



Mapping of Cash and Voucher Assistances (CVAs) in Türkiye in 2024

Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG) published this document to share a summary of the findings of Mapping of CVAs in Türkiye in 2024, along with the background information and purpose (Annex A). Further findings of the mapping and detailed programme information can be found on the online interactive dashboard, currently available in [English](#).

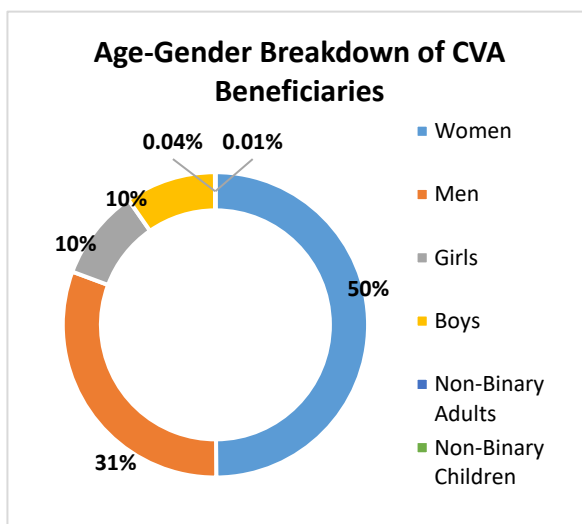
Overview: The exercise of *Mapping of CVAs in Türkiye in 2024* captured information on **85 programmes by 26 organisations**, 54 of them being designed for the earthquake response and 31 of them are outside the earthquake response. Out of 85 projects, 41 projects were reported by National NGOs, 23 by UN Agencies, 20 by INGOs and one was reported by civil society organizations.

The mapping also captured information related to **17 nationwide projects** implemented by TRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, ELAF and Islamic Relief Worldwide. These include SSN and projects related to cash for protection, cash for basic needs (including winterisation cash), and higher education. The existence of diverse CVA projects aiming at national coverage is encouraging; on the other hand, sectors should further analyse whether these interventions adequately meet the needs and are capable of practically addressing the gaps, specifically in regions that have commonly experienced limited presence of support such as provinces of Central, Northern and Eastern Anatolia.

In general, support **coverage in Türkiye** mainly concentrates on southeastern Türkiye due to February 2023 earthquake (EQ) response, followed by Istanbul, Izmir, and the metropolitan cities of Marmara and Aegean provinces and 31 provinces which are targeted with various CVA by partners. The current round of mapping exercise found some promising examples including the geographical expansion of cash-based interventions under Protection, Health and Basic Needs sector such as CVA in Van and Ağrı provinces. As mentioned above, this is not the case in all sectors and gaps remain in other regions of Anatolia. Moreover, the CVA programmes also spread to neighbouring provinces of 11 EQ affected provinces, including Mardin, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Kayseri. For example, complementary cash-based interventions basic needs support coverage mostly focuses on southeastern Türkiye, resulting in gaps in other areas.

The number of **CVA recipients** indicated as 4.72 million, marking a decrease approximately 2.5 million when compared to last round. It should be noted that these numbers do not

capture unique beneficiary figures as it is possible for one beneficiary to receive more than one cash support that complements each other in the 2024 period considering the EQ-specific assistances provided by partners.

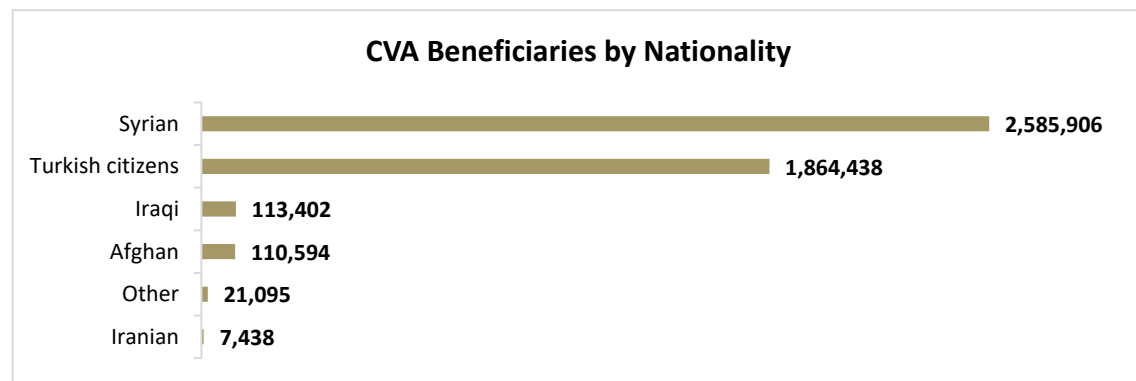


The overall **budget** for CVA programmes in Türkiye in 2024 was reported as \$486 million, marking a significant decrease from the \$2 billion allocated in 2023. This decline was anticipated due to the reduction in earthquake-related projects and the reluctance of some partners to disclose their programme budgets. In



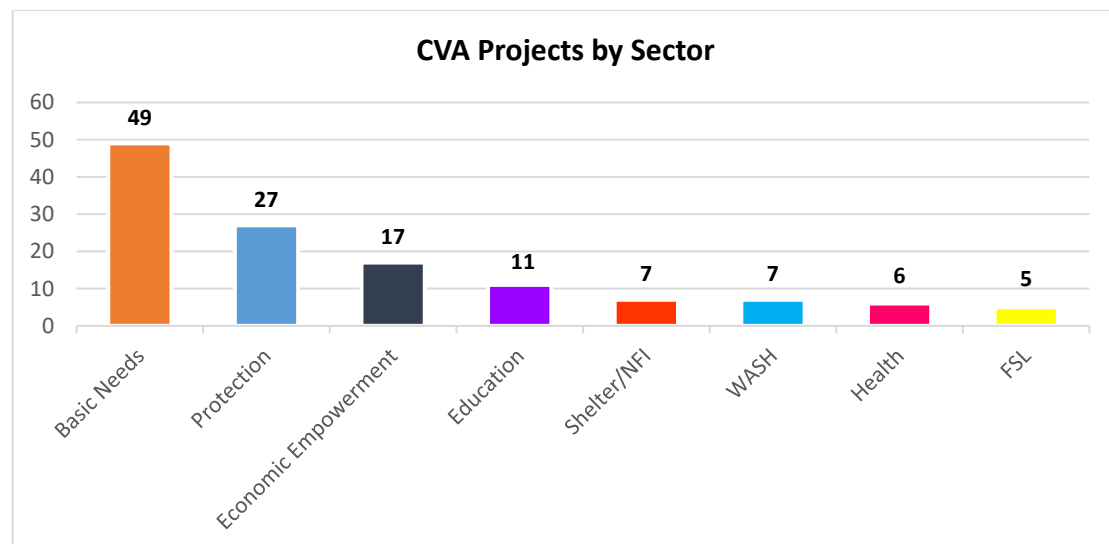
2023, \$1.56 billion was allocated specifically for earthquake response, whereas in 2024, this amount dropped to \$35 million. For comparison, the total budget for CVA activities was \$123 million in 2022 and \$560 million in 2021. These figures indicate that following the large-scale earthquake response, CVA funding levels in Türkiye have returned to their pre-earthquake norms.

Age and gender breakdown indicates that women (49.9%) received more CVA assistance when compared to men (30.8%) girls (9.6%) and boys (9.6%). Women received nearly 16 per cent more assistance in 2024 compared to the 2023 mapping. This increase may be attributed to the revised criteria for TRC programmes including SSN that is deprioritizing working-age men and prioritizing women and the provision of targeted assistance for women. On the other hand, 679 non-binary children and 1824 non-binary adults were provided with CVA in 2024.



Mapping brings out that **nationality breakdown** of the beneficiaries of the cash-based interventions across sectors are expectedly reflecting the population size of different groups; Syrians (55%) being the highest number of beneficiaries, followed by host community members (39%), Iraqis (2.4%), Afghans (2.3%) and Iranians (<1%). Other nationalities targeted include nationals of Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Central Africa, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Republic of the Congo, Russia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen. There is decrease in the numbers of host community members as 1.86 million received cash assistance while over 2.5 million received cash assistance in 2023 due to the EQ response. On the other hand, 59.043 and 83.313 host community members were targeted in 2021-22 and 2022-23 periods, respectively.

Brief Description of CVAs in Türkiye: Based on the **sectoral breakdown** of CVAs in 2024, most projects are reported under **Basic Needs** (49), followed by Protection (27), Economic Empowerment (17), Education (11), Shelter/NFI (7), WASH (7), Health (6) and FSL (5). Within the scope of Basic Needs CVAs, including Shelter/NFI, approximately 4 million beneficiaries were reached and almost 50% of reached beneficiaries were Turkish nationals. As a result, almost all the Turkish nationals reached with CVA in 2024 is reached under Basic Needs sector; however, it should be noted that more than one sector selection was possible while entering data. Protection sector provided cash for protection to over 152.000 beneficiaries. Basic Needs being the top sector for CVAs is unsurprising noting the increasing needs due to the EQ and increase in the provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).



In 2024, 49 MPCA programmes are reported for CVA Mapping which is the type of CVA that reached over 4.5 million beneficiaries. MPCA is widely preferred by partners last year as this modality can cover Basic Needs and other sectoral needs in an effective and swift manner. In terms of market feasibility, [Joint Market Assessment Round 2](#) that was conducted by CBI TWG members in November 2023 revealed that markets and FSPs in the EQ zone is available and functional and no observation were made indicating disfunctions in market feasibility and accessibility in this round, noting there might be discrete problems. Therefore, CBI TWG recommended provision of CVA in the region with an emphasis on the advantages of providing MPCA rather than providing in-kind assistance.

In 2024, 65 CVA programming that included individuals in **rural** areas were conducted while 75 programmes designed to cover individuals in the urban areas, 40 programmes covered Temporary Accommodation Centres, 38 programmes covered temporary formal settlements and 25 programmes covered temporary informal settlements. In 2023, only 9 projects covered Temporary Accommodation Centres and 3 programmes covered temporary settlements (formal and/or informal), marking a significant increase in contextual targeting of TACs and formal/informal settlements. It should be noted that one programme can cover more than one context.

When we look at the **appealing situation**, 41 projects appealed under 3RP while 44 did not and 40 projects are appealed under Flash Appeal which is specifically created for determining funding needs for the EQ response. Of the 85 programmes reported for CVA Mapping, 58 of them reported to Activity Info as well and 32 of them can be reached through [Services Advisor](#) that is a platform for persons in need and partners can find the geographical coverage and other related information regarding existing programmes in Türkiye.¹

Financial Overview: The mapping provides information on **fundings** provided for CVA projects in Türkiye.² In 2024, ECHO provided over \$333.7 million funds million to ACTED, CARE, GOAL, IBC, SENED, SGDD-ASAM, WALD, IOM and UNFPA while around \$328 million funds were provided directly to TRC mainly for the SSN and CTE projects. Other donors include

¹ Partners are recommended to follow monthly reporting deadlines to Activity Info and provide regular information for the sake of the recognition level of their programmes and monitoring of programmes' progress. Partners are also encouraged to update their programme information on Services Advisor regularly.

² It should be noted the figures captured in the mapping are approximate figures and if more precise information is needed, relevant donor agencies should be contacted directly.



PRM, Caritas, DG NEAR, Japan Government, New Zealand Government, Denmark Government, Sweden Government, Cordaid, GIZ, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and private donors (foundations, individuals, etc.).

Regarding **types of CVA support**, an increase in the overall number of programmes providing **regular** cash assistance (44%) was recorded when compared to last year (31%). One-off cash assistance projects accounted for around 56% of all CVA programmes (48) captured in this round of mapping, marking a decrease when compared to last year (53 programmes, 69%). This decrease in the number of one-off programmes is explained by the reducing number of programmes for the EQ response. Partners are strongly encouraged to provide MPCA support for 3 months and then adopt horizontal expansion, meaning that providing support to as many beneficiaries as possible considering the limited funding.³ One-off support should be provided after a crisis situation with an aim to cover immediate needs.

In the context of **duration**, majority of programmes take beneficiaries seasonal/short-term (52, approximately 61% of projects captured) with seasonal programmes such as those relating to support for agricultural workers or winterisation support, which are mostly under Basic Needs sector and the EQ-specific programmes.

Conditional and unconditional cash assistance projects differ in terms of the numbers of CVA programmes mapped under each category. In 2024, partners provided beneficiaries with 71 unconditional and 14 conditional CVA programmes. Since the purpose of the conditional cash projects is to induce predetermined behavioural changes in beneficiaries expected to enhance certain positive characteristics such as resilience, they are mostly observed in sectors such as Economic Empowerment and Education. In 2024, programmes indicating shelter/WASH rehabilitation was also observed in the EQ zone. Conditions for these programmes include attendance/excellence in higher education, business establishment/development, attendance/completion of vocational training, etc.

Nearly 65% of CVA programmes utilised **unrestricted cash** generally used under Basic Needs sector (34) and Protection sector (18). Projects in the Basic Needs (including Shelter/NFI) and WASH utilized **restricted cash** more prevalently as restriction in this respect aims to have the cash assistance spent in a certain way conducive for meeting predetermined specific needs. Restricted programmes are generally restricted to the purchase of food, hygiene/sanitary items, clothing, business materials, expenses of legal aid, agricultural supplies and rent.

Various **transfer mechanisms** are used satisfactorily in Türkiye context because many organisations need to utilise more than one mechanism considering how many different groups they target. In 2024, transferring the assistance to name and national ID via bank (44), transfer to accounts pre-owned/opened by the beneficiaries (21) and transferring the assistance to name and national ID via PTT (13) are among widely used transfer mechanisms. Using market card vouchers (10), prepaid cards (i.e. PTT) (9) and beneficiary-named accounts (i.e. KızılayKart) (8) are other transfer mechanisms deployed. For instance, since Protection sector partners reach out to a wide range of beneficiaries, various transfer mechanisms can be deployed under a single programme.

Cash partners in Türkiye have extensive experience with various transfer mechanisms, and inter-agency coordination plays a key role in facilitating the exchange of this technical knowledge. In 2024, three programmes have utilized NAGIS as their financial service provider, providing assistance to their beneficiaries through an e-voucher platform. The use of e-

³ MPCA Guidance January 2025 Update



vouchers such as LCW and Defacto as well as market cards from retailers like A101, BİM, ŞOK, and Migros, decreased to 17 programmes compared to 21 in 2023. However, market vouchers remain more widely used than in pre-2023 rounds. The market vouchers are perceived to provide advantages to organisations because disbursement of the assistance is less problematic compared to various financial services. For example, a program that provide assistance to combination of refugees from several different nationalities (and thus under different protection regimes) and Turkish citizens, picking an FSP that would respond the needs of the entire target group is challenging compared to giving out vouchers of a private entity as counted above. However, these voucher agreements are generally done with chain markets and numbered commercial entities and cannot be inclusive of wide range of vendors. In turn, distributing large amount of assistance through limited number of entities disrupts the market and negatively impacts local businesses. CBI TWG continues to advocate for multi-purpose cash assistance over e-vouchers in Türkiye context.

SSN remains as the flagship program that provides MPCA to 1.8 million beneficiaries with over \$328 million budget. There has been a significant increase in the number of programmes transferring assistance directly to beneficiaries using their names and national ID numbers, as MPCA programmes predominantly rely on these mechanisms in recent years. To illustrate, 44 programmes in total transferred assistance to name and national ID number, 34 of them being MPCA programmes.

In the mapping findings dashboard, taking the average **transfer value** for **one-off MPCA** projects is around TRY 11.770. It still should be noted that there are various sectoral nuances and distinctions that can only be gauged by dedicated sector analyses. For instance, while Shelter sector partners provided an average of TRY 33.157 for one-off MPCA, Protection sector provides around TRY 9.828 based on the identified needs. Average for the **regular MPCA transfer value** is calculated as TRY 6.785. In addition, one programme provided a top-up value of TRY 600 per person to their MPCA beneficiaries.

Basic Needs sector CVAs' transfer values are generally determined based on specific frameworks such as Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEBs), particularly that estimated through TRC's calculation methodology in the context of SSN assistance. In addition, CBI TWG provided an MPCA Guidance⁴ in March and updated the guidance in July to partners who are willing to provide MPCA and provided MPCA Targeting Criteria Guidance⁵. In revising the transfer value guidance for 2024, several critical considerations were considered to align with the evolving needs and contexts of affected populations. Recognizing that context has shifted away from being defined as an "emergency," the guidance encompasses guidance towards multiple transfers to ensure sustained support in 2024.

Partners are also asked how they identify transfer values for their programmes. Majority (49%) indicated that they aligned the transfer value with CBI TWG MPCA Guidance and 24% conduct programme-specific calculations while 16% aligned their assistance with the line ministry and 10% adopted sectoral guidance on the transfer values while deciding on the transfer value for their programmes.

Additionally, MPCA providing partners were asked if they are adjusting their transfer amounts with respect to exchange rates and an overwhelming majority (78%) indicated that they do not adjust the transfer amount. CBI TWG concluded that there should be more recalibrations

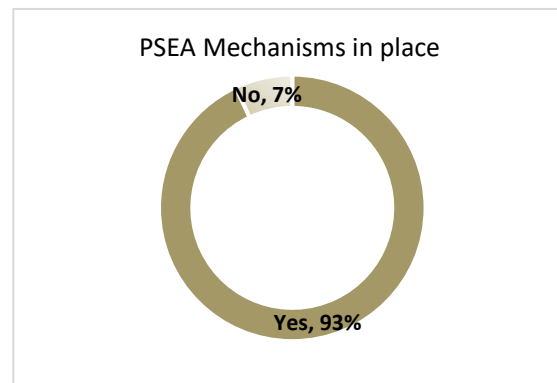
⁴ [Türkiye: Guidance Note on Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance in Türkiye](#)
[Türkiye: Guidance Note on Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance in Türkiye - July 2024](#)

⁵ [Türkiye: Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group MPCA Targeting Criteria Guidance](#)



for fixed transfer amounts since these were able to cover less and less of the needs of beneficiaries in 2024 due to high inflation and other economic stagnation trends.

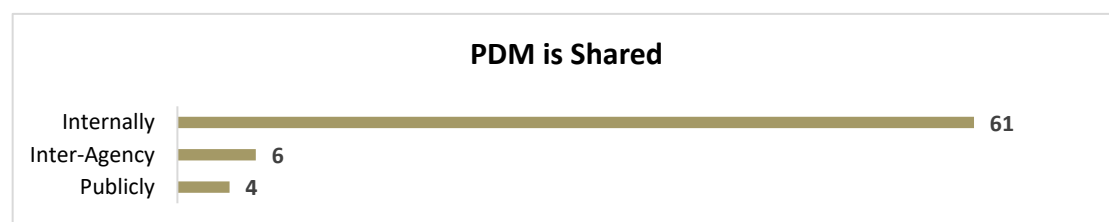
Accountability to Affected Population: 99% percent (84) of all CVA programmes mapped in the round of 2024 has **complaint mechanisms** in place, this marks an increase when compared to 2023 (93%, 77). **Complaint channels** include rather common ones like *call lines, e-mail, complaint box, in-person counselling, social media, chat applications* etc. and also some less prevalent methods such as deploying *community focal points* (32%, 27) who are trusted community members provided with relevant trainings helping organisations get community feedback during the entirety of their CVA projects and postal mail (20%, 17).



In the latest round, partners were asked whether their projects incorporate **PSEA mechanisms/safeguards**. The response of around 93% (79) of the projects in this regard was positive and it marks an increase in comparison with last year (87%, 67). This also points to a significant increase when compared to previous years and indicates that this is positioned to be a significant area of priority for 2025 as PSEA risks can be highly salient in cash support contexts.

Around 84% (71) of CVA programmes mapped conduct **post-distribution monitoring (PDM)**, marking a slight decrease in comparison with the last round (92%, 71) but still a significant increase when compared to previous round in 2022 in which only 59% of the programmes had PDM. The reason for the decrease in the PDM numbers are stemming from unfeasibility and the nature of cash such as projects being emergency response programmes (i.e. EQ-specific, cash assistance to İzmir fire survivors) and cash provided as a case management tool therefore standardization is not possible for conducting survey.

Most of the programmes that has PDM in place prefers to keep the results strictly internal (86%, 61), hindering the potential benefits that may be reaped with greater information sharing and mutual learning and 7% shares PDMs only with the Inter-agency partners. Partners were encouraged to conduct PDMs for their CVA projects and share their finding and lessons learnt as much as possible. For example, some partners are developing their own analytical frameworks for evaluation reports based on PDMs that can be publicly shared. As PDM reports can sometimes get too detailed to be meaningfully shared with everyone, sharing at least reports on summary findings and analytical frameworks expounding on lessons learnt conducive for effective and well-coordinated PDM processes in this way is advocated for as a good practice. Partners are advised to prepare their own learning materials based on information captured in their PDM processes and disseminate these in relevant coordination platforms. CBI TWG also provided guidance on PDM that can be reached via [this link](#).





Even though most programmes have a functioning **M&E system** (93%, 79), considering the importance of this aspect, there is still several programmes (7%, 6) without such a system in place. This issue needs to be further tackled within 2025 and in the coming years as well. Most utilized methodologies for M&E include survey (individual or family interviews/face to face) (63), phone survey (58), FGDs (47) and key informant interviews (37). The frequency of M&E indicates that partners prefer monthly (31), yearly (20), quarterly (11), continuous (9), twice a year (5) and weekly (3) data collection.

Targeting: With respect to **CVA programmes by vulnerability**, unsurprisingly economic vulnerabilities (65) is the top category in line with the current recessionary economic context, followed by vulnerabilities related with dependency (58), reflecting the change in partners approach towards adopting solutions of self-reliance more and protection vulnerabilities including comes as third most targeted vulnerability. This indicates a significant shift in the pattern of vulnerability targeting in the context of CVAs because protection related vulnerabilities were the most targeted in the previous rounds and this trend has been changing for three consecutive rounds. The ongoing economic challenges in Türkiye may have been responsible for this by making basic needs and livelihoods challenges even more visible. Analysis also shows that more than half of the CVAs target more than one category of activity, and this is also supported with number of unrestricted cash programs available in Türkiye.

Although there is a limited amount of cash for health program in Türkiye due to the presumption that health costs are mostly covered by public institutions, mapping analysis show that there are 53 CVA programmes targeting health-related vulnerabilities, 31 does so through multi-purpose cash assistance.

The analysis of **CVA programmes by targeting** aligns closely with the findings on vulnerability-based targeting. In 2024, economically vulnerable households were the most frequently targeted group, with 66 programmes designed to support them. Persons with disabilities (65), female-headed households (62), single parents and caregivers (53), elderly individuals (50), households with a high dependency ratio (50), and children and youth (44) followed as key beneficiary groups. It is important to note that, regardless of the specific targeting criteria, nearly all programmes ultimately aim to address economic vulnerabilities, underscoring the primary objective of CVA interventions in providing financial relief to those in need in this challenging economic environment.

In 2024, 17 partners implemented 43 projects targeting individuals affected by or at risk of gender-based violence (GBV). These projects which had a combined budget of approximately \$65.4 million, provided support to over 1.8 million individuals. It is important to note that while these initiatives include cash components for GBV-related needs, they are not dedicated GBV programmes per se. Among these projects, 30 were designed as part of the earthquake response, while 26 fell under emergency cash assistance. Additionally, 24 of the 43 projects were delivered as MPCA, highlighting the role of flexible cash support in addressing vulnerabilities linked to GBV.

In 2024, 17 partners implemented 36 projects aimed at supporting people who cannot access adequate shelter. These programmes, with a total budget of approximately \$83 million, reached around 2 million people, primarily in earthquake-affected provinces. Among these initiatives, 23 were part of the earthquake response, while 19 were classified as emergency cash assistance programmes. Additionally, 20 of these projects were delivered as MPCA.

In terms of **required documentations**, FID Card or passport, civil registration paper, disability report, MERNIS registration paper, business registration documents, travel permit and social



security transcript documents are among the required for registration to programme. It should be noted that 15 programmes did not require any specific documentation to qualify as a beneficiary.

Partners adopted various **methods to prevent duplication of cash and voucher assistance** such as conducting information sharing through working groups (42), as well as cross-checking beneficiary lists with other CVA programmes (38), geographical targeting (34), household/individuals surveys and assessments (31) and sharing information through bilateral meetings (29). Of those 37 programmes that chose a **cross-checking programme**, 19 programmes crosschecked their beneficiary list with internal mechanisms, 8 programmes utilized GIZ cross-checking among cash partners, 8 cross-checked their beneficiaries with SSN beneficiaries while 1 programme adopted SOYBİS and one programme was cross-checked through UNHCR cross-check mechanism. It is important to highlight that the use of cross-checking mechanisms has increased compared to previous rounds. Notably, for the first time, organizations have reported to implement internal cross-checking processes within their own programmes. This shift may be driven by the need to ensure the horizontal expansion of programmes, allowing them to reach a broader range of beneficiaries while maintaining efficiency and minimizing duplication of assistance.

Programme Details: Mapping dashboard includes a programme details page which gives the opportunity to filter all CVA programs by various criteria and acquire program-specific details. Partners are encouraged to benefit from this function to better understand the supported communities, implemented interventions and see the gaps, which may enhance the effectiveness of the CVAs in Türkiye.

ACTED's 12-month response in Hatay province, titled “Integrated Emergency and Resilience Response for EQ-affected communities in Hatay” aimed to address immediate needs and enhance resilience of earthquake-affected communities in formal sites, informal sites, and neighborhoods. Objectives included providing critical winterisation items, dignified shelter solutions, and improving indoor handwashing and dishwashing facilities for the needs of affected population. ACTED supported over 2900 beneficiaries with \$79.000 budget.

Through **UNFPA-supported Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS)** operated by KAMER Foundation, survivors and those under risk of gender-based violence (GBV) received essential services, including case management, psychosocial support, and cash assistance integrated within the GBV case management process. Case managers worked with survivors to create personalized support plans, connecting them to legal, healthcare, and shelter services. The cash assistance provided as an emergency one-off payment or as monthly support for up to three months, addressing immediate and long-term GBV related needs to 112 women, 18 girls and 9 boys with around \$53.000 budget.

Main programmes conducted in 2024 include SSN, Collective Kindness and winterisation support. In 2024, **Social Safety Net (SSN)** project conducted by TRC and MoFSS. In 2024, SSN reached over 1.8 million beneficiaries with over \$328 million budget provided by DG ECHO and a transfer value of TRY 500 per person provided to beneficiaries monthly with additional TRY 600 per person top-up value, targeting households with high dependency ratio. The



calculation is made according to the Minimum Expenditure Basket by KızılayKart analysts which is defined as the minimum amount of money that is needed to purchase selected number of items on a monthly basis through KızılayKart. Details can be reached from [KızılayKart website](#).

This round also captured the **winterisation programmes** designed for 2024-2025 winter period. Within the scope of winterisation, in 2024, 6 organizations with 9 programmes provided support to over 61.700 beneficiaries (19.400 Syrian, 8.000 Turkish, 460 Afghan and 70 Iraqi nationals, approximately) with \$3.3 million budget and 5 provinces were directly targeted mainly located in the EQ-affected region and one nation-wide programme was reported. For details, please see the [Dashboard](#).



Key Takeaways:

Geographical Coverage

- The CVA Mapping captured 85 programmes by 26 organizations, including earthquake (EQ) response and other needs.
- Programmes cover 31 provinces, mainly focusing on SET, Ankara, Marmara, and Aegean regions.
- Expansion observed in Van and Ağrı provinces and neighboring EQ-affected provinces like Mardin, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Sivas, and Kayseri.
- Coverage remains limited in Central, Northern, and Eastern Anatolia.

Actors

- Major actors include TRC, UNFPA, and UNHCR with 11 nationwide projects, 17 nationwide projects in total.
- Various sectors involved: Basic Needs, Protection, FSL, Shelter/NFI, Economic Empowerment, Education, WASH and Health.
- Partners include SGDD-ASAM, DRC, TRC, and several international donors like ECHO, USAID, and others.

Transfer Amounts

- Overall CVA budget for 2024: \$486.25 million.
- EQ-related responses account for \$35 million, decreasing from \$1.62 billion in 2023.
- Average transfer value for one-off MPCA assistance: TRY 11.772. Regular MPCA transfer value: TRY 6.784 for three months.
- Partners widely utilized CBI TWG MPCA Guidance Note while determining transfer amounts.
- Most partners do not adjust transfer amounts based on exchange rates, which poses a challenge due to inflation and economic conditions.

Sectoral Cash

- Basic Needs sector: Largest, reaching over 3.9 million beneficiaries.
- Protection sector: Cash for protection provided to over 152.000 beneficiaries.
- MPCA programmes: Widely used, covering Basic Needs and other sectors efficiently.
- Most CVA programmes used unrestricted cash, particularly in Basic Needs.

Monitoring/Impact Assessment

- 99% of programmes have complaint mechanisms.
- 93% incorporate PSEA mechanisms.
- 84% conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and this ratio marks a significant increase when compared to pre-2023 rounds and a slight decrease compared to last year. Partners mostly keep PDM reports internal.
- Partners are encouraged to share PDM findings and lessons learnt for mutual learning.



Annex A. Background

Purpose: The objective of this mapping exercise was to better discern the current coverage of CVA programmes in Türkiye for the period of 2024 and to identify gaps and areas for further harmonisation and improvement by providing the opportunity to conduct sectoral and geographic analyses. Also, its aim is to serve as a reference tool on the basis of its being a comprehensive glossary of CVA projects in Türkiye and to further promote CVA mainstreaming in the country through this role.

Methodology: Based on the evolving conditions and needs, the mapping survey is revised on a yearly basis. Partners' focal points are provided with the relevant trainings on completing the updated surveys who then enter their CVA project data on ActivityInfo platform based on which the mapping analyses are constructed.

The changes in 2024 round of mapping included: Categorisation of CVA programmes by vulnerability and targeting, including new breakdowns such as GBV-related vulnerabilities, enhanced section for programme details and brief project descriptions.