

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Turkey Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



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Summary

In 2019, WFP continued to assist vulnerable refugees inside and outside camps in Turkey, in the eighth year of its response to the Syria crisis. WFP operations are fully aligned with the Government's approach for the refugee population. This year, WFP reached 92 percent of the planned beneficiary number, providing assistance to over 1.8 million vulnerable people (51 percent women and girls; 49 percent men and boys).

WFP, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, reached 1.75 million people through the world's largest multi-purpose cash programme, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). This figure included a growing number of extremely vulnerable refugee households who did not meet the demographic eligibility criteria, but were included by local welfare offices thanks to an additional vulnerability targeting mechanism developed by WFP and partners.

WFP, in conjunction with TRC, continued to support nearly 55,000 camp residents in Turkey through an e-voucher programme, adjusting the response to the Government's strategy of closing and decongestion of camps throughout 2019 [i]. Provision of assistance was organized to align with these changes. WFP and TRC sensitized all refugees on changes to the camp assistance, including the upgraded assistance systems (aimed at enhancing the accountability of the assistance in the camps), and on support available in the communities including the ESSN for refugees opting to relocate outside the camps.

In 2019, more than 99.5 percent of all WFP cash transfers to assisted people in Turkey were redeemed, demonstrating the high levels of need and the importance of these entitlements to beneficiaries.[ii]

WFP's rigorous monitoring and evaluation system has enabled a more nuanced understanding of refugee issues and vulnerability. The response has contributed to improved beneficiary food consumption and lower use of coping strategies compared to the situation at the beginning of the year. Some of these improvements have been maintained despite a severe deterioration in household purchasing power in the third quarter of 2019, largely because of rising food and utility costs. Successful advocacy with ESSN stakeholders led to an increase in the value of the ESSN quarterly top-ups to help counter further deterioration.

2019 also marked a shift towards more sustainable solutions in WFP's response, with the launch of a conditional Cash-For-Training programme aimed at developing skills in the hospitality and food service industry. More than 100 participants, both Syrian refugees and Turkish citizens, completed vocational training through the 'Kitchen of Hope' pilot project, thereby obtaining government-issued Chef Apprenticeship certificates. Half the participants continued and completed on-the-job training at an assigned hotel, restaurant or café.

In line with SDG 17 "Partnerships for the goals", WFP's programme design and management continued working in the WFP-TRC Joint Management Cell co-premises in Ankara, facilitating the management of the ESSN and on-the-job learning. WFP, alongside ESSN stakeholders, continued to participate in the ESSN Steering Committee which sets the policy direction of the programme.

Additional capacity-strengthening of national partners continued through ESSN workshops, allowing local welfare offices and other programme partners to assess challenges and best practices with a view to improving nationwide implementation.

The ESSN embodies the Grand Bargain and the localization agenda with its use of cash assistance, and progressive shift of responsibilities from WFP to national stakeholders while helping meet the basic needs of refugees in Turkey. Accordingly, after more than three years of ESSN implementation, WFP has set up a roadmap to hand over the programme in 2020 to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) whom the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) has contracted for the next phase. WFP will continue supporting the camp residents while reframing its role in providing other assistance to Turkey's large Syrian and non-Syrian refugee population, as well as vulnerable host population.

1,841,248

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 10,335 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (4,224 Female, 6,111 Male)

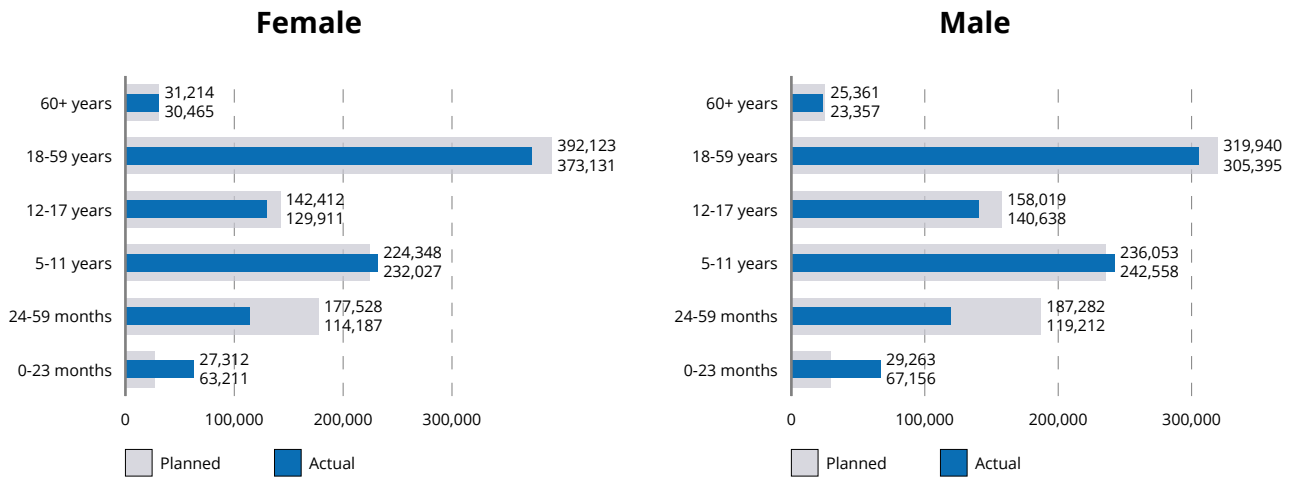


51% female

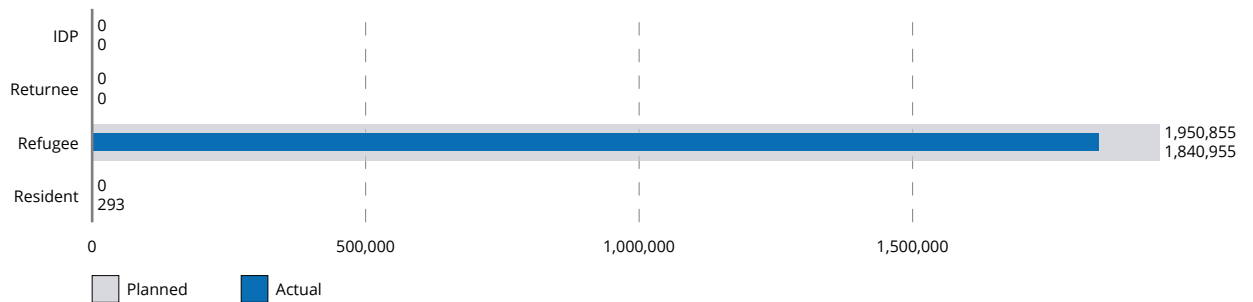


49% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

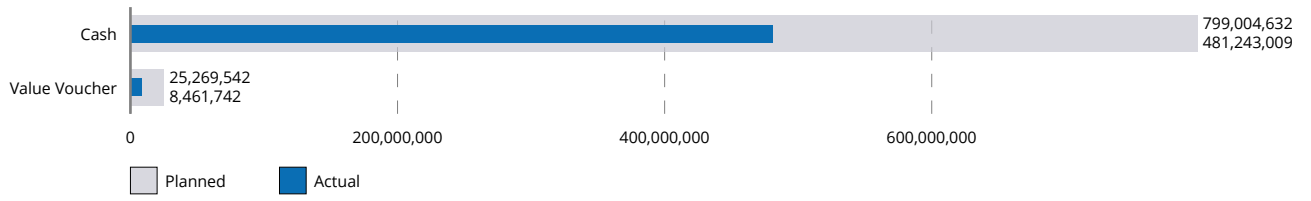


US\$ 489,704,751

total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 824,274,174 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Turkey's impressive economic growth in the past decades has allowed a drastic reduction in poverty despite currently hosting four million refugees, more than any other country. This includes 3.68 million Syrians with the remainder coming from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and other countries. More than half the refugees are below 18 years old.

The Turkish Government initiated significant changes in refugee policies in 2019, mainly affecting Syrian refugees. These included the closure of many camps, the 'decongestion' of others and encouraging refugees to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. By the end of 2019, only 1 percent of all refugees remained in camps, down from 4 percent at the beginning of the year. Ninety-nine percent of refugees now reside within host communities across the country. The refugee influx feared with the intensification of military activities across the border had not occurred by the end of the year.

WFP had a strong logistical presence in Turkey before the onset of the Syrian crisis, procuring food for its global operations. It reopened a programmatic presence in 2012. WFP's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2019 for Turkey was developed in accordance with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17. It has a single strategic objective: to provide vulnerable refugees with access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until safe return to their home countries is possible. In addition to SDG 17, WFP's activities contribute to other SDGs, in particular the acceleration of progress towards SDG 2 (End hunger) through WFP efforts to improve access to food and reduce food insecurity among refugees.

The Turkish Government has enabled 3RP partners to work closely with national and regional institutions in responding to the most immediate needs of refugees and host communities, thereby directly contributing to the principle of leaving no one behind. All WFP projects align with this approach, building on existing infrastructure rather than creating parallel structures, saving time and cost and hence leverage the expertise and experience of the Government. Syrian refugees continue to access basic services such as health care and education under the Government's temporary protection regime while refugees of other nationalities benefit from International Protection status.

Since its return, WFP has partnered with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Government to provide e-voucher transfers for in-camp refugees. This programme reached nearly 55,000 camp residents in all civilian camps at the end of the year. From December 2019, WFP covers the camp residents' full monthly cash entitlements as requested by the Government. Thanks to this ongoing assistance, 94 percent of households have acceptable food consumption.

Through the world's largest multi-purpose cash assistance programme, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), WFP in partnership with TRC, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services and the Social Assistance Solidarity Foundations, has reached 1.75 million refugees across the country, 45 percent of the registered refugee population in Turkey.

In 2019, WFP launched a conditional Cash-for-Training programme, 'Kitchen of Hope', focusing on developing skills in the food service industry to enhance employability and access to labour markets for refugees and vulnerable Turkish nationals. Over 100 participants completed vocational training obtaining government-issued Chef Apprenticeship certificates; half continued and completed on-the-job training at an assigned hotel, restaurant or café.

Monitoring data [i] shows that 1.61 million registered refugees are multi-dimensionally poor and almost six percent of individuals have disabilities. The data also indicates that households headed by women and new arrivals are among the most vulnerable [ii]. The June 2019 report published jointly by WFP and the World Bank found high levels of vulnerability among refugees targeted by the ESSN before receiving the assistance; they lacked resources and had high use of negative coping strategies likely to have longer term implications on household productive capacity [iii].

Despite the scale and largely positive indications on the impact of the assistance, inflation has eaten deeply into the purchasing power of refugees, especially for food, with beneficiaries resorting to negative coping strategies. WFP constantly monitors the effects of these fluctuations on the lives of the refugee population and used such information to advocate for increases in the ESSN quarterly top-ups.

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan for 2020-2021 will build further on this response, incorporating a strategic shift from primarily direct humanitarian assistance towards enhancing self-reliance. Key priorities for WFP given the protracted refugee presence in Turkey, include increased direct engagement in resilience programming focusing on actions that create opportunities for refugees and host communities alike.

CSP financial overview

In the second year of implementing its transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP Turkey was sufficiently funded to deliver all planned activities.

In January 2019, WFP secured a six-months no-cost extension of its 2017 contract with the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), funded through the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. The slower-than-planned consumption of ECHO funds in 2018 was largely a result of the devaluation of the Turkish lira against the US dollar. This extension enabled the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) assistance to continue through July 2019 targeting vulnerable refugees living outside camps. In July, ECHO requested WFP to continue fully implementing the ESSN through March 2020. This triggered three cost-extensions worth a total of EUR 350 million approved in July, October and December 2019.

Throughout 2019, the in-camp activity was well-funded, with new contributions received from the United States, Japan, Norway and the Republic of Korea. While the level of contributions fell below the planned requirement, two main factors prevented a shortfall: beneficiary numbers significantly decreased due to camp closures and the Turkish lira continued to devalue. In September 2019, the Government of Turkey asked WFP to provide the full monthly assistance in six camps. Thanks to the flexibility and support shown by traditional donors to the programme, this request was accommodated. As a result, WFP increased the monthly transfer value from TRY 50 (USD 9) to TRY 100 (USD 18) per person, starting from December 2019.

A contribution from the Republic of Korea allowed WFP to pilot the livelihoods component of the TICSP and prepare for the scale-up of the activity in 2020. Contributions received from Norway and the Republic of Korea will help WFP reach more beneficiaries with livelihoods support in 2020.

Full flexible funding from Norway and Ireland in 2019 allowed WFP to channel support where it was most needed in view of fast-changing requirements, despite constituting less than 1 percent of total contributions.

Throughout 2019, WFP closely monitored the funding needs and engaged regularly with donors at the local level, providing updates through briefings, bilateral meetings, field visits, monthly and quarterly e-mails and telephone calls. This helped WFP gather proactive feedback which streamlined programmatic improvements and future planning. It also helped to further strengthen donor confidence in the transparency, accountability and programme excellence WFP provides. The devaluation of the local currency against the US dollar resulted in a significant decrease in funding needs. Consequently, WFP was able to serve the intended beneficiaries without any break in the level of assistance with only 58 percent of the planned requirement.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$869,820,669	\$521,785,227	\$525,890,758	\$510,379,089

The 2018-2019 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) for Turkey has a single strategic outcome aimed at ensuring refugees in Turkey have access to basic needs until a safe return is possible. The plan was delivered through four activities reaching refugees living in host communities and in camps.

Activity 1: *Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners*

In line with its Capacity Strengthening Strategy in Turkey, WFP, together with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and UNICEF organized workshops for managers and officers from a total of 153 Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASFs), the local welfare offices. The workshops provided participants with a range of updates related to the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), including programmatic changes affecting implementation. SASFs presented their best practices and discussed challenges and solutions through case studies, with a view to improving programme implementation across all offices nationwide.

In 2019, WFP and TRC continued to provide technical support to MoFLSS through secondment of 12 Programme Assistants and 17 IT Developers. SASFs were supported with over 200 translators and vehicles to facilitate household visits to refugee families. Provincial Directorates of Population and Citizenship Affairs were supported with further 34 translators needed for refugees registering their address.

Building on the successes of 2018, WFP and TRC continued collaborative project management through their co-location at the Joint Management Cell (JMC) in Ankara, which also allowed continued on-the-job learning. In March 2019, an independent review of the JMC was conducted by a third party. Key findings from the review showed that the JMC workstreams with cross-cutting technical teams from both WFP and TRC were a key factor behind the successful implementation of the ESSN.

Activity 2: *Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities*

The ESSN continued to provide unrestricted, multi-purpose cash to refugees living in Turkish communities to help them meet their basic needs. By December, 1,750,008 beneficiaries received ESSN monthly assistance of TRY 120 (USD 21 [1]). Quarterly top-ups continued to be provided to all beneficiary households based on family size, with smaller households who do not benefit from economies of scale receiving a larger amount. As a result of persistent advocacy by WFP and partners to lessen the income gap caused by inflation, the quarterly top-up values were successfully increased from TRY 50-250 (USD 9-43) to TRY 100-600 (USD 17-104) as of August 2019. Total 8,152 ESSN beneficiaries living with a severe disability continued to receive an additional monthly top-up of TRY 600 (USD 104) to address their specific needs.

Overall, beneficiary outcomes significantly improved following the introduction of the ESSN until record-high inflation in 2018 reduced purchasing power and led to increased use of coping strategies and debt, as well as a reduction in food consumption. However, results from the September 2019 ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) show that trends have stabilized and/or are recovering, with current indicators still better than the pre-assistance levels in 2017.

The same PDM further shows that the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption has increased compared to both the baseline (May 2017) and the previous PDM (March 2019). Acceptable food consumption was higher among beneficiaries than among non-beneficiaries. This improvement is particularly meaningful considering that the beneficiary households successfully increased their food consumption without increasing their use of negative food-related and livelihood coping strategies.

Since the introduction of assistance, the use of coping strategies has consistently been lower amongst ESSN beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries. These coping strategies include both food-related (such as reducing the number of meals consumed in a day or portion sizes) and livelihood coping strategies (such as withdrawing children from school or reducing health expenditures). In 2019, the use of coping strategies stabilized at levels lower than the baseline for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

While the median debt per household is similar for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, analysis shows that the average amount of debt is higher among non-beneficiaries (TRY 2,440/USD 422) compared to beneficiaries (TRY 1,820/USD 315). The gap is higher particularly among those who borrow money to meet their basic needs. While beneficiaries had higher average debt than non-beneficiaries before receiving assistance, once they received assistance

their debt has remained consistently lower. This suggests the ESSN effectively safeguarded beneficiaries and facilitated better debt management.

Overall, refugees' ability to meet their basic needs as measured by the proportion of households with expenditure above the Minimum Expenditure Basket has increased remarkably; while 75 percent of beneficiaries could not meet their basic needs when the baseline was conducted (in 2017), this has reduced to 46 percent (in 2019), further demonstrating programme effectiveness.

Activity 3: *Provide technical assistance to government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey*

WFP in partnership with TRC and in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior's Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) continued to provide in-camp assistance through e-food vouchers in 2019. Beneficiary numbers significantly decreased during the year due to camp closures and decongestions, though overall WFP reached more than 90,600 beneficiaries. In August 2019, WFP expanded its assistance to all civilian camps, as also requested by the DGMM; at the same time the anonymized beneficiary cards were upgraded to personalized cards, granting beneficiaries security while improving funds verification mechanisms.

While WFP provided a transfer value of TRY 50 (USD 9) for much of the year with DGMM providing an additional TRY 50 for food and non-food usage in the camps, WFP started covering the full transfer amount of TRY 100 (USD 18) in December as requested by DGMM.

Following the prolonged high inflation, the average food basket prices in the camps increased by 17 percent to TRY 149 (USD 26) in December 2019 compared to TRY 127 (USD 22) in December 2018. With the food basket price increase and their reduced purchasing power, the proportion of in-camp refugee households with acceptable food consumption decreased from 99 percent (first quarter of 2019) to 94 percent (last quarter of 2019). However, the negative use of food-related and livelihood coping strategies declined as compared to the first quarter of 2019. To help camp residents cope with the deterioration in purchasing power, camp management and residents in the assisted camps sought alternative solutions. For instance, female employment in nearby agricultural fields was encouraged, which led to higher income generation. Also, easing the restrictions on the time spent off-camp helped refugees to find job opportunities and shop in informal markets.

Activity 4: *Provide technical assistance to government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey*

In 2019, WFP launched the *Mutfakta Umut Var* (MUVI 'Kitchen of Hope') pilot project to enhance employability and enable refugees and vulnerable host community members to access livelihood opportunities.

A total of 117 participants completed the initial vocational training phase, receiving a monthly cash transfer of TRY 1,000 (USD 173). Of those, 56 participants continued with on-the-job training at an assigned hotel, restaurant or café receiving TRY 2,020 (USD 350) per person per month, in line with the national minimum wage. Total 25 Syrian participants also benefitted from a two-month Turkish language course.

The drop-out between the two phases of the project was largely due to voluntary separation of participants, including those who found employment before starting the on-the-job training phase. The project helped vulnerable people find employment, overcoming the main challenges to finding a job in Turkey such as language barrier for Syrian participants, and the lack of experience for Turkish participants.

Findings from a pre-assistance baseline and PDM showed that both women and men, Syrian and Turkish, enjoyed a highly acceptable food consumption level and that women resorted more than men to coping strategies such as relying on less preferred or less expensive food.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2019–2020 (3RP) and WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, WFP mainstreamed gender in the design and implementation of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP). WFP finalised its Gender Action Plan in compliance with the gender and age marker requirements in April 2019.

In 2019, WFP's operations assisted over 1.8 million beneficiaries (51 percent women and girls; 49 percent men and boys). Data shows that the proportion of Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)-assisted household headed by women was 39 percent compared to only 17 percent in camps. WFP monitoring data showed that more than 70 percent of women were involved in decisions on the use of assistance, both in camps and the ESSN.

The data also showed that 48 percent of ESSN beneficiary households headed by men and 43 percent headed by women were poor and unable to meet their basic needs (defined as their total consumption per capita being below the Minimum Expenditure Basket). While these rates remain very high, they represent a significant improvement from the 75 percent recorded for both women and men in the pre-assistance baseline of May 2017. Food consumption levels for in-camp refugees were acceptable for 94 percent of households, whether headed by women or men.

Findings from focus group discussions on livelihood and gender topics showed that in most refugee families, men and boys are mainly responsible for generating income, while women and girls are responsible for household chores and child care. However, participants also stated that more refugee women participate in the labour force in Turkey than they would have in their home countries. This was partly encouraged by the common participation of Turkish women in the labour force.

On gender parity within the workforce, 45 percent of WFP employees in Turkey were women who were, furthermore, occupying the majority of middle management positions. The staff took part in regular workshops to raise awareness on gender issues. In March, WFP headquarters conducted training sessions on "ethical behaviour – fraud, corruption, harassment, sexual harassment and sexual abuse" in the workforce.

In 2019, The Turkey country office continued to contribute to joint UN reports, activities and working groups such as the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Working Group and the UN Gender Results Group. During the UN 16-Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, WFP hosted social activities in Istanbul and Izmir and distributed hygiene/female sanitation kits to vulnerable families in Gaziantep along with an NGO. On the occasion of the International Women's Day and World Humanitarian Day, staff celebrated WFP's role in changing the lives of women and girls.

The Gender Results Network, a key organizational mechanism to aid WFP in achieving its goal of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all its activities, continued to function in Turkey with 10 members from different units. In April, WFP's Regional Gender Unit provided training on gender concepts and gender mainstreaming for the members of the Gender Result Network in Turkey.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP continued to mainstream protection into all aspects of its operations to ensure refugees can access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. In 2019, WFP enhanced its collaboration with Turkish authorities, UN agencies and other humanitarian service providers in view of supporting improved refugee access to protection and basic services. More than 200 ESSN staff in WFP, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and local welfare offices were trained on referral mechanisms for vulnerable groups.

UNHCR organized a session to update WFP staff on the handover of the Refugee Status Determination process from UNHCR to the Turkish Government. Furthermore, the WFP staff counsellor conducted secondary trauma sessions for all field staff in daily contact with various vulnerable groups.

WFP continued to apply vulnerability-based targeting criteria in line with humanitarian standards. In 2019, WFP Headquarters conducted a study based on findings from its mission conducted in Turkey in 2018 to assess the disability inclusion of WFP programmes.

WFP and TRC teams continued to refer protection cases and refugees with specific needs to relevant service providers through the referral system established in 2017. WFP has incorporated guidelines on personal data protection and privacy into its referral procedures, ensuring that data is collected, stored, accessed and shared according to these guidelines. WFP field teams followed up regarding the status of referrals. Referrals of met claims or that are no longer in need of assistance have been closed through the WFP referrals system. Of the 2,306 referrals taken up by WFP in 2019, 47 percent have been resolved.



Health-related cases - some involving barriers to access health services or the need for specialised medical equipment – were the most common reasons for referrals. Monitoring findings indicated that medical and transportation costs constituted the heaviest household expenses outside rent, utilities and food costs.

The second most common reason for referrals were cases facing registration barriers including people without IDs and those affected by relocation back to their assigned provinces. In 2019, despite camp closures and changes in registration regulations in some provinces (especially Istanbul), there has not been any drastic change in the number of cases identified with registration problems compared to 2018.

WFP and TRC followed up on the ESSN applications of households leaving the camps or changing provinces. Moreover, given the continued camp closures and decongestion in 2019, WFP/TRC conducted a protection analysis of the camp transition, analysing possible risks associated with accessing assistance and identifying mitigation measures. WFP field teams sensitised refugees in and off camps, as necessary.

Other protection issues identified through the referral mechanism included Child Protection, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and informal housing. In 2018/19, WFP/TRC worked on guidelines to define how sensitive complaints are to be received and how responses should be framed.

In the first quarter of 2019, 3.9 percent of interviewed camp residents reported protection concerns related to disrespectful treatment by shop employees. This percentage decreased to 2.5 by the end of the year with the help of appropriate measures, including monitoring and advocacy.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2019, WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) continued to ensure that affected populations in Turkey are sensitized on WFP programmes. Information and updates on programmes continued to be provided through the TRC call center, ESSN Facebook page, ESSN website, SMSs, visibility materials such as leaflets/posters and via frontline staff. As of December 2019, more than 1.1 million calls have been answered through the call centre and 14 million SMSs have been sent to 2.8 million applicants through the ESSN SMS platform. Furthermore, the ESSN Facebook page has 82,000 followers and the ESSN website has received over 180,000 visits.

Queries received through ESSN complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) were mainly about information requests (75 percent), complaints (13 percent) and card issues (9 percent). Most of the complaints received through CFMs were about the ESSN selection process. Focus group discussions (FGDs) on communication channels and CFMs conducted with refugees found that the majority perceived the ESSN-related SMSs as clear and informative. When a complaint is received through the call centre, an SMS is sent to the complainant, stating that the complaint has been received and that the caller will be informed of the results. Once closed, the complainant will receive either a SMS or a phone call informing about the outcome of the complaint.

With the changes in in-camp assistance, WFP provided sensitization to frontline TRC and WFP staff, beneficiaries and markets in the camps. Sensitization was conducted through visibility materials such as brochures, roll-ups, posters and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) as well as on-site discussions. In November 2019, the TRC call centre extended services to the in-camp programme and since then it has received more than 1,800 related queries. Over 30,000 SMSs were sent to in-camp beneficiaries.

In 2019, WFP in collaboration with TRC conducted four workshops on enhancing the call centre's performance and revising Facebook and SMS plans. A Farsi-language ESSN Facebook page was launched in February 2019. All communication materials including SMSs, Facebook posts and other contents were revised taking into account the findings of various surveys (including FGDs and monitoring activities) to improve access to CFMs, provide enhanced accountability to affected populations and enable up-to-date information provision.

A communication preferences survey targeting ESSN applicants living with disabilities was conducted in August 2019. The survey sought to inform adaptations of CFMs to facilitate access for persons with sensory impairments. TRC is expected to finalise the analysis in 2020.

WFP uses monitoring findings and beneficiary feedback to inform programmatic changes that promote dignity, autonomy and choice for beneficiaries. In 2019, WFP further focused on monitoring complaints received through CFM channels with the purpose of identifying possible fraud cases. WFP generated new SMS content to raise awareness of such cases and inform affected populations of their rights. To date, no fraud cases have been reported.

WFP also conducted FGDs for the livelihood pilot. Participants said the kitchen training helped them hone their culinary skills, strengthened their determination to develop careers in the food service industry, and fostered social cohesion.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP Turkey reports its greenhouse gas, waste and water data in line with WFP's corporate environmental commitments.

In 2019, WFP Turkey upgraded its facilities by using light emitting diode (LED) lighting. The office disposed of broken assets (e.g. furniture and laptops, printer ink cartridge) through municipal services which collect and recycle items, as regulated by the Turkish Ministry of Environment.

Old tires were disposed through a non-profit organization which collects end-of-life tires from tyre sellers, mechanics and organizations. Old tires get recycled in an eco-friendly manner to be used in children's playgrounds and walking paths.

Piloting Livelihood

Kitchen of Hope' pilot project

In Turkey, the hospitality and food service industry consists of more than 3,800 hotels, 150,000 restaurants and cafés and 5,000 catering companies. Market surveys by the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) have shown that this sector struggles to fill vacant positions as applicants to these posts are often unqualified. At the same time, in view of the protracted refugee presence in Turkey, national and international responders are increasingly looking for longer-term solutions which may lead to better socio-economic integration of refugees, while reducing the financial burden.

WFP therefore piloted the *Mutfakta Umut Var* (MUV/"Kitchen of Hope") cash-for-training programme in 2019 seeking to enhance employability and access to labour markets for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Turkish nationals to help meet this labour demand in the sector. The two-phased pilot project leverages existing national structures and partnerships with Turkey's Ministry of National Education, ISKUR and other local partners. This approach strengthens the programme and enables the participants to receive nationally recognised certificates [i].

117 participants enrolled in the training in Ankara and Istanbul and completed the vocational skills phase. Among them, 25 Syrians also benefitted from a two-month Turkish language course. Each participant received a monthly cash transfer of TRY 1000 (USD 173) for the duration of the vocational training. 56 participants continued with the on-the-job training at an assigned hotel, restaurant or café and received TRY 2,020 (USD 350) per person per month, in line with the national minimum wage [ii]. The drop-out between the two phases of the project was largely due to voluntary separation of participants, including those who found employment in the period when the protocol with ISKUR, a pre-requisite for the on-the-job training phase, was under finalisation.

The project, therefore, helped vulnerable people into work, overcoming the main challenges to finding a job in Turkey consisting of the language barrier for Syrian participants and the lack of experience for Turkish participants. The programme also aims to support both groups move into more formal employment and reduce dependence for the Syrian participants on the Emergency Social Safety Net programme while building on their education; while 27 percent of Syrians surveyed and 19 percent of Turkish participants held undergraduate or graduate degree, the majority in both groups had completed only elementary education.

Of her 'Kitchen of Hope' training, Nura [iii], a Syrian participant said: "This project makes me more hopeful for the future". Gursel, an Istanbul restaurant owner who agreed to give two-month work placements to Nura and Hajeh said he was thinking of how to keep them on as full-time employees.

The 'Kitchen of Hope' has also supported social cohesion. Nesrin [iv], who once owned a grocery store and worked as a farmer in Syria, says she had become a more sociable person since her participation in the programme. "I am encouraging my children to take part in social events at school now," she said. Sevgi, a Turkish participant who also had her own grocery store for several years, is currently aiming to become a chef. Apart from the work-related advantages of the programme, Sevgi remarked that while relationships between participants were a little formal at first, by the end of the training "our attitudes to each other have changed and become very friendly".

Learning from the MUV pilot has allowed WFP to improve the project model in view of its scale-up in 2020. Looking ahead, this refined and sustainable model combining Government, WFP and the private sector provides a promising outlook for expansion both within and beyond the food service industry.

Summary

[i] While the “Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively” (COMET) reports the highest number of in-camp beneficiaries reached during the year (90,600), this number decreased throughout the year as a result of the camps decongestion and closure strategy, reaching 55,000 by December 2019.

[ii] For the ESSN programme, at least 87.5 percent of funding went directly to the refugees in the form of cash transfers to cover some of their basic needs.

In 2019, WFP's corporate ERP system (WINGS) showed a total of USD 487,304,375 cash-based transfers to beneficiaries, while the Country Office Tool for Managing Programme Operations Effectively (COMET) showed USD 489,704,751. The difference is due to exchange rate variations used to calculate the USD equivalence of the assistance amount. Turkey Country Office issued multiple Purchase Orders to Cash for Beneficiaries (POCBs) covering multiple months. In COMET, USD equivalent figures were recorded manually based on the monthly UN exchange rate. In WINGS, the figures were automatically calculated as per the exchange rate of the month when the Turkey Country Office recorded the planned cash transfers to beneficiaries in the system, sometimes covering several months at once.

Context and operations

[i] The fourth Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME4) covering the period September-December 2018. The CVME is representative for all refugees in Turkey.

[ii] The data also shows that the highest rates of absence from school are among boys in refugee households headed by women, most likely because of their need to go out and work.

[iii] The analysis showed the extreme poverty rate is higher among the eligible (7 percent) compared to the ineligible population (2 percent). Unsurprisingly the data shows that older children were most likely to be absent with 59 percent of 13-17 year old boys and girls not attending school, mainly so that they could financially support their family. The absence from school was higher in households headed by women than households headed by men (32 percent versus 27 percent)

Strategic outcome 01

[i] (USD 20.76), as per UN exchange rate in 01 December 2019: USD1=TRY 5.779

TABLE-RELATED NOTES:

Partnership Index: data not available.

Protection Indicator: it is a new indicator, therefore 2018 follow up value is not available.

PROTECTION: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) and PROTECTION_ Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new): these two new indicators are included in the “CVME round 5” instead of PDM. The dataset was not available during the drafting of this report. It is expected to be ready by mid-March.

Progress towards gender equality

Cross-cutting indicators are listed together in the Strategic Outcomes table.

Accountability to affected populations

ESSN, Emergency Social Safety Net, is a multi-purpose cash transfer scheme providing monthly assistance through debit cards to over one and a half million of the most vulnerable refugees in Turkey.

Piloting livelihood

[i] In turn, injecting resources into the national structures will strengthen them and will benefit not only the participants, but also the population at large.


[ii] Some 15 of MUV participants were also assisted by the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme.

[iii] <https://insight.wfp.org/wfp-s-kitchen-of-hope-fills-refugees-chefs-and-employers-with-hope-70090080237d>

[iv] <https://insight.wfp.org/cooking-together-has-changed-our-attitudes-towards-each-other-6504217cd221>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development						
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
	Overall				Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	100,000	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	955,918	898,316	94%
	female	994,937	942,932	95%
	total	1,950,855	1,841,248	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	29,263	67,156	229%
	female	27,312	63,211	231%
	total	56,575	130,367	230%
24-59 months	male	187,282	119,212	64%
	female	177,528	114,187	64%
	total	364,810	233,399	64%
5-11 years	male	236,053	242,558	103%
	female	224,348	232,027	103%
	total	460,401	474,585	103%
12-17 years	male	158,019	140,638	89%
	female	142,412	129,911	91%
	total	300,431	270,549	90%
18-59 years	male	319,940	305,395	95%
	female	392,123	373,131	95%
	total	712,063	678,526	95%
60+ years	male	25,361	23,357	92%
	female	31,214	30,465	98%
	total	56,575	53,822	95%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	0	293	-
Refugee	1,950,855	1,840,955	94%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs			
Value Voucher	25,269,542	8,461,742	33%
Cash	799,004,632	481,243,009	60%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible	- Resilience Building						
Activity 01	Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, K	1.1. Refugees benefit from increased capacity of government and NGO partners to identify and target vulnerable populations in an accountable manner, in order to deliver basic needs assistance							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	350	318		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	4		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	6	6		
Activity 02	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, K	1.2 Refugees in Turkish communities benefit from improved institutional mechanisms to develop, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, plans and programmes for basic needs assistance through social safety nets							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male Total	918,000 882,000 1,800,000	897,209 852,799 1,750,008		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	798,600,320	481,167,994		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	6	6		
Activity 03	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, K	1.3 Refugees in camps benefit from improved institutional mechanisms to develop, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, plans and programmes for food assistance							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male Total	76,500 73,500 150,000	45,460 45,206 90,666		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	25,269,542	8,461,741		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		CBT platform	retailer	20	20		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	1	1		
Activity 04	Provide technical assistance to Government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, K	1.4 Refugees in Turkey benefit from improved institutional capacities to implement policies, strategies, plans and programmes in order to receive marketable skills development and livelihood support through cash-based transfers.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male Total	872 838 1,710	264 310 574		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	404,313	75,015		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		CBT platform	individual	120	117		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	3	3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	92.80 97.30 96.10	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	92.50 94.10 93.84	85.88 92.45 91.07
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	7.20 2.10 3.50	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	7.50 5.60 5.91	12.94 6.29 7.69

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	0 0.50 0.40	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	0 0.30 0.25	1.18 1.26 1.24
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	19.85 12.86 14.74	≤13 ≤13 ≤13	≤13 ≤13 ≤13	10.03 9.37 9.48	20.90 15.80 16.90
GENDER EQUALITY: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality								
Decisions jointly made by women and men	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	44.36	=50	=50	48.50	41.20
Decisions made by men	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	12.06	≤25	≤25	11.30	15.60
Decisions made by women	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	43.58	≥25	≥25	40.10	43.20
PROTECTION: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	95.50 97.90 97.50	
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Overall	85.50 76.60 79	=95 =98 =97	=95 =98 =97	95.50 97.60 97.30	94.10 98.70 97.80
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
ESSN Beneficiaries; Nationwide ESSN								
Partnerships Index (new)								
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall				14	
ESSN Beneficiaries; Nationwide ESSN; Cash								

Food Consumption Score									
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	Service provision and platforms activities	Female	74.74	≥85	≥85	79.10	80.68	
			Male	78.07	≥88	≥88	77.80	84.38	
			Overall	76.50	≥87	≥87	78.30	83.54	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	Service provision and platforms activities	Female	22.47	≤13.50	≤13.50	18.40	17.46	
			Male	19.16	≤10.50	≤10.50	18.90	13.99	
			Overall	20.70	≤11	≤11	18.70	14.79	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	Service provision and platforms activities	Female	2.79	≤1.50	≤1.50	2.50	1.85	
			Male	2.77	≤1.50	≤1.50	3.30	1.62	
			Overall	2.80	≤1.50	≤1.50	3	1.67	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)									
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	25.50	≤50	≤50	57.10	59	
			Male	25.50	≤50	≤50	51.80	51	
			Overall	25.50	≤50	≤50	53.70	53	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	16.90	≤13	≤13	12.11	8.25	
			Male	15.93	≤13	≤13	9.49	6.85	
			Overall	16.39	≤13	≤13	10.51	7.17	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	5.79	≤4.92	≤4.92	4.39	4.30	
			Male	5.49	≤4.66	≤4.66	3.92	3.71	
			Overall	5.63	≤4.79	≤4.79	4.10	3.85	
Percentage of households with per-capita expenditure equal to or below the Minimum Expenditure Basket									
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	74.50	≤50	≤50	42.90	41	
			Male	74.50	≤50	≤50	48.20	49	
			Overall	74.50	≤50	≤50	46.30	47	
Percentage of households not incurring new debt to meet basic needs									
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	24.70	≥45	≥45	19.50	21.10	
			Male	24.40	≥45	≥45	23.40	25.20	
			Overall	24.60	≥45	≥45	21.90	24.30	

GENDER EQUALITY: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality										
Decisions jointly made by women and men	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	41.40	≥50	≥50	48.70	58.30		
Decisions made by men	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	33.60	≤25	≤25	28.90	24.40		
Decisions made by women	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	25	≥25	≥25	22.40	17.30		
PROTECTION: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)										
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female		≥90	≥90	98.70			
			Male		≥90	≥90	97.90			
			Overall		≥90	≥90	98.10			
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)										
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	76.40	=80	=80	90	66.30		
			Male	78	=80	=80	90.60	77		
			Overall	77.30	=80	=80	90.40	74.50		
ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements										
	Act 01: Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		

World Food Programme

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Syrian and Turkish participants in WFP `s Kitchen of Hope Cash-for-Training, in Ankara.

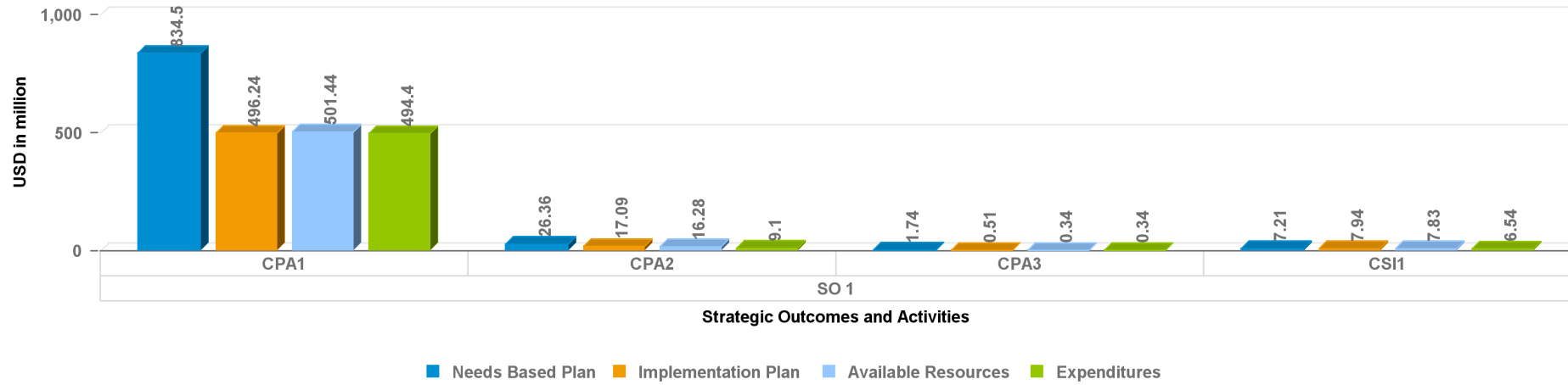
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/turkey>

Annual Country Report

Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities
CPA2	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey
CPA3	Provide technical assistance to Government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey
CS11	Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners

Annual Country Report

Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	834,504,808	496,238,697	501,443,384	494,404,472
		Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey	26,364,811	17,094,751	16,282,825	9,097,742
		Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	7,211,247	7,944,948	7,825,798	6,538,124
		Provide technical assistance to Government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey	1,739,803	506,831	338,751	338,751
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			869,820,669	521,785,228	525,890,758	510,379,089
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,814,159	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,814,159	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			869,820,669	521,785,228	532,704,917	510,379,089
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,408,053	5,217,852	5,906,062	4,477,002
Total Direct Costs			878,228,722	527,003,080	538,610,980	514,856,090
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			57,084,867	34,255,200	15,920,427	15,920,427
Grand Total			935,313,589	561,258,280	554,531,406	530,776,517



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

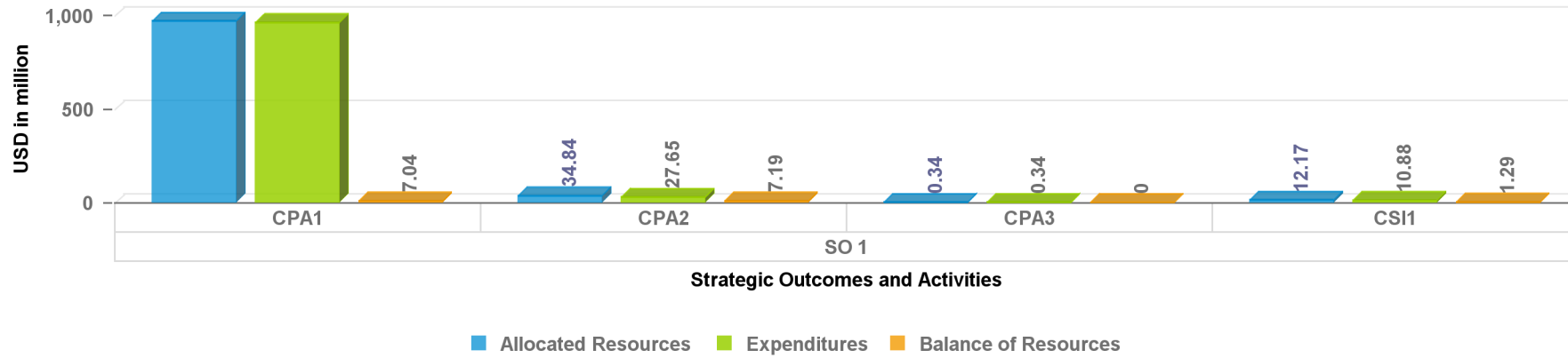
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities
CPA2	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey
CPA3	Provide technical assistance to Government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey
CSI1	Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners

Annual Country Report

Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	All eligible refugees in Turkey have access to a safety net addressing their basic needs until a safe return is possible	Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees in Turkish communities	1,487,737,112	967,404,546	0	967,404,546	960,365,633	7,038,912
		Provide technical assistance to Government and NGO partners in order to transfer resources to refugees living in camps in Turkey	52,679,595	34,837,396	0	34,837,396	27,652,313	7,185,083
		Provide technical advice to and strengthening of national institutions and NGO partners	11,867,647	12,167,892	0	12,167,892	10,880,218	1,287,674
		Provide technical assistance to Government, academia and NGO partners in vocational training and livelihood creation for refugees in Turkey	2,440,624	340,130	0	340,130	340,130	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,554,724,978	1,014,749,964	0	1,014,749,964	999,238,295	15,511,669
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,814,159	0	6,814,159	0	6,814,159
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,814,159	0	6,814,159	0	6,814,159

Annual Country Report

Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	1,554,724,978	1,021,564,123	0	1,021,564,123	999,238,295	22,325,829
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	16,481,417	9,609,839	0	9,609,839	8,180,778	1,429,061
		Total Direct Costs	1,571,206,395	1,031,173,962	0	1,031,173,962	1,007,419,073	23,754,889
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	102,128,416	66,752,077		66,752,077	66,752,077	0
		Grand Total	1,673,334,810	1,097,926,039	0	1,097,926,039	1,074,171,150	23,754,889

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures