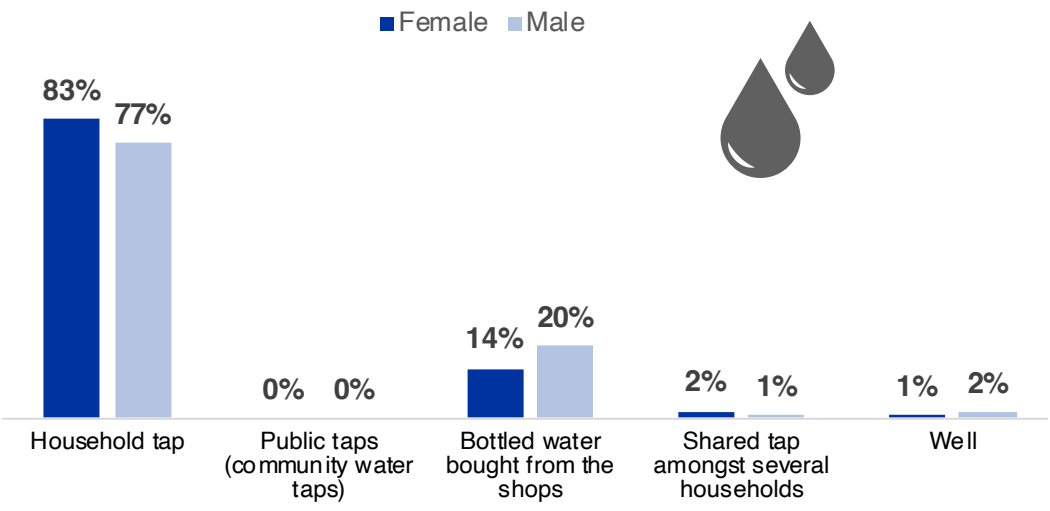


Figure 119. Main water sources of respondents

Most respondents' (36%) monthly expenditure on water was between 100-200 TL while 23 per cent spent between 200-300 TL, and 22 per cent spent less than 100 TL.

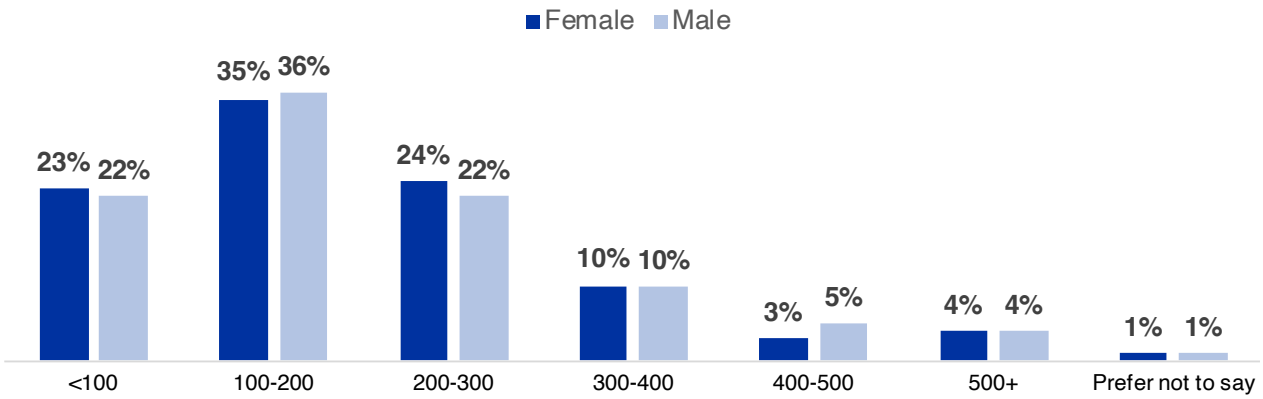


Figure 120. Respondents' monthly expenditure on water

As far as the water used for cooking and drinking is concerned, 71 per cent of respondents used tap water while 26 per cent used bottled water.

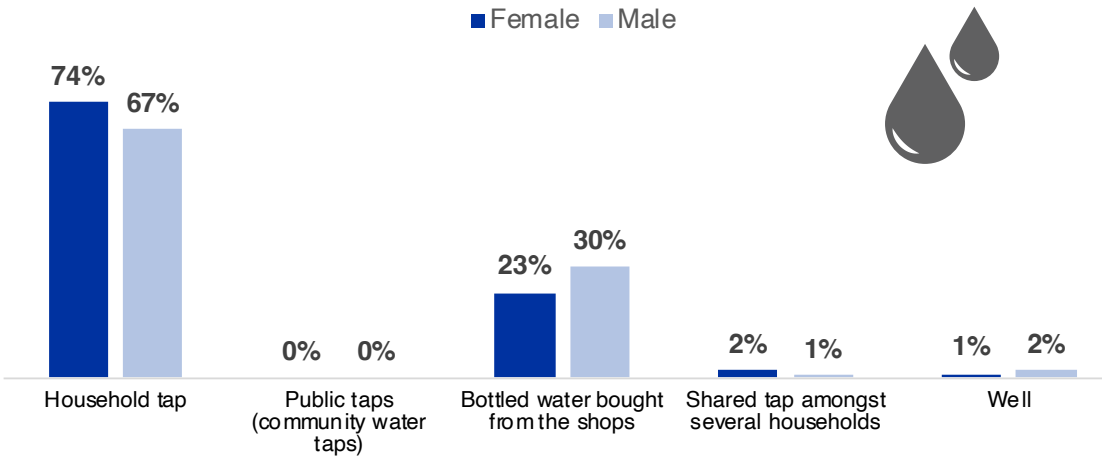


Figure 121. Main sources of water for drinking and cooking

Access to Hygiene Products

More than half of rated their access to hygiene products (e.g., soap, detergent, sanitizer, shampoo, diaper, toilet paper) as good (51%) or very good (17%). Nevertheless, a considerable part of respondents described their access as somewhat good (28%) or not good (4%). Overall, female respondents were found to be less satisfied with their access to hygiene products.

Of those who were not satisfied with their access to hygiene products (somewhat good or not good), 98 per cent were not satisfied with their access because they could not afford enough.

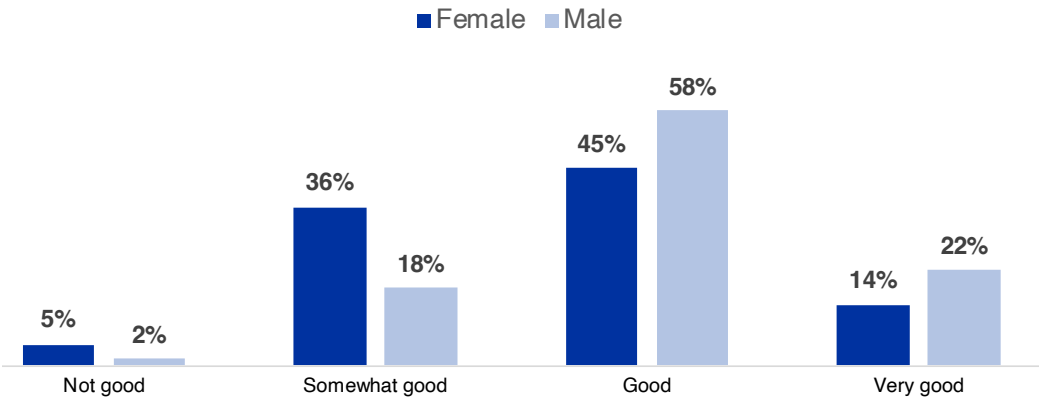


Figure 121. Respondents' access to hygiene products

Access to Feminine Hygiene Products

Three-quarters of female respondents (75%) stated that they or other women and/or girls living in the same household had access to feminine hygiene products (e.g., pad, tampon) while 25 per cent reported no access.

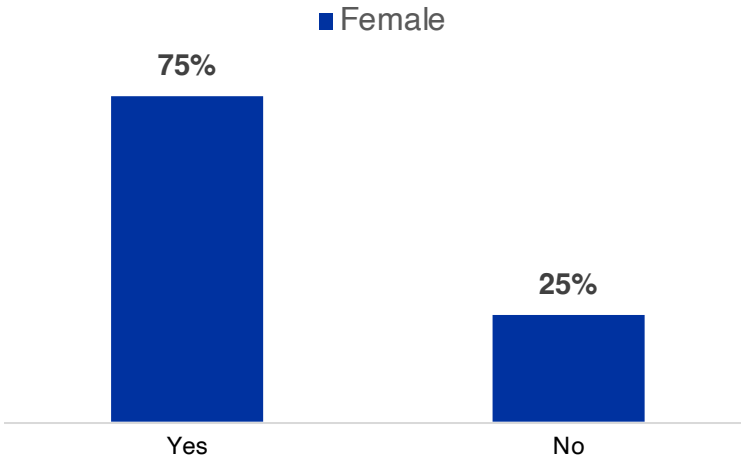


Figure 122. Access to feminine hygiene products by female respondents or other women and/or girls in the household

Almost all female respondents (94%) who stated that they or other women and/or girls living in the same household did not have access to feminine hygiene products stated that they could not reach these products due to financial difficulties.

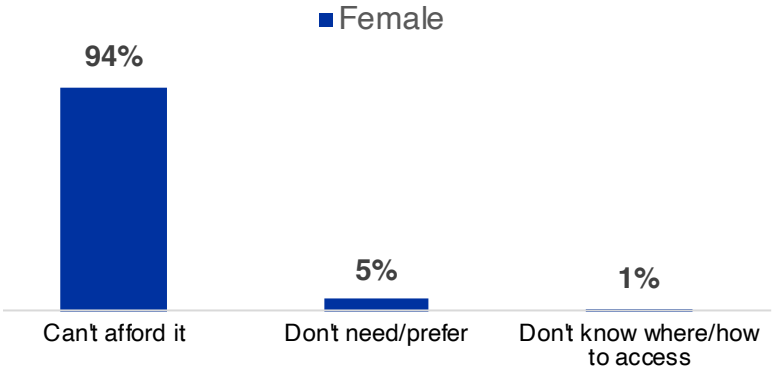


Figure 123. Reasons why respondents or other women and/or girls living in the same household could not access feminine hygiene products