

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Turkey Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>6</b>
Risk Management	7
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>11</b>
Strategic outcome 01	11
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>14</b>
Progress towards gender equality	14
Protection and accountability to affected populations	15
Environment	17
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>20</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	20
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	20
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	20
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	20
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	21
Cross-cutting Indicators	26

# 2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP continued to assist vulnerable refugees inside and outside camps in Turkey, in the ninth year of its response to the Syria crisis. Marked by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 posed great challenges to WFP's operations in Turkey. However, with resources covering 91 percent of the needs-based plan, WFP continued working on long-term recovery and resilience of vulnerable populations in partnership with the Government of Turkey (GoT).

Before its return to Turkey in 2012, WFP had a logistical presence in the country, procuring food to support its global operations. WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan 2020-2021 (ICSP) was developed in accordance with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17. While the ICSP has a single strategic outcome [1], enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations affected by the prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, WFP's activities also contribute to the progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through improving access to food and reducing food insecurity among refugees.

Throughout the implementation of activities, national actors were equipped to lead large-scale response programmes. WFP partnered with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and camp programmes. The ESSN supported over 1.7 million beneficiaries since 2016 and was the first large-scale safety net that not only included disabilities in its targeting criteria, but also provided beneficiaries with disabilities a supplementary stipend. Approximately 10,000 individuals benefited from this additional transfer in 2020. The ESSN continued smoothly after WFP handed it over to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in March 2020.

The handover process was complemented by a meta-analysis learning exercise, in cooperation with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) [2].

WFP, in conjunction with TRC kept supporting around 56,000 camp residents through the e-voucher programme.

In addition, WFP partnered with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) to enhance access of refugees and host community members to employment opportunities. Finally, WFP continued strengthening the technical capacity of its partners in monitoring and evaluation activities.

Following the GoT's introduction of COVID-19 measures, WFP adapted its assistance to ensure livelihood projects' participants across nine provinces kept attending vocational and on-the-job trainings. This was achieved by making an online learning platform available to participants, providing access to internet and enlisting the support of renowned chefs to deliver training and avoid dropouts. Similarly, WFP ensured that refugees in six camps in the Southeast met their basic needs and avoided negative coping strategies, through the delivery of gender-inclusive hygiene kits, personal protective equipment (PPE), provision of one-off top-ups of TRY 1,000 (USD 127) [3] and establishing a food basket contingency plan in case of camp lockdowns, in agreement with the Directorate General of Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior.

In July WFP launched, in partnership with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Soup Kitchen initiative in eight municipalities. The project provided not only a total of 13,000 daily meals to Turkish nationals and refugees, it also refurbished municipal soup kitchens with equipment and paid for personnel, some of whom were graduates of WFP's livelihood work. In addition, WFP launched the EMPACT (Empowerment in Action) project [4].

Under the leadership of WFP, the Operations Management Team [5] and its five subsidiary technical working groups demonstrated unprecedented inter-agency collaboration in developing the first ever in-country Business Operations Strategy (BOS) [6]. The BOS foresaw overall 5.5 percent cost avoidance as a result of inter-agency collaboration. As far as WFP specifically is concerned, the BOS projected even higher efficiency gains, notably a 9.8 percent cost avoidance as a result of collaboration on selected services.

Protection, accountability and gender considerations were at the core of all programme activities. WFP took the total of its female employees to nearly 40 percent of the workforce; two thirds of managers are female. Furthermore, women accounted for 51 percent of the direct beneficiaries reached under the ICSP activities. While the percentage of women involved in decision-making on the use of e-vouchers in camps rose notably, women attending livelihoods programmes were prioritized in terms of employment.



# 1,785,604

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 10,093 (41% Female, 59% Male)

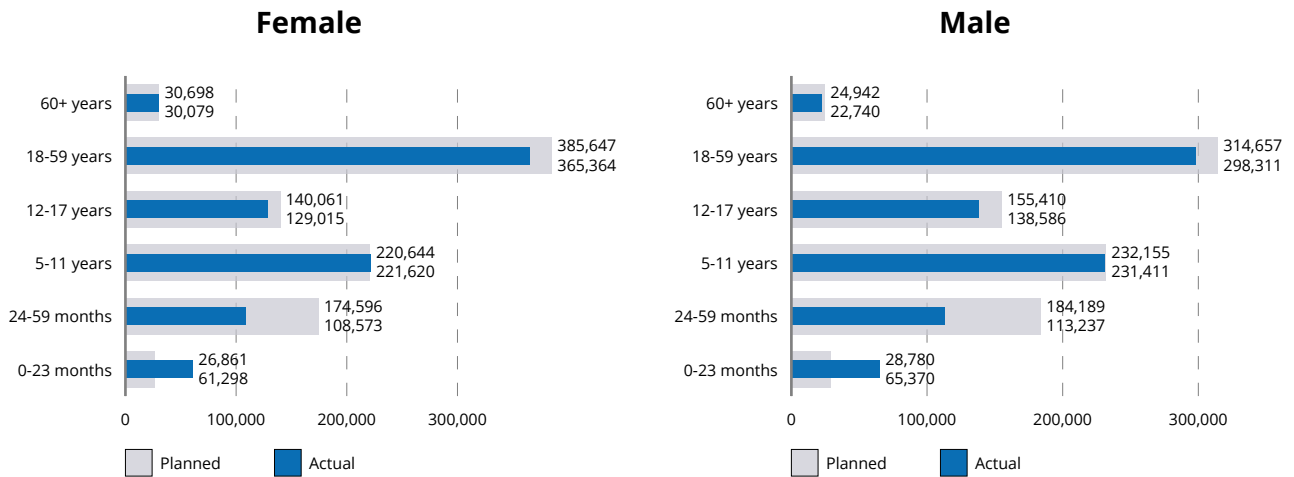


51% female

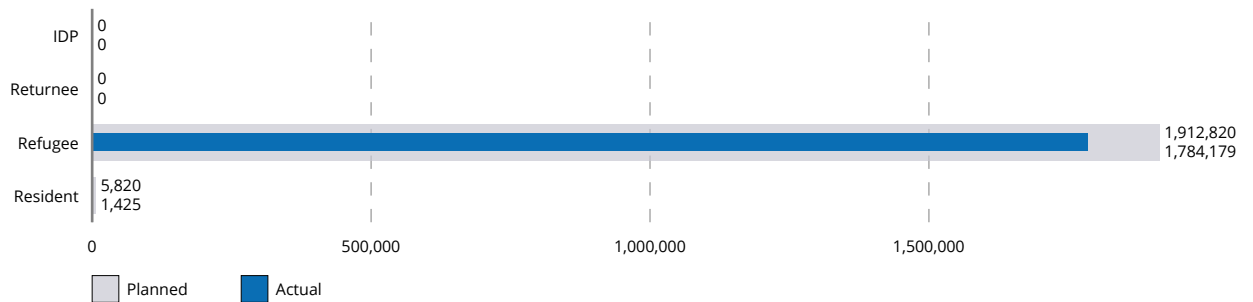


49% male

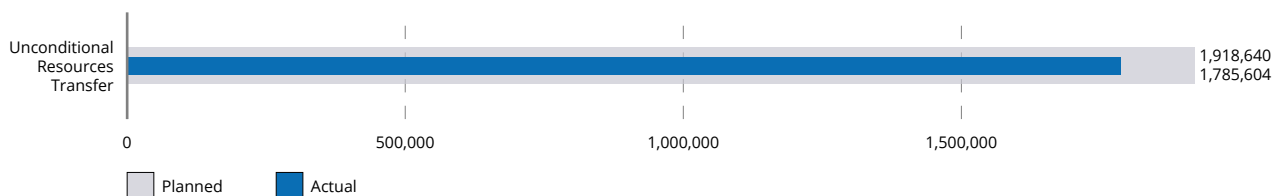
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



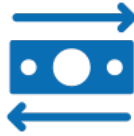
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

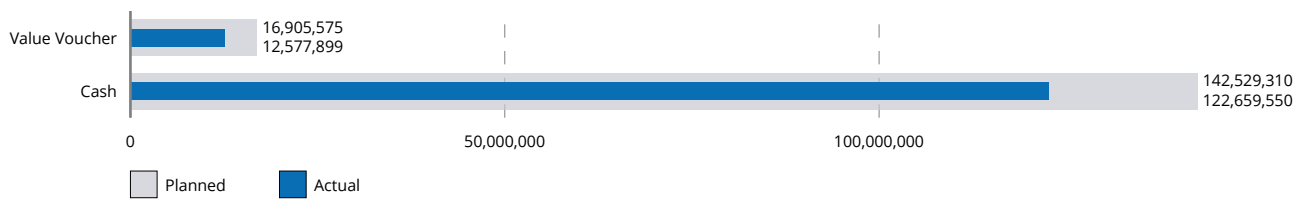


## Total Food and CBT



US\$ 135,237,449  
total actual cash transferred in 2020  
of \$US 159,434,885 total planned

### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Over the past years, Turkey witnessed the arrival of more people fleeing conflict than any other country in the world [1]. While the majority of refugees - 3.6 million Syrians and more than 370,000 from other countries - live in host communities, fewer than 2 percent of them live in government-run camps in the Southeast. These refugees are generally young, with persons under the age of 18 constituting 46 percent of the population [2].

Since June 2014, under a temporary protection regime, Turkey continues to grant refugees access to basic services such as healthcare and education. It also continues to enable the UN Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) partners to work with national and regional institutions in response to the most critical needs of refugees and the host community.

In line with the 3RP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), WFP's operations in Turkey fall under the heading of crisis response and resilience-building focus areas. While WFP continues to address the immediate short-term needs of refugees and vulnerable people, the bulk of its activities seek to build partnerships and implement initiatives that link humanitarian response, resilience and social protection to support refugees living in Turkey.

Having re-established its presence in Turkey in 2012, WFP partnered with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Turkish Government to provide e-voucher transfers for in-camp refugees, ensuring access to and consumption of nutritious food. From September 2016 until March 2020, WFP, together with TRC and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, assisted 1.7 million refugees under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. The programme was handed over to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) as of March 2020.

To help reach the goal of self-sufficiency amongst refugees, WFP also signed a protocol with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the National Employment Agency (ISKUR) that resulted in setting up the 'Kitchen of Hope', a conditional cash-for-training project, aimed at developing skills in the hospitality and food service industry for Syrian and Turkish women and men. The project reached 542 participants in 2020.

In 2020, WFP piloted the innovative EMPACT [3] resilience programme with the participation of Syrian refugees and Turkish citizens. In 2020, the programme, implemented with the local non-governmental organization Kodluyoruz, with the support of the private sector in Turkey and abroad, provided 122 participants with digital, soft skills training and support services to job seekers.

## COVID-19 Response

In 2020, COVID-19 restrictions compounded Turkey's economic situation. With the closure of non-essential businesses, the labour market contracted [4] and employment opportunities for refugees decreased [5]. Nearly 23 percent of



refugee households were at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to overcrowded home environments, insufficient access to water and hygiene items and poor sanitary practices [6].

Despite all this, WFP made adjustments to ensure compliance with safety measures. With the government locking down all camps, WFP and TRC used the beneficiary communication platforms (i.e. SMS, Facebook, ESSN website) to share COVID-19-related information with ESSN and in-camp beneficiaries. The in-camp facilities were disinfected regularly and entries of people from outside the camps, except for the camp workers, were banned, disinfectants were placed in the markets, limiting the number of people allowed inside simultaneously. In addition, new camp arrivals from border regions were provided with a one-off voucher of USD 15 per person, with hygiene kits distributed to 409 people [7].

In April, WFP distributed 40,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) items for health workers in the camps, with some additional 110,000 items being distributed in September. In May, WFP also delivered 15,000 hygiene kits to all camp residents, taking into account the needs of both women and men. A second distribution of 15,000 hygiene kits was made in September. WFP's assessment of the pandemic's impact on in-camp households, based on data collected between 25-29 April 2020 from 267 refugee households in six camps, showed that 68 percent of refugees formerly employed [8] off-camp lost their jobs or suffered a reduction in earnings. Data showed that on average 65 percent of households relied on less preferred, less expensive food; on average, three out of four households used some form of negative livelihood coping strategy in the 30 days preceding the survey: 45 percent resorted to borrowing money, 29 percent were spending savings, 20 percent had sold household assets and 18 percent bought food on credit to meet basic needs.

In response to the COVID-19 measures that led to the closure of schools, WFP moved its 'Kitchen of Hope' livelihoods programme to online training carried out by celebrity Turkish chefs through a dedicated YouTube channel. As the need for food assistance increased, WFP together with its partners, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), supported eight local municipalities' soup kitchens with additional packaging and vacuum machines, cooking ingredients and small-scale intervention in the labour market to help refugees trained in culinary arts to practice their newly learnt skills. Hence, the 'Kitchen of Hope' graduates who did on-the-job training in some of these soup kitchens contributed to the preparation of more than a million meals delivered by soup kitchen to poor residents, mostly Turkish nationals, but also some refugees.

## Risk Management

WFP faced challenges due to COVID-19, including restrictions on access to refugee households, price volatilities, insufficient funding, disruptions of vocational trainings and heightened risks to the health of WFP partners and beneficiaries.

To deal with the loss of income and the reduction of the purchasing power influenced by the devaluation of the Turkish lira, WFP provided in-camp residents with a one-off top-up of TRY 1,000 (USD 127) [9] in April. Given that food inflation rose to above 21 percent in November and December [10], WFP provided another top-up divided in two tranches of TRY 500 (USD 64 [11]) each in November and December. Along with the planned increase in the transfer value from TRY 100 (USD 13) to TRY 120 (USD 15) [12] as of January 2021, WFP drew up a contingency plan to provide food baskets to camp households in case of a COVID-19 outbreak.

Mitigation measures also included preparedness for a changing operational environment and advocacy for sufficient financing. Furthermore, WFP and TRC collected data from markets in the camps and both the in-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and the vocational training monitoring were conducted through the phone.

To mitigate the risk of spread of the virus amongst the staff, the office closed temporarily before announcing a voluntary return, dividing staff into three groups to avoid crowding.

Building on its strong relationship with the Government and its partners, in 2021 WFP is set to expand its projects to ensure refugees and members of the host community gain skills to stand on their feet in the future, while keeping its assistance to in-camp refugees running.

# Partnerships

In light of the protracted nature of the Syria crisis and drawing on its experience in the humanitarian, peacebuilding and development nexus, WFP, in partnership with the Government of Turkey (GoT), continued to meet refugees' basic needs while widening its approach to contribute to the long-term recovery and resilience of vulnerable populations and Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) of the Government. This shift in WFP's strategy combines refugee assistance with access to skills development and employment opportunities, while contributing to the local economy and social cohesion. It also supports Turkey's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with an emphasis on partnership, sustainability, shared learning and CCS, including South-South cooperation. It also means diversification of WFP's partners as required under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

In 2020, government donors were WFP's main source of funding, which has been a stable trend in the past years with several donors contributing consistently. The ICSP envisions a scale-up of WFP's resilience activities, hence WFP aims to diversify its donor portfolio to access flexible and multiyear funding critical to ensure a smooth programmatic shift to development interventions. WFP proactively engages targeted partners to share results and lessons learned of its innovative resilience programmes. Given the challenges posed by COVID-19 to planned donor briefings, WFP bilaterally engaged with donors through online and offline meetings. Media events, engagements and WFP's social media channels helped communicate the outcomes of the programmes while they presented opportunities to acknowledge donors' support.

In line with the emerging needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP leveraged its expertise and partnerships, and expanded its assistance while advocating for additional funding and contract modifications. These efforts were successful and, together with partners, private sector and the Government, WFP adapted its operations to the COVID-19 context. WFP's COVID-19 response proved its programmatic agility and ability when responding to the Government's request for urgent support.

WFP's comparative advantage lies in its experience of joining forces with Government and local partners bridging humanitarian response, resilience and social protection. This year WFP demonstrated its capacity and commitment to design innovative, needs-based programming that integrates Government priorities, thereby contributing to sustainability in the long-run. WFP prioritized strengthening its long-lasting partnership with the Government and worked toward formalizing its partnerships with various institutions, such as the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), and extending their scope to a resilience focus. Protocols were signed with both institutions. Also, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Directorate-General of Migration Management was negotiated. WFP established new partnerships with eight municipalities and signed letters of intent as part of its livelihoods programmes. Through its programmatic partnership on livelihoods with MoNE, WFP delivered gender trainings to MoNE teachers.

WFP partnered with international (World Bank, UN Agencies) and national partners (non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector, academia and media) to achieve its 2020 targets. As a member of the United Nations Country Team, WFP continued to take part in Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan coordination. Partnership with the International Organization for Migration was formalized through an MoU in 2020 and a programmatic partnership that included the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) to support soup kitchens was established.

The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) has been WFP's main cooperating partner for ESSN and in-camp programmes with extensive experience and operational reach. After implementing the ESSN programme with TRC since December 2016, WFP successfully handed it over to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in April 2020.

The partnership with TRC continues under the in-camp programme. WFP also works with two NGOs as implementing partners and private partners who provide technical support to livelihoods programmes. WFP started to expand these private partnerships to technology and food waste sectors.

As the pandemic risks to reverse the impact of the efforts made by the humanitarian and development actors as well as posing risks to progress towards the SDGs, WFP will prioritize continued collaboration with partners with an emphasis on resilience and sustainability.





# CSP Financial Overview

Throughout the first year of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) implementation, WFP Turkey was well funded to deliver planned activities, with available resources covering 91 percent of the needs-based plan, including contributions received and resources carried forward from 2018 and 2019.

The 2020 resourcing level predictably declined compared to 2019 as WFP handed over the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) implementation to the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and its parent organisation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC) on 31 March 2020. Concomitantly, the contribution of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to the ESSN's 2017 contract, which is channelled through the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT), significantly decreased. Notwithstanding, ECHO remained among the top donors to WFP's operations in Turkey, along with the United States, which has been the leading supporter of the e-voucher programme in camps.

In 2020, WFP also received contributions from Japan, Ireland, Norway, the Republic of Korea and private donors. These directed and multilateral contributions, in addition to WFP's internal funding mechanism and the 2030 Agenda Fund, provided sufficient funding for all five activities of the ICSP.

Overall expenditures in 2020 amounted to 81 percent of WFP's latest implementation plan. The level of expenditures varied across activities, but it was significantly affected by the major fluctuations of the Turkish Lira throughout the year. As such, WFP closely monitored the funds' absorption and regularly reviewed the implementation plan and budgets, preparing for different scenarios and regularly updating donors. These actions led to two revisions of the 2020 implementation plan, reflecting the updated exchange rate. The socioeconomic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey also impacted the funds' expenditure due to delays in programme implementation mainly under activity 4 (employability and livelihoods support) and activity 5 (South-South and triangular cooperation), requiring swift adjustment to planning and delivery modalities.

Following the advent of COVID-19, both the funding and programmatic landscapes changed; while some funding decisions were put on hold, the needs of the vulnerable communities surged. These unexpected developments prompted WFP to rapidly adapt its programmes, as well as to support the Government with its response. In this context, flexible unearmarked funding as well as advance financing served as a remedy. These allowed WFP's response to be timely, agile, and efficient.









Flexible funding from Ireland and Norway helped WFP to address the immediate needs of COVID-19, including the provision of hygiene kits to in-camp refugees and assistance to vulnerable communities through soup kitchens. Pre-approval of two grants from the United States allowed for the use of internal advance financing and averted shortfalls in the in-camp programme, enabling WFP to provide a top-up of TRY 1,000 (USD 127 [1]) to each in-camp household twice, as per the request of the Government. Close coordination with donors was another best practice which expedited the procedures for required contract changes and enabled WFP to access advance financing in circumstances where the need was imminent.

Nonetheless, accessing flexible and multiyear funding continued to be a challenge in 2020. Despite the fast-changing circumstances, unearmarked flexible funds represented only nine percent of the contributions WFP received in 2020, while no multi-year funding had been secured by the end of the year. More unearmarked and multi-year funding would ensure a higher degree of flexibility and predictability, thereby supporting enhanced strategic relationships with partners.

Moving forward, WFP Turkey will continue to work towards diversifying its partnership portfolio, advocate for multi-year and flexible funding as the ICSP embodies a shift toward building resilience, favouring longer term and strategic interventions to ensure sustainability.



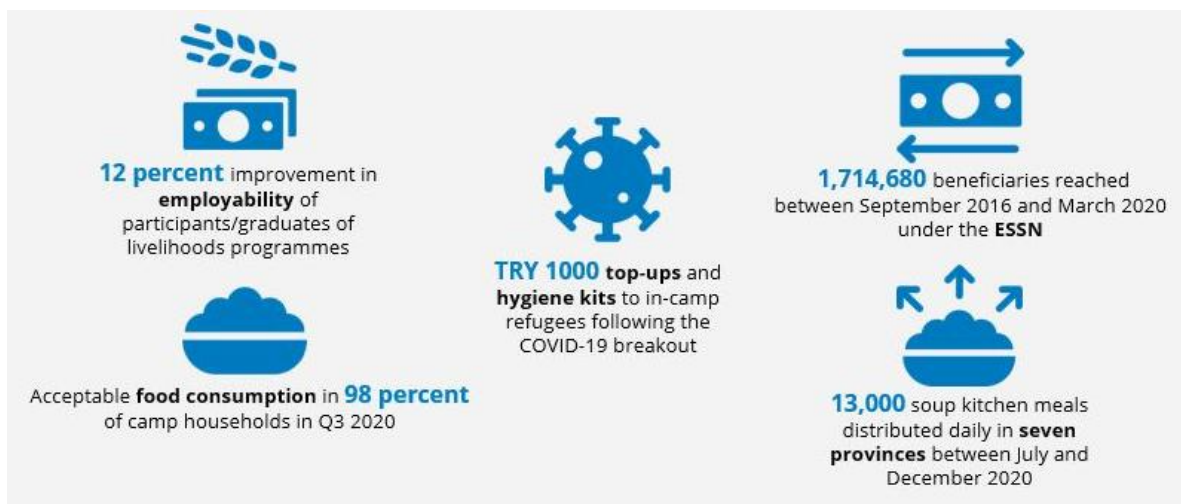
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities	 173,901,994	 155,366,691	 158,597,635	 145,090,209
Total:	 173,901,994	 155,366,691	 158,597,635	 145,090,209

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities**



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Turkey aims to enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities.

Activity 1 aims to strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation. In 2020, WFP supported the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic by enabling access to vital household hygienic items for camp beneficiaries. Within the scope of COVID-19 measures and considering the possible high-risk situation in the camps, WFP provided personal protective equipment (PPE) to the Temporary Accommodation Centres (GBM) staff in order to minimize the risk of contagion. WFP purchased hygiene kits for up to 60,000 in-camp residents and 40,000 pieces of PPE for camp workers. The hygiene kits were designed to meet needs of men and women and to fulfil supplies for up to three months.

Activity 2 focused on working with partners for the first quarter of 2020 to implement the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) assistance for vulnerable refugees living in Turkish community and ensure smooth and timely handover of the programme to the International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). In 2020, the ESSN assistance reached 1.7 million individual beneficiaries (95 percent of the target) and around 10,000 individuals with a disability rate of 50 percent and higher received severe disability top-ups [1].

ESSN beneficiary outcomes showed significant improvement between 2017 and 2018 following the start of the assistance. However, from the third quarter of 2018, record-high inflation along with a steep increase in the foreign exchange rate reduced the real income of refugees in Turkey. The macroeconomic changes led to an overall decline in reported beneficiary outcomes until mid-2019. Nevertheless, the results from ESSN Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) round 9 (March 2020) shows that the trend had stabilized and that outcome indicators had recovered following an increment in quarterly top-ups in 2019. Despite the macroeconomic challenges, it is noteworthy that beneficiary households outperformed non-beneficiary households throughout the ESSN implementation period in most of the indicators, as it indicates that ESSN assistance successfully supported the beneficiaries. From May 2017 to March 2020, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption significantly increased from 77 percent to 84 percent for beneficiaries. For non-beneficiary households, the percentage increased slightly, from 77 to 79. Similar trends are shown in the use of coping strategies, which significantly decreased among beneficiary households in comparison to the baseline.

Nevertheless, increasing debt level (39.2 percent increase from May 2017 to March 2020) and high cost of living (as measured by the Minimum Expenditure Basket, which increased by 43.6 percent from June 2017 to March 2020) remained key concerns because they indicated that beneficiaries were facing difficulties to meet basic needs [2].

Under activity 3, WFP in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior's Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) provided in-camp assistance with e-food vouchers to approximately 56,000 beneficiaries each month for a value of TRY 100 (USD 13) per person. Additionally, with the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP provided supplementary assistance for in-camp refugees to meet their additional needs, such as distribution of hygiene kits and two rounds of unconditional cash top-ups of TRY 1,000 (USD 127) per household in the first and fourth quarters of the year, in agreement with DGMM.

The camp PDM analysis showed that the provision of WFP assistance to in-camp residents has been beneficial, as fewer families have been adopting coping strategies due to food shortage and the percentage of households who had frequent access to nutritious food increased from 94 to 98 percent. Adoption of consumption coping strategies (rCSI) showed an overall decrease from the first quarter of 2020 to the third quarter of 2020, with slight differences in gender (26 percent decrease in households headed by men and 22 percent decrease in households headed by women). On the other hand, frequency of resorting to livelihood coping strategies increased among households headed by men and decreased among households headed by women. This might be due to anxiety about livelihoods, more likely affecting men's behaviours as the primary breadwinner of the households.

Activity 4 supports refugees and Turkish nationals to improve access to labour opportunities through two main initiatives: the 'Kitchen of Hope' and "EMPACT- Empowerment in Action". The livelihoods activities have been implemented in partnership with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Turkish Post Office (PTTbank), private sector, and local cooperating partners. 'Kitchen of Hope' is implemented through a cash-for-training and cash-for-work approach, utilizing cash-based transfers (CBT) to help beneficiaries meet their basic needs while receiving vocational and on-the-job training (OJT). The transfer value is harmonized with the national livelihood sector transfer average of TRY 750 (USD 95) per participant per month for technical vocational education and TRY 89 (USD 11) per participant per working day for OJT, which is the legal minimum wage. The first cohort started in March 2020 with 123 participants out of 179 who completed the programme successfully.

The impact of 'Kitchen of Hope' was mainly measured by the employability index, which is composed of three categories: hard skills, soft skills, and technical skills [3]. Analysis from Cohort 1 baseline (March 2020) to end-line (October 2020) showed that participants' employability score increased from an average score of 60 to 67 (out of 100), representing a 12 percent improvement. The progress was mainly driven by the improvement in technical skills and knowledge of the participants. By nationality breakdown, Turkish participants had slightly higher potential to obtain employment compared to Syrians (12 percent increase as compared to 11 percent). Gender analysis revealed that men and women showed similar performance in improving their employability, and women had slightly higher potential to find a job.

The EMPACT project was launched in 2020, adding to WFP's resilience portfolio and is implemented in partnership with Microsoft, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and Kodluyoruz (*Coding*), a local cooperating partner. With support from WFP's Innovation Fund, the project aims to increase the self-reliance of youth from refugee and host communities by providing digital, soft skills training and employment support reaching over 100 participants.

Activity 5, which facilitates South-South and Triangular cooperation, has not yet been initiated and is planned to start from 2021[4].

Overall, implementation and monitoring of the activities have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but WFP managed to adjust to the change. Camp PDM surveys, which were generally conducted via household visits, were shifted to phone-based surveys to minimize the risk. In-person courses for the 'Kitchen of Hope' project were replaced with online courses.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the ICSP, as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker Monitoring codes 3 in all activities. Gender analysis has been conducted throughout the monitoring and evaluation process and the results can be found from diverse monitoring reports, including Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME), Camp PDM reports, ESSN PDM reports and 'Kitchen of Hope' reports. Also, in the distribution of hygiene products for the camp residents, the hygiene kits have been designed to meet gender-based needs.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities.	3
Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation.	N/A
Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey.	3
Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation.	3
Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities.	4

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In line with its Gender Policy 2015-2020 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2019–2020 (3RP), gender considerations are a cross-cutting component in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of WFP's activities.

WFP collects gender and age-disaggregated data regularly from the field, government sources, internal surveys, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs ) and focus group discussions to allow a better incorporation of gender into programme design and monitor the impact of its assistance.

Of all direct beneficiaries reached in 2020, 51.4 percent are women and 48.6 percent are men. Data collected by WFP indicated that women are increasingly involved in household decision making, particularly on the use of WFP's assistance and other household income [1]. While women and men jointly make decisions on the use of e-vouchers used in camp operations in 71 percent of the households, women are the sole decision makers in 23 percent of the households. As such, women's involvement in household decision making is as high as 94 percent, increasing from 89 percent in the third quarter of 2019. Analysis [2] showed that the income beneficiaries generate by themselves might be one of the reasons why women are more involved in the decision-making on how to spend the assistance. Additionally, asking beneficiaries to identify the households' decision maker during PDMs might also have played an awareness role among the beneficiaries to make decisions jointly.

Furthermore, in 2020, 53 percent of all participants of WFP's livelihoods projects were women. To foster female participation and graduation of income generation activities under its EMPACT programme, along with promoting remote work among women and donating laptops, WFP worked with women-led organizations and women shelters during the outreach phase and assigned a focal point to support them during the application. Under the 'Kitchen of Hope' programme, WFP prioritized women's employment, chose on-the-job training locations based on their preferences, supported women entrepreneurs and chefs by referring them to existing entrepreneurship programmes and coordinated with local municipalities for free childcare services during classes. According to the 'Kitchen of Hope' monitoring report conducted between February and October 2020, men and women showed similar performance on improving their employability and women had tenuously higher potential to find a job and generate income.

Also, WFP contributed to joint UN reports, activities and working groups, such as the UN Gender Results Group and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Interagency Network. WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) joined forces on 8 March to produce a video discussing gender equality in humanitarian and development contexts.

Additionally, WFP's internal Gender Results Network (GRN), formed by ten members of staff, continued to raise awareness on gender equality and women empowerment so that all employees assume the collective responsibility of integrating gender equality into their work. GRN continued to organize awareness-raising activities targeting beneficiaries during the International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism Campaigns.

Finally, on gender parity within the workforce, two thirds of middle management positions in WFP Turkey are held by women.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 line with the updated 2020 corporate Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Policy, in 2020, WFP sustained protection mainstreaming in all aspects of its programme to ensure refugees access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. While working on enhancing cooperation with Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, Governorates, camp managers and local protection actors, WFP used its monitoring findings and beneficiary feedbacks to introduce programmatic changes and promote beneficiaries' autonomy.

Through monitoring activities, WFP field teams referred beneficiaries facing barriers to relevant actors, and advocacy efforts continued mainly with public stakeholders which are either the main service-providers or have an oversight role in delivering the service. For instance, WFP continuously shared beneficiaries' concerns regarding the markets in the camps with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) and the camp management.

In the first quarter of the year, refugees whose needs could not be addressed through the Emergency Safety Security Net (ESSN) programme either received counselling services by WFP or TRC and information on registration and access procedures, or were referred to government and non-government service providers through WFP's established referral mechanism. This included refugees facing barriers to services (health, education, legal services), refugees subject to detention or seeking family unification, child protection issues, sexual/gender-based violence and community tensions, as well as those ineligible for the ESSN assistance. Also, beneficiaries with 50 percent disability level continued to receive Severe Disability Allowance under the ESSN until WFP handed over the programme to the International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in March 2020.

The relationships between WFP and humanitarian actors, government institutions and NGOs were strengthened through WFP area and field offices and protection coordination mechanisms. Trends analyses were also shared in relevant coordination structures with protection actors.

In the camps, WFP continued to refer protection cases and refugees with needs through the referral system established in 2017. Field teams followed up the status of referrals. Those cases are either identified by camp management and referred to WFP or detected by WFP and TRC. However, all cases were conveyed to the Protection Focal Points of each Field Office where the camp is located and referred to relevant organisations and humanitarian actors. Most of the protection cases identified in the camps were related with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, medicines and medical supply needs. Thanks to WFP's referral mechanism with government institutions, other UN agencies such as the International Organization for Migration and UN High Commissioner for Refugees, I/NGOs and humanitarian actors, three urgent surgery cases, which required coordination among institutions, were solved and a number of wheelchairs, hearing aid devices, prescribed glasses, medicines and medical equipment were provided to in-camp beneficiaries.

In the third and fourth quarter of the year, WFP advocated with DGMM to provide one-off top-ups of TRY 1,000 (USD 127) [1] to provide additional assistance to in-camp residents in order to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the pandemic, in line with the Government's assistance to vulnerable off-camp households.

Lastly, WFP established a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for beneficiary complaints and feedbacks on the assistance, and/or any protection issue in and out of the assistance. Information on all aspects of the assistance was provided to beneficiaries regularly through CFM, visual materials and SMSs.

In order to keep affected populations abreast of WFP's operations in Turkey, sensitization campaigns were set up for all programmes. Information and updates on ESSN and camp programmes circulated through a TRC Call Centre, which served in and off-camp beneficiaries. Other communication channels were the ESSN Facebook page, ESSN website, SMSs, visibility materials such as leaflets, posters and, frontline staff. These efforts reduced misinformation and associated risks while ensuring refugees' awareness on their rights, including access to the CFMs monitored by WFP.

Monitoring results for the in-camp e-voucher food assistance demonstrated that the majority of beneficiaries were informed about the programme. 98 percent of the households was aware of their entitlement, remaining at a similarly high level as in the previous year.

As of November 2020, more than 6,000 calls were answered through the call centre under the camp programme. Nearly 70 percent was made for information provision and 30 percent for card issues.

Along with the hygiene kits provided to camp beneficiaries, WFP included a leaflet to raise awareness on COVID-19 symptoms, prevention measures and the use of hygiene items. In addition, WFP, TRC and camp management continuously raised awareness on COVID-19 in the camps through public announcement systems, posters and SMSs.



According to a joint WFP/World Health Organization COVID-19 pandemic assessment in Turkey, 89 percent of refugees were very satisfied with the hygiene kits' quality and reported a significant improvement in their hygiene behaviours. The report highlighted a reduction in negative coping behaviours, such as stress-related unhealthy eating or smoking, which decreased from 48 percent to 41 percent. While overcrowding in markets decreased from 72 percent to 52 percent, stress amongst respondents decreased from 40 percent to 30 percent, coupled with the increased knowledge on prevention measures and COVID-19 symptoms.

WFP prepared plans to respond to food needs of quarantined households in camps with food baskets distributed through the camp supermarket chain in case of a partial or full lock down in camps. A pamphlet was also designed to provide information on nutrition to help refugees mitigate the COVID-19 risks.

Furthermore, the sensitization strategy through various channels and materials were revised for 2021 to sensitize camp beneficiaries on the increased transfer value, which will be valid as of January 2021.

Targeted groups and stakeholders were also continuously updated about the 'Kitchen of Hope' activities. Updates were disseminated through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2019–2020 (3RP) Sectoral Working Groups, social platforms and visibility materials. Inclusion criteria were clearly outlined in the sensitization materials and outreach mechanisms. In addition, applicants were informed about the status of their application before and after the interview processes via SMS and phone calls. Queries, complaints and feedbacks were collected through monitoring exercises, hotline, WhatsApp groups and regular in-person consultations.



## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Severe droughts affected western and central provinces of Turkey in 2020. The local media reported that the amount of water in the country's major basin dams dropped by 27 percent to 58.5 billion cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) in 2020 from 80.4 m<sup>3</sup> in 2019. The five-year consecutive low rainfall levels have stirred concerns about its impact on agriculture and harvests if the water levels do not rise in the near future.

WFP continued reporting its greenhouse gas, waste and water data as per its corporate environmental commitments. In 2020, the Go-Green Working Group that aims to set a roadmap to turn the country office into a green one was established, however, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the group's meetings and activities were put on hold.

Nevertheless, the country office still introduced measures that involve the staff in the "green office" initiative, such as requiring them to turn off the lights and printers while leaving the office, keep the windows and doors closed while using the air-conditioners and consider carpooling while commuting. In a bid to cut back on the use of paper, WFP also opted for online forms and created online vehicle check lists, Travel Authorization (TAR), stationery and maintenance requests, etc. The e-signature has also been adopted to reduce paper and improve efficiency. This made the switch to working from home much easier when COVID-19 led to shutting down the offices.

In addition, WFP Turkey continued using the light emitting diode (LED) lighting in its facilities as well as the sensor-fitted lighting system in common areas. The office disposed of broken assets (e.g. furniture and laptops, printer ink cartridge) through municipal services that collect such items and recycle them, as regulated by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, and allocated separate garbage bins for papers, batteries and food. In 2021, the country office is planning to replace plastic bottles with glass ones.

Lastly, WFP included reusable items in the hygiene kits it distributed to in-camp refugees to contribute to reducing environmental footprints.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Strategic outcome 1: "Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities".

[2] The analysis aims to consolidate the impact, knowledge, and lessons learnt from the ESSN implementation to contribute to operational learnings benefitting WFP cash operations as well as other humanitarian actors and academia.

[3] Based on December exchange rate.

[4] The EMPACT (Empowerment in Action) project aims to increase the self-reliance of Turkish and refugees' youth by providing digital, soft skills training and employability support.

[5] The Operations Management Team- OMT (and relevant working groups) is a task team responsible for facilitating the development and implementation of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS).

[6] The Business Operation Strategy (BOS) is a results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN and maximizing economies of scale. <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/6.%20BOS%20Kick%20off%20Presentation%20UNCT.pdf>

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

[7] Estimated number of persons with disabilities among camp population is not applicable as there is no data source available.

[8] Turkey Country office is aligned with SDG 17 but none of the SDG-related indicators for SDG 17 is applicable for operation.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-turkey>.

[2] Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), January 2021.

[3] <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/empact>.

[4] Official unemployment rate is around 13 percent, but a law has forbidden layoffs and several million Turks receive monthly assistance by ISKUR instead of their salaries. It is hoped they will all return to work when restrictions for COVID-19 are lifted.

[5] Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Round 2, Turkey, September 2020.

[6] COVID-19 Pandemic in Turkey: Analysis of Vulnerabilities and Potential Impact Among Refugees (WFP Turkey, April 2020).

[7] 409 migrants and refugees who had been stuck at Turkey's Western Border region and in Cyprus since the migrant crisis of 28 February.

[8] Some refugees had the possibility of employment off-camp with results showing that for some 34 percent of households, this was their main source of income.

[9] Based on December exchange rate.

[10] Consumer Price Index, Turkish Statistical Institute, November, December 2020.

[11] Based on December exchange rate.

[12] Based on December exchange rate.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Based on December exchange rate.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Nationality of ESSN beneficiaries: The vast majority of ESSN beneficiaries were refugees from Syria (Syrians under temporary protection) but the programme also supported refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan.

[2] The ESSN lessons learned exercise will be finalized in the first quarter of 2021, in cooperation with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

[3] Employability index: hard skills index was constructed as a composite indicator and aims to scale individuals' hard skills through measurement of working experience, presence of relevant education, culinary experience and certificates along with language skills. An estimator of soft skills was developed to quantify individuals' performance shown in training premises or in workplaces. This indicator consolidates participants' communication skills, level of respect to hygiene and safety rules and ability/creativity in cooking. The third component of the employability index, technical skills, was tested through technical written exams. This indicator was constructed to measure individuals' technical knowledge on gastronomy. All participants were evaluated by teachers and chefs based on their performance shown in these three categories.

[4] Under activity 5, only partnership agreements were signed; implementation is planned to start in 2021.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[5] Baseline for Activity 2 (ESSN) is from May 2017, which is the only pre-assistance survey.

[6] End-CSP target is not applicable for Activity 2 (ESSN), as the program was handed over to IFRC in May 2020.

[7] User satisfaction rate was first surveyed in 2020 so only baseline value is available.

[8] Partnership index is measured by adding up the scores for each category (A-F). It is slightly lower than the baseline as the ESSN programme is closed in 2020.

[9] The user satisfaction rate is calculated based on the survey results from the UN partner agencies under the common office sharing premises in Gaziantep Area Office. This indicator was surveyed in 2020 for the first time, therefore no 2020 follow-up values are available.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] In-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Q3 2020.

[2] Q3 PDM 2020.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Based on December exchange rate.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

[2] The two indicators "Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)" and "Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)" were included in the 2020 Q3 camp PDM for the first time, so the only available values are the baseline ones.

## Environment

[1] The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and no follow-up values for indicator C.4.1.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	940,133	869,655	93%
	female	978,507	915,949	94%
	total	1,918,640	1,785,604	93%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	28,780	65,370	227%
	female	26,861	61,298	228%
	total	55,641	126,668	228%
24-59 months	male	184,189	113,237	61%
	female	174,596	108,573	62%
	total	358,785	221,810	62%
5-11 years	male	232,155	231,411	100%
	female	220,644	221,620	100%
	total	452,799	453,031	100%
12-17 years	male	155,410	138,586	89%
	female	140,061	129,015	92%
	total	295,471	267,601	91%
18-59 years	male	314,657	298,311	95%
	female	385,647	365,364	95%
	total	700,304	663,675	95%
60+ years	male	24,942	22,740	91%
	female	30,698	30,079	98%
	total	55,640	52,819	95%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,820	1,425	24%
Refugee	1,912,820	1,784,179	93%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,918,640	1,785,604	93%

## 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			
Cash	142,529,310	122,659,550	86%
Value Voucher	16,905,575	12,577,899	74%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities				- Resilience Building		
Output Results						
Activity 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Refugees benefit from enhanced partnerships that identify and target vulnerable populations in an accountable manner in order to deliver basic needs assistance	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	2
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Refugees benefit from enhanced partnerships that identify and target vulnerable populations in an accountable manner in order to deliver basic needs assistance	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	6	6
Activity 02: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male <b>Total</b>	931,770 895,230 1,827,000	886,426 840,092 1,726,518
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	137,794,904	122,288,473
	<b>H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms</b>					

H: 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	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms		CBT platform	agency/organization	3	3
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: 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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	6	6

Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey

Output Category A: Resources transferred  
Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male <b>Total</b>	40,800 39,200 80,000	28,025 28,051 56,076
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	16,905,575	12,577,899
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Refugees in camps benefit from improved institutional mechanisms to develop, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, plans and programmes for food assistance through cash-based transfers	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed		CBT platform	Number	15,000	15,000
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: Refugees in camps benefit from improved institutional mechanisms to develop, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, plans and programmes for food assistance through cash-based transfers	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		CBT platform	retailer	16	30
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Refugees in camps benefit from improved institutional mechanisms to develop, implement and monitor evidence-based policies, strategies, plans and programmes for food assistance through cash-based transfers	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	2	4

Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities

Output Category A: Resources transferred  
Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,937 5,703 11,640	1,498 1,512 3,010
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,734,406	371,077
	<b>A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Refugees and populations affected by prolonged refugee presence 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.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		CBT platform	US\$	553,605	199,419
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Refugees and populations affected by prolonged refugee presence 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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner	20	28
Activity 05: Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided Output Category K: Partnership supported						
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Vulnerable populations in other countries benefit from global knowledge sharing to build enhanced systems during humanitarian emergencies enabled by the exchange of knowledge, experiences and technology with Turkey	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3	3
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Vulnerable populations in other countries benefit from global knowledge sharing to build enhanced systems during humanitarian emergencies enabled by the exchange of knowledge, experiences and technology with Turkey	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	3	3
Activity 06: Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					

K: Partners, including UN agencies benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate their operation	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		CBT platform	partner		7	6
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Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	10.03	≤9	≤9	7.56			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.37	≤9	≤9	8.28			
		<b>Overall</b>	9.48	≤9	≤9	8.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	92.5	≥95	≥93.5	92.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	94.1	≥95	≥94.5	98.2			
		<b>Overall</b>	93.8	≥95	≥94.2	97.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	7.5	≤5	≤6.5	7.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.6	≤5	≤5.5	1.2			
		<b>Overall</b>	5.91	≤5	≤5.8	1.9			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.3	=0	=0	0.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	0.25	=0	=0	0.5			
<b>ESSN Beneficiaries; Nationwide ESSN; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	16.9		≤12	12.15			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.9		≤9	9.21			
		<b>Overall</b>	16.4		≤10	9.74			
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	25.5		≥50	53.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.5		≥50	51.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	25.5		≥50	51.9			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	74.74		≥83	80.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	78.07		≥86	84.3			
		<b>Overall</b>	76.5		≥85	83.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	22.47		≤13.5	15.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.16		≤12.5	13.9			
		<b>Overall</b>	20.7		≤13	14.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	2.79		≤3.5	3.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.77		≤1.5	1.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	2.8		≤2	2.1			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	5.6		≤4.2	3.92			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.4		≤3.9	3.74			
		<b>Overall</b>	5.5		≤4	3.77			
Percentage of households not incurring new debt to meet basic needs	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	24.7		≥25	23.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	24.4		≥25	24.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	24.6		≥25	24.6			



Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey; Turkey; Cash, Value Voucher								
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	14	≥14	≥14	13		WFP programme monitoring
Partner agencies of common office sharing premises; Turkey;								
User satisfaction rate	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥95	≥90			WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Decisions made by women	Overall	40.10	≤20	≤25	23.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.30	≤15	≤25	5.20	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48.50	≥65	≥50	71.30	

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	99.50	=100	=100		
			Overall	99.60	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	95.50	≥95	≥95	100	
			Male	97.90	≥95	≥95	97.20	
			Overall	97.50	≥95	≥95	97.50	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	100	≥95	≥90		
			Male	100	≥95	≥90		
			Overall	100	≥95	≥90		

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Camp Beneficiaries; Turkey In-camp; Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	95.50	≥96	≥96	100	
			Male	97.60	≥98	≥98	97.80	
			Overall	97.30	≥97	≥97	98.10	

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey; Turkey; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

## Environment indicators

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

#### Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey; Turkey	Act 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥50	=0		

## **World Food Programme**

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A Kitchen of Hope livelihoods programme participant cooking during a press meeting in the capital Ankara.

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

# Financial Section

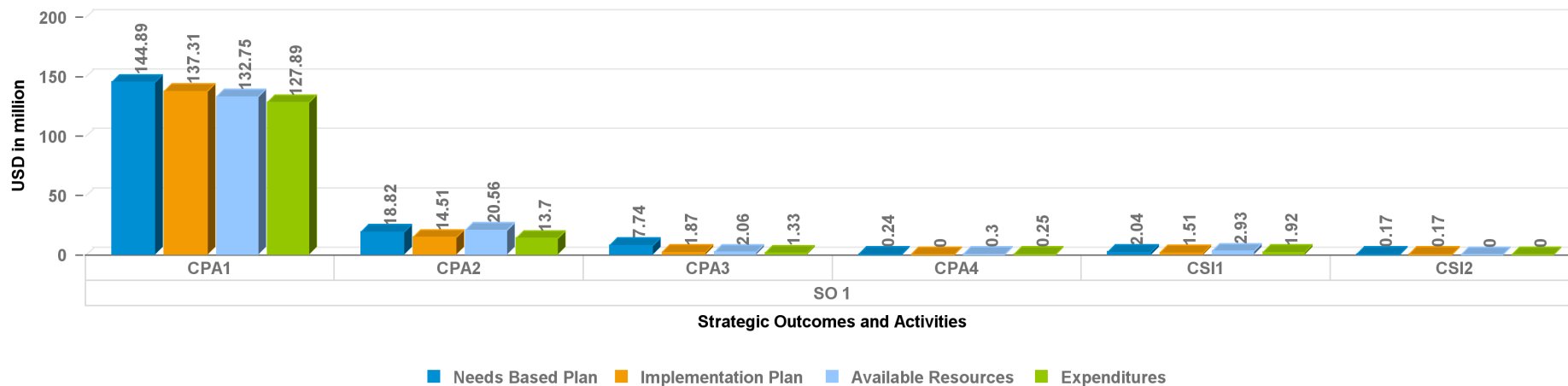
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities
CPA2	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey
CPA3	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities
CPA4	Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies
CSI1	Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation
CSI2	Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities	144,889,391	137,313,030	132,745,861	127,888,042
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	18,817,753	14,506,039	20,559,606	13,698,989
		Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	2,038,676	1,505,030	2,932,709	1,920,223
		Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	173,656	173,656	0	0



# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	7,741,022	1,868,937	2,055,002	1,328,568
		Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	241,497	0	304,457	254,388
<b>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)</b>			<b>173,901,995</b>	<b>155,366,691</b>	<b>158,597,636</b>	<b>145,090,210</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,367,226	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,367,226</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>173,901,995</b>	<b>155,366,691</b>	<b>169,964,862</b>	<b>145,090,210</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,539,052</b>	<b>3,539,052</b>	<b>3,140,286</b>	<b>2,196,567</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>177,441,047</b>	<b>158,905,743</b>	<b>173,105,148</b>	<b>147,286,776</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>11,517,651</b>	<b>10,328,873</b>	<b>1,937,414</b>	<b>1,937,414</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>188,958,698</b>	<b>169,234,616</b>	<b>175,042,562</b>	<b>149,224,190</b>

  
 Brian An Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

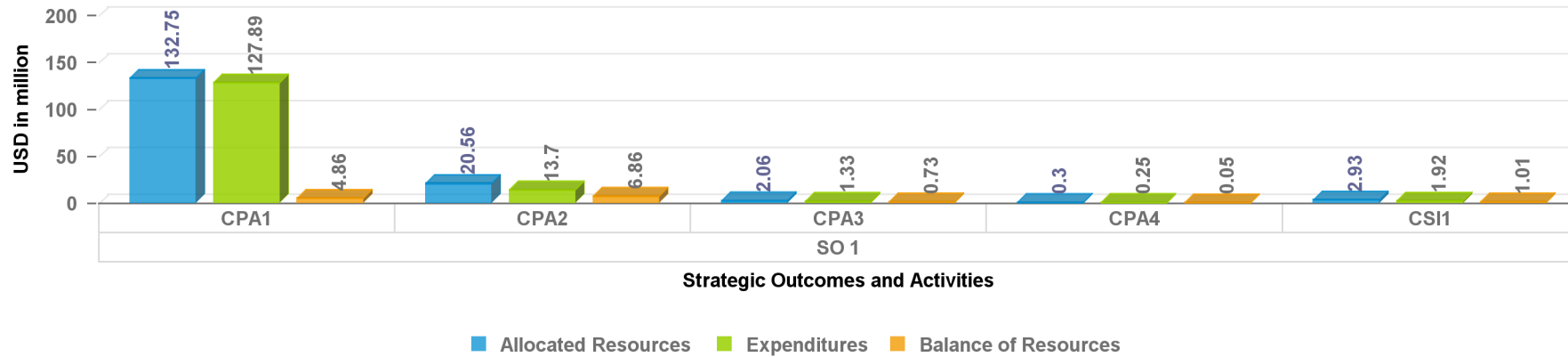
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities
CPA2	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey
CPA3	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities
CPA4	Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies
CSI1	Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities	144,889,391	132,745,861	0	132,745,861	127,888,042	4,857,819
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	18,817,753	20,559,606	0	20,559,606	13,698,989	6,860,618
		Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	2,038,676	2,932,709	0	2,932,709	1,920,223	1,012,486
		Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	173,656	0	0	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations, affected by prolonged refugee presence in Turkey, to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities	Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	7,741,022	2,055,002	0	2,055,002	1,328,568	726,434
		Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	241,497	304,457	0	304,457	254,388	50,069
<b>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)</b>			<b>173,901,995</b>	<b>158,597,636</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158,597,636</b>	<b>145,090,210</b>	<b>13,507,426</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,367,226	0	11,367,226	0	11,367,226
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>11,367,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,367,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,367,226</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>173,901,995</b>	<b>169,964,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169,964,862</b>	<b>145,090,210</b>	<b>24,874,652</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,539,052</b>	<b>3,140,286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,140,286</b>	<b>2,196,567</b>	<b>943,719</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>177,441,047</b>	<b>173,105,148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,105,148</b>	<b>147,286,776</b>	<b>25,818,371</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>11,517,651</b>	<b>9,998,027</b>		<b>9,998,027</b>	<b>9,998,027</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>188,958,698</b>	<b>183,103,175</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183,103,175</b>	<b>157,284,804</b>	<b>25,818,371</b>

  
 This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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