



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Türkiye

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2022

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	12
Programme performance	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	15
Cross-cutting results	18
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	18
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	19
ENVIRONMENT	21
Data Notes	22
Annex	24
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	24
Figures and Indicators	25
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	25
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	26
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	26
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	26
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	27
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	31

Overview

Faced with a deteriorating economy compounded by the global slowdown and Ukraine conflict, 2022 was a challenging year for Türkiye. The record-breaking inflation rates and the local currency depreciation weakened the purchasing power of vulnerable people including refugees. It also exacerbated pressure on the job market battling the knock-on effects of COVID-19 and spurred concerns over social cohesion. Moreover, the arrival of Ukrainian refugees added to Türkiye's refugee population of around four million - 15 percent of the global refugee population [1] - and fueled the need to extend humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable ones.

In line with its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (partnerships for the goal), WFP forged new partnerships in 2022 which enabled to secure sufficient funding for its operations and helped to reach close to 65,000 girls and boys, women and men across all its activities.

Under its e-voucher programme, WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) provided around 53,000 refugees in seven Government-run camps with monthly assistance. This helped to meet its target of households with acceptable food consumption. In response to the economic deteriorating situation and the record-level inflation rates, WFP increased the transfer value per household [2] from TRY 120 (USD 6) to TRY 150 (USD 8) in January 2022 and delivered three top-ups during the first and the last quarters of the year to help beneficiaries sustain their access to food and other essential needs. Thanks to the generous contributions from long-standing donors, WFP supported 2,400 Ukrainians hosted in a camp in Elazığ starting from September 2022 and over 1,500 unregistered Syrian refugees [2] relocated to camps - identified during the Government's address verification exercise [3] - with the same assistance entitlements. To verify that the programme is efficiently designed and targeted, WFP and TRC also launched a comprehensive assessment exercise in six camps to assess needs and vulnerabilities [4].

WFP's enriched partnerships portfolio, accompanied by multi-year contributions, gave impetus to its livelihoods activities provided under the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme. This programme targets refugees and Turkish nationals with vocational and applied training. To alleviate the impact of the economic situation on participants and minimize dropouts, WFP increased the monthly stipend delivered during the vocational training from TRY 1,400 (USD 75) to 2000 (USD 107) [5]. In recognition of the need for capacity strengthening in underserved sectors, prioritizing earning income and increasing purchasing power, WFP also expanded the programme to the manufacturing sector to secure more job opportunities for its participants. These adjustments enabled WFP and its partners to double the number of the livelihoods beneficiaries, compared to 2021 and ensured the long-term employment of 893 participants. WFP assistance helped beneficiaries to rely less on consumption coping strategies, especially among hospitality and IT tracks participants. Considering cultural norms and social barriers, such as limitations on women's employment and engagement in decision-making, WFP adopted a gender-sensitive approach in its livelihoods programming to enrol more women. Hence, women constituted almost half (48 percent) of those employed. WFP also achieved a higher satisfaction level among women compared to men.

In July, WFP resumed support to Sisli Municipality in Istanbul for the implementation of the Network Fresh project. This project is an innovation accelerator investment connecting unsold surplus food from businesses to vulnerable households via municipalities with the aim to achieve zero waste and zero hunger. WFP's support benefited 744 beneficiaries with 16,440 meals over three months.

As part of its capacity-strengthening activities, WFP facilitated a learning visit for the Ministries of National Education (MoNE) and Labour and Social Security to Germany to exchange knowledge on the country's dual education system and programmes targeting refugees as well as introduce the SES programme. Furthermore, WFP carried out a cost-benefit analysis of the national school meals programme to support MoNE's ambitions to enhance its quality and scope.

Under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025) approved in November 2022, WFP will sustain its assistance to in-camp refugees, and expand sustainable livelihood programming to build the self-reliance of vulnerable Turks and refugees alike. It will also venture beyond refugee programming to support the Government to enhance the national school meals programme.

64,551

Total beneficiaries in 2022

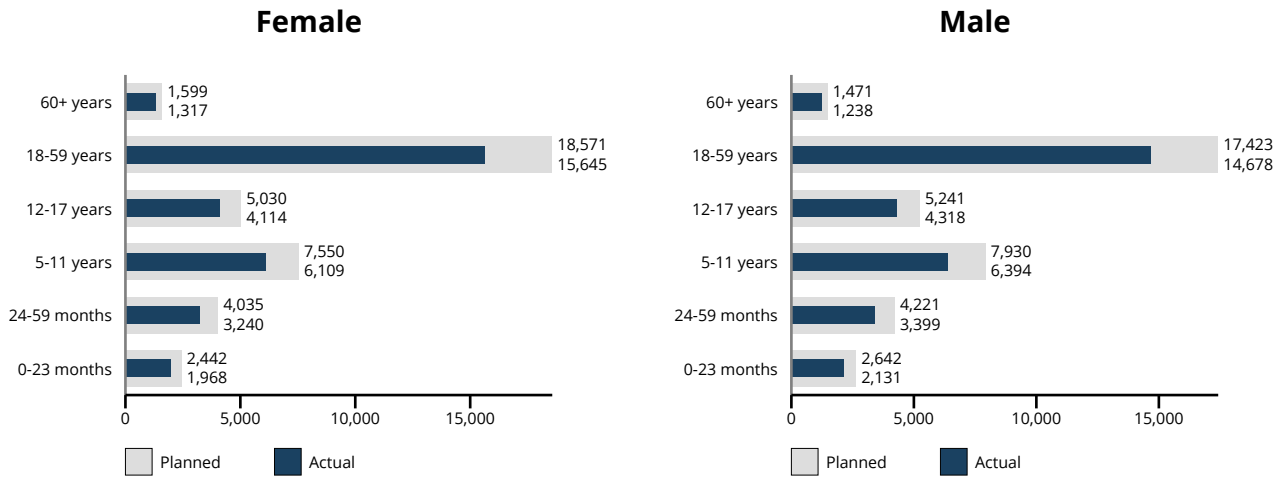


50% female

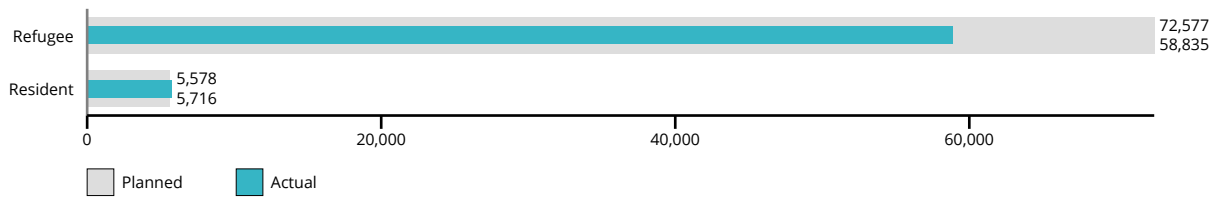


50% male

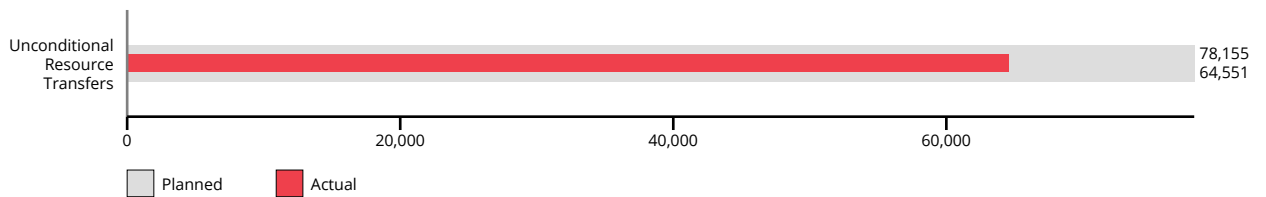
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



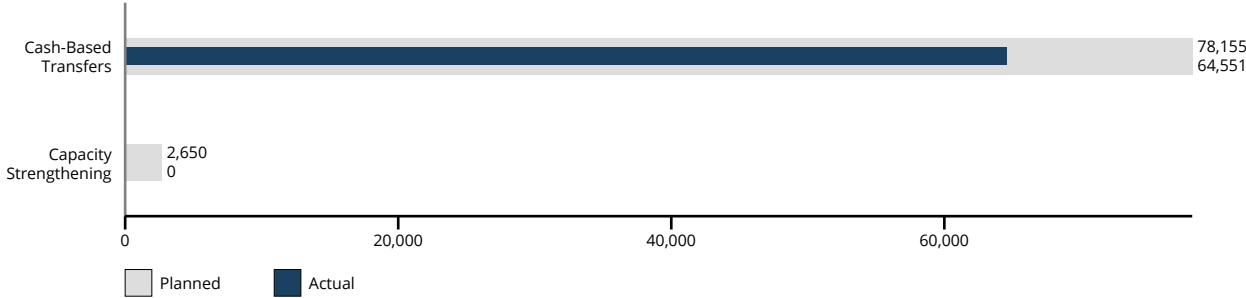
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



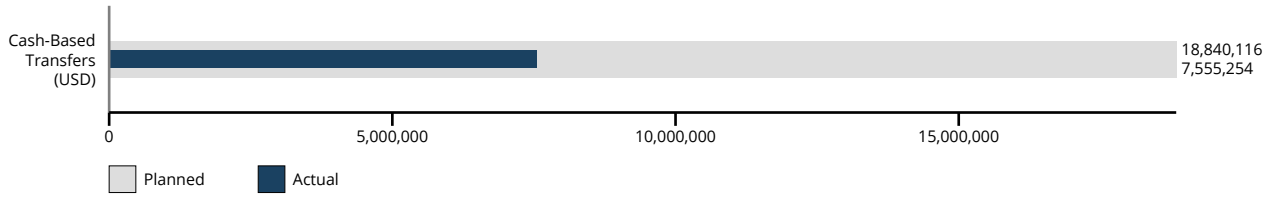
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



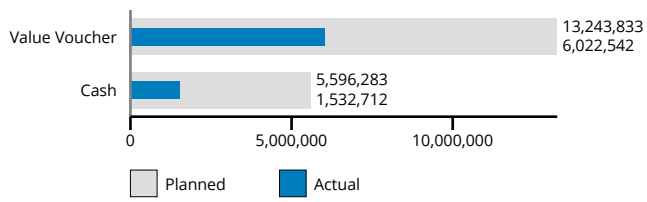
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Türkiye, an important regional actor and a significant provider of bilateral humanitarian assistance, hosts the largest refugee population of around four million people [1] and supports them with legal status, social protection as well as access to basic public services. Over 98 percent of this population lives among host communities and around 45,000 are accommodated in Government-subsidized camps in the southeast. While in-camp refugees rely on humanitarian assistance to put food on the table, agricultural work - albeit seasonal and limited - is their pathway to supplementary income.

The deteriorating economic situation that deepened throughout the year, however, increased the needs of refugees, further eroding their purchasing power and livelihoods amidst bleak prospect of a large-scale return. Eleven years into the Syrian crisis, the Government of the Republic of Türkiye continued to demonstrate humanitarian leadership. Following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, Türkiye opened its doors to roughly 145,000 Ukrainians seeking safety and protection. The Government hosted the most vulnerable ones - around 2,500 - in an already vacant camp in the province of Elazığ. In addition to the international protection status, the Government provided them with utilities, healthcare and educational services. WFP started assisting these Ukrainian refugees in September.

Türkiye pursued ambitious reforms and experienced an accelerating economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the lingering depreciation of the Turkish lira (TRY) since 2018, and surging inflation rates in 2022 aggravated by the global increase in energy prices, triggered higher poverty among Turkish citizens and refugees alike. This was compounded by higher unemployment rates among refugees (17 percent) who have limited access to formal employment, compared to Turkish nationals (10 percent). With food inflation rates hitting a record of 103 percent in November, the monthly food basket cost in refugee-populated areas jumped to TRY 528 (USD 28) per person from TRY 334 (USD 18) a year ago. In addition, the growing economic pressure faced by host population put additional pressure on social cohesion. Hence, the decreasing purchasing power of refugees and host communities, coupled with higher unemployment among refugees, rendered the latter more reliant on humanitarian assistance and susceptible to negative coping strategies.

WFP's monitoring showed that the percentage of in-camp refugees with acceptable food consumption decreased from 99 percent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2021 to 95 percent in Q3 of 2022. The reduced coping strategy index score also increased from 12 to 13 over the same period, indicating that households are employing more coping strategies to access nutritious food.

In addition, the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic intensified competition for jobs and laid a burden on the food, beverage and hospitality sectors, considered among the critical employment sectors under WFP's livelihoods programme (SES). This necessitated programmatic modifications to achieve planned results and meet the market's need for semi-skilled and skilled labour beyond the food sector.

In light of this context, WFP continued to support the Government in maintaining this exemplary humanitarian model and delivering much-needed assistance to refugees and host communities through various programmes, contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goal). Over the year, WFP extended the Türkiye interim country strategic plan (ICSP) until the end of 2022 and implemented its activities under its single strategic outcome that focuses on enhancing partnerships to support refugees and vulnerable populations to access basic needs assistance and labour market opportunities evenly.

WFP, together with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), assisted around 53,000 refugees living in seven camps through the e-voucher programme to help them manage their food security. Whilst the transfer amount lost 31 percent of its value during the year due to inflation, it proved to be a lifeline for thousands, as the economic hardships and the rapid increase in rental costs thwarted many from leaving the camps. This, in turn, led to a slowdown in the decrease of the camp population taking place since 2020. The accommodation of Ukrainian refugees in Elazig camp and the transfer of unregistered Syrian refugees identified during the Government's verification exercise in the camps even triggered a rise in the number of WFP beneficiaries.

Building on its strong field presence, in-depth understanding of refugee needs and robust partnerships with the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the private sector, WFP put livelihood activities at the heart of its operation in Türkiye. In line with WFP's shift from humanitarian assistance towards self-reliance programming, the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme targets refugees and Turkish nationals in 15 provinces with vocational capacity building, driven by market needs. By bringing together refugees and vulnerable Turkish people, the programme seeks to enhance social cohesion while also improving their self-reliance. Despite employment challenges stemming from the impact of the pandemic on the hospitality, food and beverage sectors, WFP succeeded in extending its livelihood interventions to the manufacturing sector.

As part of its efforts to address food waste and support vulnerable households at a time, WFP also supported Sisli Municipality in Istanbul with implementing the Network Fresh project. This project aims to minimize food waste by collecting surplus meals from participating businesses and distributing them to vulnerable households.

In addition to the above, leveraging on its school meal programming expertise, WFP launched a cost-benefit analysis [2] to provide technical support to the Ministry of National Education to scale up its existing school meals programme.

Moving forward and under its new CSP for 2023-2025 approved in November 2022, WFP will keep assisting in-camp refugees and providing services to humanitarian and development partners in Türkiye. Along with its plans to expand sustainable livelihood programming, WFP will extend support to the Government to expand and strengthen its national school meals programme.

Risk Management

In 2022, the economic slowdown and ensuing repercussions on public attitudes towards refugees posed a risk to WFP's programmes, particularly the livelihoods interventions aiming to promote social cohesion. Fluctuations in the local currency weakened the purchasing power of beneficiaries and employees, threatening WFP's ability to retain staff and minimize dropouts from its programmes. These factors also led to Cooperating Partner (CP) delayed implementation and low expenditures. Advancing towards the 2023 elections, the political agenda challenged WFP's ability to partner with new actors as they were unwilling to publicly support programmes targeting refugees.

In response, WFP continued to target refugees and Turkish nationals evenly and emphasized equity in the benefits of its projects. WFP monitored the political and financial situation in the country to forecast potential losses/gains, revise budgets whenever needed, inform donors on programmatic changes and adjust activities. WFP also revises the CP budget in regular six-month intervals and coordinates with UN agencies for a harmonized approach toward the CPs demands. Leveraging a variety of mediums to improve outreach and targeting activities, such as social media and partners' databases, WFP established a rigorous selection process which helped to reduce dropouts and amplify outcomes.

Although COVID-19 waned, it remained a health risk for WFP staff, beneficiaries, service providers and CPs. To minimize infections, WFP provided personal protection equipment to staff, CPs in the camps and beneficiaries and ensured controlled access to its premises.

The country office also monitors the situation on the borders with Syria in anticipation of any security implications on its operations.

Lastly, the Office of Internal Audit conducted an audit of WFP operations in Türkiye covering the period from January 2021 to March 2022 and concluded with two high-priority and three medium-priority recommendations. WFP will reinforce its efforts to quickly address these recommendations in 2023 [3].

Partnerships

In the third and final year of the implementation of its interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP's close and long-standing partnership with the Government of the Republic of Türkiye, donors, UN agencies and the private sector was essential to serve vulnerable refugees and host communities while supporting country capacity strengthening. Expansion of local partnerships underpinned programmatic scale-up and further served the localization agenda. Considering the growing number of partners, WFP placed a significant focus on coordination with its cooperating partners as well as with other humanitarian and development actors. Drawing on the strengths of national systems and established partnerships, WFP continued to broaden its livelihood interventions and sustained humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in the camps. The flexibility of donors ensured the success of implementation and allowed programmatic agility. These also allowed an efficient and timely response to emerging needs resulting from the influx of Ukrainian refugees and the global food crisis.

Government Partnerships

Throughout 2022, WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with several government ministries given the operational and contextual changes. WFP continued to work closely with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) under the Ministry of Interior for the implementation of the e-voucher programme in the camps. WFP, PMM and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) remained in close communication as the programme required several adjustments throughout the year. These changes included the opening of a new camp to host Ukrainian vulnerable refugees and the admission of irregular migrants to camps for registration. In response, WFP extended its e-voucher assistance to these refugees in close harmony with partners and donors. Moreover, WFP and partners started conducting a comprehensive needs assessment in the camps to review the targeting which will inform future prioritization of beneficiaries and transfer value discussions because of high inflation.

The partnerships with the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) continued under multi-year protocols. ISKUR and MoNE were direct collaborators of the applied and vocational training components of the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) livelihood programme. In 2022, WFP further scaled up the livelihood programme to additional sectors and provinces which led to an increase in the number of cooperating partners. Hence, WFP organized three workshops in January, March, and November dedicated to coordination and information exchange between partners at the national and local levels.

Further, in June, WFP conducted a study visit to Germany, the largest asylum-seekers-hosting country in Europe, for MoNE and ISKUR staff as well as NGOs and chambers of commerce and industry who are WFP's cooperating partners. The study visit created opportunities for participants to exchange knowledge and know-how. In addition, WFP signed a protocol with MoNE's Strategy Development Department in June and launched a cost-benefit analysis to support the Government's scale-up of its existing school meal programme.

In 2022, thanks to regular communication and field visits, WFP remained a partner of choice for several donors including Norway, the Republic of Korea and the United States, who contributed regularly to the ICSP. The multi-year agreement with Germany's development bank (KfW) and funding by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) helped WFP implement its resilience project, allowing longer, strategic and cost-effective partnerships.

Local Partnerships

Since the initiation of its livelihood assistance programmes in 2019, WFP gradually expanded its partnership to a series of national and local actors across 15 provinces, in line with WFP's commitment to localization. In 2022, WFP increased its partnerships with local actors almost five-fold compared to 2020, through field-level agreements with 14 cooperating partners to implement in-camp and livelihood activities, including nine chambers of commerce and industry and their affiliated non-governmental organisations [1]. The partnership with chambers at the provincial level helped WFP expand its livelihood intervention to new sectors and vocations. It also increased the reach and scope of interventions while ensuring a higher level of sustainability. These new partnerships fine-tuned the programme's design and implementation at the provincial level. Upholding the localization approach, partnerships were driven by the sector demands and the needs of the private sector at the local level. Consequently, chambers benefitted from and commended partnering with WFP as it helped them to achieve cost-efficiency in skills training and job-matching.

UN/Joint Programming

WFP continued to participate in the coordination of the Regional Refugee Resilience Plan (3RP) in 2022. As an active member of the United Nations Country Team, WFP aligned its strategic priorities and results with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Strategy (2021-2025).

WFP also furthered its partnerships with UN agencies through joint programming and coordination of tools. The programming partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) continued, improving employability outcomes and cost-effectiveness. Additionally, WFP signed a MoU with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and collaborated with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to ensure the complementarity of activities by establishing new referral mechanisms under livelihood interventions. With funding from the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), launched a supply chain analysis for the Turkish wheat sector. The analysis examines internal market instabilities and external challenges in view of the global disruption of the supply chain due to COVID-19 and the Ukraine conflict. A joint report of the analysis will be released in the first quarter of 2023.

CSP Financial Overview

In reference to the overall period of WFP Türkiye interim country strategic plan 2020-2022 (ICSP), available resources covered 80 percent of the overall needs-based plan funding requirements amounting to USD 249 million as of the end of 2022. These include contributions and multi-year funding received across its timeframe, some of which will be carried forward to 2023-2024 to fund the new ICSP (2023-2025).






























During 2022, the third and last year of its ICSP, WFP was financially well-equipped to implement planned activities in Türkiye. Direct multi-year contributions carried over from previous years provided sufficient funding for all the activities targeting refugees and members of the host communities. The major depreciation of the Turkish Lira throughout the year resulted in more available funds for programming than initially anticipated, which also explains the lower level of expenditures than planned. Consequently, WFP closely monitored funds' absorption, continuously reviewed the implementation plan, prepared for different scenarios and shared operational updates regularly with donors. These actions led to an upward revision of the implementation plan in the third quarter of 2022 to reflect the updated exchange rate and requirements. Overall, expenditures amounted to 74 percent of WFP's latest revised implementation plan.

While contributions were confirmed late in the year, advanced financing and the availability of flexible unearmarked funding served as remedies. The pre-approval of a grant from the United States, WFP Türkiye's top donor in 2022, allowed the use of advance financing, averting a shortfall in the e-voucher programme at the beginning of 2022. Their full contribution enabled WFP to provide three top-ups of TRY 550 (US\$ 30) to each in-camp household to cover the purchasing power gap caused by the high inflation rates. In addition, direct flexible funding from Norway, the Republic of Korea and the joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund as well as other indirect flexible funds helped WFP to cover the needs of its livelihoods activities and enhance refugees and vulnerable populations' employability through vocational and applied training opportunities. However, unearmarked flexible funds remained low, representing only 10 percent of WFP Türkiye contributions in 2022.

Given the fast-changing circumstances, and the high inflation rates in the country, WFP kept a careful eye on how funds were being used, informed donors constantly and made quick programmatic adjustments to planning and delivery modalities as necessary to ensure timely implementation as permitted by the operational context.

As high inflation rates continue to affect the economy, putting a strain on social safety nets and vulnerable communities, WFP will advocate for more unearmarked and multi-year funding to ensure higher flexibility and predictability, thereby enhancing strategic relationships with partners and sustaining humanitarian assistance to a growing number of vulnerable refugees and host communities.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 27,527,213	 23,073,434	 15,478,719	 12,322,682
SO01: 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	 27,527,213	 23,073,434	 15,478,719	 12,322,682
Activity 01: Strengthen partnerships with national institutions and partners to improve programme implementation	 0	 0	 0	 0
Activity 02: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in Turkish communities	 0	 0	 186	 186
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	 15,877,483	 14,251,850	 9,210,480	 7,532,347
Activity 04: Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	 11,351,932	 8,523,784	 5,906,929	 4,479,987
Activity 05: Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	 56,300	 56,300	 16,150	 8,157
Activity 06: Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	 241,497	 241,499	 304,373	 302,003

Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 40,599	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 11,503,068	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 27,527,213	 23,073,434	 15,478,719	 12,322,682
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,243,058	 2,237,909	 1,756,510	 1,254,027
Total Direct Costs	 29,770,271	 25,311,343	 17,235,230	 13,576,710
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,918,091	 1,628,017	 691,504	 691,504
Grand Total	 31,688,363	 26,939,360	 29,429,803	 14,268,215

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



52,700 refugees in seven camps received WFP cash assistance, including Ukrainians and unregistered Syrians.



11,800 beneficiaries supported through livelihoods activities, compared to **6,000** in 2021.



Over **half of** WFP's livelihoods **beneficiaries were women**



893 participants across the food, beverage, hospitality, IT and manufacturing sectors found jobs, thanks to WFP's livelihoods support.

WFP in Türkiye has one single strategic outcome. It seeks to build strong partnerships to assist refugees and host communities evenly through cash assistance and access to job opportunities. This is achieved through the e-voucher programme active in seven camps and the livelihoods activities implemented in 15 provinces.

Resources and Results

Thanks to donors' flexibility, WFP succeeded to cover the funding needs of all its activities implemented under the interim CSP in 2022, despite their increase due to surging food prices and the need for cash top-ups over the course of the year. WFP was able to mitigate shortfalls by using advance financing for an upcoming US contribution. The support from Germany (German Development Bank - KfW), Norway and the Republic of Korea, coupled with the joint Sustainable Development Goals fund, also enabled the organization to sustain its activities without disruption.

In 2022, WFP continued to provide refugees in seven camps with e-voucher assistance, reaching around 52,750 beneficiaries - half of whom were women. This year, WFP assisted more beneficiaries than in 2021 due to the arrival of Ukrainians and relocation of unregistered Syrian refugees to the camps. Hence, WFP extended its support to an additional 2,500 Ukrainian refugees in Elazig camp and around 1,500 unregistered Syrian refugees in camps.

Although the percentage of in-camp households with acceptable food consumption decreased by four percent in 2022 compared to 2021 due to the eroding purchasing power, WFP was still able to meet the ICSP final target of 95 percent. The economic downturn, however, triggered a rise in the use of consumption coping strategies by nine percent compared to the third quarter of 2021, particularly among households headed by women as WFP assistance is their initial source of income. Consequently, 83 percent of the households relied on cheaper and less preferred food.

As for WFP's livelihoods activities, WFP doubled the number of beneficiaries (893 enrolled participants and their impacted family members) in the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme, compared to 2021, reaching around 11,800 people in 15 provinces through 109 cohorts. It also diversified and expanded the vocational training to the information technology, food, hospitality, beverages and services as well as the manufacturing sectors. While over half of the enrolled participants were women, Turkish and non-Turkish nationals were almost equally represented (55 percent Turkish).

Thanks to the SES programme, 82 percent of hospitality participants (1,378 in total) improved their economic capacity to meet their essential needs (ECMEN) in 2022 compared to 78 percent in 2021. While the ECMEN of IT participants didn't change over the same period, WFP's monitoring revealed that both hospitality and IT track participants resorted less often to consumption coping strategies, exceeding the end target of the ICSP. Despite this achievement,

households headed by women recorded higher vulnerability as highlighted by the consumption-based coping strategy index which indicates that women faced the brunt of the economic downturn, as they were less likely to secure additional sources of income.

The proportion of households engaging in livelihood coping strategies when faced with a lack of food or money to buy food increased among hospitality track participants (increase of 8 percent compared to 2021) more than the IT track (increase of 3 percent compared to 2021). Most notably, this was due to an increase in borrowing money, spending savings and selling households assets among hospitality IT participants to overcome the rising costs of living, while the IT track households managed to generate additional income through their participation in the programme.

Moreover, the programme facilitated the long-term employment of 893 participants - 426 of whom were women - in the food, beverage, hospitality, information technology and manufacturing sectors, representing a significant increase compared to 2021 (325 employed). Employment chances were slightly higher for Turkish participants (60 percent), likely due to the language barriers and work permit requirements for refugees. The findings of WFP's Decentralized Evaluation completed in December provided evidence that the SES programme made significant progress towards improving the well-being and livelihoods of refugees and Turkish nationals through improved access to the labor market. Building on this, WFP will keep working with the SES programme stakeholders to address evaluation recommendations and achieve better outcomes. In parallel, the programme contributed to institutional capacity strengthening by enhancing the inclusion and targeting of refugees in the national vocational training programmes.

Lastly, WFP in 2022 initiated a cost-benefit analysis study for the Ministry of National Education's school meal programme to scale-up the national school meal programme targeting 1.5 million students. The study showed that for every dollar invested in the programme, an economic return of USD 6.4 is generated over the lifetime of the beneficiary [1]. This study, prepared in response to a Government's request, is set to be a critical component of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025) and will pave the way for further technical cooperation in school feeding.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP almost doubled the number of its partners, compared to 2021, reaching 14 actors. WFP's long-lasting partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent and the collaboration with the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) remained essential for the delivery of monthly assistance to refugees living in camps under the e-voucher programme. Along with its multi-year protocols with the Ministry of National Education and the Turkish Employment Agency, WFP signed partnership agreements with nine chambers of commerce and industry and three local NGOs. WFP also continued to collaborate with the private sector and three UN agencies to ensure the localisation and complementarity of activities.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The worsening economic trends prompted WFP to introduce adjustments to all its programme to ensure all beneficiaries are still able to meet their food and nutrition needs. Due to the devaluation of the local currency and the high inflation rates, the e-voucher assistance value decreased by 31 percent in the third quarter of the year. In response, WFP and the Government of the Republic of Türkiye increased the monthly transfer value to TRY 150 (USD 8) per person as of January 2022. WFP also provided top-ups in the first and last quarters of the year amidst an increase in the cost of living and lack of seasonal employment opportunities in the winter. Considering the fluid economic landscape and longstanding blanket assistance in the camps, WFP, TRC and PMM initiated a comprehensive needs assessment exercise to identify actual needs and vulnerability levels and revise the assistance modality, transfer value, and targeting of camp residents accordingly [2].

On another note, partnering with chambers of commerce and industry helped to tailor the livelihoods training to the market needs and expand to the manufacturing sector. Adjusting the stipend amount delivered during the vocational training in line with the inflation rates also emerged as an efficient incentive to retain participants in the programme and minimize dropouts. These steps will allow WFP to increase the number of targeted beneficiaries and enhance employment rates in the upcoming years.

Moreover, as per the decentralized activity evaluation of the SES programme from July 2020 to February 2022, the programme has demonstrated progress towards helping vulnerable refugees and Turkish citizens gain vocational skills and find employment. It had a positive impact on beneficiaries' household income and social cohesion. However, it can create more opportunities if greater accommodations are considered for women and persons with disabilities [3].

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were fully integrated into the livelihood programme as indicated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code of 4 for this activity. WFP conducted gender analysis throughout the monitoring processes of the SES programme. By selecting applied training locations and vocational branches favourable to women and close to their houses, WFP tailored livelihoods activities to boost women's enrolment. The Gender and Age Marker code of 3 for the in-camp assistance shows that WFP fully incorporated gender-sensitive elements into this activity.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey.	3
Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities.	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender stereotypes and restrictive social norms continued in 2022 to undermine Türkiye's fight against gender-based violence, obstructing women's participation in decision-making and involvement in public life. Despite the legal reforms and the progress in women's education, Türkiye retained the lowest level of women employees and the widest gender gap among the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries [1]. Compared to men, working women also suffered more from COVID-19's effect on their professional life [2]. Gendered barriers, such as care responsibilities and restrictions on women's employment, similarly hindered refugee women and girls' access to basic services and opportunities.

Gender-sensitive considerations remained a cornerstone of WFP's programmes. With a high participation level of 92 percent, women in camps were either involved in joint decision-making or solely deciding on the use of e-voucher assistance. The percentage of women who are the sole decision-makers on the use of assistance increased while joint decision-making decreased in 2022 compared to 2021. Women become the sole decision-makers when the budget share allocated for food increases, which was the case in 2022 due to the inflation that compelled households to spend more on food. However, while the overall acceptable food consumption score decreased by 3.7 percent in 2022 compared to 2021, households headed by women had slightly better food consumption levels than men [3]. To better address the changing needs of men, women and vulnerable groups amidst the ongoing slowdown, WFP in the fourth quarter conducted a comprehensive needs assessment exercise in the camps to reorient the e-voucher programme accordingly.

Under its Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme, half of WFP targeted beneficiaries were women. Hence, WFP tailored its recruitment strategies to select beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria, such as prioritizing single women and selecting training locations in areas deemed safe and accessible. This boosted refugee and Turkish women enrolment - 56 percent- and increased their share in employment to 48 percent (out of the total number of employed participants). Women also reported being slightly more satisfied with the SES programme - 80 percent - than men. In addition, 2022 also saw a slight increase in IT training women participants' economic capacity to meet essential needs reaching 94 percent.

Despite these results, women and men beneficiaries did not always experience similar outcomes, as male beneficiaries were almost twice more likely to report having a job when surveyed compared to women beneficiaries (48 percent and 25 percent respectively). Furthermore, Turkish women participants received more job offers than refugee women [4]. To address these gaps, WFP will continue to select sectors favourable to women, raise awareness among employers and support them with work permits to enhance the employment of women and refugees.

In the first quarter, WFP and the United Nations Development Programme organized training for WFP frontline staff to equip them with the capacity to engage refugees, including men and women survivors of gender-based violence in the SES programme. WFP also organized awareness-raising events as part of the International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism campaigns.

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

Refugees continue to face protection challenges in Türkiye when accessing the labour market, including low employability and poor working conditions, limited language skills and resulting restrained access to information and services. In an inter-agency needs protection assessment dating back to September 2022, half of those (1,146) interviewed stated that they have enough information on rights and services in Türkiye and 56 percent indicated they were able to access essential services. While most respondents informed they are working informally, one-third said that they are unemployed and nearly half of the employed individuals mentioned being engaged in short-term/irregular jobs. Also, more than one-third of respondents believed that sexual harassment and exploitation in the workplace is a concern for working refugees.

Overall access to services, especially healthcare and education, has been improving since 2021, most likely related to the lifting of the COVID-19 measures. Increased stress both at individual and community levels remained the most prominent protection and community concerns due to their unpredictable future in Türkiye and socio-economic concerns. The primary source of income for approximately half is work/employment, followed by humanitarian assistance. A growing number of individuals indicated that the assistance does not meet their needs. This may mean that despite some increase in transfer values for cash-based interventions, this may not be in alignment with the current economic circumstances in the country [1].

In 2022, affected populations accessed WFP assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination.[2] WFP's monitoring showed that almost no one experienced safety issues as a result of being a WFP beneficiary.

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 referred them to established mechanisms for specialized services. Cases mostly included costs not covered by public social insurance, such as wheelchairs, hearing and seeing devices, special medical equipment or medicines. WFP dealt with these instances through the existing multi-stakeholder case management mechanism. It coordinated with relevant actors to raise funds, followed medical processes and resolved them successfully. The same mechanism also helped WFP to refer cases for access to education, identity registration or special needs assistance.

To keep affected populations informed about its operations, WFP created sensitization campaigns for all programmes. The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) Call Centre, Facebook page and website, bulk SMS [3], leaflets, posters[4] and frontline staff helped to disseminate information and updates about the e-voucher programme. These efforts contributed to a reduction in misinformation and associated risks while ensuring refugees' awareness of their rights, including access to WFP-monitored Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). Results of the e-voucher programme showed that 98 percent of beneficiaries were informed about the programme and aware of their entitlements.

Permanent helpdesks staffed by TRC in each camp address or refer beneficiary questions. The helpdesks also directly manage issues related to card usage or registration of additional family members into the programme. Call Centers and helpdesks served as direct feedback and complaints mechanisms, referring the complaint to relevant authorities and closing the loop by informing the beneficiary. The call center received 987 calls, 61 percent of which were requests for beneficiary information update, 31 percent for card-related issues, seven percent were seeking information and one percent for complaints. Women and men represented 34 and 66 percent of these calls, respectively.

In September, WFP extended the e-voucher programme to 2,500 Ukrainian refugees hosted in the Elazığ Aşağıdemirtaş camp, under the Government's protection. WFP organized sensitization days in the camp and distributed brochures in Ukrainian to inform them about their entitlements and e-voucher usage.

Under its livelihoods activities, WFP gave priority to persons with disabilities in the selection of participants for some sectors, especially IT. WFP kept targeted groups and relevant stakeholders informed via multiple channels including 3RP Sectoral Working Groups, social media platforms, and visibility materials. Across all the sensitization materials and outreach mechanisms, WFP clearly outlined the inclusion criteria. Furthermore, WFP informed applicants about the status of their application for the programme before and after the interview process via SMS and phone calls [5]. Participants' queries, complaints, and feedback were collected through monitoring exercises, hotlines, WhatsApp

groups, regular in-person consultations and the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability programme (SES) mobile application. This application collects feedback and complaints about the training and automatically assigns CFM inputs as issues to WFP staff. WFP also organized weekly pulse check exercises for beneficiary feedback to inform programme design and implementation.

Lastly, WFP monitoring showed that IT and Hospitality track participants' awareness of the programme remained lower than the target (90 percent) as most of them reported not being aware of the reasons behind their selection for the programme. To address this, WFP is planning to share more information about the programme and the selection process during the interview.

Environment

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

Türkiye has made investments in green projects and set ambitious commitments, such as ratifying the Paris Agreement and committing to net zero emissions by 2053. However, Türkiye's geographic, climatic and socioeconomic characteristics render it highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental hazards [1]. While the past decades saw an increase in flooding, heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, landslides and extreme windstorms, wasted water and associated effects on agriculture remained a top concern for this water-stressed country where three-fourths of the lands are arid [2].

In 2022, the war in Ukraine, resulting in energy supply disruptions and price increases, constituted risks for countries like Türkiye that rely on fossil fuel imports. This, in turn, led to a hike in production costs and food commodity prices, threatening the affordability of food. In addition, low precipitation rates, the warm weather and the forest fires that damaged 12,210 hectares of land were also factors challenging the availability of food in Türkiye during the year.

Despite all this, 2022 was a year of legislative amendments and compliance with international developments and agreements for Türkiye. The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change organized the Climate Council in February, providing a platform to shape the country's new climate change vision. In June, the Climate Council released a declaration containing 217 decisions covering areas such as Climate Compatible Cities, Climate-Friendly Agriculture, Drought Action Plan, Green and Clean Transportation Network, Green Energy, etc., and mentioned the creation of the National Green Finance Strategy, the development of national green taxonomy and the implementation timeline of the Emissions Trading System. In addition, the Government of the Republic of Türkiye is currently drafting a climate law set to serve as the legal launchpad for associated regulations [3].

Although WFP does not implement projects directly addressing environmental issues, it ensures that its onsite and offsite activities do not cause any harm to the environment through many steps. WFP Türkiye activities with cooperating partners were screened for environmental and social risks before implementation. The programme teams also monitored partners' procurement processes through spot check/capacity assessment to ensure that environment-focused procurement processes are in place. To reduce carbon footprints, WFP delivered virtual IT training, allowing nearly 25 percent of all livelihoods programme participants to attend them online.

In continuation of existing practices inside its premises, WFP Türkiye consistently reports its green gas, waste and water data to the headquarters and adopted sensor lighting as well as sensor-fitted lighting system in shared areas. The country office continued to use glass water bottles to dispose of plastic and recycled broken assets, such as furniture, vehicle tires, batteries, paper, laptops and printer ink cartridges thanks to municipal services. By placing colour-coded garbage bins for papers, batteries and food inside the office, WFP also sought to promote the recycling culture amongst its staff members.

Lastly, the country office continued to rely on electronic signatures and online forms for vehicle checklists, stationery and maintenance requests, to minimize paper consumption.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Around 3.7 million are Syrians and are under temporary protection. Over 320,000 refugees are under international protection, including refugees from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Iraq, among others.

[2] The average number of people per household is 4.4.

[3] This is a yearly exercise conducted by the Government of the Republic of Türkiye to identify irregular migrants, register them and grant them the temporary protection status. The exercise also seeks to ensure that registered refugees reside in the provinces where they are initially registered.

[4] This needs assessment exercise excluded Elazig camp hosting Ukrainian refugees. WFP and its partner TRC initiated a needs assessment exercise in October to evaluate the vulnerability status of in-camp refugees and review the transfer value accordingly. Data analysis will be finalized in the first quarter of 2023

[5] The amount of the stipend transferred to livelihoods training participants is calculated based on the minimum wage. The e-voucher value, however, is limited to food and non-food items given that other services, such as shelter, education and healthcare, are covered by the Government. This explains the difference in the transfer value from one programme to another.

Context and Operations

[1] 3.8 million Syrians and over 320,000 refugees from other nationalities. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/4037>

[2] The study showed that for every dollar invested in the programme, an economic return of USD 6.4 is generated over the lifetime of the beneficiary.

[3] More information about the audit and its results are accessible here: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000143568/download/>;

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000135113/download/>

Partnerships

[1] The nine cooperating chambers of commerce and industry and their affiliated organisations are as follows: Adana Chamber of Industry, Ankara Chamber of Industry First Industrial Zone, Antakya Chamber of Commerce and Industry Foundation, Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry Foundation, Istanbul Chamber of Commerce, Gaziantep Chamber of Industry, Izmir Chamber of Commerce, Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Sanliurfa Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The result is over the world average.

[2] This exercise is to follow the UNHCR-WFP Joint Targeting principles and the UNHCR-WFP Joint Targeting Guidelines which was developed by the UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub as well as the Essential Needs Framework and Guidance published by the WFP Headquarters.

[3] Final Evaluation Report of WFP Turkey Decentralized Evaluation of the SES programme. December 2022. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000145946/download/>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Türkiye Common Country Assessment Update, October 2022

[2] Research Brief on Impact of the Second Wave COVID Measures on Employment in Turkey, 2021, accessible at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_775757.pdf

[3] In-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, Quarter 3, 2022, WFP

[4] Evaluation of WFP's Livelihood Activities in Türkiye, July 2020 to February 2022, WFP Türkiye Country Office, September 2022

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Interagency Protection Sector Needs Assessment, September 2022.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkey-inter-agency-protection-sector-needs-assessment-analysis-round-6-september-2022>

[2] Q3 2022 WFP Post-distribution Monitoring Report.

[3] WFP In-camp Post-distribution Monitoring Report, Q3, 2022

[4] A total of 359,762 SMSs were sent to beneficiaries to inform them of upload days, top-up payments, bank branch information, balance checks, etc.

[5] 112 posters were used at the programme implementation sites and 5,500 leaflets (including 2,000 leaflets distributed to Ukrainian) were distributed.

[6] WFP and its partners responded to around 3,080 complaints and feedback calls during the year.

Q3 Post Distribution Monitoring Report.

Environment

- [1] Key Highlights: Country Climate and Development Report for Türkiye, 2022, accessible at [Key Highlights: Country Climate and Development Report for Türkiye \(worldbank.org\)](#).
- [2] Türkiye loses water in 20 basins in a decade, 2022, accessible at [Türkiye loses water in 20 basins in a decade | Daily Sabah](#).
- [3] Türkiye Common Country Analysis Update, December 2021.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	22,241	23,468	45,709	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,312	1,312	2,624	11,827

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	38,928	32,158	83%
	female	39,227	32,393	83%
	total	78,155	64,551	83%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,642	2,131	81%
	female	2,442	1,968	81%
	total	5,084	4,099	81%
24-59 months	male	4,221	3,399	81%
	female	4,035	3,240	80%
	total	8,256	6,639	80%
5-11 years	male	7,930	6,394	81%
	female	7,550	6,109	81%
	total	15,480	12,503	81%
12-17 years	male	5,241	4,318	82%
	female	5,030	4,114	82%
	total	10,271	8,432	82%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	17,423	14,678	84%
	female	18,571	15,645	84%
	total	35,994	30,323	84%
60+ years	male	1,471	1,238	84%
	female	1,599	1,317	82%
	total	3,070	2,555	83%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,578	5,716	102%
Refugee	72,577	58,835	81%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	78,155	64,551	82%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 08: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	5,596,283	1,532,712	27%
Value Voucher	13,243,833	6,022,542	45%

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	33,650	26,495
			Male	33,350	26,256
			Total	67,000	52,751
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	13,243,833	6,022,542
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	CBT platform	Female	1,325	0
			Male	1,325	0
			Total	2,650	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	CBT platform	Female	5,576	5,913
			Male	5,579	5,914
			Total	11,155	11,827
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,596,283	1,532,712

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	11	23
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	4
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	882,380.49
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	16

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
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	1	1

Activity 06: Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	6

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Camp Beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.03	≤10	≤10	16.7	15.14	7.56	WFP
	Male	9.37	≤10	≤10	13.1	12.01	8.28	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.48	≤10	≤10	13.4	12.31	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	≥95	≥95	96.1	97.2	92.7	WFP
	Male	94.1	≥95	≥95	95.4	99.4	98.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.8	≥95	≥95	95.5	99.2	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤5	≤5	3.9	2.8	7.3	WFP
	Male	5.6	≤5	≤5	4	0.6	1.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.91	≤5	≤5	4	0.8	1.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0.3	≤0	≤0	0.6	0	0.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.25	≤0	≤0	0.5	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	14	14	13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES EMPACT - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.46	≤7	≤7	4.35			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.15	≤6	≤6	3.98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.41	≤6.3	≤6.3	4.07			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	89.1	≥83	≥83	94.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.7	≥80	≥80	76.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.7	≥82	≥82	80.5			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	≥49	59.7			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	≤6	9.1			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	≤10	6.5			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	≤32	24.7			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.35	≤11	≤11	10.27			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.59	≤10.5	≤10.5	9.98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.7	≤11	≤11	10.02			WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	78	≥78.5	≥78.5	77.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77.89	≥78	≥78	83.2				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.9	≥78	≥78	82.3				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	≥25	24.5				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	≤3.9	12.2				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	≤20	16.3				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	≤48	46.9				WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey - **Location:** Türkiye, Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2			Secondary data
--	---------	---	----	----	---	--	--	----------------

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Partner agencies of common office sharing premises - **Location:** Türkiye, Republic of - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery General

User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	=100	=100	87.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Camp Beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	≥70	55.8	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	≤10	≤10	8.5	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	≤20	≤20	35.7	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: SES EMPACT - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	46.9	≥60	≥60	74			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	27.6	≤15	≤15	17.8			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	25.5	≥25	≥25	18.2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	64.31	≥65	≥65	53.7			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	16.71	≤15	≤15	22.4			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	18.98	≥20	≥20	23.8			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Camp Beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	97.2		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	100	91.1		
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	100	91.6		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95.5	≥97	≥97	94.1	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	≥98	≥98	98.8	99.7	97.2	
	Overall	97.5	≥97.5	≥97.5	98.1	99.7	97.5	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	78.4	97.2		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	89.9	82.1		
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	88.4	83.6		
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: SES EMPACT - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	94.1			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.55	≥100	≥100	96.7			
	Overall	94.78	≥100	≥100	96.1			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.55	≥90	≥90	100			
	Overall	94.78	≥90	≥90	100			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	92.59	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.52	≥90	≥90	93.3		
	Overall	90.15	≥90	≥90	94.8		
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	89.17	≥100	≥100	90.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.15	≥100	≥100	91.2		
	Overall	90.41	≥100	≥100	91.2		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.33	≥90	≥90	93.6		
	Overall	98.63	≥90	≥90	94.6		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.78	≥90	≥90	86.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.04	≥90	≥90	90.4		
	Overall	97.14	≥90	≥90	89.8		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Camp Beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	95.5	≥97	≥97	96.1	94.4	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.6	≥98	≥98	98.2	98.6	97.8	
	Overall	97.3	≥97.5	≥97.5	97.8	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Overall Beneficiaries in Turkey - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES EMPACT - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	29.37	≥90	≥90	23.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.27	≥90	≥90	11.9			
	Overall	27.75	≥90	≥90	14.5			
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	39.58	≥90	≥90	36.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.54	≥90	≥90	54			
	Overall	41.15	≥90	≥90	51.4			

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Activity 3 - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0		Secondary data
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Activity 4 - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: CBT platform								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	6		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Ilker Metin Kurusova

SES programme participants learning the know-how from their trainer during a leather treatment operator training in Izmir.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Parvathy Ramaswami

parvathy.ramaswami@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	186	186
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	15,877,484	14,251,850	9,210,481	7,532,347
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	11,351,933	8,523,784	5,906,929	4,479,987
		Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	241,497	241,500	304,374	302,004

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	0	0	0	0
		Support Turkey to exchange knowledge, experience and technology with other countries through facilitation of South-South and Triangular cooperation	56,300	56,300	16,150	8,158
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	40,600	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			27,527,214	23,073,434	15,478,720	12,322,683
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,503,069	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	11,503,069	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,527,214	23,073,434	26,981,788	12,322,683
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,243,058	2,237,909	1,756,511	1,254,028
Total Direct Costs			29,770,272	25,311,343	28,738,299	13,576,710
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,918,091	1,628,017	691,505	691,505
Grand Total			31,688,363	26,939,361	29,429,804	14,268,215

Wanee Piyabongkam
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

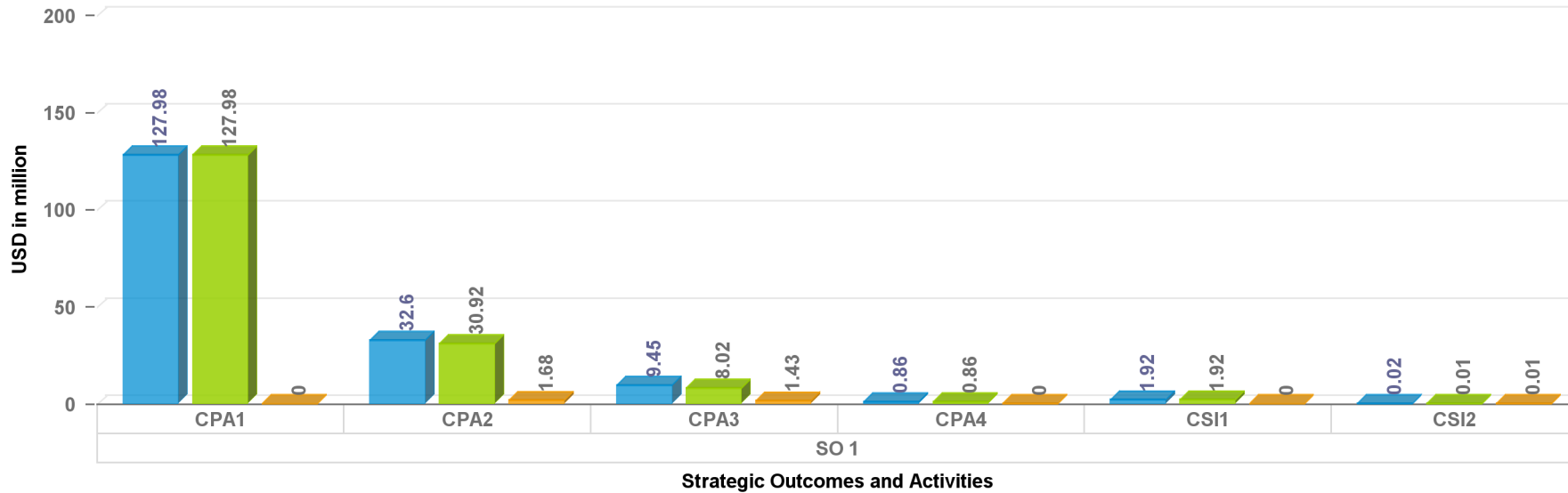
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	724,492	859,819	0	859,819	857,449	2,370
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees and vulnerable populations to equitably access labour market opportunities	25,536,121	9,450,368	0	9,450,368	8,023,426	1,426,942
		Provide technical support to Government and partners in assisting refugees living in camps in Turkey	52,451,436	32,601,951	0	32,601,951	30,923,817	1,678,134

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

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	127,981,279	0
		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	282,543	16,150	0	16,150	8,158	7,992

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

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	40,600	0	40,600	0	40,600
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)			226,748,193	172,870,390	0	172,870,390	169,714,353	3,156,037
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,503,069	0	11,503,069	0	11,503,069
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	11,503,069	0	11,503,069	0	11,503,069
Total Direct Operational Cost			226,748,193	184,373,459	0	184,373,459	169,714,353	14,659,106
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,708,805	4,820,025	0	4,820,025	4,317,543	502,483
Total Direct Costs			234,456,997	189,193,484	0	189,193,484	174,031,896	15,161,589
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			15,189,820	11,028,264		11,028,264	11,028,264	0
Grand Total			249,646,817	200,221,748	0	200,221,748	185,060,160	15,161,589

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures