



In-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring Report Quarter 3—2022



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Programme

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Executive Summary

Türkiye presently accommodates almost 4 million refugees, making it the largest refugee hosting country. 3.7 million of them are Syrians who have been displaced as a result of the crisis in Syria. As of September 2022, 45,709 people live in the camps of whom 43,269 receive e-voucher assistance, namely Kizilaykart. The Presidency of Migration Management initiated an exercise in mid-year to identify unregistered migrants living across Türkiye. Syrian unregistered migrants are being located in Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Elbeyli and Osmaniye camps, reversing the downward trend of the camp population.

The in-camp Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys are intended to monitor well-being of beneficiaries in terms of food consumption, dietary diversity, coping strategies, and expenditure patterns to provide them with necessary support and address their concerns/challenges.

The data collection for the Q3 2022 PDM was undertaken between July and September 2022 via face-to-face surveys. A total of 378 surveys were conducted in six camps by seven WFP field staff.

The transfer value is increased from 120 TRY to 150 TRY per person per month, effective in January 2022, to better support camp residents in meeting their needs. However, economic downturn and high inflation continue to negatively affect purchasing power of refugees in the reporting period. The annual inflation and food inflation rates reached 83.45 percent and 93.05 percent, respectively in September 2022. As a result, the food basket cost in the contracted markets increased to 484 TRY, representing 119 percent increase compared to September 2021 (221 TRY). In addition to less prevalence of acceptable food consumption, lower dietary diversity, and more frequent use of coping strategies, refugee households have spent greater portion of their disposable income to buy food, leaving less in their pocket to cover other essential needs. Meat and food consumption is reduced significantly and beneficiaries report not being able to afford to buy meat, nuts, vegetables and fruits.

Accountability, protection and gender issues are also captured in PDM surveys. In Q3 2022, no one reports having experienced safety issues because of being a beneficiary of the programme. Almost all (99.7%) respondents are aware of their entitlements. 5 percent of the beneficiaries state having had problems during the reporting period. All of them contacted with authorities and report that their issues have been resolved. However, it is important to note that 22 percent of all beneficiaries, and 37 percent of female-headed household beneficiaries still don't know whom to contact when needed. Women continue to take active part in decision-making on utilization of the assistance .

Key messages

DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority (86.5%) of the respondent households are male-headed.
- On average, a household living in camps has 5 members and almost half of the population (45%) are children.
- 49 percent of the households have at least one vulnerable family member who are either disabled, chronically ill, elderly, pregnant or lactating women who need special care.

EDUCATION

- Eight percent of household heads are illiterate. Illiteracy is prevalent, especially among women (14%).
- More than one-third (35%) of the household heads, particularly the female heads (55%), have no Turkish language ability.
- 83 percent of camp residents have not attended any technical, vocational or language courses since their arrival.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

- Beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption decreased from 99 percent in Q3 2021 to 95 percent in Q3 2022. It is concerning that 2 respondent households (0.5%) have poor food consumption in this reporting period while no poor consumption was identified in Q3 2021. The dietary diversity score also slightly decreased compared to Q3 2021 (from 6.7 to 6.5 days). The average dietary diversity score is lower in female-headed households (6.2) than male-headed households (6.6). Beneficiary households struggle to consume meat groups, nuts, vegetables and fruits mainly because they cannot afford to buy them.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC CAPACITY AND COPING

- Many beneficiary households (81%) have spent more than 65 percent of their total household expenditure on food, representing a 6 percent increase compared to the previous year. Resorting to consumption coping strategies (rCSI) increased by nine percent, especially among female-headed households compared to Q3 2021. Many beneficiary households (83%) report relying on cheaper and less preferred food.

- More beneficiary households resort to at least one type of livelihood coping behaviour than last year. Increase in the use of stress level and emergency level coping strategies is significant particularly among female-headed households.

AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION

- Social network is the main source of information for many beneficiaries (72%).
- Women prefer social media more than men to access to information whereas men rely on TRC and information desk more often than women.
- All beneficiaries who had complaints in the reporting period (approximately 5%) contacted with the authorities and report that their issues were resolved.
- 22 percent of beneficiaries don't know whom to contact when needed. This ratio rises to a concerning 37 percent among female-headed households.

SAFETY AND PROTECTION

- None of the participants has reported safety issues.
- 27 participants (out of 378) indicate that they or members of their households have not been treated respectfully in the Adana camp market.

UTILIZATION OF ASSISTANCE AND SATISFACTION

- Only 1 percent of the beneficiary households report that 150 TRY is sufficient to cover their needs.
- Women participation in the decision-making process is as high as 92 percent, deciding how to utilize the assistance either jointly with men or alone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Awareness raising activities regarding whom to contact in case of a problem.
- Seeking for resolution regarding disrespectful treatment towards beneficiaries.
- Close monitoring of adequacy of the assistance.

Chapter 1: Introduction

According to the Presidency of Migration Managements (PMM) most recent statistics (October 2022)¹, 47,885 vulnerable Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and Humanitarian residence status holders reside in Temporary Accommodation Centers (camps) located in the southeast of Türkiye. This equates to approximately 1 percent of Türkiye's Syrian refugee population.

WFP continues its collaboration with Türk Kızılay (Turkish

Red Crescent) to support 45,709 in-camp refugees with e-voucher assistance, namely Kizilaykart, as of September 2022. Every month, TRY 150 per person is uploaded to the Kizilaykart to help beneficiaries meet their basic food needs and a restricted number of non-food items. The Turkish government provides containers with basic domestic equipment for each refugee household, such as electric stoves and cutlery.

Chapter 2: Objectives and Methodology

Monitoring and evaluation activities are essential for the program's continuous improvement and to ensure that assistance reaches those in need. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities are intended to assess in-camp refugees' ability to meet their basic needs and how the e-voucher program has supported households in ensuring a smooth implementation process. The WFP publishes the in-camp PDM report bi-annually.

PDM surveys are used to gather information on household food consumption, dietary diversity, coping behaviours, and expenditure patterns to assess households' overall well-being and support evidence-based program intervention.

The 2022 Q3 in-camp PDM survey was conducted as a cross-sectional survey using a single-stage random sample of beneficiary households who receive assistance through e-vouchers in the six WFP-supported camps in South-East Türkiye. Between July and September 2022, seven enumerators performed 378 face-to-face surveys with in-camp beneficiaries. The sample size was selected based on the overall camp population and then proportionately dispersed to each camp using a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error. As a result, the findings are representative of all in-camp residents but not of each camp .



¹ DGMM website, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

Chapter 3: Findings

3.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

On average, a household living in camps has 5 members. Males compose 55 percent of the respondents, while male heads lead the majority of respondent households (87%). Data reveals that 49 percent of refugees are children, 48 percent are between the ages of 18 and 60, and only 7 percent are elderly. Household heads are on average 46 years old.

3.2. EDUCATION AND TURKISH LANGUAGE ABILITY

The level of education of the household's head influences the lives of its members, including their ability to interact with the host community, their self-confidence, and their ability to earn an income in order to live a dignified life. Refugees' education levels are generally low: overall, only 4 percent of household heads have a university degree while 38 percent and 30 percent have completed primary and secondary school, respectively (Figure 1). Eight percent of household heads are illiterate. Female-headed households have a greater illiteracy rate (14%) than male-headed households (7%). Furthermore, 83 percent of the camp residents have never taken any technical, vocational, or language classes since they arrived in Türkiye.

Aside from education, the ability to communicate in Turkish is a key aspect of refugee adaptation since it promotes social cohesion and facilitates access to employment opportunities. Overall, more than one-third (35%) of household heads have no Turkish language abilities, particularly women (55%), implying that they would face more challenges to find work. On the other hand, 15 percent of camp residents speak Turkish as their first language given their Turkmen origin.

3.3. VULNERABLE SUB-POPULATIONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Despite the fact that the vast majority of residents are vulnerable in some way, certain sub-groups are in greater need, owing to dependent family members or people with specific care requirements. Disabled people, chronically ill household members, separated children, and pregnant or lactating women are just a few examples of vulnerable sub-populations. According to the data, 39 percent of households have a disabled/chronically ill member with or without a medical certificate, 8 percent have at least one pregnant or lactating female member, and 2 percent have an elderly person who cannot look after themselves.

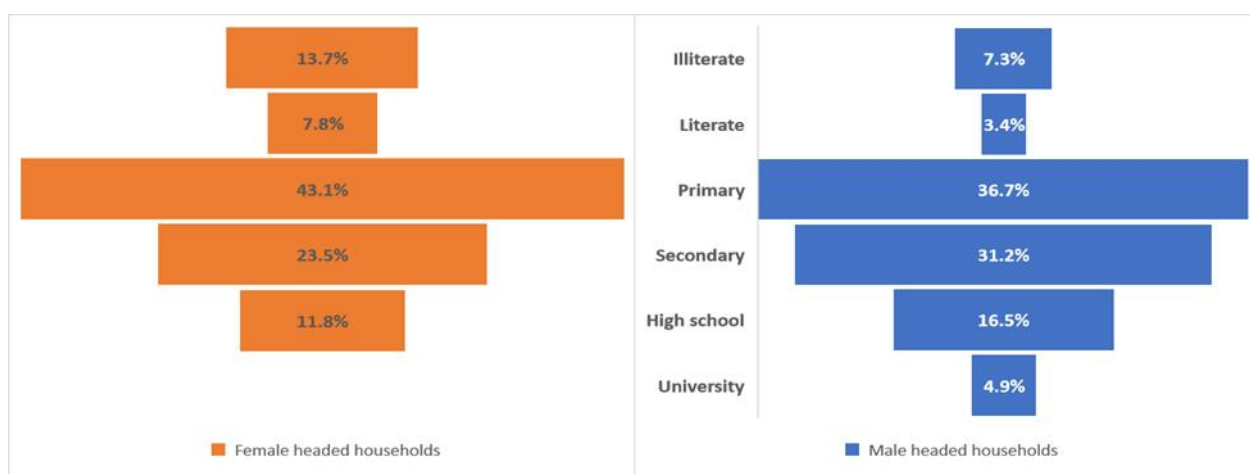


Figure 1: Education level of the head of households

Chapter 4: Outcomes

4.1. FOOD CONSUMPTION

Around half (49%) of the adults had two meals the day before the survey, while the other half (49%) had three meals. Children eat more frequently than adults: 68 percent of children had three or more meals the day before the survey. However, it is concerning that 7 percent (1.3% in Q3 2021) of the children did not eat a proper meal the day before the survey.

54 percent of participants report that they could cook their food at home as much as they desired, which increased from 44 percent in Q3 2021. Female-headed households are more likely to be able to freely cook at home than male-headed households. Not having enough money to buy food (99%) is the main challenge against their ability to cook as much as desired. In line with that finding, 99 percent of the participants think that the assistance amount is not sufficient to cover their basic food needs. In spite of the transfer value increase, those who report that the assistance amount is sufficient decreased from 2 percent in Q3 2021 to 1 percent in Q3 2022.

WFP calculates the household Food Consumption Score (FCS) which is linked to household food access and thus serves as a proxy for household food security. The FCS is used to classify households into three categories based on their food consumption: poor, borderline, or acceptable. These food consumption groups aggregate households with similar dietary patterns - in terms of frequency of consumption and diversity - and access to food.

Food consumption remains acceptable for the majority (95.5%) however, this represents a 4 percent decrease compared to last year (Figure 2). It is also concerning that 2 respondent households (0.5%) have poor food consumption in this reporting period while no poor consumption was identified in Q3 2021. This negative trend in food consumption can be attributed to increasing inflation levels as in camp MEB cost increased up to 716 TRY per person in September 2022.

Gender disaggregated data demonstrates that female-headed households have slightly better food consumption levels than male-headed households.

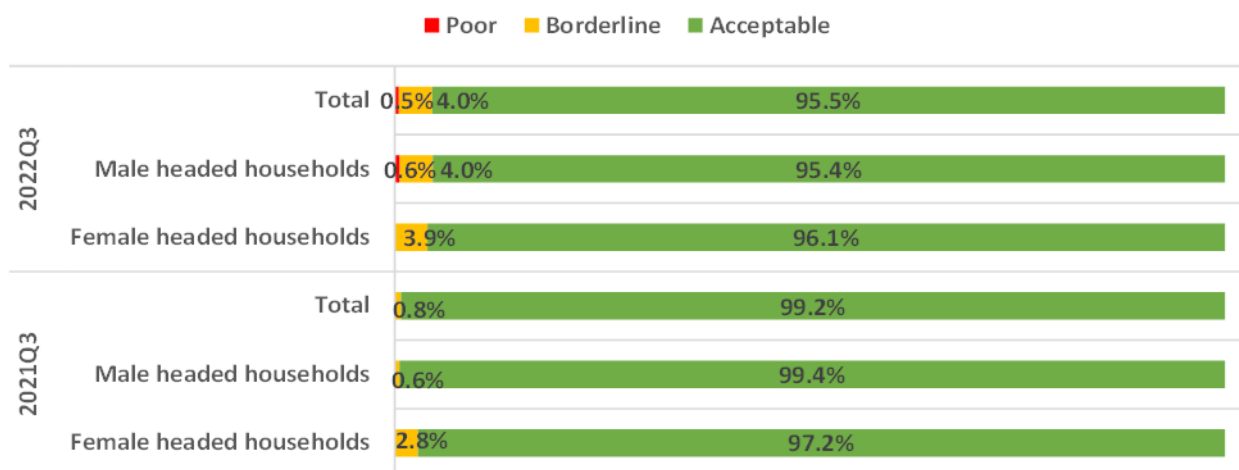


Figure 2: Food Consumption Groups (Q3 2021 & Q3 2022)

4.2. DIETARY DIVERSITY

Another indicator used by the World Food Programme as a measure of food security is dietary diversity. Analysis indicates a slight deterioration in having a diverse diet. The dietary diversity score declined from 6.7 in Q3 2021 to 6.5 in Q3 2022. Most of the food groups are sufficiently consumed by both male and female-headed households (Figure 3) with the exception of pulses, meat and fruits. The difference in dietary diversity between female-headed households and male-headed households is evident in especially meat and dairy groups. The average dietary diversity score is slightly lower in female-headed households (6.2) compared to male-headed households (6.6).

Fruit and meat consumption has decreased both for male-headed and female-headed households compared to Q3 2021. Meat consumption has decreased greatly, especially for male-headed households. There is no significant change in the consumption levels of other food groups.

Fish, organ meat and nuts are the categories that beneficiaries cannot consume mostly because they cannot afford to buy them (Figure 4). Female-headed households struggle to afford vegetables and fruits more frequently than male-headed households. Less consumption of organ meat is partially due to personal preference.

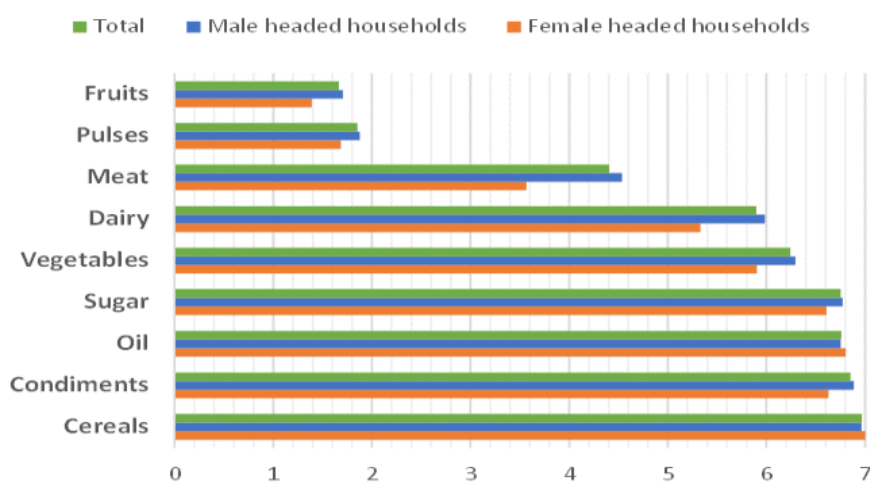
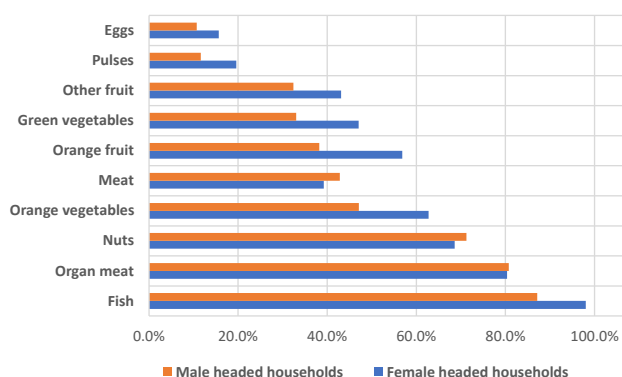


Figure 3: Dietary Diversity Score

Percentages of households that cannot afford to buy



Percentages of households that dislike

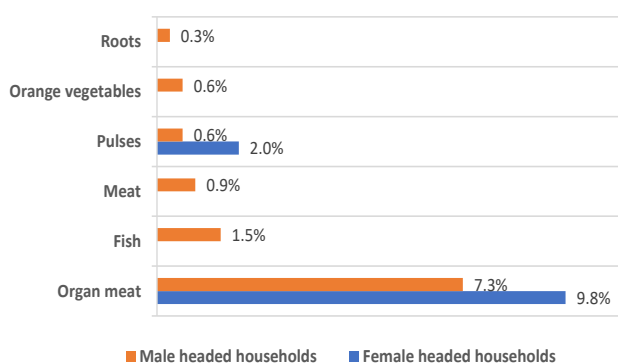


Figure 4: Reasons of households for not consuming some food groups

4.3. CONSUMPTION COPING STRATEGIES

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) assesses the frequency and intensity of five consumption coping strategies on a weekly basis (i.e., reliance on cheaper or less preferred food, borrowing food, reducing the number of meals, reducing the portion size of meals, or reducing food for adults to allow small children to eat more). A lower rCSI score indicates that a household can fulfil its food needs without altering its daily food consumption habits.

The rCSI score increased by 9 percent overall, from 12.3 in

Q3 2021 to 13.4 in Q3 2022, slightly more so among female-headed households than male-headed households (by 10% and 9%, respectively) (Figure 5). Due to the increase in food prices, and therefore the decrease in the households' purchasing power, the beneficiaries had to adopt more strategies to cope with the lack of economic capacity, trying to maintain their food consumption levels. The most common coping strategy is relying on cheaper or less preferred food, which 83 percent of the surveyed households use, particularly female-headed households (88%), as shown in Figure 5. The least used consumption coping strategies are reducing the portion size of meals (23%) and borrowing food or money to buy food (22%).

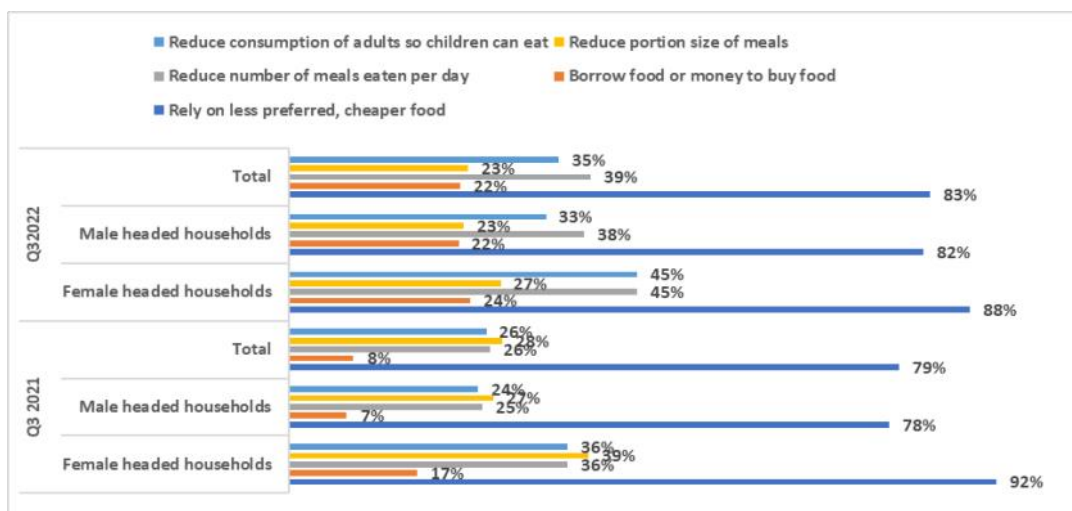


Figure 5: Reduced coping strategies by quarters

4.4. LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

The use of longer-term household coping mechanisms is measured by the livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI). They also reveal the stability of a household's productive capacity as well as its current and future ability to meet basic needs. Some strategies, such as reducing essential expenditures or sending school-aged children to work, are more drastic than others, such as selling household assets and have long-term consequences for household resilience. The PDM surveys ask participants if they have used any of the ten different livelihoods coping strategies in the previous 30 days, which are classified as stress, crisis and emergency depending on their severity.

In this reporting period, the percentage of households who did not adopt any livelihood coping behaviour decreased by 4 percent compared to last year. Almost 70 percent of households resort to at least one type of coping strategies. The decrease is more prominent among female-headed households (from 44% to 29%). Although it is encouraging to see that the proportion of households adopting crisis

and emergency coping strategies has decreased by nine percent, the stress coping strategies increased by 10 percent since Q3 2021. It is also concerning that households adopting emergency coping strategies have increased by almost three percent. With this increase, 23 percent of the camp residents are reportedly using emergency-coping strategies. The rise in the number of refugees using emergency coping mechanisms indicates that more refugees have difficulty in meeting their basic needs. The main reason for adopting livelihood coping strategies is to access food (92%), and 36 percent of respondents reported having borrowed money or credit within the three months prior to the survey, with 93 percentage of whom stating that they also did it to buy food.

Gender analysis shows that the percentage of male-headed households using emergency-level coping strategies increased by 2.2 percent from Q3 2021 to Q3 2022, while there is a 10.5 percent rise among female-headed households. 10.1 percent of the households use more stress-coping strategies than in the same period last year. However, this figure is higher for female-headed households (14.2%) (Figure 6).

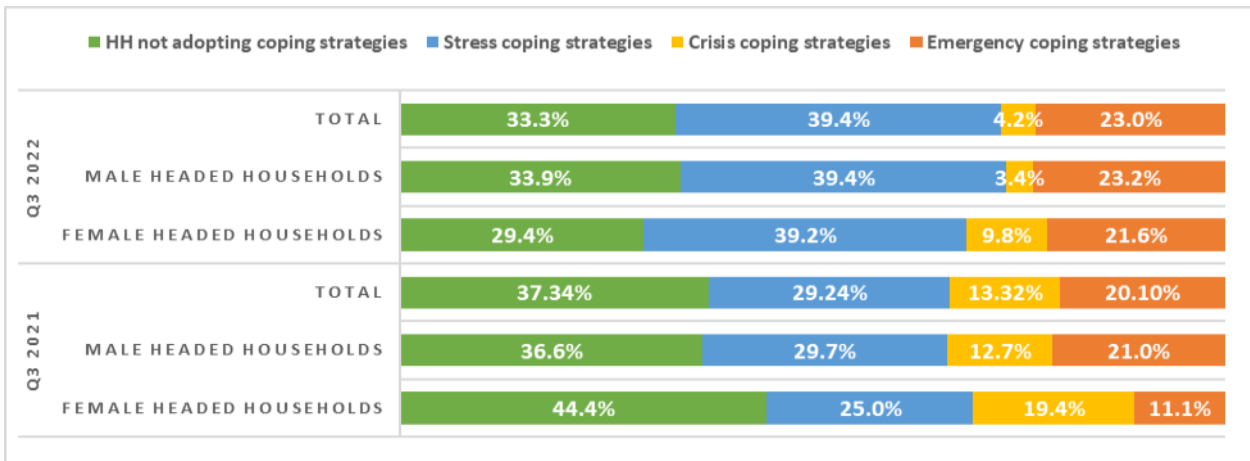


Figure 6: Application of Livelihood Coping Strategies

4.5. EXPENDITURE

Many beneficiary households (81%) have spent more than 65 percent of their total household expenditure on food (Food Expenditure Share, FES), representing a 6 percent increase compared to the previous year (Figure 7).

WFP's advocacy efforts resulted in an agreement to raise the transfer value from 120TRY to 150TRY, which took effect in January 2022. An average household spends

approximately TRY 4,975 on all expenses, mostly on food, clothing, health and education, respectively. They spend TRY 3,615 on food, equating to TRY 772 per person per month, significantly higher than the monthly assistance amount of TRY 150 per person. Camp residents have shared their dissatisfaction with the entitlement's ability to cover basic food needs: only 1 percent express that the assistance is adequate to meet their food needs (please see section 5.3 below).

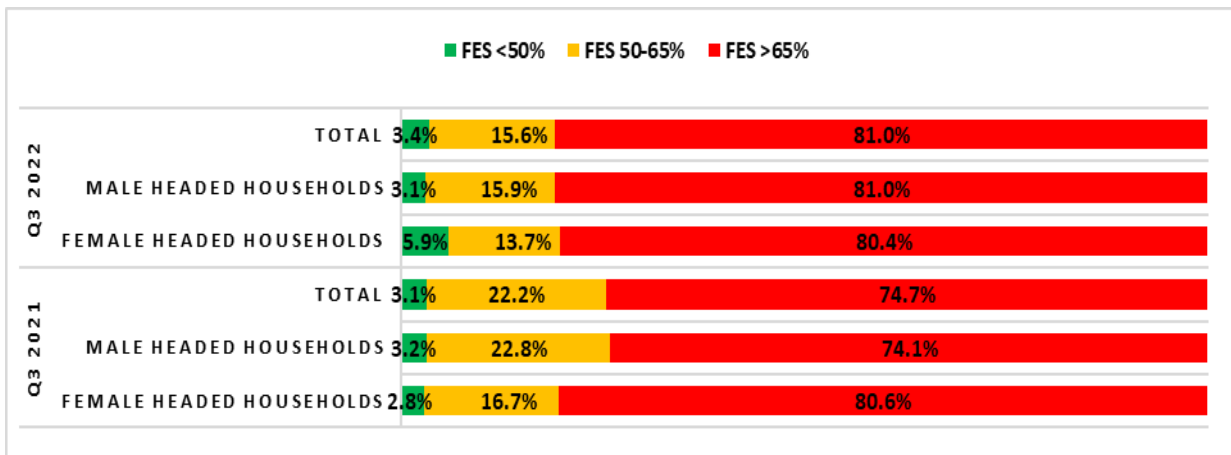


Figure 7: Food Expenditure Share (FES)

Chapter 5: Process Indicators

The PDM surveys gather data on several measures related to the implementation process, such as beneficiary expectations and understanding, as well as security concerns. The main results are summarized in this section under three themes: awareness and sensitization, safety and protection, and assistance utilization and satisfaction.

5.1. AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION

BENEFICIARY AWARENESS AND INFORMATION CHANNELS

Almost all respondents know how much they are entitled to receive (99.7%) and are aware of the date that they receive the assistance (99%). More than half (72%) state that their social network, including family, friends and neighbours, is their primary source of information about the programme, followed by social media (17%). Female-headed households use social media more than male-headed households (19% and 6% respectively) and in case of a problem male-headed households consult with TRC staff and information desk more compared to female-headed households (63% and 49% respectively). 37 percent of the female-headed households state that they did not communicate with official channels in case of a problem.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINT MECHANISM

Only 4.8 percent of beneficiaries report having complaints in Q3 2022. These include pin code issues, lost, broken or canceled cards and technical problems. Complaints were mostly received from Saricam (Adana), followed by Cevdetiye (Osmaniye), and Altinozu (Hatay) camps. All beneficiaries who had complaints contacted with the authorities and report that their issues were resolved. Majority of the issues (86%) were communicated with TRC staff, followed by camp authorities (7%) and Halkbank (7%). However, it is important to note that 37 percent of female-headed households and 20 percent of the male-headed households do not know who to contact when needed (Figure 9).

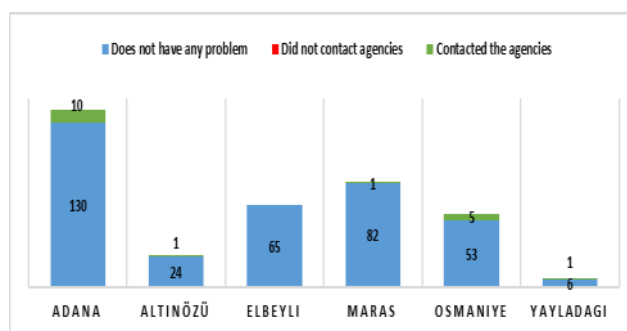


Figure 8: Complaints according to camps

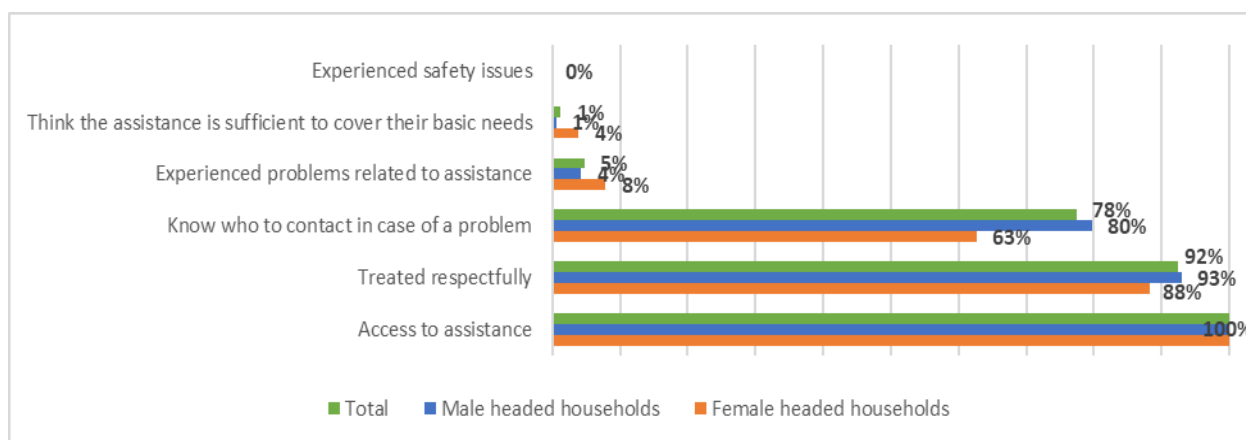


Figure 9: Beneficiary feedback

5.2. SAFETY AND PROTECTION

None of the participants reports that their household member(s) experienced safety/protection problems as a result of being a beneficiary of the TRC-WFP programme within the last two months before the survey (Figure 9). Almost all (92%) beneficiaries state that they are treated with respect. However, 27 respondents in Adana camp state that they have felt disrespectful behaviour from market staff.

5.3. UTILIZATION OF ASSISTANCE AND SATISFACTION

Only 1 percent of the households believe that the monthly assistance amount is enough to cover their basic needs (Figure 9). Compared to Q3 2021, the figure remained the same, most likely due to the deteriorating purchasing power triggered by high inflation rates nationwide.

The decision on how to use the assistance is being made by men and women together in 56 percent of the households (Figure 10). Women decide utilization of the assistance alone in 36 percent of the households, indicating that women are involved in the decision-making process in 92 percent of the households. Additionally, no beneficiary reports problems in accessing the assistance.

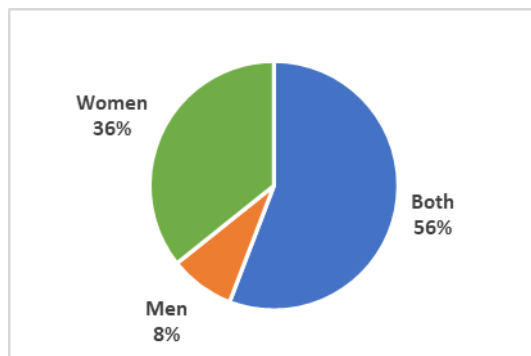


Figure 10: Decision on how to use the assistance



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