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# Turkey

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2021

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# Overview

In 2021, Turkey experienced unprecedented currency devaluation and inflation neared 36 percent at the end of the year (1), eroding people's purchasing power. Poverty rates have risen sharply, compounded by the impact of the prolonged COVID-19 crisis, heightening the vulnerabilities of the lower-income and disadvantaged communities. Despite the challenging context, thanks to donor and partners support, WFP successfully assisted over 58,000 people, 50 percent of whom were women.

Under its Interim Country Strategic Plan, initiated in 2020 and extended until the end of 2022, WFP steadily contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 17 by facilitating partnerships to support Turkey to achieve the 2030 Agenda. This has included a focus on knowledge exchange, capacity strengthening and ensuring sustainability. As such, WFP continued to leverage its solid collaboration with the Government of Turkey, strengthen existing partnerships with local stakeholders and expand its network with the private sector to provide refugees and host communities with decent work opportunities and assist in-camp refugees with cash-based transfers. WFP has not only supported the emergency response, but also contributed to resilience-building. Donor support was sufficient for WFP to proceed with its planned activities and design innovative ones. Hence, the last quarter of 2021 witnessed a scale-up of WFP's livelihoods activities through the launch of the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), which seeks to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and Turkish nationals alike. Building on lessons learned from the Kitchen of Hope (Mutfakta Umut Var) and Empowerment in Action pilot projects, this multi-year programme covers 15 provinces and many vocations based on market demand. SES embodies WFP's progress towards helping vulnerable populations gain access to transferrable skills and employment opportunities in the eleventh year of the conflict in Syria.

As part of this emphasis on evidence-driven livelihoods programme design, WFP also collaborated with two Turkish academics to assess the implementation of the Kitchen of Hope project with the aim of providing a scalable and replicable model combining theoretical skills training with applied on-the-job experience, bridging the gap between education opportunities and access to the labour market. Contributing towards WFP's global goal to achieve zero hunger, WFP has also launched Network Fresh (2), a project that seeks to reduce food waste by collecting surplus meals from participating businesses and delivering them to vulnerable households through WFP's partner, Sisli Municipality in Istanbul. This project achieved its targets only five months after its onset. This, in turn, brought plans to expand the collaboration with other municipalities in 2022. In addition, WFP piloted an Urban Agriculture project in Istanbul's Buyukcekmece District to train female participants on agricultural skills. This project aimed to counter the cultural norms and traditions that limit women access to job opportunities and enhance their engagement in WFP's activities.

Furthermore, WFP's e-voucher assistance continued to be implemented in six camps across Turkey's southeast, supporting a gradually decreasing number of refugees to meet their food and non-food needs. Under its camps programme, WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) assisted around 52,000 refugees with monthly assistance of 120 Turkish Lira (TRY) (USD 9.5) per person (3). While food consumption has remained consistently acceptable for 97.5 percent and 99 percent of the households headed by women and men between the third quarter of 2020 and 2021, WFP's monitoring showed that in-camp households are increasingly resorting to consumption and livelihoods coping strategies. Considering the economic turmoil that characterized 2021's fourth quarter, the Directorate General of Migration Management has approved an increase of the transfer value to TRY 150 (USD 12) and a one-off top-up of TRY 1,300 (USD 103) to each in-camp household. This decision will become effective as of January 2022. In addition, WFP drew to a close the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) meta-analysis with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, which puts forward the lessons learned from the ESSN during WFP's implementation. Lastly, WFP has spearheaded the UN Operations Management Team and its five subsidiary technical Working Groups (4). Thirty common services were identified for the 2020-2024 lifespan of the Business Operations Strategy to achieve quality improvements and/or cost avoidance in Administration, Finance, Human Resources, Information Communication Technology and Procurement workstreams.

# 58,368

Total beneficiaries in 2021

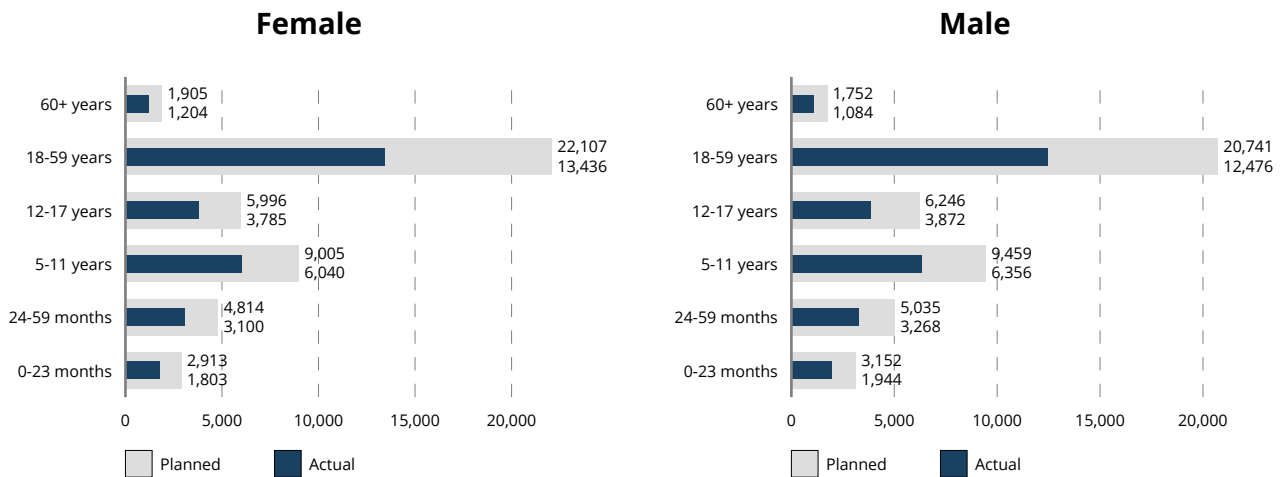


50% female

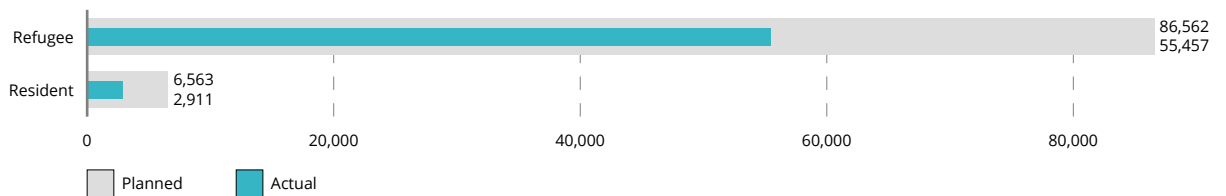


50% male

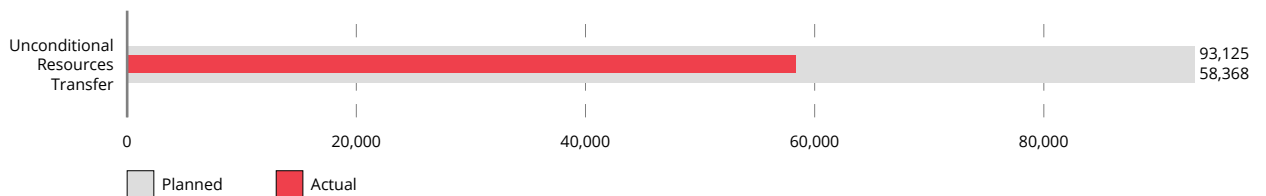
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



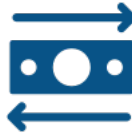
58,368

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 93,125 total planned

(29,368 Female, 29,000 Male)

## Total Food and CBT

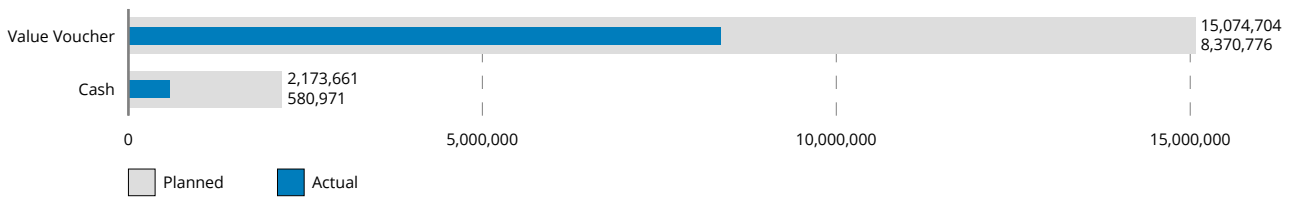


US\$ 8,951,746

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 17,248,365 total planned

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Turkey has been a major sourcing country for food commodities for WFP's global operation for decades. As the war in Syria triggered an unprecedented influx of refugees into the country, WFP re-established its operational presence in the country in 2012. Today, with more than four million refugees - 3.7 million of whom are Syrian and 370,000 of other nationalities Turkey is home to the largest number of refugees in the world. Most Syrians reside in large cities and the makeup of the population is generally young - 46 percent is under 18. Only 2 percent of the most vulnerable refugees live in government-run camps in the southeast.

The Government of Turkey (GoT) has shown great generosity towards refugees, maintaining open doors and providing them with legal status, social protection as well as access to the labour market and basic public services since 2014. Given the protracted conflict in Syria, WFP continued to support the GoT's assistance model as well as its progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through five activities designed in line with SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These activities are part of a single Strategic Outcome that emphasizes partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market.

In 2021, although Turkey unveiled a new economic policy, it faced the dual challenge of a slump in the Turkish lira and double-digit inflation rates that surged by the fastest pace since 2002. This increased the food inflation rate up to 28.8 percent in September 2021 (1) and accelerated soaring prices in other essential goods and services, further eroding the purchasing power of both refugees and locals (2). The COVID-19 pandemic led to some delays in planned activities, forcing WFP to switch to remote monitoring and phone-based surveys. Nevertheless, the launch of the national vaccination campaign in mid-January 2021 contributed to an ease in restrictions, allowing WFP to resume its activities, lay the foundations of new projects and ramp-up efforts to increase knowledge sharing. WFP also extended its current Interim Country Strategic Plan until end of 2022 and launched discussions to elaborate a new one.

WFP continued to assist refugees living in six camps across Southeastern Turkey through an e-voucher modality in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Ministry of Interior's Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM). In the absence of regular income generation opportunities, WFP's monthly assistance of TRY 120 (USD 9.5) per person (3) proved to be a lifeline to in-camp residents helping them to meet their immediate and medium-term basic needs.

With the support of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), in September 2021, WFP completed a meta-analysis that studies the impact and the lessons learned from the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme implemented between 2016 and 2020, which provided cash assistance to 1.7 million refugees living outside

of camps. Marking the end of large-scale assistance and the transition to livelihoods operations, this analysis focused on three areas: the ESSN design and implementation; vulnerability analysis and targeting criteria; and the ESSN's intended/unintended impact on beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and the Turkish economy.

The meta-analysis showed that the co-implementation of the ESSN with TRC contributed to a quick scale-up of the programme, allowing WFP to reach key decision-makers within the Government. The ESSN also enabled a digital and extensive mechanism for beneficiary verification and reconciliation with masked IDs. The programme provided human and technological capacity to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, while also directly reducing multi-dimensional poverty among eligible households. The absence of a direct Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the GoT, however, constrained WFP's ability to transfer knowledge and skills. Given that the ESSN was built upon a system intended for Turkish citizens, refugee-specific changes happened only after sustained advocacy. The analysis showed the lack of an in-built graduation mechanism for refugees since the ESSN inception will most likely delay the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations' exit from the programme.

In 2021, WFP continued to extend its partnerships with government institutions, humanitarian organizations and the private sector to support the acquisition and enhancement of skills and equitable employability for women and men. Based on partners' feedback, WFP facilitated the launch of a comprehensive livelihoods project, the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES), which offers refugees and Turkish nationals, aged between 18 and 40, with technical and applied training opportunities in on-demand labour market sectors. WFP acquired sufficient funding to widen the programme's scope to cover 15 provinces over four years. SES takes over the Kitchen of Hope (Mutfakta Umut Var) and Empowerment in Action (EMPACT) pilot projects implemented between 2019 and 2020 and will grow by adding new vocations and adjusting its geographical scope depending on market growth and skills' demands.

WFP also contributed to the agriculture sector through the Urban Agriculture project implemented between May and September 2021 in Istanbul. The pilot project provided technical and applied training to 20 women participants to grow and market a special type of okra in Istanbul's Buyukcekmece district. To minimize food waste, WFP put in place the Network Fresh project (As Ortogim) in Istanbul. This project aims to build a scalable model through which municipalities can connect vulnerable households with surplus meals provided by local businesses and is envisaged to empower the private sector to contribute to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Lastly, under WFP's fifth activity, a research project was conducted by Turkish academics on WFP's livelihoods project model to assess its efficacy in increasing refugees and host communities self-reliance and socio-economic integration. This research was finalized by the end of November 2021 and will be used to showcase livelihood interventions' models that may be replicated in other countries.

## Risk Management

WFP continued to reinforce control and risk management activities, update its risk register regularly and put in place mitigation strategies to achieve the ICSP's objectives. Despite contextual challenges such as currency fluctuation, WFP maintained its activities as initially planned.

The withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan which prompted new refugee arrivals to Turkey as well as the clashes that took place in August 2021 between Syrian refugees and members of the host community in the Turkish capital Ankara, posed new threats to social cohesion and stirred debates on social media. As part of its efforts to avert potential tensions between refugees and Turkish nationals, WFP, in its livelihood programmes, continued to target both refugees and host members equally. WFP also encouraged partners to organize regular bilingual and multicultural activities in line with the programme to ensure the social cohesion between host and refugee communities. The research conducted under activity 5 documented that WFP's SES programme has not only strengthened participants' self-confidence and employability, but also improved their views of each other.

Another risk WFP faced in 2021 was to manage COVID-19 infections among project participants, trainers and cooperating partners. In the first quarter of 2021, at a time when the number of infections was soaring, WFP closely monitored the pandemic situation in the country and delivered its livelihoods project trainings online, making sure participants were not left behind and programmes would not come to a standstill. WFP also adopted the hybrid working modality to minimize the risk of transmission among its staff as much as possible, making sure its eligible staff members get jabbed and respect the safety measures in the premises.

# Partnerships

2021 was a turning point as WFP's partnerships evolved into longer-term, multi-dimensional and strategic engagements. Throughout the year, partnerships have been a priority as WFP strived to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups efficiently in line with the humanitarian, peacebuilding and development nexus. Building on its in-depth understanding of the refugee experience thanks to the implementation of the country-wide Emergency Social Safety Net programme through March 2020, WFP developed strong field presence in the country and positioned itself as a strong partner for the Government of Turkey's (GoT) through evidence-based programming, aligned with national priorities.

In view of its strategic shift from humanitarian to self-reliance programming, WFP therefore worked toward maintaining and strengthening its partnerships with the GoT, ensuring timely, flexible and multi-year support from donors and expanding its partnerships with programme partners, including local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private partners. Targeting both refugees and vulnerable host communities, WFP and partners applied an inclusive approach which promotes social cohesion and achieves food and nutrition security in Turkey.

In 2021, WFP partnered with several ministries at national and local levels under both livelihood and in-camp activities. Emphasizing WFP's commitment to country capacity strengthening, WFP renewed its protocols both with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the National Employment Agency under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Under these renewed protocols, the coverage of the livelihood programmes increased from nine to 15 provinces. These protocols, valid through end of 2024, underline WFP's role as a strategic partner in the livelihood sector. WFP also initiated a consultation with MoNE on potential WFP technical support to conduct an investment case study on school meals in 2022, which will add another dimension to the ongoing partnership. Throughout 2021, WFP also continued to cooperate with the Presidency of Migration Management to provide humanitarian assistance to the in-camp refugees through monthly e-vouchers.

By bridging its work between humanitarian and development sectors, WFP's diversified partnerships included new cooperation with local governments as well as with private stakeholders and civil society. In conformity with the Grand Bargain (1) commitments, WFP's cooperation with local partners improved its outreach and increased its coverage and efficiency. Through the field-level agreements, the number of cooperating partners increased from three in 2020 to eight in 2021, including six local NGOs, a municipality and a local cooperative that joined forces with WFP to implement pilot programmes on food waste and urban agriculture, respectively. These local organisations benefited from training, provision of equipment and supplies and support for human resources. WFP also signed numerous letters of intent with municipalities and companies who provided operational assistance. Local chambers of commerce and chambers of trades have also been important partners.

WFP remained consistently a partner of choice for several donors, such as the United States, Japan, Norway and the Republic of Korea for multiple years. In terms of Government donors, 2021 was marked by the securing of the first multi-year contribution from Germany. While Government donors were the sole funding source to WFP Turkey in 2021, the agency aims to diversify its funding sources by attracting contributions from private partners through mutually beneficial partnerships.

As an active member of the United Nations Country Team with strategic priorities and outcomes aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Strategy (2021-2025), WFP continued to take part in the Regional Refugee Resilience Plan (3RP) coordination in 2021. The programmatic cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued, contributing to better results and cost efficiency, including higher employment rates for participants. WFP also worked with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to ensure further women participation in livelihood programmes and increase gender awareness among stakeholders. Joint programmes have been another matter of discussion between WFP and several UN agencies, but they remain at design stage.

Going forward, WFP Turkey will seek further enabling partnerships, with an emphasis on resilience and sustainability, building on its comparative advantage, long-standing country presence and technical capabilities.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP was financially well-equipped to deliver planned activities during the second year of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Since its inception in 2020, available resources covered 86 percent of the ICSP overall funding requirements costed at USD 218 million as of end of 2021, including contributions received, resources carried forward from the previous years, and multi-year funding received in 2021, some of which will be used in 2022-2024.

In 2021, WFP received direct contributions from Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea and the United States, the latter remains the leading supporter and largest donor of the e-voucher programme in camps. These contributions, in addition to WFP's internal funding mechanism, the 2030 Agenda Fund and Innovation Hub's Sprint Program, provided sufficient funding for ongoing activities targeting vulnerable refugees and host communities.

A turning point was the receipt of the first multi-year contribution from Germany, namely the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and German Development Bank KfW, which provided needed longer-term funding to scale up WFP's livelihood interventions.

Similar to 2020, the funding and programmatic landscapes of 2021 were challenging due to the uncertainties tied to COVID-19 while the needs of the vulnerable communities surged. The context was further compounded by rising inflation and steep loss in the value of the Turkish Lira. In this respect, WFP operations in Turkey's spending amounted to 41 percent of WFP's most recent implementation plan. The amount spent varied depending on the activity, but overall, the devaluation of the Turkish Lira as well as the socio-economic and health repercussions of COVID-19 significantly impacted funds' consumption. In addition, voluntary moves of in-camp population as well as COVID-19's impact on the livelihood operations delayed the implementation of activities 4 and 5, specifically during the first half of the year. This did not allow the country Office to reach more than 63 percent of the planned beneficiaries for both camp and livelihood activities, contributing to lower expenditure levels.

As a result, WFP kept a careful eye on how funds were being used, informed donors constantly and made quick programmatic adjustments to planning and delivery modalities (i.e. changing training and monitoring protocols from face-to-face to online) as necessary to ensure timely implementation as permitted by the operational context. In this regard, the budget revision to extend the ICSP for one year included a reduction of the 2021 implementation plan to reflect the devaluation in the local currency.

Although certain funding decisions were delayed, advanced financing and the availability of flexible unearmarked funding served as a remedy. Direct flexible funding from Norway and the Republic of Korea as well as the indirect flexible funds from Ireland helped WFP to address the challenges presented by the pandemic and its knock-on effects. The percentage of unearmarked flexible funds represented 21 percent of the contributions WFP received in 2021, which has been an increase from 9 percent in 2020. WFP's coordination with donors and partners averted shortfalls in assistance, ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted intervention.

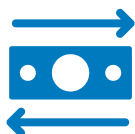
In an environment where the pandemic's adverse effects on the economy continue to put a strain on social safety nets and vulnerable communities, WFP will seek to ensure adequate and uninterrupted humanitarian assistance and strive to equip a larger number of vulnerable refugees and host communities with skills and experience to build their resilience. This will require timely, flexible and multi-year funding in view of its ICSP favouring longer-term and strategic interventions to ensure quality implementation, programme continuity and 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	 25,318,984.0	 21,092,351.0	 18,133,568.0	 12,301,461.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 10,972,911.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 25,318,984.0	 21,092,351.0	 29,106,479.0	 12,301,461.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 1,926,695.0	 1,907,751.0	 1,590,366.0	 866,948.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 27,245,679.0	 23,000,102.0	 30,696,845.0	 13,168,409.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,754,077.0	 1,477,889.0	 338,732.0	 338,732.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 28,999,756.0	 24,477,991.0	 31,035,578.0	 13,507,141.0

# 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



**Over 52,000 beneficiaries** assisted under the **e-voucher assistance programme** for refugees in six camps.



**Acceptable Food consumption levels** in **99%** of camp households in the third quarter of 2021.



**1,000 participants** enrolled in SES, **58% of whom were females**.



**39%** of MUV graduates reached **long-term employment**.

Under its single Strategic Outcome, WFP Turkey aims to enhance partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities.

In November 2021, a budget revision was conducted to extend the current Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) by one year until the end of 2022 to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2025) as well as expand resilience building activities and adjust the number of beneficiaries targeted under activities 3 and 4.

### Overview of Activities

Since the handover of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme to the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent (IFRC) in April 2020, no further direct implementation took place under activities 1 and 2.

In addition to the finalization of the ESSN, a meta-learning analysis (1) drawing from the evidence generated throughout the ESSN implementation was conducted and two academic papers (2) were drafted, with the objective to document the lessons learned and make them available to the global humanitarian and development stakeholders to inform future similar programmes as well as WFP programming in Turkey.

WFP continued to assist in-camp refugees in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) through e-vouchers with a value of USD 9.5 per person per month (3) redeemable in contracted retail shops inside the camps. The assistance value was increased (4) in January 2021 from USD 8 to USD 9.4 in response to the high inflation in food prices since 2020.

Under the Kitchen-of-Hope (MUV) project, two more cohorts started in chef assistant vocation under the food and hospitality sector. Starting from August 2021, the scope of the livelihood projects was expanded under the Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) project, offering a variety of livelihoods trainings to refugee and vulnerable Turkish citizens. The conditional transfer value provided is harmonized with the national livelihood sector transfer average of USD 67 per participant per month for technical vocational education and USD 7.4 per participant per working day for on-the-job training, equal to the legal minimum wage.

Under activity 5 aiming to facilitate South-South and Triangular cooperation, a research was concluded by two Turkish universities to assess the efficacy of WFP's livelihoods project model in increasing the self-reliance and the economic integration amongst vulnerable refugees and host communities. The results of this research will be used to showcase livelihood intervention models that may be replicated in other settings.

Furthermore, WFP provided common services to partners in the form of shared office premises in Gaziantep and Istanbul, serving seven agencies.

## **Resources and Results**

All ICSP activities were sufficiently funded since its inception with available resources covering 86 percent of the overall needs-based plan requirement. In 2021, annual expenditures amounted to 55 percent of the implementation plan. The decline of the Turkish Lira during the year had considerable impact on the fund utilization, in addition to the delay of the implementation of activity 4 due to nationwide COVID-19 restrictions and containment measures and the reduction in camp resident numbers.

The low expenditure rate, specifically during the first half of the year, necessitated quick adjustments to planning and delivery modalities, such as a revision of the implementation plan to adopt a more realistic exchange rate and expenditure level along with the ICSP extension.

## **Programme Performance**

WFP reached a total maximum number of approximately 52,000 beneficiaries (50 percent women) in camps, with monthly numbers decreasing in the second half of the year to nearly 45,000 due to relocations of camp residents to urban areas and reduction of the overall camp population. Despite the increase of the monthly assistance value, due to the continued devaluation of the local currency against the dollar, the total amount transferred reached only about 50 percent of the planned value.

By the end of 2021, more than 1,000 participants were enrolled in the SES programme through seven cohorts, completing Information Technology (scale-up of EMPACT pilot), food, hospitality, beverages and services (FHBS) trainings in 15 provinces nationwide. Almost three-fifths of all enrolled participants were female while overall Turkish and non-Turkish nationals were equally represented. The majority of FHBS training participants were trained in Chef Assistant, Food Packaging and Store Attendant vocations.

As in the previous year, data on household-level food security and economic vulnerability and outcome level results of WFP's interventions in camps was collected remotely via phone to reduce exposure to health risks for beneficiaries and WFP monitoring staff.

Camp post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results show that due to the increase in the food prices and the decrease in the households' purchasing power, more negative strategies (5) had to be adopted by households headed by women and men alike to cope with the new economic situation while maintaining acceptable food consumption levels even above last year's results.

Due to a 43.8 percent annual increase in food basket prices in 2021 (6), despite the increased transfer value, the current assistance amount, as of November 2021, covers around 52 percent of beneficiaries' basic food needs. This downward trend in adequacy of the assistance was felt immensely by households headed by women given their higher reliance on the e-voucher as the main source of income compared to households headed by men (7).

MUV participants in 2021 adopted less consumption-based and emergency and crisis livelihood coping strategies with the help of the conditional cash assistance provided throughout their training. However, the economic capacity to meet essential needs decreased compared to the baseline and previous year's cohorts, most likely due to the overall economic situation and inflation.

By December 2021, 39 percent of MUV programme graduates succeeded in finding long-term employment opportunities (45 percent female; 49 percent refugees) (8). The COVID-19 pandemic directly affected the chances of employment in this field as restaurants were closed entirely between 21 March and 1 June 2021, with weekend lockdowns and evening curfews severely hampering the recovery of the service sector. Overall, chances of employment were slightly higher for Turkish citizens, likely due to the language barriers and work permit requirements for refugees. Employment rates are expected to further increase as the graduates submit their applications to various positions along with further lifting of the COVID-19 restrictions.

## **Partnerships**

In-camp assistance was provided by WFP in partnership with the TRC and in cooperation with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM).

WFP strengthened its partnership with the Government of Turkey through a multi-year protocol with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and the National Employment Agency for the implementation of the livelihood activities until 2024. The country office expanded its network by signing new partnership agreements (9) with local NGOs, Governments, and UN sister agencies while collaborating with numerous private sector entities.

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Following an agreement with PMM, in January 2022, the transfer value of the e-voucher assistance in camps will be increased to USD 12 per person and complemented with winter top-ups of USD 103 per household to protect their purchasing power against record-high inflation (10).

Livelihood activities will continue to be scaled up in terms of sectors and provinces and the expansion into camps will be explored with the support of PMM.

Under activity 5, a cost-benefit analysis will be completed in 2022, which will serve as evidence for the MoNE to inform the decision on a potential nationwide school feeding programme. WFP will be working closely with the MoNE to define potential opportunities for cooperation.

All learning generated throughout the current ICSP implementation will be utilized to feed into the ongoing development of the next CSP (2023-2025).

#### **GAM-M**

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the ICSP, with gender analysis being conducted systematically throughout the monitoring and evaluation process. Women’s needs and cultural sensitivities were considered in adding vocational branches to the livelihoods activities to allow for more women’s participation.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Although the Turkish constitution (1) guarantees men and women equal rights, requiring the State to integrate gender considerations into its practices, Turkey remains the country with the lowest level of women employment and the highest gender gap among the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation countries. In 2021, Turkey ranked 140 out of 156 countries in terms of economic participation and opportunity, 133 in gender equality and 101 in educational attainment for women (2). Also, COVID-19 deepened the gap between women and men's access to labour market. Women employment decreased to 26 percent in 2021 from 28.7 percent in 2020 (3). Job losses reached 22 percent for men and 20 percent for women in the informal sector (4). Further, women and girls constitute 47 percent of the refugee population in Turkey. Refugee households headed by women face higher protection risks, such as child labour and early marriage, due to lower chances of employment and higher poverty rates (5).

In this context, WFP continued to mainstream gender equality in its operations. Activity assessments showed that women in the camps are deeply involved in household decision-making on the use of WFP's e-voucher assistance and other income. This participation was as high as 93 percent in 2021. Although the acceptable food consumption score in the third quarter of 2021 increased by 4.5 percentage points for households headed by women compared to the same period in 2020, women were more reliant on the assistance and more affected by the inflation and pandemic (6). To address this, WFP will extend its livelihoods interventions to the camps in 2022 with a focus on women and youth employability.

Given that gender equality programming is fundamental to maximizing self-reliance, men and women were given equal opportunities to participate in projects and access the labour market as part of the Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme. Although women were slightly more satisfied with the programme, the unemployment rate among them remained higher than men by 7 percent, possibly due to cultural norms. Refugee women have 33 percent less access to employment compared to Turkish women. To enhance women inclusion, WFP added new vocations, such as housekeeping and food packaging, to SES to make sure that the selected sectors are appropriate for women employability. WFP also supported women participants with childcare services in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and eased their access to workplaces.

WFP organized awareness-raising events for women and men participants in seven provinces as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign and cooperated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to develop an interagency referral mechanism which will be activated in 2022 to support members of key refugee groups and gender-based violence survivors with livelihood opportunities. Both agencies will also develop a gender module under SES to raise awareness among beneficiaries, trainers and employers.

At the office level, WFP continued to sensitize its staff on gender equality. As of end-2021, 57 percent of upper and middle management positions were 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 2021, protection remained among WFP's priorities to ensure refugees access the assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. Building on its collaboration with humanitarian actors, government institutions and non-governmental organizations, WFP and its local partners continued to identify beneficiaries' protection needs and refer them to established mechanisms. However, the COVID-19 pandemic increased communities' needs significantly and affected the operational capacity of service providers. The containment measures implemented in the camps forced WFP to suspend its on-site visits and implement outreach and monitoring, beneficiary feedback collection and identification of cases with special needs remotely.

In this respect, the protection situation of refugees deteriorated, triggering tensions between the host community and refugees due to diminished access to the labour market and basic services. A recent Regional Refugee Resilience Plan (3RP) Protection Sector Needs Assessment showed that 86 percent of refugees reported being unable to cover monthly expenses, with households headed by women at a comparative disadvantage (1). This not only depicts the current situation but also indicates a potential rise in protection concerns in 2022, as the effects of the pandemic continue to negatively affect Turkey's economy, eroding the purchasing power of refugees and host communities.

The food basket cost increased by 43.8 percent in 2021 (2), even in the contracted markets inside the camps, eroding purchasing power which brought about the deterioration of outcome indicators. While food consumption levels remained acceptable, households resorted to coping behaviours more frequently to secure their food intake. As such, consumption-based and livelihood-based coping behaviours and the food expenditure share deteriorated throughout the year.

Women were adversely impacted by the pandemic's socio-economic impact. WFP data showed that while unskilled labour (50 percent) is the main source of cash/income for households headed by women, 39 percent claimed that WFP assistance is their main source of income. Given that lockdowns primarily harmed sectors with unskilled labour or regular jobs, a higher increase in reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) for households headed by women, compared to men, was consistent with the vulnerable situation of women in Turkey. Around 79 percent of surveyed households, and particularly 92 percent of surveyed households headed by women, reported relying on cheaper or less preferred food in Q4 2021. As a result, WFP agreed with donors and the Government of Turkey to increase the transfer value by 25 percent and provide a winter top-up to address the increased needs of beneficiaries in winter.

This year reported special needs cases (3) increased by 80 percent compared to 2020 (4), due to the reduced availability of specialized assistance and services for persons with specific needs. Moreover, costs of assistive devices such as wheelchairs, hearing and vision devices as well as special medical equipment or medicines are not covered by public social insurance. Through the existing multi-stakeholder case management mechanism, WFP raised funds for these cases and resolved them successfully in line with medical procedures and regulations. The same mechanism also helped WFP to refer cases for access to education, ID registration or special assistance needs.

In addition, WFP continued to refer protection needs under the Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme during the application, selection, vocational/applied training as well as monitoring visits. Acknowledging that exclusion and poverty are interlinked while earning an income can empower individuals to break that cycle and mitigate protection risks, WFP equally targeted men, women, refugees and host communities under SES to contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of women and enhance the social cohesion among communities. In cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP also developed a referral mechanism to promote livelihoods and self-reliance for gender-based violence survivors through SES in 2022.

To keep affected populations abreast of its operations, WFP set up sensitization campaigns for all its programmes and circulated information and updates on the camp programme through the Turkish Red Crescent's (TRC) call centre, Facebook page, website, bulk SMSs and visibility materials. This contributed to a decrease in misinformation and associated risks while ensuring refugees' awareness of their rights, including access to the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) monitored by WFP.

Consequently, results of the post-distribution monitoring exercise demonstrated that 98 percent of the e-voucher household beneficiaries in six camps were informed about the programme and their entitlement, remaining at a similarly high level than in 2020. Although 22 percent of the surveyed beneficiaries reported high food prices as a complaint, they reported their reluctance to officially complain as this is a nationwide macroeconomic problem. In addition, around 2,000 calls were received through the call centre, of which 80 percent were made for information provision and 20 percent for updating beneficiary information. The remaining were mostly related to card issues such as lost, broken cards, or pin code change. Furthermore, WFP revisited its sensitization strategy for 2022 to effectively sensitize camp beneficiaries on the increased transfer value which will be valid as of January 2022 (3, 4).

Targeted groups and relevant stakeholders were continuously updated on SES activities. While information and updates were disseminated through 3RP Sectoral Working Groups, social media platforms and visibility materials, inclusion criteria were clearly outlined in the sensitization materials and outreach mechanisms. Applicants were informed about the status of their application before and after interview processes via SMS and phone calls and participants' queries, complaints and feedback were collected through monitoring exercises, hotline, WhatsApp groups, regular in-person consultations and the SES app that collects feedback and complaints about the course and automatically assigns CFM inputs as issues to relevant WFP staff. Pulse check exercises for beneficiaries' feedback were held weekly and informed the programme design and implementation.



# Environment

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

Global warming continues to threaten Turkey's food security and water supplies. In 2021, the country struggled with many environmental challenges, such as extreme weather events and increase in temperature. Vast amounts of mucilage layers covered the Marmara Sea, causing mass fish deaths. A total of 180 wildfires affected around 38 provinces (1). Lake Tuz (Salt Lake), the country's second-largest lake, has completely receded. The Northern region experienced heavy flooding and landslides.

The year was also marked by Turkey's decision to ratify the Paris Agreement aiming at limiting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at the global level; and approved a goal to reach net zero emissions by 2053. The Environment and Urbanisation Ministry was renamed as the Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change Ministry.

Although the environmental challenges faced in 2021 did not result in interruption of WFP's cash assistance and livelihoods programme delivery, nevertheless, WFP's environmental policy aims to ensure that all programmes work towards minimizing unintended harm to the environment. In 2021, WFP Turkey adopted the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Screening Tool to identify potential impacts and develop a plan for their avoidance and mitigation. WFP also continued requesting vendors and suppliers who provide equipment, goods and services for programme activities, to fulfill several standards related to the environment such as ISO 14000.

Furthermore, WFP continued to implement environmentally friendly measures within its premises to align its actions with its environmental commitments. Hence, WFP reported its greenhouse gas, waste and water data and used light emitting diode (LED) lighting as well as sensor-fitted lighting system in common areas. Broken assets, such as furniture, vehicle tires, batteries, paper, laptops and printer ink cartridge were recycled through municipal services. Colour-coded garbage bins for papers, batteries and food were placed inside the facilities and drinking water bottles were replaced with glass instead of plastic. By switching to a hybrid working modality, WFP ensured a reduced office space which, in turn, led to lessening gas and electricity consumption.

WFP Turkey created online forms, such as vehicle check lists, Travel Authorization (TAR), stationery and maintenance requests and relied on e-signature to reduce paper use and improve efficiency.

# Data Notes

## Overview

- 1) According to the data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute, the inflation rate recorded in December 2021 reached 36 percent, increasing from 21 percent in November 2021; TÜİK Kurumsal (tuik.gov.tr).
- 2) Aş Ortağım in Turkish language.
- 3) The UN exchange rate is 12.65 on 31 December 2021.
- 4) An inter-agency team responsible for leading UN operations in Turkey.

## Context and Operations

- 1) WFP Turkey Market Bulletin, Q3 2021.
- 2) The Minimum Expenditure Basket cost increased by 36 percent by December 2021, reaching TRY 731 (USD 58).
- 3) The Unemployment rate among Turkish youth in Q4 2021 was over 20 percent. Turkey Statistical Institute, 10 January 2022.
- 4) Exchange rate was 12.65 on December 31 December 2021.
- 5) Figures reflecting the number of people with disabilities are not reported because camps are under the authority of the Government of Turkey and WFP does not have access to beneficiaries' direct demographic or personal data. As for activity 4, WFP Turkey will start to include and report on disability data in its CSP and log frame in 2022.

## Partnerships

- 1) Dated in 2016, the Grand Bargain is a unique agreement between donors and humanitarian organisations who have committed to get more means into the hands of people in need and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian action.

## Strategic outcome 01

- 1) Meta-Analysis of the impact and lessons learned for implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme in Turkey (2016- 2020) was conducted in collaboration with Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
- 2) The two academic papers on i) Impact of the ESSN on multi-dimensional poverty among refugees, ii) Effectiveness of the ESSN Targeting were drafted in collaboration with OPHI.
- 3) Exchange rate is 12.65 on 31 December 2021.
- 4) The transfer value was increased in January 2021 from 100 TRY to 120 TRY (8 USD to 9.4 USD) as per currency exchange rate in this month.
- 5) Compared to the previous year, application of emergency-level livelihood coping strategies such as sending children to work, begging, returning to country of origin has increased significantly while borrowing money to cover basic needs was the most frequently resorted livelihood coping behaviour. The most common consumption coping strategy was relying on cheaper or less preferred food (79 percent), particularly among households headed by women (92 percent).
- 6) Turkish Statistical Institute.
- 7) 39 percent of households headed by women pointed out the assistance as their main source of income while this is 24 percent among households headed by men.
- 8) As per programme monitoring data.
- 9) In 2021, seven Field Level Agreements, two Protocols and one Memorandum of Understanding were signed within the scope of activity 4.
- 10) In December 2021, annual inflation and annual food inflation were actualized at 36 percent and 43.8 percent, respectively.

Notes on data tables:

- 11) Baseline data collection for the SES EMPACT and SES Hospitality beneficiary groups was concluded in December 2021. Therefore, no 2021 follow-up values are available. Follow-up results will be reported in 2022.
- 12) rCSI and ECMEN data was not disaggregated by sex during MUV baseline and follow-up data collection in 2020, therefore, only overall values are available. From 2021 onwards disaggregated data is reported.
- 13) User satisfaction rate data was collected for the first time at the end of 2020, and this data serves as baseline. No 2020 follow-up data is available.
- 14) For activity 4, all targets are set as overall targets without sex disaggregation. These outcome indicators are measured at household level and not individual level. Selection of participants for the activity is done ensuring equal numbers of female and male participants, regardless of the sex of the head of the household. Information on the sex of the head of household can only be collected during monitoring surveys, therefore, the sample cannot be designed to be representative by sex of head of household. While monitoring data will be disaggregated by sex of respondent/participant and sex of head of household, programme improvements/changes will be informed by analysis of differences by sex of participants rather than household heads. Follow-up values disaggregated by sex of head of household will only be indicative and not representative.
- 15) Activity 4 livelihood activities were implemented under the name "Kitchen of Hope" (MUV), including only Chef Assistant trainings until August 2021. From August 2021, the project was expanded to include additional sectors, namely housekeeping, store attendant and food packaging. These new training activities are now implemented under the Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme which consists of the Hospitality and IT tracks. Due to this change in the activity scope, outcome results will be tracked as of August 2021 under new target combinations (SES Hospitality, SES EMPACT). Therefore, no end-CSP targets are set for MUV beneficiary combination since new cohorts will be reported under SES Hospitality in 2022.
- 16) The Partnerships Index is measured for all ICSP activities, but due to technical limitations on data entry in the corporate database, it is reported under activity 4.

## Progress towards gender equality

- 1) Article 10 of the Turkish constitution.
- 2) Global Gender Gap Report 2021, World Economic Forum. WEF\_GGGR\_2021.pdf (weforum.org).
- 3) Turkey Common Country Analysis Update, November 2021.
- 4) ESSN PDM11, September 2021, IFRC, TRC
- 5) WFP Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5.
- 6) As this indicator relates directly to information related to assistance, a pre-assistance baseline is not feasible to be collected. As per corporate guidance, COs are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline but for continuing projects, values from the first data collection after transfers usually serve as a baseline. For MUV beneficiaries (act. 4) only one round of data on cross-cutting indicators was collected and no further follow-up will be conducted due to changes in programme design and cohorts. Therefore, available data from 2021 monitoring is reported as follow-up and not as a baseline, and no end-CSP target is set for this cohort.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- 1) Turkey: Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 4 - June 2021.
- 2) WFP Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Quarter 3, 2021.
- 3) Cases with special needs include people with disabilities but also other individuals with special needs such as pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic diseases.
- 4) WFP, MEDS system, PMM OSM Reports, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4.
- 5) Data on protection indicators on unhindered access and dignified programmes for in-camp beneficiaries was collected for the first time in Q3 2020, therefore, these values serve as baseline values and no 2020 follow-up is available.
- 6) The proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements is measured for all ICSP activities, but due to technical limitations in the system, it is reported under activity 4.
- 7) As these indicators relate directly to information related to assistance, a pre-assistance baseline is not feasible to be collected. As per corporate guidance, COs are not required to establish a pre-assistance baseline but for continuing projects values from the first data collection after transfers usually serve as baseline. For MUV beneficiaries (act. 4), only one round of data on cross-cutting indicators was collected and no further follow-up will be conducted due to change in programme design and cohorts. Therefore, available data from 2021 monitoring is reported as follow-up and not as baseline, and no end-CSP target is set for this cohort.

## Environment

- 1) Information Bulletin: Turkey Wildfires, August 2021. Information Bulletin: Turkey Wildfires – 05.08.2021 - Turkey | ReliefWeb.
- 2) 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 in 2020 because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting no follow-up values for this indicator (C.4.1.) in 2020.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.


The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	26,254	26,094	52,348	

 <b>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1:						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	%					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to employment and decent work	Number	751	570	1,321	6020

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect				
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall					
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	90,191.19					

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	46,385	29,000	63%
	female	46,740	29,368	63%
	total	93,125	58,368	63%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,152	1,944	62%
	female	2,913	1,803	62%
	total	6,065	3,747	62%
24-59 months	male	5,035	3,268	65%
	female	4,814	3,100	64%
	total	9,849	6,368	65%
5-11 years	male	9,459	6,356	67%
	female	9,005	6,040	67%
	total	18,464	12,396	67%
12-17 years	male	6,246	3,872	62%
	female	5,996	3,785	63%
	total	12,242	7,657	63%
18-59 years	male	20,741	12,476	60%
	female	22,107	13,436	61%
	total	42,848	25,912	60%
60+ years	male	1,752	1,084	62%
	female	1,905	1,204	63%
	total	3,657	2,288	63%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	6,563	2,911	44%
Refugee	86,562	55,457	64%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	93,125	58,368	62%

## 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	2,173,661	580,971	27%
Value Voucher	15,074,704	8,370,776	56%

## 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 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female	40,180	26,254	
			Male	39,820	26,094	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>52,348</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,074,704	8,370,776	
Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female	6,561	3,114	
			Male	6,564	2,906	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>6,020</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,173,661	580,971	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
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						
CBT platform						
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	15	30		
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						
CBT platform						
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	2		
Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
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						
CBT platform						
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	608,966	497,163.96		
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						
CBT platform						
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	21	21		
Activity 05: Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	0	2
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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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	2
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**Activity 06: Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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K: Partners, including UN agencies benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate their operation

CBT platform

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	8	9
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**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Camp Beneficiaries - **Location:** Turkey In-camp - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** CBT platform

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.03	≤10	≤9	15.14	7.56		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.37	≤10	≤9	12.01	8.28		
	Overall	9.48	≤10	≤9	12.31	8.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	≥95	≥95	97.2	92.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.1	≥95	≥95	99.4	98.2		
	Overall	93.8	≥95	≥95	99.2	97.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤5	≤5	2.8	7.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	≤5	≤5	0.6	1.2		
	Overall	5.91	≤5	≤5	0.8	1.9		



Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	=0	=0	0	0.6	
	Overall	0.25	=0	=0	0	0.5	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** MUV Beneficiaries - **Location:** Turkey - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** CBT platform

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female				1.46			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				1.78			
	Overall	2.05		≤2	1.6	1.98		

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female				65.38			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				52.63			
	Overall	78		≥60	54.49	67		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	31		≥40	38.2	24		WFP programme monitoring
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15		≤15	12.36	25		WFP programme monitoring
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	9		≤9	1.69	7		WFP programme monitoring
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	45		≤45	47.75	44		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey - **Location:** Turkey - **Modality:** Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** CBT platform

Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	14	=14	=14	14	13		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** SES EMPACT - **Location:** Turkey - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** CBT platform

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female Male Overall	7.46 6.15 6.41	≤6.3					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female Male Overall	81.9 79.6 80.7	≥80					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	48.4	≥49					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	6.3	≤6					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	11.5	≤10					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	33.9	≤32					WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Hospitality - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female Male Overall	12.35 11.59 11.7	≤11					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female Male Overall	73.2 72.4 72.9	≥74					WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	24.9	≥25					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	3.9	≤3.9					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21.7	≤20					WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	49.5	≤48					WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 06: Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Partner agencies of common office sharing premises - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	=100	≥95	100			WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48.5	≥70	≥65	70	71.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	11.3	≤15	≤15	6.8	5.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40.1	≤15	≤20	23.2	23.5		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> MUV Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall			≥50	53			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall			≤25	23			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall			≤25	24			-

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	91.1			
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	91.6			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95.5	≥97	≥95	100	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	≥97	≥95	99.7	97.2		
	Overall	97.5	≥97	≥95	99.7	97.5		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥96	≥95	97.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥96	≥95	82.1			
	Overall	100	≥96	≥95	83.6			
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> MUV Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female			=100	97			- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male			=100	94			
	Overall			=100	94			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female			≥95	95			- - -
	Male			≥95	99			
	Overall			≥95	98			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female			≥90	87			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥90	86			
	Overall			≥90	86			

## 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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	95.5	≥96	≥96	94.4	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.6	≥98	≥98	98.6	97.8		
	Overall	97.3	≥97	≥97	98.2	98.1		

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> MUV Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female			≥80	79			-
	Male			≥80	81			-
	Overall			≥80	80			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity 3 - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			-
Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity 4 - <b>Location:</b> Turkey - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	6			-

Cover page photo © WFP

WFP staff listening to SES participants' feedback and insights during the applied training in the province of Sanliurfa.

**World Food Programme**

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



# Financial Section

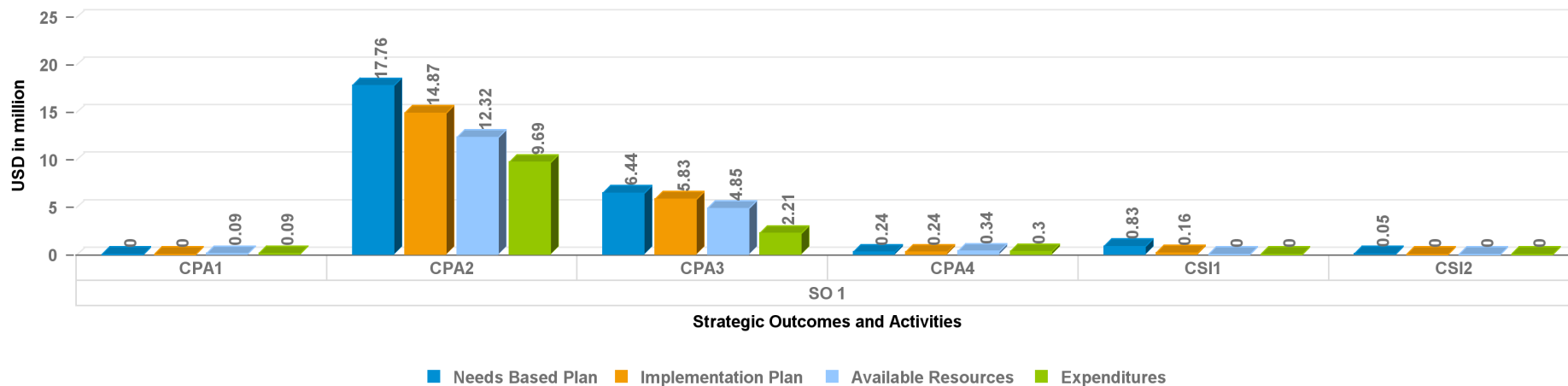
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	0	0	93,238	93,051
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	17,756,199	14,865,636	12,321,194	9,692,482
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	6,443,166	5,825,215	4,845,116	2,214,870
		Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	241,497	241,500	337,907	301,057

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	825,534	160,000	0	0
		Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	52,587	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	536,114	0
<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>25,318,984</b>	<b>21,092,351</b>	<b>18,133,568</b>	<b>12,301,461</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,972,911	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,972,911</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>25,318,984</b>	<b>21,092,351</b>	<b>29,106,479</b>	<b>12,301,461</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,926,695</b>	<b>1,907,751</b>	<b>1,590,366</b>	<b>866,948</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>27,245,679</b>	<b>23,000,102</b>	<b>30,696,845</b>	<b>13,168,409</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,754,077</b>	<b>1,477,889</b>	<b>338,732</b>	<b>338,732</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,999,756</b>	<b>24,477,991</b>	<b>31,035,578</b>	<b>13,507,141</b>

Wanee Piyabongkam  
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

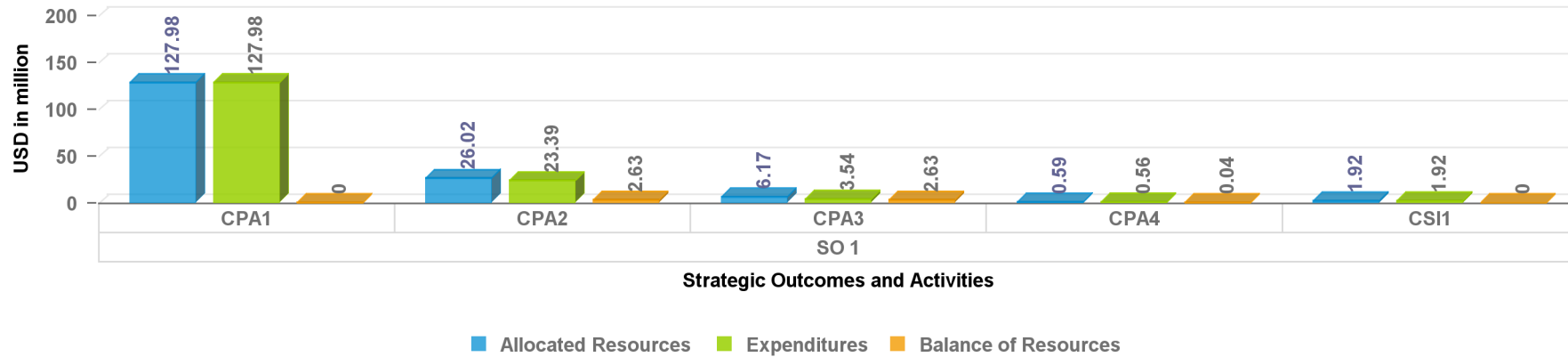
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 common services to partners, including UN agencies	482,994	592,295	0	592,295	555,445	36,849
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	14,184,188	6,173,685	0	6,173,685	3,543,439	2,630,246
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	36,573,952	26,020,182	0	26,020,182	23,391,470	2,628,712

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# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	127,981,279	0	127,981,279	127,981,093	186
		Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	2,864,210	1,920,223	0	1,920,223	1,920,223	0
		Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	226,243	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Turkey Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	536,114	0	536,114	0	536,114
<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>199,220,979</b>	<b>163,223,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163,223,778</b>	<b>157,391,670</b>	<b>5,832,107</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	10,972,911	0	10,972,911	0	10,972,911
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,972,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,972,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,972,911</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>199,220,979</b>	<b>174,196,689</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174,196,689</b>	<b>157,391,670</b>	<b>16,805,019</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,465,747</b>	<b>3,786,933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,786,933</b>	<b>3,063,515</b>	<b>723,418</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>204,686,725</b>	<b>177,983,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177,983,622</b>	<b>160,455,185</b>	<b>17,528,437</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>13,271,729</b>	<b>10,336,759</b>		<b>10,336,759</b>	<b>10,336,759</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>217,958,454</b>	<b>188,320,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,320,381</b>	<b>170,791,945</b>	<b>17,528,437</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
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