

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### [Turkey] interim country strategic plan, revision |02|

Gender and age marker code: | 3 |

<b>Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	01 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2021 - 31 Dec 2022	01 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2022
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,929,261	13,659	1,942,920
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>225 051 958</b>	<b>24 594 859</b>	<b>249 646 817</b>
Transfer	192 278 007	16 453 404	208 731 411
Implementation	12 646 133	5 370 649	18 016 782
Direct Support Costs	6 423 402	1 285 403	7 708 805
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>211 347 542</b>	<b>23 109 456</b>	<b>234 456 997</b>
Indirect Support Costs	13 704 417	1 485 403	15 189 820

### 1. RATIONALE

1. The present BR aims to: i) extend the current ICSP by one year through December 2022 to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and enable the continued provision of life saving assistance in 6 camps across Southeast Turkey - contingent on the Government's evolving plans for the in-camp programme; ii) expand resilience-building activities; iii) provide common services to partners, including the UN community; iv) adjust the number of beneficiaries targeted under activities 3 and 4.
2. Currently, Turkey hosts over 3.7 million Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and more than 330,000 refugees from other countries. Over 98 percent of all refugees reside within the host community, of whom half are children and 46 percent are women and girls. Almost half (49 percent) of SuTP are of working age – between 18–59 years old. The refugee population has increased by 19,893 since Q1 2021.<sup>1</sup>
3. As of September 2021, 52,179 vulnerable Syrians live in 7 camps located in the South-East region of Turkey, corresponding to around two percent of the Syrian refugee population. In line with the Government of Turkey's decongestion measures, camp residents have been given the option to relocate to major Turkish cities, thus reducing the overall population across camps. As of 2021, only those who could not relocate due to extreme vulnerability continue to live in camps.
4. The economic recession coupled with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected SuTPs and host society members alike. Depreciation of the Turkish Lira has accelerated dramatically over the first half of 2021,<sup>2</sup> significantly deteriorating purchasing power. Since April 2020, food inflation has been higher than overall inflation; in June 2021, the annual inflation rate and food inflation rate reached 17.5 percent and 20 percent respectively, the highest increase since 2019. The Minimum

<sup>1</sup> Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), July 2021

<sup>2</sup> Since March 2021 alone, TRY has depreciated 15 percent. TRY has devaluated by 17 percent against the USD in Q2 2021 compared to the end of 2020.

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Expenditure Basket (MEB) costs TRY 583 per person per month as of June 2021, representing a 16 percent increase from June 2020.

5. Camp residents have difficulties in accessing the labor market, often working in low skilled jobs, informally and/or seasonally. Many Turks also work in the informal labour market, increasing competition for jobs heightened by current unemployment rates. Due to camp locations, camp residents are mainly engaged in seasonal agricultural work for income. As a result, vulnerability increases as the access to casual labour opportunities decreases, especially during the winter season. This vulnerability became more acute as 69 percent of the residents reported loss of income after Covid-19 outbreak.
6. Low employability of vulnerable groups, among Turks and non-Turkish population, is a result of insufficient education, skills and experience preventing youth from accessing skilled labour opportunities. Concomitantly, employers have difficulty in finding the right technical skills among job seekers. According to Turkey's National Employment Agency <sup>3</sup> approximately 11.7 percent of employers reported having difficulty in finding employees. When asked about the reasons behind this difficulty, the top two reasons employers stressed were lack of required skills or qualifications and insufficient work experience.
7. The protracted nature of the Syrian conflict coupled with the challenges the Turkish economy experiences, highlights the importance of maintaining social cohesion by ensuring refugees are also seen as contributors to Turkey's economic recovery, despite indicators of deteriorating attitude of host community vis-a-vis Syrian and other refugees.<sup>4</sup> Social cohesion may also be adversely affected as a result of the overall increase in unemployment and the consequent competition for jobs, worsened by the recent arrival of Afghan migrants to Turkey.
8. Throughout 2022, WFP will continue its assistance to refugees in camps while consolidating its role in bringing together key Government partners, donors and the private sector to improve the employability of refugees and vulnerable Turks with the ultimate goal of self-reliance. Leveraging on the partnerships built during the ICSP, a one-year extension will allow for further consultations with key stakeholders and civil society as well as long-term strategic recommendations in the design of the next CSP, which will cover the period 2023-2025 in line with Turkey's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

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<sup>3</sup> Türkiye İş Kurumu (İŞKUR) Turkish National Employment Agency, Labor Market Research 2020, Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

<sup>4</sup> Syrians Barometer 2019: A framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Turkey. Erdogan Murat, M. Ed. Orion Kitabevi, July 2020.

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## 2. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

9. This budget revision does not entail any strategic changes to the ICSP.
10. Budget revision 1 of the ICSP (approved June 2020 by the Country Director) added a service provision activity to manage the common premises for the United Nations in Turkey.

### *Strategic outcomes*

#### Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

11. In line with the decrease in camp populations, effective from Q3 2021 through 2022, activity 3 will reach 67,000 persons instead of 80,000 on a monthly basis. In line with the Turkish government policy, WFP will continue implementing a blanket targeting approach under activity 3 to 6 out of the 7 camps in the South East region of Turkey.
12. During 2021 and 2022, WFP will expand its livelihoods' portfolio (activity 4) to include new cities, partners and sectors, thus reflecting an increase of over 6,200 beneficiaries under activity 4.
13. Activity 4 targeting approach will be a combination of (i) demographic criteria such as age, gender, and prior education; (ii) geographical criteria; (iii) vulnerability criteria, and (iv) motivation. Targeting will be based on a two-stage assessment which will involve an online application, where applicants will be checked against targeting criteria and ranked according to their qualifications, followed by an interview process through which motivation will be assessed by a panel jury. The programme targets vulnerable refugees and host community youth<sup>5</sup> to ensure their access to labor market opportunities and has half and half nationality and gender quota. The programme design is informed by the UNSDCF gender analysis.

#### Transfer modalities:

14. In light of the economic context, throughout 2020 WFP advocated with the Government to increase the transfer value of monthly e-vouchers from TRY 100 to TRY 120 to restore some of the purchasing power lost to inflation. The increase was operationalized in January 2021. WFP will further assess a potential increase in transfer value as well as livelihoods support in 2022. Furthermore, WFP will increase awareness and advocate for winter top-up payments to in-camp refugees to compensate for significant reduction in purchasing power during winter season due to lack of available income generation activities.

#### M&E

15. In line with COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures, as well as specific restrictions mandated by the Government, WFP adapted its monitoring tools, leveraging technology and other approaches. The latter includes collaborating with the Government and local partners with better access and usage of mobile technologies to track training courses' attendance and collect feedback from target groups, allowing WFP to triangulate reports from regular monitoring. The platform also facilitates

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<sup>5</sup> 18-40 years old

delivery of other surveys such as actual employment status check and satisfaction surveys.

16. A decentralized evaluation of the livelihood's activity will be commissioned by the end of 2021 and the inception phase will start from January 2022 to capture lessons learned and inform the next ICSP.
17. WFP will continue conducting remote monitoring while also maintaining readiness to conduct direct field visits when COVID-19 precautionary restrictions are lifted in the camps.

#### Proposed transition/handover strategy

18. After the handover of the ESSN in March 2020, WFP's efforts focused on supporting in-camp refugees as well as self-reliance of SuTP across Turkey. Through staff secondment at the national employment agency, WFP will provide on-the-job technical support and guidance to government counterparts responsible for project planning, implementation, coordination, and reporting. This is in line with the Government's priorities and Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRiT) objectives to support refugees to become self-reliant, meet their basic needs, and contribute to local communities and the economy pending a durable solution.

#### Risk Management

19. Under activity 3 (support to refugees living in camps) a high-impact risk with medium probability is the unavailability of sufficient funding to support the operation in which case in-camp residents will not have access to food. WFP will continue to liaise with partners and donors to mitigate risks and avoid any negative impact on beneficiaries.

#### Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY								
	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)		
Strategic Outcome	Act 2	Current	396,459	323,379	535,311	571,851	1,827,000	
		Increase	-	-	-	-	-	
		Revised	396,459	323,379	535,311	571,851	1,827,000	
	Act 3	Current	17,360	14,160	23,440	25,040	80,000	
		Increase	-	-	-	-	-	
		Revised	17,360	14,160	23,440	25,040	80,000	
	Act 4	Current	6,441	5,254	8,697	9,290	29,682	
		Increase	1,354	1,104	1,828	1,953	6,238	
		Revised	7,795	6,358	10,525	11,243	35,920	
	TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	418,650	341,479	565,274	603,858	1,929,261
			Increase	2,964	2,418	4,002	4,276	13,659
			<b>Revised</b>	<b>421,614</b>	<b>343,897</b>	<b>569,276</b>	<b>608,134</b>	<b>1,942,920</b>

## Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) <sup>7</sup> or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY							
Strategic outcome	Strategic Outcome 1						
Activity	Activity 2			Activity 3	Activity 4		
Beneficiary type	Off Camp Refugees Monthly Assistance	Off Camp Household Refugees Quarterly Top-Up*	Off Camp Refugees Monthly Top-Up for persons with disabilities	In Camp Refugees	Refugees Monthly Trainings Stipend	Refugees Monthly on-the-job Training Stipend	Refugees Monthly Works Stipend
Modality	CBT	CBT	CBT	CBT	CBT	CBT	CBT
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)	USD 0.57	HH size 1-4 = 1.17 HH size 5-8 = 0.59 HH size 9+ = 0.20	USD 3.52	USD 0.50	USD 0.88**	USD 3.38**	USD 3.12**
Number of feeding days per year	360	360	360	360	90	90	180
<p>*Assistance made to households (HH) instead of beneficiaries</p> <p>**Assistance made to participants, ration (USD/person/day) is calculated based on beneficiaries with the average household multiplier of 4.3 and 3.8 for hospitality and IT sector, respectively.</p> <p>WFP will not be reaching any direct beneficiaries through activities 1 and 5.</p> <p>Using the United Nations exchange rate average Apr 20-Mar 21 of TRY 7.2849/USD</p>							

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		183 718 159		11 805 208		195 523 367
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	-	<b>183 718 159</b>	-	<b>11 805 208</b>	-	<b>195 523 367</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

20. In Q1 2021 WFP increased the transfer value to in-camp beneficiaries yet the total transfer value amount budgeted in 2021 has decreased due to receding camp population and depreciation of the Turkish Lira (TRY) against USD.
21. Activity 4 includes public works in the hospitality and IT sectors through the provision of vocational and on-the-job training in 2021. New sectors will be added in 2022 in accordance with identified labor shortages. While in 2021 the public works activity was delayed due to Covid-19 restrictions, it is expected to be implemented in 2022. Consequently, the transfer value of activity 4 has been decreased in 2021.
22. The budget increase reflects funds already resourced for 2022 for activity 4 scale-up and takes into account long-standing stable contribution trends for both activities for 2021 and 2022.

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>		
	<b>Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>Total</b>
Strategic outcome	<b>1</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	Resilience	
<b>Transfer</b>	16 453 404	<b>16 453 404</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	5 370 649	<b>5 370 649</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>		<b>1 285 403</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>23 109 456</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>		<b>1 485 403</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24 594 859</b>

<b>TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)</b>		
	<b>Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>Total</b>
Strategic outcome	<b>1</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	Resilience	
<b>Transfer</b>	208 731 411	<b>208 731 411</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	18 016 782	<b>18 016 782</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	7 708 805	<b>7 708 805</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	234 456 997	<b>234 456 997</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>	15 189 820	<b>15 189 820</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>249 646 817</b>	<b>249 646 817</b>

## Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

<b>TURKEY ICSP (2020-2022)</b>
<b>SR 8 – Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs</b> (SDG Target 17.16)
<b>RESILIENCE BUILDING</b>
<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1:</b> 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
<b>BUDGET SO 1: \$249,646,817</b>
<b>OUTPUTS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees benefit from enhanced partnerships that identify and target vulnerable populations in an accountable manner in order to deliver basic needs assistance. (Tier 3, output category C, K, SR8, SDG 1)</li> <li>• 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. (Tier 2, output category A, H, K, SR8, SDG 1)</li> <li>• 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. (Tier 2, output category A, K, SR8, SDG 2)</li> <li>• 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. (Tier 2, output category A2, C, K, SR8, SDG 1)</li> <li>• 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. (Tier 3, output category C, K, SR8, SDG 1)</li> <li>• Partners, including UN agencies benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate their operation (Tier 3, output category K, SR8)</li> </ul>
<b>ACTIVITY 1:</b> Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation (category 9; modality CSI)
<b>ACTIVITY 2:</b> Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities (category 10; modality CBT)
<b>ACTIVITY 3:</b> Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey (category 10; modality CBT)
<b>ACTIVITY 4:</b> Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities (category 10; modality CBT)
<b>ACTIVITY 5:</b> Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation (category 9; modality CSI)
<b>ACTIVITY 6:</b> Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies (category 10; modality CPA)