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# Republic of Türkiye

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- 1- Inflation continued to erode purchasing power in Türkiye, significantly increasing the cost of meeting basic needs and maintaining a nutritionally adequate diet. This has disproportionately affected vulnerable groups, including earthquake-affected populations and refugees.
- 2- In 2024, WFP provided essential support to 56,205 refugees and host communities in Türkiye through basic needs assistance, livelihood opportunities, and recovery initiatives in earthquake-impacted regions.
- 3- Looking ahead, WFP is strengthening its strategic partnership with the Government of Türkiye with focus on humanitarian diplomacy, enhancing emergency preparedness and response capabilities, and prepositioning food stocks in Türkiye to better respond to regional emergencies.

In 2024, economic challenges in Türkiye continued to undermine the country's progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>1</sup> Household loss of purchasing power due to soaring inflation rates<sup>2</sup> has persistently driven up the cost of meeting basic needs and maintaining a nutritionally balanced diet. These factors have disproportionately heightened vulnerability among refugees and the earthquake-affected populations, who continue to struggle with recovery from the devastating earthquakes of February 2023. Türkiye remains home to one of the world's largest refugee populations, hosting over 3.1 million people, mostly from Syria.<sup>3</sup>

WFP's long-standing operational footprint dating back to the onset of the Syrian refugee crisis in 2012, and its agility to swiftly adapt to the evolving country context, has significantly bolstered its contribution to the humanitarian and development efforts in Türkiye. As such, WFP Türkiye's Country Strategic Plan 2023-2025 (CSP) is aligned with the objectives set out under Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan (2024-2028) which serves as a comprehensive roadmap for the country's sustainable and inclusive growth.<sup>4</sup> WFP's robust response to the earthquake emergency in 2023, reaching over 2.2 million people, further cemented its role as an enabler and a catalyst for the Government.

In 2024, thanks to the generous contributions of various donors, **WFP assisted 56,205 refugees and host community members in Türkiye** through basic needs support, access to livelihoods, as well as recovery efforts in the earthquake-affected region.

### In-camps Assistance to Refugees

WFP continued its e-voucher distribution in refugee camps along with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), the government body responsible for managing refugee camps. Each refugee received a monthly assistance of Turkish Lira (TRY) 300 (USD 8.8) to meet food and non-food needs. Despite widespread concern among beneficiaries about the insufficiency of the e-voucher assistance, 85 percent still reported this assistance as a key source of income,<sup>5</sup> indicating its critical role in meeting basic needs amidst high inflation.

In August 2024, WFP launched with the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM) the cash programme to assist earthquake-affected Syrian refugees in Hilalkent Container City in the southern province of Hatay. Those refugees who were ineligible for the EU-funded Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme of the Government, received a monthly stipend of TRY 500 (USD 14.7) per person to meet their basic needs.

Towards the end of the year, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and PMM, WFP initiated a voluntary transition pilot programme in Adana camp to cover the relocation costs of refugees moving to urban areas. So far, 595 refugees (99 households) voluntarily leaving the camps to settle in urban areas have benefited from this programme, each receiving a one-off cash transfer of TRY 12,000 (USD 344).

Overall, in 2024, these initiatives reached **more than 46,400 refugees**, of which 16 percent were persons with disabilities, with around USD 4.2 million in cash-based transfers, slightly exceeding their target due to the launch of the cash transfers and the voluntary transition pilot programmes. The average duration of assistance for beneficiaries of unconditional resource transfers was 283 days out of the planned duration of 360 days. This difference is mainly explained by the decrease in the number of refugees in camps triggered by the changing government strategies along with refugees opting to move to urban areas, which shortened their WFP assistance duration.

**Vocational Training and Livelihoods Access Programme** Since August 2021, WFP has been implementing the Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme across 16 provinces in Türkiye. This programme combines theoretical (vocational) and practical (applied) training in sectors such as hospitality, manufacturing, and information technology. The SES programme concluded in October 2024, having assisted **7,500 refugees and members of the host community** throughout the year. After completing the vocational training, participants engaged in a three-month paid internship to apply their newly acquired skills, paving the way for long-term employment.

The programme successfully enabled over half of its participants to secure employment, with almost a third of those employed being women, demonstrating its effectiveness in promoting women's economic empowerment. WFP collaborated with the Turkish Employment Agency to formalize employment procedures and partnered with the chambers of commerce and industry in target provinces, as well as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), for vocational training delivery and job-matching.

**The Earthquake Recovery Programme in affected regions** In 2024, WFP launched a two-year Earthquake Recovery Programme in four earthquake-affected provinces<sup>6</sup> to support the restoration and revitalisation of the local food value chain. The programme ultimately aims to enhance the functionality of the most strategic value chains, namely fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy, livestock, and wheat, securing access to food for all. Through targeted investments in small food-related businesses, ranging from smallholder farmers to home-based businesses, cooperatives and retailers, it will enable beneficiaries to restore their livelihoods and access to markets. Throughout the year, **WFP supported 2,371 earthquake-affected beneficiaries** through nine projects in Adiyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş with asset recovery schemes, agricultural training and equipment, and cash-for-agriculture work. Additionally, WFP constructed a marketplace in a container city hosting earthquake-affected refugees in Hatay to increase their access to food while supporting food-related business owners among the camp residents to restore their livelihoods.

These interventions were made possible through new and consolidated partnerships with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and various international and local NGOs, along with stronger engagement with the development agencies under the Ministry of Industry and Technology, as well as governorates, municipalities, provincial directorates of agriculture and farmers' associations in target provinces.

Overall, the average duration of assistance for beneficiaries of assets recovery and livelihoods activities was 88 days, out of a planned duration of 245 days. This reduction is due to the decline in the labour market's capacity to absorb new workforces which forced WFP to open fewer vocational training cohorts than initially planned under the livelihoods activity. A number of earthquake recovery projects planned for 2024 were postponed to 2025 due to operational challenges.

Gearing towards a new CSP, WFP is exploring new avenues of collaboration in Türkiye, particularly on emergency preparedness and response. Drawing from lessons learned in the 2023 earthquakes emergency response, WFP plans to collaborate with public and private actors in Türkiye to strengthen resilience, enhance preparedness, and improve emergency response efficiency.

Furthermore, Türkiye continues to be a strategic food supply partner to WFP, particularly within the framework of the Grain from Ukraine Initiative. Given Türkiye's key role in WFP's global procurement, WFP is exploring the potential for establishing physical strategic food stocks and a joint logistical humanitarian hub at Istanbul Airport in partnership with TRC for increased response capacity to crises in the region. Should the Ministry of National Education request support, WFP would also assist with nutrition programming in response to the recommendations of WFP's 2022 cost-benefit analysis of Türkiye's national school meals programme.

# 56,205

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



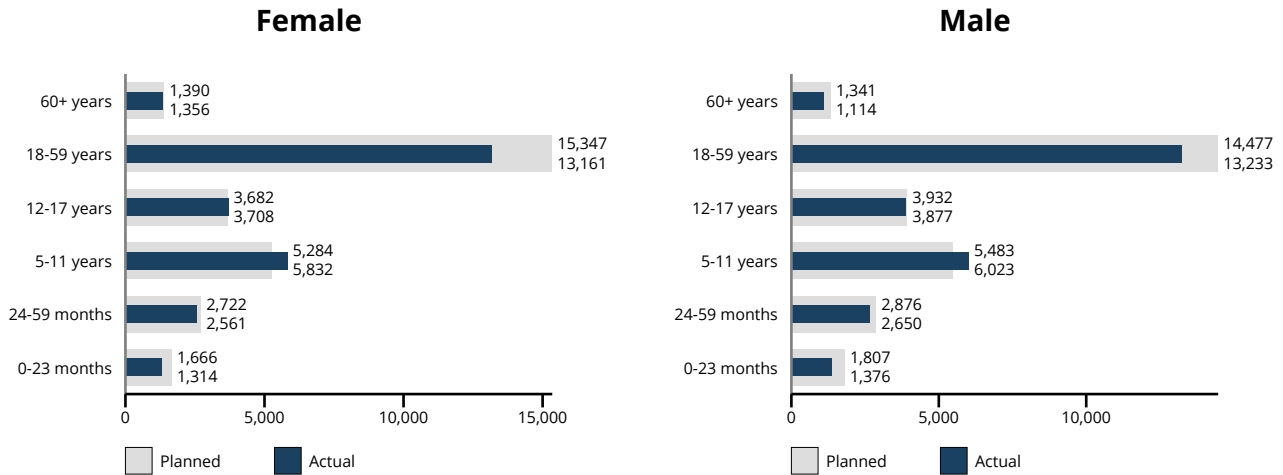
50% female



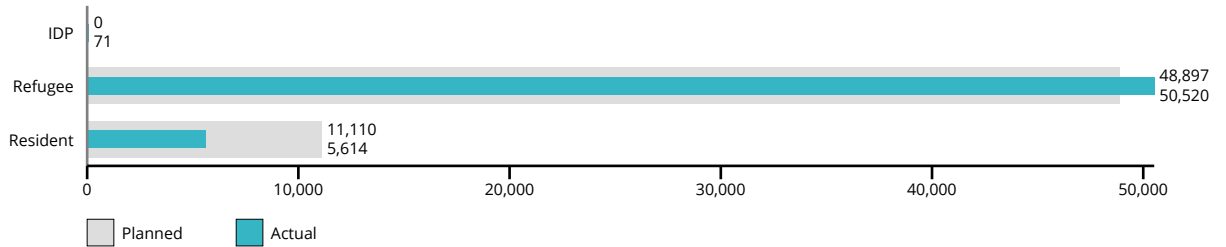
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,230 (49% Female, 51% Male)

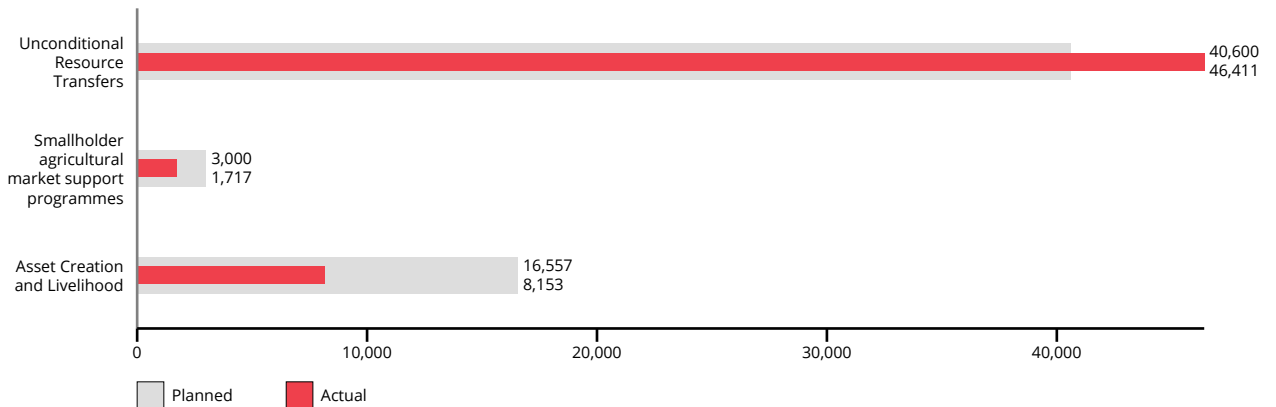
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



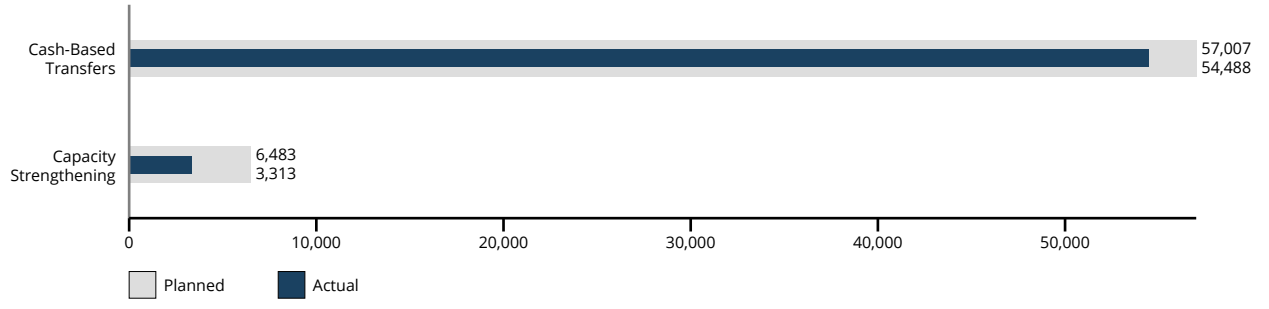
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



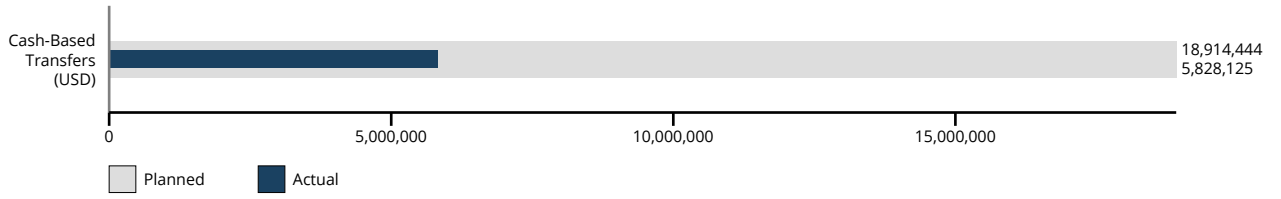
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



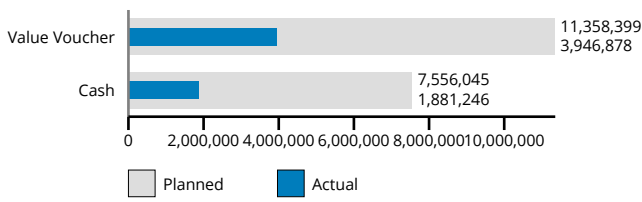
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



As a net exporter of food, Türkiye is vital to WFP's global sourcing, ranking among its top suppliers of critical commodities, such as wheat flour and sunflower oil. Between 2020 and 2024, WFP procured over 1.5 mt of food commodities from Türkiye, spending over USD 1.1 billion.

Türkiye's strategic location and dynamic economy position it as a **key regional and international player**. As an upper-middle-income country, it has experienced over two decades of economic growth and leads non-OECD countries in official development assistance relative to gross national income.<sup>1</sup> It has made significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals through investments in infrastructure, education, healthcare and social protection.

**Türkiye continued to host one of the largest refugee populations in the world**, with over 3.1 million refugees, the majority of whom are from Syria. While most refugees live among the host community, around 55,000 are hosted in government-subsidized camps since 2011.<sup>2</sup> By law, refugees in Türkiye benefit from temporary or international protection status depending on their nationality, allowing them to access basic services such as education and health for free and apply for work permits to work formally.

Throughout 2024, Turkish economic growth slowed down<sup>3</sup> with potential effects on job creation and economic opportunities for all. The annual inflation rate was reported as 44 percent in December 2024, indicating a notable decrease from 65 percent in 2023.<sup>4</sup> In parallel, food inflation was marked by a downward trend throughout the year reaching almost 44 percent in December 2024, compared to 65 percent a year ago. The cost of the minimum expenditure basket increased by 59 percent, and the food basket by 34 percent, compared to 2023<sup>5</sup>. This indicates that despite the decrease in inflation, the cost of meeting basic needs did not slow down<sup>6</sup>. Consequently, almost a third of Turkish people lived below the national poverty line, affected by the rapid currency depreciation and loss of purchasing power.<sup>7</sup>

Unemployment remained high in 2024 (8.5 percent)<sup>8</sup> affecting groups at risk such as women, youth and refugees. Anti-refugee sentiment has additionally led to tensions between the refugee and host community groups. In 2024, Türkiye's refugee policy required frequent verification exercises and increased controls on the refugee population quotas in each province limiting the movement of refugees within the country in search for work opportunities. Financial access and legal challenges—such as obtaining residency and work permits, and limited recognition of professional qualifications—have impacted refugees' ability to secure employment and sustained their reliance on humanitarian assistance. Around 66 percent of Syrians under temporary protection continued to be out of the labour



force and only 10 percent had formal employment.<sup>9</sup> Around 91 percent of Syrian refugee households were unable to cover expenses and 83 percent reported worsening financial conditions.<sup>10</sup>

**These economic pressures have negatively affected food security and nutrition of refugees and host communities**, exacerbating their health risks. In Türkiye, malnutrition manifested itself mostly in the form of micronutrient deficiencies and high levels of obesity, triggered by a poor diet and a sedentary lifestyle. Over one-third of Turkish and refugee women are obese, and 19 percent of refugee children are affected by multiple forms of malnutrition, particularly stunting, while malnutrition prevailed among 8 percent of Turkish children, usually observed in the form of obesity.<sup>11</sup>

Upon the recent developments in Syria on 8 December 2024, there has been a surge of voluntary returns among Syrian refugees, with 35,114 Syrian individuals voluntarily returning from Türkiye to Syria since early December.<sup>12</sup>

**The impact of the devastating earthquakes of February 2023 continued to put pressure on the economic recovery of the affected southeastern region**, with persisting disruptions in the local economy, livelihoods, and food supply chains. This region accounted for 14 percent of Türkiye's farmers and 16.9 percent of Türkiye's farmland, contributing to almost 20 percent of Türkiye's overall agricultural production.<sup>13</sup> The earthquakes inflicted significant damage on crop production, resulting in losses of USD 4.89 million and affecting 450,000 hectares of cultivated land.<sup>14</sup> In Hatay alone, over 59 percent of warehouses were damaged, leading to a loss of over USD 6 million in food laboratory facilities.<sup>15</sup> Over 114,500 livestock perished and 44 percent of small and medium-sized enterprises in Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş stopped functioning.<sup>16</sup> WFP's consultations with local authorities revealed that the impact of the earthquakes on local food value chains has been more severe for smaller actors, such as micro and small enterprises, home-based businesses and smallholder farmers.

WFP Türkiye continued to support the humanitarian and development efforts of the Government to achieve the SDG 2 (zero hunger). WFP's Country Strategic Plan is aligned with Türkiye's 12<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan,<sup>17</sup> the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Türkiye<sup>18</sup> and the Regional Plan for Refugee Response (3RP).<sup>19</sup> Through four strategic outcomes, WFP's operations fall under crisis response and resilience-building focus areas with the aim to provide relief to refugees and crisis-affected populations, strengthening the livelihoods of host communities and enhancing national capacities towards sustainable food systems.

## Risk management

In 2024, WFP Türkiye worked to strengthen risk mitigation and management procedures and continued to incorporate internal control measures in decision-making processes, including segregation of duties, reconciliations, spot checks, and anomaly tracking. WFP's risk register was regularly revised to reflect existing and emerging risks, including limited operational capacity to respond effectively to emerging disasters and the potential impact of regional conflicts on WFP operations in Türkiye. Going forward, WFP will reinforce efforts to address the twelve medium-priority observations identified by the external audit conducted in September 2024. WFP prioritized raising awareness among staff, cooperating partners, and contractors on its Anti-Fraud Anti-Corruption Policy and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and streamlining complaints and feedback mechanisms. In this framework, risk management training was provided to all Country Office staff in 2024.

WFP also closely followed the situation in the region to address potential access and security challenges. A Business Continuity Management Plan was prepared and approved by the Türkiye Country Office Management to mitigate risks and respond to unforeseen incidents.

WFP carefully observed public attitudes among the host community towards refugees for potential risks to its programmes, particularly the livelihoods interventions which brought refugees and Turks together to promote social cohesion.

WFP monitored price fluctuations and foreign currency rates, tracked food prices and calculated the minimum expenditure basket cost. Fluctuations in the local currency weakened the purchasing power of beneficiaries and resulted in delays in cooperating partners' implementation as well as lower spending of the operational budget. In response, WFP engaged in advocacy efforts with the Government to increase the e-voucher transfer value for refugees living in camps. WFP monitored Türkiye's political and financial landscape to anticipate potential losses, update donors on programmatic changes, and adapt activities as needed, such as the introduction of additional camp projects.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP carried out an evaluation of the Türkiye Country Strategic Plans between 2018 and 2024 to generate evidence and learning on the performance of WFP in Türkiye. According to the preliminary findings, WFP was responsive to the changing needs and evolving challenges in terms of programme design and adaptability and aligned its activities with the Government's priorities.

At the programme level, WFP's livelihoods programme brought significant individual-level success, enabling its participants to find employment and reduce livelihood coping strategies.<sup>20</sup> However, it proved to be resource-intensive and therefore not cost-efficient nor scalable. Moreover, the presence of other well-funded actors in the livelihoods sector, including the World Bank and national entities, underscores the need for WFP to clearly define its added value and strategic role.

The in-camp e-voucher programme was implemented smoothly over the years but faced challenges due to changing government policies and the evolving needs of beneficiaries. These factors highlight the importance to ensure WFP's relevance and effectiveness. WFP will prioritize mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in programme implementation.

As for partnerships-building, advance financing and flexible donor contributions from previous years allowed WFP to navigate the volatility of the local currency, ensuring cost-effective programme delivery despite the inflation.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.



In 2024, WFP reached over **46,400 refugees living in camps** with **e-vouchers and cash transfers** to help them meet their food needs



**99 refugee families** (595 people) in camps, **wishing to resettle in urban areas**, were provided a **one-off cash transfer** to help them cover moving costs



WFP supported **2,371 earthquake-affected people** with 9 recovery projects aiming to **restore and revitalize the local food value chain**



Recovery projects targeted the **fresh fruit and vegetable, dairy and wheat value chains** in **Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Malatya**



**1,717 smallholder farmers** received agricultural input, equipment and infrastructure support **to boost their production beyond pre-earthquake levels**



In addition to the **Ministry of Agriculture**, WFP partnered with **local NGOs, INGOs, local government authorities, and FAO** to support recovery efforts

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round. With a focus on crisis response, this outcome is aligned with WFP Strategic Outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes). It contributes to the first outcome of the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye, which aims to ensure that disadvantaged groups have better access to high-quality basic services. This outcome is in line with the objectives set out under the "agriculture and food", "employment and working life", "rural development" and "international migration" policies of Türkiye's 12<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan<sup>1</sup>, envisaging to (i) stimulate the economy by creating a productive workforce in rural areas, ensuring sustainable natural resource management and maintaining the population in rural areas through increasing the quality of life and (ii) to make migration policies more compatible with social and economic life.

Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2024. However, spending was lower than planned due to the postponement of key initiatives under activity 08 to 2025, as partners required additional time for preliminary work and asset procurement. Additionally, the depreciation of the Turkish Lira further contributed to the reduced expenditures.

**In-camp Refugees Assistance (Activity 1)** WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) have been supporting the Government since 2012 to ensure that refugees living in camps are able to meet their food and non-food needs. In 2024, 43,500 eligible Syrian and Ukrainian refugees hosted in seven refugee camps<sup>2</sup> across southeastern Türkiye were assisted with monthly e-vouchers redeemable at camp markets.

One of the major challenges in the implementation of the e-voucher programme in 2024 was the erosion of the e-voucher assistance against high inflation. The transfer value of TRY 300 (USD 8.6) per person per month was initially set to meet the food needs of camp residents in June 2023 in line with the Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme<sup>3</sup> transfer value. However, due to high inflation, the assistance covers less than 30 percent of the minimum cost of keeping a nutritionally balanced diet since March 2024. Consequently, WFP's monitoring findings have shown an increase in consumption coping strategies among the camp population.

Due to concerns from the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) that increasing the transfer value could lead to greater dependency on aid and discourage refugees from leaving the camps, especially those capable of working, the transfer value remained unchanged in 2024. Nevertheless, WFP and PMM agreed that, starting in 2025, the e-voucher

transfer value will increase by approximately 41 percent, which is 15 percent lower than the SSN assistance set at TRY 500 (USD 14.3) as of December 2024. This adjustment of the SSN transfer value is intended to meet the needs of refugees residing in urban areas, while the rent and utility costs for in-camp refugees are covered by camp management.

Since late 2023, the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) has been working to reduce the overall camp population to ensure adequate space for the most vulnerable refugees with special needs. As a result, the WFP-assisted Kilis camp was closed in November 2023, with residents either moving to urban areas or relocating to the Adana Saricam camp. At the same time, PMM removed some 7,000 individuals—considered less vulnerable under national legislation—from the e-voucher beneficiary list in this camp. In consequence, the number of WFP's e-voucher beneficiaries decreased by around 30 percent, from 46,337 in late 2023 to 32,861 in December 2024.

The decreasing trend in the overall camp population presented an opportunity to roll out a voluntary transition project through a tripartite partnership between WFP, UNHCR and PMM in October 2024. In the pilot phase, out of a target of 2,000 individuals, 595 refugees in Adana Saricam camp wishing to leave camps to resettle in urban areas received a one-off cash transfer. WFP monitoring revealed that camp residents hesitated to apply for the project due to concerns about affording urban rent. This, along with its winter rollout—when household expenses such as heating are higher—and the challenge of relocating mid-school year, contributed to the project falling short of its targeted beneficiaries. These insights will inform the 2025 scale-up, with adjusted transfer values and improved timing.

In August 2024, WFP and the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM), launched a project to assist up to 4,000 earthquake-affected Syrian refugees in Hilalkent Container City in Hatay with monthly cash transfers to help them meet their basic needs. This camp was opened following the 2023 earthquakes to provide shelter to Syrians who lost their homes. The project was designed to complement the coverage of the SSN Programme as WFP monitoring findings revealed a particularly vulnerable profile of refugees in this camp with over 40 percent of households having members with special needs and a quarter of households being food insecure. As such, non-SSN beneficiaries in the camp, accounting for over one-third of the 10,868 residents were eligible for WFP's cash assistance, out of which 2,912 refugees received the SSN transfer value of TRY 500 (USD 14.3) per person per month, aligned with SSN transfer values.

Overall, across all these initiatives, WFP reached a total of 46,411 refugees, exceeding slightly its target, with USD 4.2 million cash transfers, representing 35 percent of the planned amount. The lower disbursement was due to currency devaluation and the non-distribution of planned winter top-ups, which PMM withheld over concerns that additional support might discourage employable refugees from leaving the camps. These top-ups, included in WFP's implementation plan, aimed to offset income loss during winter, as many beneficiaries rely on seasonal agricultural work, which is scarce in colder months. Following recent developments in Syria, WFP and TRC developed a food assistance programme for Syrians returning across the border to start in the first quarter of 2025.

WFP monitoring results suggest that its interventions improved food consumption among in-camp refugees, supporting their adequate intake and dietary diversity. However, they had to resort further to cheaper and less preferred food options to meet their food needs. Households headed by women showed less progress in their food security and higher use of consumption coping strategies. This disparity could be attributed to systemic vulnerabilities such as limited income opportunities, social barriers, or greater caregiving responsibilities that disproportionately affect women, hindering their access to adequate food intake and diversity.

High inflation has strained household finances, reducing their purchasing power and making WFP transfer values insufficient. As a result, households have been compelled to seek alternative income sources, reporting WFP assistance as a secondary rather than their primary income source for the first time in 2024. Many of these households have benefitted from livelihood programs implemented by other development actors which offer more sustainable income-generating opportunities and potentially reduce their reliance on negative coping strategies.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) code of 3. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data were collected and used to understand women's needs and grasp the impact of WFP assistance on gender dynamics.

### **Earthquake Recovery Support (Activity 8)**

In February 2024, WFP transitioned from earthquake emergency response to recovery support, launching a two-year recovery programme in the four most affected provinces; Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya.<sup>4</sup> Projects were implemented in collaboration with nine partners, including three government agencies, five NGOs, and one United Nations agency.

Through nine projects, WFP supported 2,371 beneficiaries (654 cash-for-work beneficiaries with their household members as well as 1,717 smallholder farmers with their household members) ranging from agricultural workers to micro and small private food system actors, such as smallholder farmers, dairies, cooperatives and retailers among others. The projects aimed to help food value chain actors restore their businesses, fostering both economic recovery

and local food sector revitalization in southeastern Türkiye. This approach not only enabled small-scale food actors to regain household income but also contributed to rebuilding the region's once-thriving food industry.

Activity 8 followed a community-based participatory approach, ensuring beneficiaries remained central to design and implementation. WFP implemented a comprehensive value chain recovery strategy, supporting one key food value chain in each targeted province through targeted investments spanning production to sales.

In *Hatay*, WFP focused on the fresh fruit and vegetable value chain. In partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), WFP rolled out a cash-for-work project, deploying 125 agricultural laborers for two months to help 20 smallholder farmers harvest their crops, which benefitted overall 654 individuals, mostly refugees. The widespread destruction in Hatay led to the establishment of container cities outside the city center. To ensure food access for residents of Hilalkent Container City, WFP, in partnership with the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM), supported the construction of one marketplace, 12 container shops and 18 stalls for 30 former food business owners to restore their livelihoods, while enabling 10,868 residents to purchase food locally without long travel distances.

In *Adiyaman*, WFP targeted the dairy and fresh vegetable value chains. With the International Migration and Solidarity Association (UGDD), WFP provided 46 smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs (i.e. seedlings and basic equipment) to help them harvest produce, of which 36 farmers received mentorship on good agronomic farming practices.

In Kahramanmaraş, WFP, in partnership with DRC and the Association of Assistance, Solidarity and Support with Refugees and Asylum Seekers (YSYD), supported 295 small dairy and livestock enterprises and home-based businesses through capacity building in marketing, business skills, finance, and insurance. To help revitalize businesses, 181 participants received asset recovery packages, including barn reconstruction, livestock, and milk processing equipment to replace assets lost in the earthquake.

In 2025, WFP plans to strengthen key agricultural value chains in Malatya by completing the establishment of a machinery hub for smallholder wheat farmers, rehabilitating five earthquake-damaged mills for direct wheat sales to district bakeries, and installing a 1,000 mt cold storage facility in Hatay with Dogaka Development Agency to enable farmers to store produce and sell at better prices. Additionally, WFP, in partnership with FAO in Kahramanmaras and World Vision in Hatay, will finalize capacity-building training for smallholder milk producers, agribusinesses, and cooperatives, focusing on agricultural practices, financial management, and investment analysis, followed by the distribution of agricultural machinery and equipment tailored to participants' needs.

Partnerships were central to the design and implementation of WFP's recovery programme, involving a broad network of private sector companies, government agencies, and NGOs/INGOs. WFP prioritized partners with relevant experience and strong collaboration networks. For example, YSYD's protection expertise aided in identifying protection needs among participants, while FAO's collaboration with the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture ensured alignment with local agricultural priorities. To strengthen partner capacities, WFP provided milking process guidelines to YSYD and DRC to increase the quality of their interventions. Similarly, WFP planned PSEA training for national development agency partners, following a capacity assessment.

Gender dimensions are integrated into the design and implementation of Activity 8, as reflected in GaM scoring of 3. To strengthen gender-responsive programming, WFP prioritized the selection of households headed by women and women-led cooperatives and provided them with assets that would increase their operational efficiency and reduce their labor burden.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the Turkish Government's smooth and timely transfer of unconditional e-vouchers to refugees living in the TACs in Turkey	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	N/A
Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 02: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.



WFP Türkiye's livelihoods programme concluded in 2024, reaching a cumulative **women's participation rate of 54 percent** since 2021



In 2024, **936 new participants** received **vocational training** and **660 participants** were enrolled in **paid internships, benefitting 7,499 people overall**



**58 percent** of participants who were enrolled in the programme in 2024 **secured long-term employment**



Participants most often **found jobs** in the **hospitality** sector, followed by the **manufacturing** sector and finally the **information technologies** sector

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports refugees and vulnerable host populations to increase their self-reliance through dignified employment opportunities. Strategic outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3, namely people have improved and sustainable livelihoods. WFP's livelihoods programming supports vulnerable groups, including women, youth and refugees who are no longer eligible for the Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme<sup>1</sup>, through vocational and on-the-job trainings to ensure they can access the labour market to meet their basic needs. Strategic outcome 2 falls under the second outcome of the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye, contributing to more inclusive and equal business opportunities for all in cooperation with public institutions, private sector and civil society. This outcome is in line with the objectives set out under the "employment and working life" and "international migration" policies of Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan,<sup>2</sup> envisaging a balanced harmonization of migration and employment policies to meet the needs of the labour market in different qualifications. WFP Türkiye implemented the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) Programme, which concluded in October 2024. Combining vocational training (VT) and applied/on-the-job training (ATP), the programme supported participants with a conditional monthly stipend during VT to ensure retention and mitigate short-term income loss. Upon graduation, participants undertook three months of ATP, earning minimum wage while applying their skills, gaining sector exposure, and familiarizing themselves with workplace environments. The SES Programme aimed to ensure that its participants secured long-term employment, enabling them to have a self-sufficient, dignified life with reduced dependence on social assistance, and increase social cohesion by bringing refugees and host community members together while meeting the need for qualified labour force in certain sectors, such as IT<sup>3</sup>, hospitality, manufacturing.

In 2024, WFP implemented the SES Programme in 12 provinces<sup>4</sup> and supported 7,500 beneficiaries (47 percent of its target), reaching 30,851 individuals since the start of the programme in August 2021. Over 50 percent of 2024 beneficiaries were women and 42 percent were refugees. Overall since the launch of the programme, 54 percent of participants were women (higher than the target of 50 percent) and 41 percent were refugees.

In 2024, 58 percent of enrolled participants in 2024 secured long-term employment, of which 31 percent were women. Since its launch, the programme has achieved a cumulative long-term employment rate of 51 percent, with women accounting for 45 percent and refugees 37 percent of those employed. The participants most often found jobs in the hospitality sector, with the manufacturing sector ranking second and finally the IT sector coming in third.

Aligned with Türkiye's national systems and capacities, the SES Programme was implemented in partnership with the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR), NGOs,<sup>5</sup> chambers of commerce and industry<sup>6</sup> and private sector companies in targeted provinces. These partnerships facilitated participant outreach and selection, vocational training, job-matching, monitoring, and logistical support. By engaging in the private sector, particularly through chambers of commerce and industry, WFP effectively identified labour market needs and adapted sectors and vocations to ensure responsiveness to market demands.

The highest dropout rate (69 percent) occurred between the VT and ATP phases, primarily due to administrative delays in ISKUR's registration system, which postponed ATP placements until March 2024. These delays forced many participants waiting to be matched with companies for ATP to withdraw, as they could not sustain themselves during the waiting period. To address these challenges, WFP encouraged partners to support direct employment pathways, reducing dependence on ATP placements and mitigating dropout risks linked to prolonged waiting periods. Gender and nationality disparities were also evident, with women accounting for 64 percent of dropouts compared to 36 percent for men. Turkish participants had the highest dropout rate (51 percent), followed by Syrians (41 percent).

In July 2024, rising tensions between the host community and refugees in Adana and Mersin posed significant challenges for the placement of Syrian participants in ATP programmes. Several companies that had initially agreed to host refugee participants withdrew their offers due to the heightened social tensions.

To overcome this challenge, WFP collaborated with Support to Life (STL), the cooperating partner in Adana and Mersin, and Building Markets Türkiye, an INGO with extensive livelihoods expertise and a broad employer network in the region, to secure alternative ATP placements for the affected participants.

Strategic outcome 2 was almost fully funded in 2024. Nevertheless, WFP's cash transfers to programme participants were significantly lower than planned due to the opening of fewer vocational training cohorts, following cooperating partners' guidance in response to shifting labour market needs. The planned expenditure figures for 2024 were not updated in time to reflect this programmatic adjustment, leading to a discrepancy between projected and actual spending. Furthermore, the depreciation of the Turkish Lira contributed to reduced expenditure.

Economic capacity improved significantly in 2024 for the households of programme participants of most sectors (except in manufacturing potentially linked to a more vulnerable beneficiary pool selected compared to 2023), particularly among male-headed households, which consistently outperformed 2023 levels across sectors, indicating greater resilience and access to economic opportunities. In contrast, households headed by women's economic capacity declined in the Hospitality sector, falling below target. These challenges may stem from structural barriers or the selection of more vulnerable households compared to 2023. Beneficiaries also reported less reliance on emergency livelihood coping strategies, suggesting growing household income stability and indicating that targeted support may have helped address immediate vulnerabilities despite longer-term challenges.

Gender and age considerations were at the core of strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. Activity 2 took into account women's needs and cultural sensitivities during the selection of participants, job matching and employment referral stages to ensure that women can benefit from the programme to the greatest extent possible.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to refugees and vulnerable populations to improve their access to the labor market	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.

WFP Türkiye strategic outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that vulnerable groups, including school children, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025. This outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened), which is in line with the fourth outcome of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye (2021-2025). The latter aims at strengthening national programmes and social protection systems. It also contributes to the 12<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan's<sup>1</sup> objectives under the "social services, social assistance and combating poverty" policies to analyse the impact and increase the efficiency of the social assistance system.

No activities under this strategic outcome were implemented in 2024 as they were deprioritized by the Government counterparts following the earthquakes in early 2023.

Starting in the third quarter of 2024, WFP restarted discussions with the Ministry of National Education to follow up on the findings of the 2022 cost-benefit analysis of Türkiye's national school feeding programme. Going forward, the parties will continue to explore pathways to support Türkiye's school feeding programmes, including through the coordination of the School Meals Coalition.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed	N/A



## Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports humanitarian and development actors in Türkiye through on-demand services, such as offering common premises, to facilitate humanitarian operations in the region. Strategic outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective) and the "international cooperation for development policies" under Türkiye's 12<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan.<sup>1</sup>

In 2024, strategic outcome 4 was fully funded with smooth implementation, reaffirmed by the full satisfaction of partners reported in WFP survey.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued to provide common administrative and premises management services for other UN agencies as well as WFP cross-border operations managed by the WFP office in the Syrian Arab Republic on a full cost recovery basis as elaborated in the respective memorandum of understanding (MoU) with each benefiting party. The repairs and maintenance for the UN House in Gaziantep, which was damaged in the 2023 earthquakes, were finalized and the premises were reopened for use in August 2024. Similarly, WFP provided office space to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Istanbul and to the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR) in Izmir until June 2024, when these offices were closed as part of WFP's internal organizational alignment.

Activities 6 and 7 were not implemented in 2024 as they had been introduced specifically for the 2023 emergency response following the earthquakes in early 2023 and were discontinued when the response ended.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	N/A
Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.	N/A
Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Global Gender Gap Report 2024 ranked Türkiye 127<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries, marking a slight improvement from its 129<sup>th</sup> position in 2023.<sup>1</sup> Despite this progress, Türkiye remains the lowest-ranked country in Europe and the only one in the region where women's labor force participation is below 50 percent, currently at 49.2 percent.

In 2024, food insecurity among women in Turkey, particularly among Syrian refugees, remained a significant issue. A recent study found that 72 percent of Syrian refugee women experienced some level of food insecurity, with 13 percent facing severe food insecurity.<sup>2</sup> Most of these individuals reside in earthquake-affected regions where almost two years after the earthquake, basic needs remain unmet amidst poor living conditions. Limited access to healthcare, education, and protection services worsened their situation, while economic struggles increased risks like gender-based violence and early marriage.<sup>3</sup>

Aligned with WFP Gender Policy 2022-2026 and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (2023-2025), WFP integrates gender considerations into every stage of its programming—from design to evaluation. Regular collection of gender- and age-disaggregated data from field assessments, government reports, surveys, post-distribution monitoring, and focus group discussions enables WFP to design more inclusive programs and monitor the impact of its assistance.

In 2024, women constituted 49 percent of WFP beneficiaries receiving basic needs assistance in refugee camps as well as beneficiaries of the earthquake recovery activities. Monitoring findings revealed that women were involved in deciding how to use the assistance in almost all beneficiary households, indicating inclusive and equitable financial decision making within families.

Under WFP's livelihood programme, which concluded in October 2024, selection of participants prioritized groups at risk such as single women, and ensured that training venues were safe and accessible. Women constituted 54 percent of the total number of participants since the start of the activity in 2021.

An analysis of demographic data from the livelihood programme revealed that while women participated more in vocational training than men, they faced greater challenges in securing employment. To address this, WFP introduced additional training opportunities and partnered with the private sector to expand job prospects for women.

Household visits were conducted to better understand obstacles and provide tailored support, revealing key barriers, such as evening shifts conflicting with childcare and household responsibilities. In response, WFP tailored courses and employment options to better align with women's needs. For example, IT training provided remote work opportunities, allowing women to balance employment with domestic duties, while soft skills training enhanced their existing skill sets, enabling job placements compatible with their circumstances.

Overall, a limited proportion of women and men reported economic empowerment across activities. Livelihood initiatives showed slightly better outcomes than basic needs assistance in camps; yet fewer than 20 percent of participants reported economic empowerment. These results reflect Türkiye's challenging economic environment, where widespread economic hardship diminishes household purchasing power.

In 2024, WFP Türkiye actively engaged in inter-agency initiatives, collaborating with the inter-agency task force on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and participating in the Women's Empowerment in Humanitarian Action (WEHA) Working Group, coordinated by UN Women. The WEHA Working Group, with contributions from NGOs and UN agencies, developed sector-specific gender mainstreaming checklists to ensure that responses address the unique needs of women and girls while promoting women's empowerment across earthquake response sectors. These checklists provide strategic and practical guidance for humanitarian actors, helping them prioritize gender-sensitive approaches during the immediate response, resilience, and recovery phases. WFP will utilize these checklists to evaluate the gender inclusivity of its programmes, identify gaps, and refine interventions to align with gender-sensitive best practices.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, WFP Türkiye organized an awareness-raising initiative for its staff. Printed materials were distributed, covering topics such as recognizing signs of relationship abuse, supporting affected individuals, types of violence against women, barriers faced by women and girls with disabilities in reporting abuse, and available helplines and resources. The initiative also provided a platform for staff discussions, fostering a deeper understanding and stronger commitment to addressing gender-based violence.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

In 2024, WFP maintained a strong focus on protection, ensuring refugees accessed assistance safely, with dignity, and without discrimination. WFP strengthened its collaboration with key stakeholders, including provincial directorates of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), governorates, camp administrators, UN agencies and local protection actors.

Following the devastating earthquakes in 2023, WFP played a vital role in supporting affected populations through established inter-agency coordination frameworks and participation in protection working groups, such as the National and Southeast Türkiye (SET) Protection Sector Coordination Group and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Türkiye Network.

In 2024, WFP monitoring showed that protection targets were largely achieved, reflecting WFP's strong commitment to protection-sensitive programming. By incorporating protection considerations from project design to implementation, WFP created an environment where beneficiaries feel safe, respected, and able to access assistance with minimal barriers.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP) is at the core of WFP's programming, prioritizing active community engagement in decision-making, transparent communication, and systematic integration of community feedback. In 2024, WFP's community feedback revealed that some programme beneficiaries lacked sufficient information, leading to misunderstandings about eligibility and tensions among beneficiaries. In response, WFP disseminated key messages on programme details and eligibility criteria and held targeted sensitization sessions for the affected individuals, addressing concerns and improving awareness. These efforts enhanced transparency and strengthened trust within the community.

In 2024, WFP's e-voucher beneficiaries living in refugee camps made a total of 2,028 calls to the "168 Call Center" operated by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), with 41 percent of these calls made by women. Half of the calls were related to household information updates, reflecting a good understanding among the camp population of the importance of accurate information to access assistance. Some 291,611 text messages were disseminated to beneficiaries to raise awareness and provide information about their entitlements and the programme, including on PSEA. Finally, other information channels, such as TRC help desks in the camps and a multilingual website, featuring programme details and a frequently asked questions section, proved to be useful.

In September 2024, WFP introduced a new community feedback mechanism—a hotline—providing beneficiaries with a direct channel to raise queries, share feedback, and lodge complaints.<sup>1</sup> To promote the hotline, WFP launched targeted information campaigns to ensure widespread awareness among all beneficiaries. The hotline aimed to enhance accountability, improve service delivery, and ensure that community concerns are addressed promptly. From September to December 2024, the hotline received a total of 116 calls, the majority being requests for information about programmes, followed by complaints and requests for assistance.

In addition to handling programme-related feedback, the hotline functions as a referral directory, connecting individuals to external services as needed. An up-to-date service mapping tool was developed to link reported cases to available resources addressing needs beyond WFP's scope. In 2024, three external referrals were made to service providers, including Save the Children, Legal Clinic and the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM).

WFP developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on AAP, along with a dissemination plan for the hotline and a services mapping. The SOP serves as a guide for categorizing feedback and complaints and outlines the required actions for each category. It is specifically designed to ensure that all team members are fully aware of how to handle cases received through any channel of communication, including providing a privacy notice prior to data collection.

As such, WFP monitoring showed significant improvement in the proportion of beneficiaries reporting access to information about WFP programmes, including PSEA. WFP's dedicated efforts in 2024, particularly through the introduction of its own hotline and the assignment of specialized experts on protection and AAP have enhanced information accessibility and strengthened WFP's commitment to transparent and accountable programming.

A protection mainstreaming training session for WFP field staff has been scheduled for 2025 to equip staff with the necessary knowledge and skills to identify vulnerable individuals interacting with WFP services and to facilitate their referral to external service providers. As WFP strengthens its referral mechanisms and enhances staff capacity on protection mainstreaming, the number of referrals to external service providers is expected to increase.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The impact of climate shocks in Türkiye is increasingly evident, with droughts, floods, forest fires, and extreme weather events occurring with greater frequency and intensity. In response, Türkiye reiterated its net zero emission target by 2053 and commitment to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.<sup>1</sup> In 2024, Türkiye launched the 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan.<sup>2</sup> In addition to sectoral mitigation actions, the plan lays out cross-cutting measures on industry, energy, buildings, transportation, agriculture, waste and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) as well as equitable transition and carbon pricing.

Harsh climate conditions adversely affect crop production and result in decreasing yields. Wheat, barley, corn, sunflower and cotton crops constitute 85 percent of the arable land in Türkiye.<sup>3</sup> Crop yields for all these products are expected to decrease by 4 to 10 percent across all regions in the country by 2050,<sup>4</sup> with potential effects on the livelihoods of rural populations and the national economy in the long term.

To secure consumers' access to key food commodities, the Government of Türkiye increases imports of essential food items, ensuring that supply meets demand and helping to stabilize prices. The Government may also impose price controls on staple foods, provide subsidies to farmers to keep food commodities affordable, and releases stocks of essential commodities into the market from strategic food reserves to help prevent price spikes.

Türkiye is engaged in promoting sustainable farming techniques through financial support to farmers to incentivize them to minimize the environmental impact of agriculture. This includes implementing efficient water management practices to ensure the availability of water for agriculture, given the increasing water stress in the country. In the meantime, investments in agricultural research and technology aim to boost crop yields and develop climate-resilient crop varieties.

WFP's recovery activities in Türkiye's agricultural value chain are designed with environmental sustainability at their core. For instance, wheat farmers receiving support through access to appropriate machinery are also encouraged to adopt crop rotation practices, promoting sustainable soil quality over the use of degrading fertilizers. Additionally, to address the prevalent issue of post-harvest food loss, WFP focuses on reducing waste by providing suitable storage solutions.

WFP Türkiye assessed its activities for environmental and social risks prior to implementation, using WFP's Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool. All projects initiated in 2024 scored "low to no risk", meaning that no revision of the project design or risk management plan would be needed. Despite this score, where an activity was assessed by WFP as having a slightly elevated risk (i.e. through irrigation schemes), additional assessments were conducted with the cooperating partner, relevant government authorities, and external technical experts to ensure that an informed approach was taken during each stage of the implementation. Programme teams also monitored partners' procurement processes through spot checks/capacity assessments to ensure that environment-focused procurement processes were in place.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

An Environmental Management System (EMS) is not yet rolled out in WFP Türkiye Country Office. However, WFP Türkiye has made efforts to reduce its environmental footprint. The Country Office's carbon footprint continues to be captured in the WeTravel platform. WFP Türkiye consistently reports its greenhouse gas emissions, waste and water data to the headquarters.

In 2024, awareness-raising notices for reducing electricity consumption were circulated among all staff. WFP Türkiye continued to recycle 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 in all office premises, WFP Türkiye promotes a recycling culture among staff members. A working group was established to review the Country Office's current environmental practices and determine future steps for improvement in 2025.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

People in Türkiye are faced with nutrition challenges including elevated levels of obesity, diabetes, and micronutrient deficiencies. Nutrition trends among the population show significant variations based on the region, seasons, socioeconomic levels, and urban-rural settlements. Lack of knowledge among the general public about good nutrition practices contributes to unhealthy food choices and poor cooking and food storage methods, which exacerbate the risk of malnutrition.

Among the Government of Türkiye's health objectives are decreasing the prevalence of obesity among people over the age of 15 from 29.1 percent in 2023 to 27 percent, and similarly, the prevalence of diabetes from 12.1 percent in 2023 to 11 percent by 2028.<sup>1</sup> According to the Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey in 2018, around 30 percent of Turkish and refugee women aged 15-49 were overweight, and 32 percent were obese. Around 19 percent of refugee children in Türkiye experienced multiple forms of malnutrition, particularly stunting, although their nutrition outcomes have increased since they arrived in Türkiye. The prevalence of malnutrition among Turkish children is 8 percent, primarily manifesting as obesity.<sup>2</sup>

While WFP Türkiye does not implement nutrition programming, its activities indirectly contribute to improved nutrition. The cash assistance in refugee camps under Strategic Outcome 1 ensures the access of beneficiaries to enough food while field monitoring teams conduct regular on-site market monitoring and retailer feedback surveys to ensure that food commodities available to beneficiaries are both adequate and diverse.

A "food basket", composed of nutritious foods in line with the food consumption habits of refugees at the lowest feasible cost is designed to serve as a benchmark for calculating the minimum cost of keeping a nutritionally balanced diet. Market monitoring activities calculate the cost of the food basket in both contracted markets in the camps and non-contracted markets in urban areas, providing a comprehensive comparison of market conditions and price trends across different market types, ensuring a holistic view of the supply and pricing landscape in all functional markets.

The monitoring also takes into account critical aspects such as hygiene, food safety, display and storage conditions, proper labelling, and scale accuracy. Beneficiary surveys are also conducted to capture camp residents' perspectives on market conditions. In parallel, retailer assessments are carried out to identify supply chain challenges that may have affected product availability, quality, and pricing.

In 2024, the overall food consumption score among both Syrian and Ukrainian refugee households living in camps improved compared to 2023, but fell short of the 2024 targets. In the meantime, nearly one-fourth of Syrian households and one-fifth of Ukrainian households remain moderately food insecure. These findings highlight the impact of the continuous decline in the adequacy of the e-voucher transfer value due to high inflation.



# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP received contributions from the United States of America (through USAID BHA<sup>1</sup>), Germany (through KfW Development Bank), Republic of Korea, Ireland, and private donors.

Flexible funding received in 2024 from the Republic of Korea, Ireland, and private donors, along with carry-over funds from 2023 (including contributions from Norway and the 2023 earthquake emergency response), enabled WFP to launch new initiatives. These included recovery activities in earthquake-affected areas, cash assistance for earthquake-affected refugees, and voluntary transition support for refugees moving from camps to urban areas. The successes of these projects will be key in demonstrating the effective use of funds, helping WFP Türkiye to expand its donor portfolio and rebuild relationships with former and one-time donors.

Under the UN Country Team, WFP chaired the newly-established Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) to improve readiness for a swift, effective, and principled emergency response under the Government's leadership. EPRWG members included the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in addition to UN agencies.

WFP also co-chaired the Partnerships and Development Finance Task Team and was a member of the Result Groups 1 (Social Inclusion) and 4 (Inclusive and Sustainable Growth) under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP contributed to the Common Country Analysis Working Group to develop the new UNSDCF for 2026 onwards. Under the Inter-Agency Coordination of the Regional Plan for Refugee Response (3RP), WFP contributed to the work of the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group, the Basic Needs Working Group and the Economic Empowerment Working Group.

In 2024, WFP's Cooperating Partners (CPs) ranged from government entities, private sector, INGOs and NGOs. When choosing CPs for implementation, WFP prioritizes partners based on their previous experience with similar projects. Cross-cutting expertise in protection, accountability, gender equality, environmental sustainability and nutrition is also factored to ensure comprehensive support to affected populations.

Under the e-voucher programme, WFP continued its engagement with TRC and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), the government body responsible for managing refugee camps. WFP's collaboration with ASAM<sup>2</sup> during the earthquake emergency response paved the way for a new engagement under the cash project in the container city hosting earthquake-affected Syrian refugees.

Under the livelihoods programme, WFP continued to use the national employment registration system of the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to enrol participants in formal employment. Under the recovery programme, WFP engaged with development agencies through a memorandum of understanding signed with the Ministry of Industry and Technology and forged new partnerships with INGOs, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and World Vision.

At the outset of the recovery programme, WFP collaborated with partners that were already operational in the earthquake-affected area. This ensured cost efficiency by leveraging existing CP infrastructure such as vehicles, support staff, and offices, and also allowed the projects to be implemented smoothly thanks to the CP's understanding of the affected community. Budgets were typically designed to ensure that 80 percent of any budget was transferred to beneficiaries. As projects shifted toward long-term development goals, WFP partnered with local authorities, aligning with local development plans and ensuring that all the budget was directly transferred to beneficiaries.

To strengthen cooperating partner (CP) capacities and ensure performance and compliance, WFP provides induction training at the outset of field-level agreements, outlining WFP's corporate standards. The training includes sessions on joint communication practices, data protection and privacy, and monitoring and evaluation requirements, supplemented by external trainings when relevant. Additionally, WFP conducts capacity assessments for CPs and develops tailored improvement plans. These are followed by regular spot checks, offering feedback and addressing gaps throughout implementation.

WFP's partnership strategy has gained new momentum building on the successful recovery efforts following the 2023 earthquakes. Leveraging its food supply footprint and logistical capabilities in Türkiye, WFP is forging strategic partnerships with government actors to strengthen humanitarian response efforts both nationally and internationally. Key engagements include diplomatic discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, plans with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to establish WFP's strategic physical food stocks in Türkiye, emergency preparedness planning with AFAD<sup>3</sup> and the creation of a joint humanitarian hub at Istanbul Airport with its long-standing partner, TRC.

## Focus on localization

In 2024, 16 percent of WFP's resources were channeled through agreements with local partnerships. WFP collaborated with NGOs (UGDD<sup>4</sup>, YSYD<sup>5</sup>) and Development Agencies (Ipekyolu, Dogaka, Firat)—public entities responsible for economic and social development policies—to jointly develop targeting criteria for recovery projects. This approach empowered partners by providing quality tools and expertise for future initiatives. Additionally, WFP conducted focus group discussions with local government authorities, municipalities, provincial agricultural directorates, and other stakeholders to design a tailored approach that met the needs of affected populations and market demands. The joint identification of activities and project deliverables ensured partner involvement in decision-making.

Under its livelihoods programme, WFP partnered with the Türkiye branch of INGO Building Markets, local NGOs (UGDD, STL<sup>6</sup>), and chambers of commerce and industry, leveraging their market expertise to guide programmatic decisions. The collaboration focused on aligning vocational training with market demands and facilitating job-matching in sectors requiring skilled labor.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP engaged in joint programming with two UN agencies to contribute to a cohesive response for sustainable impact, aligned with national priorities. WFP and UNHCR joined forces to roll out a voluntary transition project to offer camp residents an opportunity to voluntarily leave camp settings to settle in urban areas. This partnership is part of a noteworthy tripartite coordination initiative between the Government and UN agencies. Within this framework, PMM, the government body responsible for managing refugee camps, is arranging its provincial offices to handle the registration procedures of the enrolled households following arrival at their new location. WFP is investing its cash assistance expertise by providing the households with a one-off cash transfer. Finally, UNCHR is overseeing protection procedures by supporting the protection screening of households before and after their move to ensure that they can access basic services in their new location. This project also marks the first step in Türkiye towards joint programming between the two agencies within the framework of the WFP- UNHCR Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub. WFP also teamed up with FAO to implement a market development project to restore and revitalise the local dairy value chain in Kahramanmaraş as part of the earthquake recovery activities. WFP is conducting a human security analysis of the intervention and providing tools and equipment (i.e. milking tools/equipment, cold storage and transportation equipment) to targeted smallholder farmers. In the meantime, FAO is conducting a needs assessment of the farmers and organizing a customized Farmer Field and Business School training in line with the findings of the human security analysis. This project contributes to the distinct but complementary recovery agendas of both WFP and FAO, which are aligned to the relevant coordination structures of the UN Country Team.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Türkiye Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities were fully funded<sup>1</sup> through contributions for the earthquake emergency response and around USD 33 million of funds carried over from 2023 (77 percent of available contributions for the year). Following the substantial funding received in response to the February 2023 earthquakes last year, resourcing levels declined in 2024 by 89 percent compared to 2023. After the conclusion of the earthquake emergency response in mid-2023, WFP shifted its funds to recovery interventions in the earthquake-affected areas in 2024. While basic needs assistance in refugee camps continued, livelihood activities were phased out by the end of 2024.

In addition, WFP amended its funding requirements to incorporate monitoring, evaluation and assessment costs, while further adjustments will be conducted in 2025 to reduce the needs-based plan to reflect the phase-out of livelihood activities, extend the recovery programme into 2025, and account for the devaluation of the local currency.

Throughout 2024, WFP received valuable contributions from donors such as the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Germany, private donors and Ireland in the form of directed and multilateral funds.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA) remained WFP Türkiye's top donor in 2024, notably supporting the e-voucher programme in camps in southeastern provinces under Activity 1 under Strategic Outcome 1. Close coordination with donor representatives facilitated swift contract amendments and BHA's contribution was extended to refugees living in the Hilalkent Container City, enabling WFP to provide much-needed cash support.

In 2024, WFP Türkiye's spent 47 percent of its implementation plan requirements. Expenditure levels varied across activities, with the devaluation of the Turkish Lira significantly reducing overall spending. Under Activity 1, the decline in expenditure is explained by an increase in the number of refugees leaving camps to resettle in urban areas and the fact that the planned winter top-ups could not be provided.

Under Activity 2, the needs-based plan included top-ups to incentivize participants to complete vocational training and take part in WFP's monitoring process. However, these top-up payments were not distributed and some of the planned programme activities were not carried out due to changing market needs. As a result, the Country Office spent 84 percent of available resource and was unable to reach more than 47 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

Throughout 2024, WFP closely monitored fund utilization, kept donors informed, and adjusted 2025 planning and delivery modalities to incorporate unused funds, ensuring optimal efficiency.













Flexible funds represented 50 percent of contributions in 2024 providing WFP with the agility to respond in a timely and efficient manner in a context of evolving needs throughout the year. This was the case in the launch of the voluntary transition pilot project in Adana Saricam camp to assist individuals who wish to leave the camps and relocate to urban areas.

Further unearmarked and multi-year funding would enhance WFP's flexibility to respond effectively to emerging challenges. Such funding would also foster more robust strategic partnerships with donors and other stakeholders, supporting WFP's long-term goals and objectives in Türkiye.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 35,468,039	 27,195,508	 24,152,063	 12,115,456
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	 23,198,660	 21,662,971	 19,657,518	 8,343,579
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	 13,628,048	 12,092,361	 15,352,575	 6,042,824
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	 0	 0	 24,630	 0
Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	 9,570,613	 9,570,610	 3,030,313	 2,300,756
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 1,250,000	 0
SO02: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	 12,269,378	 5,532,537	 4,494,545	 3,771,877
Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.	 12,269,378	 5,532,537	 4,494,545	 3,771,877

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 798,849	 330,023	 477,971	 455,857
SO03: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	 233,096	 0	 0	 0
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.	 233,096	 0	 0	 0
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	 565,753	 330,023	 477,971	 455,857
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	 565,753	 330,023	 470,179	 455,857
Activity 06: Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.	 0	 0	 7,792	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 15,573,534	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 36,266,887	 27,525,531	 40,203,568	 12,571,313
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,628,974	 2,073,821	 2,357,053	 1,686,235

Total Direct Costs	 38,895,861	 29,599,352	 42,560,621	 14,257,548
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,488,791	 1,900,890	 625,188	 625,188
Grand Total	 41,384,652	 31,500,242	 43,185,809	 14,882,736

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Sustainable Development Report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

[2] According to Turkstat's Consumer Price Index Trends, the annual inflation was over 75 percent in May 2024.

[3] According to the official statistics of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) under the Ministry of Interior. <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27> Accessed in December 2024.

[4] WFP Türkiye's activities aligned with the objectives set out under the policies on "agriculture and food", "employment and working life", "rural development", "international migration", "social services, social assistance and combating poverty" and "international cooperation for development."

[5] WFP Türkiye 2024 Quarter 3 In-Camp Post Distribution Monitoring Report.

[6] Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya. Gaziantep was among the targeted provinces but it was excluded, as another partner was already addressing the needs there

[7] WFP Türkiye exceeded the target for "Unconditional Resource Transfers" beneficiaries because two new projects targeting in-camp refugees were rolled out. One of these projects targeted the residents of Hilalkent Container City in Hatay, housing a particularly vulnerable profile of refugees who lost their homes in the 2023 earthquakes, with cash assistance to help them meet their basic needs. The other project was implemented as a pilot voluntary transition activity, targeting the residents of Adana camp, to help less vulnerable households in the camp to resettle in urban areas with a one-off cash transfer.

[8] WFP Türkiye fell behind the planned number of resident beneficiaries due to the postponement of the implementation of some initiatives under Activity 8 to 2025 as well as fewer cohorts launched under the livelihoods activities due to the market conditions.

## Operational context

[1] OECD Official Development Assistance (ODA). <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/official-development-assistance-oda.html?oecdcontrol-c66a7d8548-var1=20006>

[2] According to the official statistics of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) under the Ministry of Interior. <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27> Accessed in December 2024.

[3] Ministry of Trade. Türkiye Economic Outlook, December 2024. <https://www.trade.gov.tr/data/602cd44013b876f918da9c8c/Economic%20Outlook%202024%20December.pdf>

[4] Turkstat Consumer Price Index, December 2024. <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-December-2024-53621&dil=2>

[5] The minimum expenditure basket indicates the overall cost of meeting essential needs. WFP calculates the MEB based on a six-person refugee household, using commodity prices and inflation rates published by TurkStat. The food basket cost, on the other hand, is the minimum cost of a nutritionally balanced food basket composed of commonly available staple food items, reflecting the consumption habits of Turkish people and refugees. The calculation uses prices of items and their monthly inflated figures published by TurkStat. Both indicators are calculated per person per month.

[6] WFP Türkiye Quarter 4 2024 Market Bulletin. <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-market-bulletin-issue-no-32-quarter-4-2024-october-december>

[7] Turkstat Income, Living, Consumption and Poverty, 30 December 2024. <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Kategori/GetKategori?p=Gelir,-Yasam,-Tuketim-ve-Yoksulluk-107>

[8] Turkstat Labour Force Statistics, December 2024. <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-December-2024-53524>

[9] 3RP Regional Strategic Overview 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113353>

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ay Kesgin M, Saraç M, Grede N, Çavlin Bircan A, Koç İ. Impact of financial assistance on stunting: Syrian refugee children under 5 in Türkiye. *J Biosoc Sci.* 2024 Jul;56(4):639-665. doi: 10.1017/S0021932024000038. Epub 2024 Feb 15. PMID: 38356431.

[12] UN News. "Over 115,000 Syrians have returned home since end of Assad dictatorship." 2 January 2025. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/01/1158706>

[13] Presidential Office, Directorate of Strategy and Budget, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquake 2023 Report, March 2023. <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaraş-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

[17] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

[18] United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Türkiye <https://turkiye.un.org/tr/node/177589>

[19] Regional Plan for Refugee Response (3RP) <https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/>

[20] Livelihood coping strategy indicator measures the extent of livelihood coping behaviours households engage in, such as incurring debts or selling household assets, as a response to lack of food or money to purchase food, so that they can secure their food intake.



## Strategic outcome 01

[1] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

[2] Sarıcam (Adana); Elazığ; Apaydın, Boynuyugun, Yayladagi (Hatay), Cevdetiye (Osmaniye) and Kahramanmaraş. Apaydın camp was closed in March 2024.

[3] Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme provides monthly per person cash transfers of TRY 500 (USD 14.3) to vulnerable refugees living in urban areas to help them meet their basic needs. The eligibility criteria are determined based on the composition of the household i.e. the presence of working age men. The programme is financed by the European Union and delivered through the KIZILAYKART Platform in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).

[4] Gaziantep was among the targeted provinces but it was excluded, as another partner was already addressing the needs there.

[5] Activity 5 under strategic outcome 1 was not implemented in 2024 as it was introduced in 2023 as part of the emergency response following the earthquakes to distribute emergency food assistance to crisis-affected populations, and was discontinued when the response ended.

[6] The Output indicator A.3.1 reports on the cash assistance project in Hilalkent Container City in Hatay and the voluntary transition pilot project in Adana camp. No planned values show for this indicator because these projects were designed and rolled out during the year based on the evolving needs captured by WFP's monitoring activities.

[7] As the cash project for Hilalkent Container City residents started in August 2024, outcome indicators for "container city beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

[8] As recovery projects started in the second half of 2024, outcome indicators for "recovery beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme provides monthly per person multi-purpose cash transfers to vulnerable refugees living in urban areas to help them meet their basic needs. The eligibility criteria are determined based on the composition of the household i.e. the presence of working age men. The programme is financed by the European Union and delivered through the KIZILAYKART Platform in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).

[2] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

[3] The IT track of the programme is referred to by its own project title of "EMPACT" in the outcome results table.

[4] Adana, Adıyaman, Bursa, Gaziantep, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Mersin and Sanliurfa.

[5] International Migration and Solidarity Association (UGDD) and Support to Life (STL).

[6] Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry Education Foundation (BUTGEM), Sanliurfa Chamber of Commerce and Industry Education Foundation (SUTSO) and Gaziantep Chamber of Industry (GSO).

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2024.

[2] Esin, K., Ayyıldız, F. Determinants of food insecurity among Syrian refugee women and their coping strategies. BMC Women's Health 24, 612 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-024-03451-y>

[3] UNFPA Situation Report: Türkiye Earthquakes - 2 years on <https://shorturl.at/3TM0H>

[4] As the cash project for Hilalkent Container City residents started in August 2024, outcome indicators for "container city beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

[5] As recovery projects started in the second half of 2024, outcome indicators for "recovery beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

[6] As WFP's livelihoods activity was finalized in October 2024, no end-CSP targets show for "SES Empact", "SES Hospitality" and "SES Manufacturing" beneficiaries. 2025 marks the final year of WFP Türkiye's current Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The hotline (444 3 962) operates in Turkish and Arabic, with working hours from Monday to Thursday, 08:30 to 17:00, and Friday, 08:30 to 12:00.

[2] As the cash project for Hilalkent Container City residents started in August 2024, outcome indicators for "container city beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

[3] As recovery projects started in the second half of 2024, outcome indicators for "recovery beneficiaries" only show baseline values. Follow up values will be reported in 2025.

[4] As WFP's livelihoods activity was finalized in October 2024, no end-CSP targets show for "SES Empact", "SES Hospitality" and "SES Manufacturing" beneficiaries. 2025 marks the final year of WFP Türkiye's current Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

## Environmental sustainability

[1] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

[2] Türkiye 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan. Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. [https://iklim.gov.tr/db/english/icerikler/files/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20MITIGATION%20STRATEGY%20AND%20ACTION%20PLAN%20\\_EN.pdf](https://iklim.gov.tr/db/english/icerikler/files/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20MITIGATION%20STRATEGY%20AND%20ACTION%20PLAN%20_EN.pdf)

[3] Total, O. Impact of climate change on agricultural production and yield in Turkey. 2022. <https://openaccess.marmara.edu.tr/entities/publication/efa5bc77-1b82-4f0e-96fc-ce0ef7a3acf3>

[4] Atik, S. İklim Değişikliğinin Gıda Güvenliğine Etkileri; Türkiye, AB ve Uluslararası Örgütler (BM Kuruluşları) Nezdinde Atılan Adımlar ["The Impact of Climate Change on Food Security: Steps Taken by Türkiye, the EU and International Organizations (UN Agencies)"]. <https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/ABDGM/Belgeler/IDARI%20ŞLER/Uzmanlik%20Tez%20mayıs%202015/Sinan%20Hatık.pdf>

## Nutrition integration

[1] 12th National Development Plan of the Republic of Türkiye. [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan\\_2024-2028.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Twelfth-Development-Plan_2024-2028.pdf)

[2] Ay Kesgin M, Saraç M, Grede N, Çavlin Bircan A, Koç İ. Impact of financial assistance on stunting: Syrian refugee children under 5 in Türkiye. J Biosoc Sci. 2024 Jul;56(4):639-665. doi: 10.1017/S0021932024000038. Epub 2024 Feb 15. PMID: 38356431.

[3] As WFP Türkiye does not implement nutrition programming, nutrition integration outcome indicators are not applicable.

## Partnerships

[1] United States Agency for International Development Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs.

[2] Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization. <https://sgdd.org.tr/en/>

[3] Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. A public entity affiliated with the Ministry of Interior, responsible for ensuring nationwide response coordination in the event of an emergency. <https://en.afad.gov.tr/>

[4] International Migration and Solidarity Association. <https://www.ugdd.org.tr/>

[5] Association of Assistance, Solidarity and Support with Refugees and Asylum Seekers. <https://ysyd.org/en/>

[6] Support to Life. <https://www.hayatadestek.org/>

## Financial Overview

[1] Total amount of funds allocated for Activity 8 includes "Non-SDG Target" funds, in addition to the "Available Resources" shown in the table which explains that it is fully funded.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	29,916	28,273	95%
	female	30,091	27,932	93%
	total	60,007	56,205	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,807	1,376	76%
	female	1,666	1,314	79%
	total	3,473	2,690	77%
24-59 months	male	2,876	2,650	92%
	female	2,722	2,561	94%
	total	5,598	5,211	93%
5-11 years	male	5,483	6,023	110%
	female	5,284	5,832	110%
	total	10,767	11,855	110%
12-17 years	male	3,932	3,877	99%
	female	3,682	3,708	101%
	total	7,614	7,585	100%
18-59 years	male	14,477	13,233	91%
	female	15,347	13,161	86%
	total	29,824	26,394	88%
60+ years	male	1,341	1,114	83%
	female	1,390	1,356	98%
	total	2,731	2,470	90%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	11,110	5,614	51%
Refugee	48,897	50,520	103%
IDP	0	71	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,557	8,153	49%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,000	1,717	57%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,600	46,411	114%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	198,568	426,316	215%
Value Voucher	11,358,399	3,946,878	35%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	7,357,477	1,454,931	20%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 01: Refugees living in camps receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements and other essential needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	20,391	23,008	
			Male	20,209	23,403	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>46,411</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		304,951	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,358,399	3,946,879	
Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 08: Food value chain actors in crisis affected areas receive transfers, assets and/or technical support to restore access to quality food and revitalize local food systems						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	300	338	
			Male	300	316	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>654</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	198,568	121,365	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,497	843	
			Male	1,503	874	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,717</b>	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 01: Refugees living in camps receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements and other essential needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	10	10	
Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						

CSP Output 08: Food value chain actors in crisis affected areas receive transfers, assets and/or technical support to restore access to quality food and revitalize local food systems

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market	US\$	81,500	81,447.88
		support	US\$	300,000	334,489.07
		Activities	US\$	74,000	74,096.24
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	64,730	64,849.03
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	264,000	264,220.42
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	221,000	314,925.7
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	89	93
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	13	13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	13
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	30	49
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	176	115
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	224	180
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	43	54

F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	58	102
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	195	66
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	280	161
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	85	66
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	120	161
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	525	527
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,934	2,945
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	408	410
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	74	0
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	112	36
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	150 2,400	10,868 1,598

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps



Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.7	≤12	≤12.5	13.46	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	≤12	≤12.5	11.31	10	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.4	≤12	≤12.5	11.65	10.44	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.1	≥97	≥96.5	93.4	92.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	≥97	≥96.5	97.5	91.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.5	≥97	≥96.5	96.9	91.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3	≤3.5	6.6	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3	≤3.5	2.2	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≤3	≤3.5	2.9	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	=0	≤0	0.3	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.5	=0	≤0	0.3	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	≤7	≤7.5	16.4	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	≤2	≤2.5	9.7	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	≤3	≤3.5	10.7	12.6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.6	≤19	≤19.5	1.6	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.2	≤21	≤22	0.9	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23	≤21	≤22	1	16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.2	≤37	≤38	37.7	44.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.4	≤37	≤37.5	24.3	34.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	39.4	≤37	≤37	26.4	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.4	≥37	≥35	44.3	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.9	≥40	≥38	65.1	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33.3	≥39	≥37.5	61.8	34	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Container city beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> AFAD Camps - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.95	≤10				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.15	≤9.5				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.53	≤9.6				WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	60.5	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.1	≥75				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	66.5	≥74				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.8	≤10				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9	≤20				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.3	≤17				WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.1	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	71.1	≤65				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.9	≤50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	59.9	≤55				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.2	≥25				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.8	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24.7	≥28				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukranian camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp / Elazig - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.72	≤8	≤9	2.73	6.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.64	≤5	≤6	1.21	3.59	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.21	≤7	≤8	2.08	5.08	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	=100	≥100	97.8	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥100	100	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥100	99.3	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	2.2	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≤0	0.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.9	≤4	≥4.2	5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≤6	≥6.5	15	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	≤5.5	≥5.7	12	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≥0	0	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≥0	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45.9	≤44	≥44.5	73	67.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.8	≤39	≥39.5	52	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	42.8	≤41	≥41.5	59	53.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.2	≥54	≤52.3	22	31.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥55	≤54	33	60.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50.9	≥54.5	≤53.8	29	46.2	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery CS - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥10	4		Secondary data

<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.76	<9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.33	<7			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.78	<7			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92	≥95			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	≥99.5			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.8	≥98			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.9	≤0.5			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	≤2			WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.4	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.2	≥58			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	84	≤10				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.8	≤15				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	62.7	≤15				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≤10				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.8	≤35				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.1	≤27				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Male	7	≤6.5				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7	≤6.5				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Male	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Male	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Male	21.4	≤20				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.4	≤20				WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Male	78.6	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	78.6	≥80				WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	7,978	3,782
			Male	7,979	3,717
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,957</b>	<b>7,499</b>
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	7,357,477	1,454,931

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	253,609.22	225,181.67
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	10	23
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	50	13
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	3,483	1,596



## Outcome Results

**Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SES EMPACT - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	84.6		≥85	90	96.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81		≥82	90.1	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	81.4		≥82	90.1	89	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4		≤16	20	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.3		≤14	24.7	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.4		≤14	23.8	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.4		≤13	0	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6		≤6	1.2	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.2		≤7	1	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23		≤23	40	51.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.5		≤50	38.3	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49.5		≤46	38.6	45	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46.2		≥48	40	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.2		≥30	35.8	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28.9		≥33	36.6	24	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** SES Hospitality - **Location:** Turkiye, Republic of - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	88.2	≥89	77.8	92.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.3	≥82	86.5	71.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	82.6	≥85	85.2	76.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.6	≤17	0	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.3	≤16	5.8	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.4	≤16	4.9	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23.5	≤10	11.1	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.7	≤2	1.9	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.5	≤5	3.3	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40	≤38	55.6	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.4	≤40	44.2	30.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	38	≤39	45.9	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40	≥35	33.3	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.4	≥42	48.1	51	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	38	≥40	45.9	46	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Manufacturing - <b>Location:</b> Türkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	61.1	≥70	81	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.1	≥88	82.3	91.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	79.3	≥85	82.1	93	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.1	≤10	14.3	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.6	≤22	19.1	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.8	≤20	18.5	17	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.8	≤25	4.8	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≤30	0.7	40.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	29.9	≤28	1.2	40	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55.6	≤55	28.6	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≤30	44	32.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35.6	≤35	42	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.6	≥10	52.4	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.5	≥18	36.2	11.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.6	≥17	38.3	12	WFP programme monitoring

## Outcome Results

### Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Overall beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥0	0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Overall beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	<b>Overall</b>	1	=1	=0	0		Secondary data
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	1	≥1	≥0	0		Secondary data
	Male	1	≥1	≥0	0		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥0	0		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 04: Partners, including United Nations agencies, benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate humanitarian operations in the region.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Administration Services	Number	1	1	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Partner agencies of common office sharing premises - <b>Location:</b> Türkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Administration Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	87.5	≥90	≥90	100	0	WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	5	≥50	≥7	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥50	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥50	≥8	1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Container city beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> AFAD Camps - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	2.1	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp / Elazig - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥50	≥10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥10	12		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥10	11		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Empact - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		≥10	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected		≥10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		≥10	12		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Hospitality - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		≥15	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected		≥15	26		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		≥15	18		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Manufacturing - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		≥10	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected		≥10	4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		≥10	9		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Eartquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	5	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.4	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.2	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Eartquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	5.4	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.5	≥50				WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	35	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,008	116	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,222	185	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	59	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,230	301	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.1	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	=100	=100	100	99.77	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.1	=100	=100	100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	78.4	=100	=100	99.25	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.9	=100	=100	100	89.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	88.4	=100	=100	99.48	89.56	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	97.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.26	98.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	99.48	97.55	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Container city beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> AFAD Camps - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							



Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.5	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.8	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp / Elazig - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.1	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.4	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.01	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	98.63	100	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100		=100	98.61	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	99.01	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.3		=100	95.83	98.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.4		=100	96.55	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.9		=100	96.04	99	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100		=100	100	96.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	100	98	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	76.8		=100	97.62	95.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.7		=100	100	90.91	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	82.6		=100	98.36	93.65	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.8		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.1		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91.6		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Manufacturing - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90.5		=100	98.08	97.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	99.09	95.24	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.4		=100	98.77	96	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88.2		=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.6		=100	98.17	98.36	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84.7		=100	98.76	97.96	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥100				WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	48.5	≥80	≥80	65.54	21.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.9	≥80	≥80	74.78	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	42.1	≥80	≥80	68.32	20.44	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Container city beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> AFAD Camps - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	53.6	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.5	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48.9	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp / Elazig - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.4	≥80	≥80	94.94	85.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.4	≥80	≥80	90.77	65	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68.6	≥80	≥80	93.06	81.58	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SES Empact - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41.4		≥80	76.39	55.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1		≥80	75.86	46.15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34		≥80	76.24	52	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> SES Hospitality - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41.1		≥80	61.9	90.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9		≥80	84.21	63.64	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.4		≥80	68.85	80.95	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> SES Manufacturing - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	35.7		≥80	42.31	27.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.7		≥80	58.18	52.38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.7		≥80	53.09	43	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	91	≥85				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82	≥85				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	86	≥85				WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Recovery beneficiaries - **Location:** Earthquake affected regions - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	75.7	≥85				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥85				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	82.3	≥85				WFP programme monitoring

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Camp beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Turkey In-camp - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	50		Secondary data
<b>Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Livelihood beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Nationwide Livelihoods - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data
<b>Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Secondary data
<b>Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Un house users - <b>Location:</b> Turkiye, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Administration Services							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	100	Secondary data
<b>Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Earthquake affected population - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100		0	Secondary data
<b>Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.</b>							



CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Recovery - <b>Location:</b> Earthquake affected regions - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

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WFP trucks carrying 500 mt of flour milled from Ukrainian wheat in Samsun are ready to be dispatched to provide sustenance to families in Syria.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

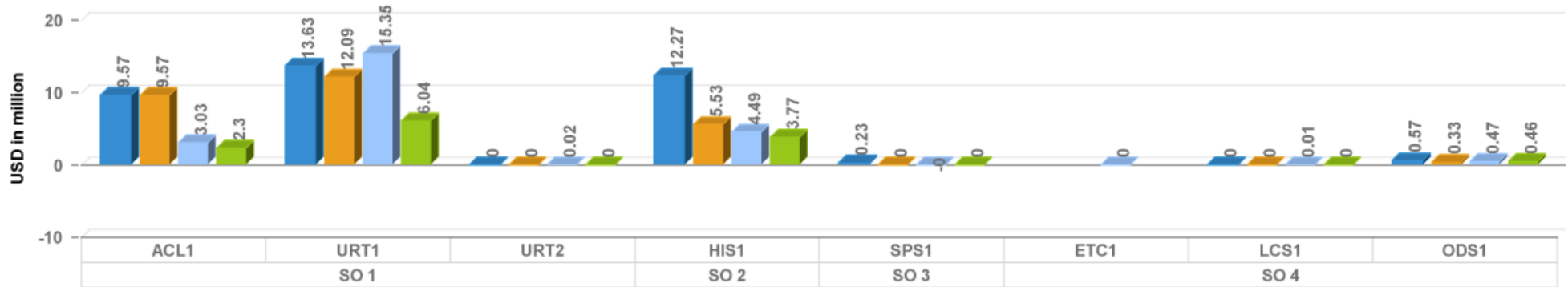
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.
SO 2		Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.
SO 3		Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.
SO 4		Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps
SO 1	URT2	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.
SO 2	HIS1	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations
SO 4	LCS1	Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.

# Annual Country Report

## Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,250,000	0
		Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	9,570,613	9,570,610	3,030,313	2,300,756
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	13,628,048	12,092,361	15,352,575	6,042,824
		Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	0	0	24,630	0
	Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.	12,269,378	5,532,537	4,494,545	3,771,877
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>35,468,039</b>	<b>27,195,508</b>	<b>24,152,063</b>	<b>12,115,456</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.	233,096	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations			0	
		Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.	0	0	7,792	0
		Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	565,753	330,023	470,179	455,857
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>798,849</b>	<b>330,023</b>	<b>477,971</b>	<b>455,857</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,573,534	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,573,534</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>36,266,887</b>	<b>27,525,531</b>	<b>40,203,568</b>	<b>12,571,313</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,628,974</b>	<b>2,073,821</b>	<b>2,357,053</b>	<b>1,686,235</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>38,895,861</b>	<b>29,599,352</b>	<b>42,560,621</b>	<b>14,257,548</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,488,791</b>	<b>1,900,890</b>	<b>625,188</b>	<b>625,188</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>41,384,652</b>	<b>31,500,242</b>	<b>43,185,809</b>	<b>14,882,736</b>

  
 Michael Herling  
 Chief, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

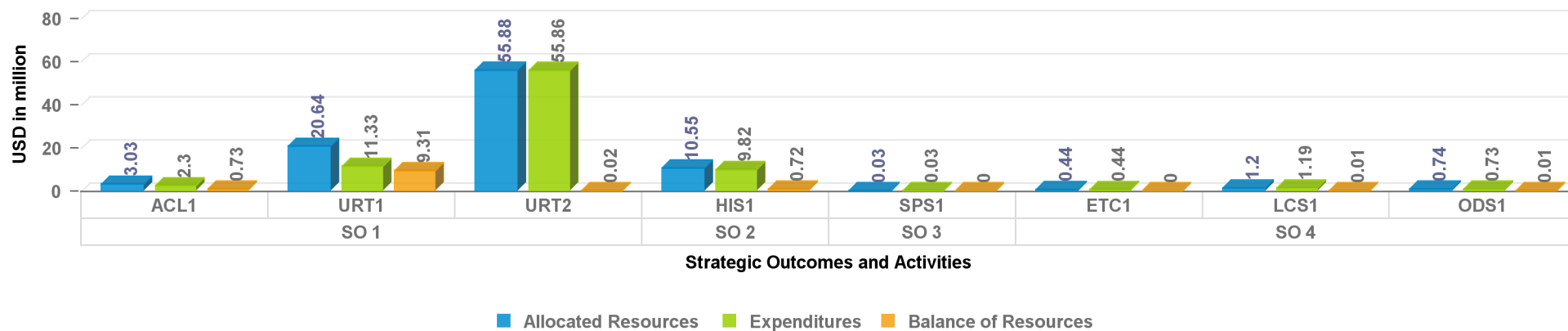
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	
SO 2	Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	
SO 3	Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	
SO 4	Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps
SO 1	URT2	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.
SO 2	HIS1	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations
SO 4	LCS1	Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.



# Annual Country Report

## Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.	22,224,154	10,546,190	0	10,546,190	9,823,523	722,668
	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	65,665,038	55,880,633	0	55,880,633	55,856,003	24,630
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	25,346,918	20,640,697	0	20,640,697	11,330,946	9,309,751
		Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	9,799,301	3,030,313	0	3,030,313	2,300,756	729,558
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,250,000	0	1,250,000	0	1,250,000

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

# Annual Country Report

## Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>123,035,411</b>	<b>91,347,834</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,347,834</b>	<b>79,311,227</b>	<b>12,036,607</b>
17.16	Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.	2,960,173	1,197,051	0	1,197,051	1,189,258	7,792
		Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	946,591	438,489	0	438,489	438,489	0
		Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	1,052,065	739,339	0	739,339	725,017	14,322
	Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.	463,294	34,406	0	34,406	34,406	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,422,123</b>	<b>2,409,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,409,284</b>	<b>2,387,169</b>	<b>22,114</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,573,534	0	15,573,534	0	15,573,534
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>15,573,534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,573,534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,573,534</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	128,457,534	109,330,651	0	109,330,651	81,698,397	27,632,255
		<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>	12,263,677	5,469,625	0	5,469,625	4,798,806	670,818
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	140,721,211	114,800,276	0	114,800,276	86,497,203	28,303,073
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	9,072,525	6,624,432		6,624,432	6,624,432	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	149,793,736	121,424,708	0	121,424,708	93,121,634	28,303,073

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling, CFORC  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures