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Republic of Türkiye

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- By linking Türkiye's technical expertise, logistics capacity and development engagement with WFP's global operational footprint, WFP Türkiye is increasingly positioned as a strategic connector between national capabilities and food security needs in crisis-affected contexts.
- In 2025, WFP supported 211,710 refugees and host community members, helping them navigate shifting circumstances with life-saving food assistance, while also advancing targeted recovery of food value chains in earthquake-affected provinces.
- WFP deepened collaboration with the Government of Türkiye to establish a Strategic Food Hub, storing ready-to-eat meals for rapid deployment to nearby emergencies, and developed a contingency plan, aligning international support with national disaster frameworks.

In 2025, WFP Türkiye operated in a rapidly evolving operational environment characterized by easing yet still elevated inflation, currency depreciation, and persistent macroeconomic pressures affecting both host communities and refugees, particularly in the southeastern provinces affected by the 2023 earthquakes.

Türkiye continued to host one of the world's largest refugee populations with approximately 3 million refugees, predominantly from Syria. At the same time, voluntary returns accelerated, with government figures reporting more than 600,000 Syrians returning following political developments in late 2024. In parallel, a government-led downsizing of refugee camps reduced the number of refugees living in camp settings to about 4,000 people by the end of the year. Earthquake-affected provinces continued to face slow and uneven recovery, further strained by the relocation of refugees from closed camps and container cities into surrounding urban areas.

Drawing on its strong field presence and long-standing operational footprint since the onset of the Syrian refugee crisis in 2012, WFP Türkiye adapted its assistance to these rapid shifts, reaffirming the relevance of its operations and its added value within Türkiye's humanitarian-development landscape. Throughout the year, WFP monitored protection risks linked to return dynamics among Syrians and evolving refugee policy measures in Türkiye, maintaining flexible targeting and transfer modalities. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) therefore ensured continued alignment with national and regional priorities, including Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Türkiye and the Regional Refugee and Response (3RP).

In 2025, WFP supported 211,710 refugees and host community members, helping them navigate shifting circumstances with life-saving food assistance delivered through multiple modalities, while also advancing targeted recovery of food value chains in earthquake-affected provinces with a focused institutional capacity-strengthening component.

In-camp and off-camp assistance to refugees

*Under **Activity 1**, e-voucher assistance in refugee camps reached 32,897 people; a voluntary transition intervention supported 2,272 people relocating from Adana camp to urban areas; and cash-for-food assistance reached 6,645 earthquake-affected refugees in container cities. As camps and container cities closed, WFP provided time-bound transition assistance and expanded e-voucher usability to all Point-of-Sale terminals nationwide, to safeguarding food access during relocation. Monitoring indicated acceptable food consumption among in-camp refugees and a reduction in negative coping compared to 2024, while persistent vulnerabilities were observed among earthquake-affected refugee households in container cities due to repeated displacement and constrained livelihood opportunities. In total, 39,542 refugees were reached under Activity 1.*

In-kind food distributions to returnees

*Under **Activity 5**, WFP provided in-kind food distributions to Syrian returnees at border gates to support safe and orderly voluntary returns. Based on beneficiary feedback, the modality was optimized from hot meals to nutritious ready-to-eat snack kits, improving practicality during queues and travel. By year-end, the activity reached 168,362 returnees—approximately half of whom were children.*

Earthquake recovery support

Under **Activity 8**, recovery efforts supported smaller actors across the dairy, wheat and fresh produce value chains in four earthquake-affected provinces such as smallholder farmers, micro and small enterprises, agriculture labourers, home-based businesses and cooperatives. Participants received tailored support packages developed in partnership with local cooperating partners, including productive assets, training, labour support, market access and institutional capacity-building.

Results included expanded cold-chain coverage and increased milk handling capacity of producer associations in Adiyaman; restoration of milling capacity, establishment of a municipal machinery hub and market links with municipal social bakeries in Malatya; establishment of a refugee-owned marketplace and improved market access as well as labour support for fresh produce actors in Hatay; and increased production capacity through asset restoration and training to small livestock holders in Kahramanmaraş. Severe weather and long subcontracting processes delayed some outputs, resulting in the continuation of certain interventions into 2026. Through nine projects, WFP supported 869 food value-chain actors, reaching 3,946 beneficiaries.

Partnerships were central to these results. WFP worked with a diverse range of cooperating partners across Government institutions, U.N. agencies, civil society organizations, international NGOs and the private sector. Resource mobilization also remained diversified, with contributions from the United States of America, the Republic of Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and private donors. Financially, available resources met 87 percent of country portfolio needs, and over half of these resources were channelled through local partners, reinforcing WFP's localization agenda. Flexible funding represented 25 percent of total contributions and proved pivotal in enabling WFP to rapidly adjust modalities, including the launch of the food distributions at border gates and the second round of the voluntary transition intervention. Additionally, timely award amendments facilitated the continuity and the extension of assistance for refugees relocating to urban areas.

While WFP exceeded beneficiary targets by 155 percent, overall expenditures reached 65 percent of the implementation plan, primarily due to the continued depreciation of the Turkish Lira, as well as activity-specific factors: declining camp populations and constrained transfer value adjustments under Activity 1; efficiency gains from meal modality changes under Activity 5; partner-related delays in some recovery works under Activity 8.

Beyond its CSP activities, WFP deepened collaboration with Government counterparts—including key line ministries and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)—which culminated in Türkiye's first in-kind and cash contributions to WFP and led to the establishment of a WFP Strategic Food Hub. Leveraging Türkiye's geostrategic position, supply chain role and strong logistics infrastructure, the hub stores ready-to-eat meals for rapid dispatch to nearby emergencies, reducing lead times and reinforcing regional preparedness and response capacity.

Further building on national capacities and expanding structured engagement with national counterparts, WFP co-led the U.N. Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group, developing a draft Inter-Agency Contingency Plan to complement national disaster frameworks by establishing the roles and responsibilities across U.N. agencies and other international actors in case of a large-scale emergency.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will maintain assistance where needs persist, informed by continuous monitoring, while adapting its value proposition to align with Government priorities. While delayed recovery interventions in earthquake-affected provinces will be finalized, support to refugees will continue and expand across modalities: e-voucher assistance will remain in place for the most vulnerable refugees in camps; cash-for-food assistance for earthquake-affected refugees exiting container cities will scale up; border-gate food distributions will be enhanced through a pilot introducing ready-to-eat meal pouches. Through sustained strategic partnerships, WFP will be positioned to deliver timely and efficient support to crisis-affected people and vulnerable populations within and beyond Türkiye, enabling them to meet their food and other basic needs and strengthen their resilience.

211,710

Total beneficiaries in 2025



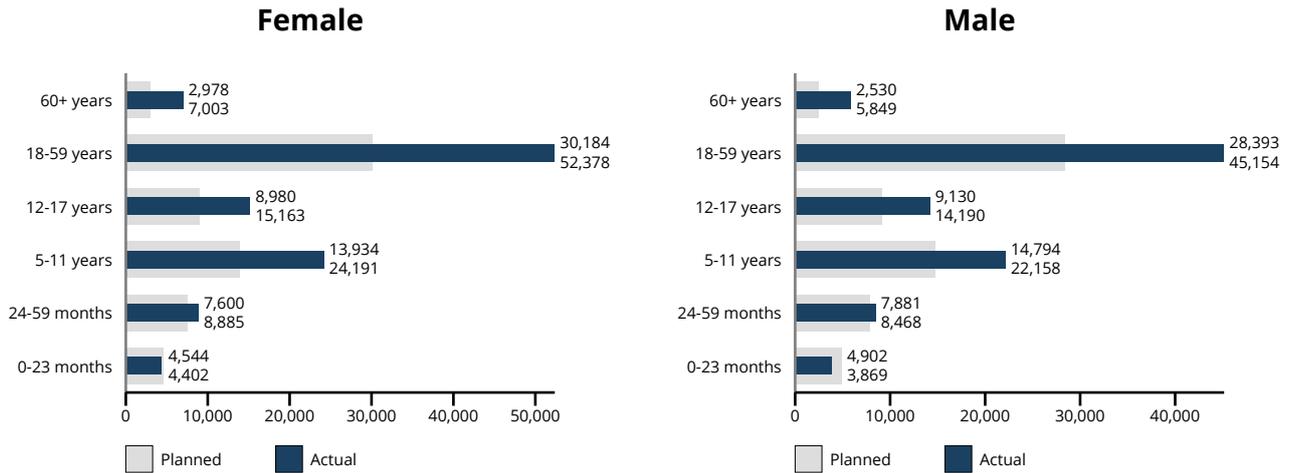
53% female



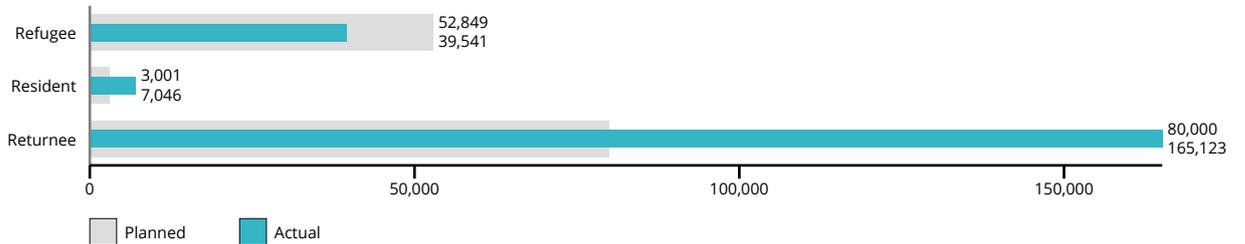
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,467 (49% Female, 51% Male)

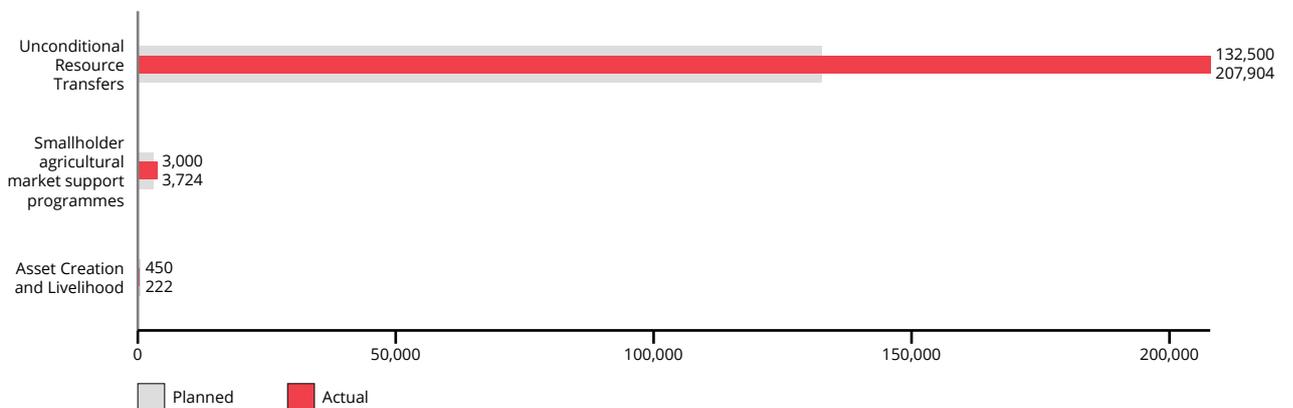
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



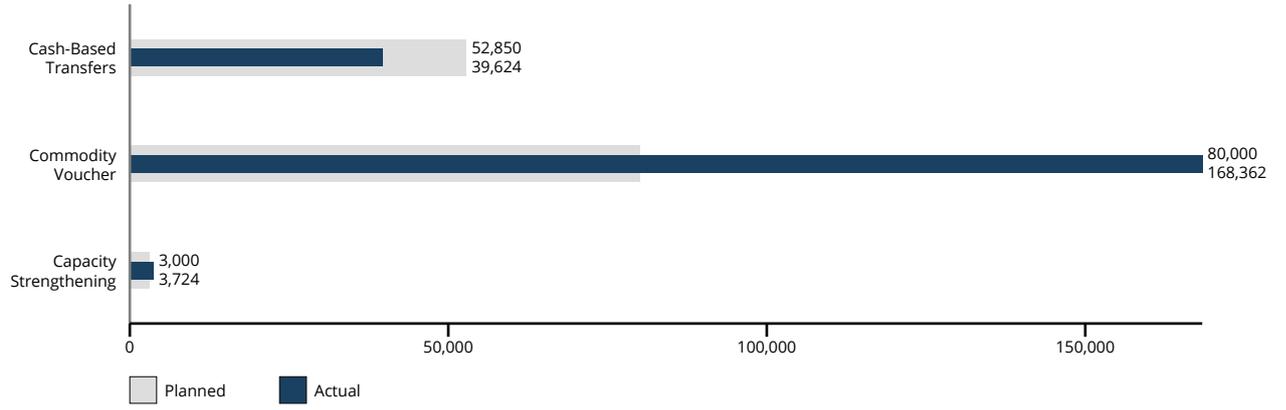
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



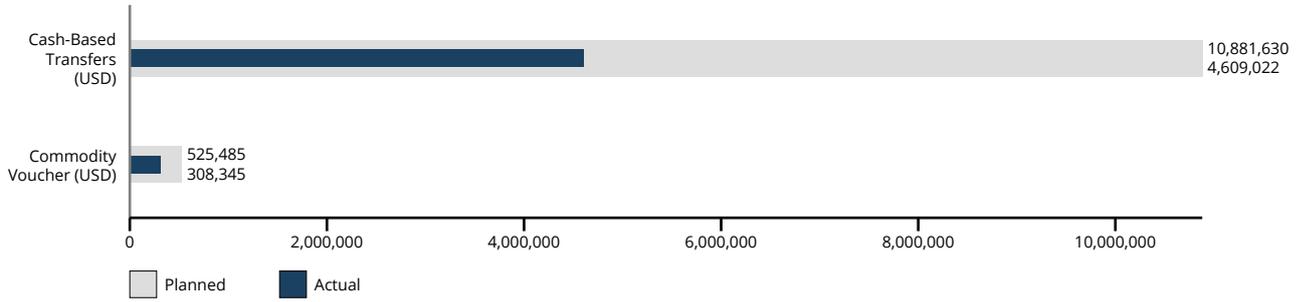
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



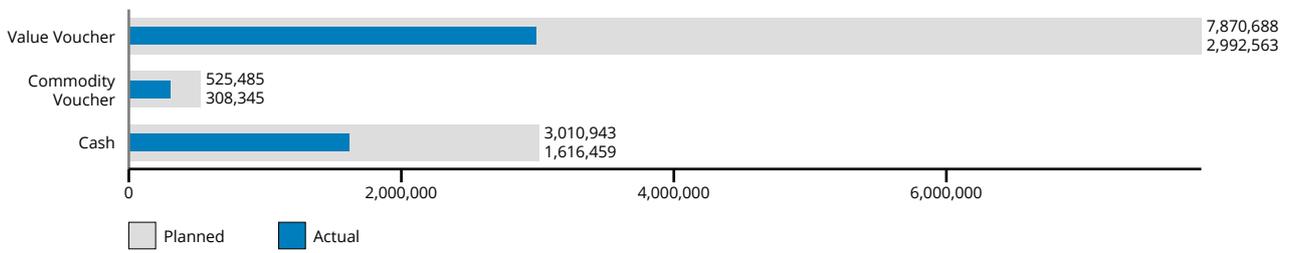
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Türkiye's economic performance in 2025 reflected a complex mix of resilience and structural challenges. Despite being classified as an upper middle-income country, Türkiye's GDP per capita of USD 15,892 in 2024 remained far below the OECD average of USD 48,322.[1] Poverty levels, with 13 percent of the population living under half of the median income, highlighted ongoing social vulnerabilities even as gradual progress had been made over time.[2]

High inflation continued to erode the purchasing power of both host communities and refugees throughout the year. Although annual inflation declined from 42 percent in January to 31 percent in December, the slowdown was more modest than anticipated, in part due to the depreciation of the Turkish Lira.[3] The currency lost 22 percent of its value against the U.S. dollar, intensifying pressures on households and businesses—particularly given the country's dependence on imported energy. These combined cost drivers pushed prices upward and further constrained purchasing power. As a result, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket rose by 33 percent and the Food Basket by 14 percent over the year,[4] underscoring that easing inflation did not translate into lower expenses for essential needs.

Türkiye continued to host one of the largest refugee populations globally in 2025, with approximately 3 million refugees, the majority of whom were Syrian. While political developments in Syria in late 2024 contributed to an increase in voluntary returns—reported by the Government at over 600,000 individuals—conditions inside Syria remain fragile. Access to basic services, livelihoods and housing is still limited in many areas of return, and infrastructure recovery remains incomplete. As a result, a significant portion of refugees in Türkiye remain unable or unwilling to return due to continued concerns around safety, economic viability and access to essential services. As of December 2025, approximately 2.4 million Syrians under temporary protection[5] remained in Türkiye, underscoring the continued need for sustained support.

Developments in Syria also prompted policy adjustments in Türkiye. In 2025, the Government initiated a downsizing of refugee camps that collectively hosted more than 30,000 Syrian refugees, leading to the closure of most camps and container cities.[6] As former camp residents relocated to urban areas, the remaining operational sites—now hosting only the most vulnerable refugees—declined to approximately 4,000 residents. In November 2025, the Government announced that the free healthcare previously provided to Syrians would be aligned with the system for Turkish citizens, requiring them to pay the same contribution fees. While such changes may influence return decisions, they also risk increasing economic pressure on refugee households who remain unable to return safely and sustainably.

Refugees in Türkiye continue to have equal access to other services, such as education and the labour market. However, although formal employment through self-issued work permits is technically possible, persistent economic and social barriers often push refugees into informal jobs that are irregular, underpaid, and devoid of social security or workplace protections. As a result, many remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

The impact of the 2023 earthquakes weighed heavily on the economic recovery of Türkiye's southeastern region in 2025. According to the Government's Reconstruction and Development Report,[7] the overall economic recovery in the earthquake-affected provinces remained gradual, with progress uneven across sectors. In parallel with this finding, the 2025 National Socioeconomic Development Index (SEGE)[8] rankings of the affected provinces have declined compared to the latest data from 2017. Adding to these challenges, the closure of refugee camps in the earthquake-affected areas has altered the population profile of the region. Although refugees exiting camps moved to these provinces due to their familiarity with the area, economic opportunities remained scarce, a reality underscored by the high emigration of local residents. Consequently, many refugees—including those placed in container cities after losing their homes in the earthquake—faced heightened hardship.

Climate-related shocks further strained Türkiye's agricultural sector in 2025. Spring frosts and summer droughts, compounded by a 35 percent increase in agricultural input costs,[9] weakened harvests nationwide and contributed to rising food inflation, which climbed from 28 percent in June to 36 percent in September before stabilizing later in the year.

Türkiye's projected economic growth of 3.6 percent in 2025 stood out positively, aligning with global trends while significantly exceeding the OECD average of 1.7 percent.[10] Growth in the second quarter was particularly strong at 4.8 percent, driven largely by an 11 percent expansion in the construction sector, reflecting ongoing reconstruction efforts in areas affected by the 2023 earthquakes.[11] Manufacturing also performed well early in the year, recording 6.1 percent growth in the second quarter alongside an 8.4 percent increase in the production index in June. However, weak external demand led to a slowdown in subsequent quarters.[12] Throughout the year, unemployment remained relatively stable at around 8 percent.[13] The juxtaposition of positive economic growth with high inflation, currency weakness, and persistent poverty illustrates the duality of Türkiye's economy—capable of expansion but constrained by structural imbalances.

Despite these domestic pressures, Türkiye's unique geostrategic location and diversified economy continue to enable WFP to leverage local procurement and logistics capacity to support operations beyond its borders. Between 2020 and 2025, WFP procured over 1.7 million mt of food commodities from Türkiye, valued at USD 1.2 billion, representing 10 percent of WFP's global food procurement by value.

In 2025, WFP continued to fill in niche gaps in the national social safety nets and provide capacity support to local and national institutions to complement 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 12th National Development Plan, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Türkiye and the Regional Plan for Refugee Response. Through four strategic outcomes, WFP's programmatic operations within Türkiye fall under crisis response and resilience-building focus areas with the aim to provide relief to refugees and crisis-affected populations to ensure food security.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP closely monitored regional dynamics and protection-related factors as key strategic risks. Continued fragility in Syria influenced cross-border movements and return intentions, while evolving policy measures in Türkiye affected the pace and sustainability of refugee returns. In the absence of sufficient services and livelihood opportunities in areas of origin, returns risked being driven by economic pressure rather than improved conditions, potentially leading to renewed vulnerability or secondary displacement. To mitigate these risks, WFP maintained close coordination with partners, ensuring joint planning to adjust operations as needed.

Funding constraints were assessed in collaboration with relevant units throughout the year. To address potential gaps, WFP strengthened partnerships with the host government, engaged with current and previous donors—including private-sector actors—and prioritized essential activities. Economic indicators such as price trends, exchange-rate fluctuations, and food costs were continuously monitored, informing updates to the Minimum Expenditure Basket to keep assistance relevant and needs-based.

Changes in Türkiye's temporary protection regulations in 2025 posed additional operational risks affecting the scale and drivers of returns. WFP continued to monitor policy shifts and maintained flexible targeting and transfer modalities.

Throughout the year, WFP strengthened its risk-mitigation framework by embedding internal controls into decision-making, enforcing segregation of duties, conducting reconciliations and spot checks, and tracking anomalies. WFP addressed 80 percent of the twelve medium-priority observations from the 2025 external audit. The Business Continuity Management Plan remained active and was completed during the year to ensure effective response to unforeseen incidents.

Additionally, WFP prioritized raising awareness among staff, partners, and contractors on the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy. The Fraud Risk Assessment for 2025 was completed, supporting oversight and organizational integrity.

Proactive monitoring of political and economic developments enabled WFP to adjust budgets, communicate programmatic changes to donors, and adapt activities to ensure uninterrupted assistance delivery.

Lessons learned

WFP's evaluation of the Türkiye Country Strategic Plan (CSP), launched in 2024 and completed in 2025, examined WFP's strategic positioning, its contributions to CSP outcomes (covering period 2017-24), the efficiency of programme delivery, and the factors influencing performance. The evaluation team issued three overarching recommendations: i) reposition WFP in Türkiye by leveraging its comparative advantages to ensure programme viability in a low-funding environment; ii) develop a strategic framework to strengthen community resilience aligned with national priorities; and iii) support government efforts to enhance emergency preparedness and response (EPR) capacities.

WFP Türkiye fully or partially agreed with all recommendations and has begun implementing related actions. As part of the next CSP's preparation, WFP is refining its value proposition and strategic focus, supported by a forthcoming theory of change that clarifies how current activities contribute to resilience. A community engagement and information plan is also being developed to promote equitable access to programmes. In parallel, WFP is creating standardized training packages for cooperating partners to help them gradually assume greater responsibility for implementation and oversight. Finally, WFP has initiated more structured engagement with government counterparts, including the Emergency Management Presidency, through regular meetings and a dedicated EPR-focused workshop.

Country office story



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The Kurt family—Fatma and her children, Oguzhan and Ilknur—outside their container home in the earthquake-affected province of Kahramanmaraş.

From rubble to renewal: Fatma's journey to rebuild life

When the earthquakes struck southeastern Türkiye in February 2023, with Kahramanmaraş at their epicentre, they shattered more than walls, they fractured routines, communities, and the quiet rhythm of life. In a small village just outside the epicentre, 42-year-old Fatma Kurt watched her world collapse in seconds.

"May no one ever experience something like that," she says. "Four of us, my husband, our two children, and me, we had nothing left. I was devastated."

Fatma's family was already struggling. Her husband, who suffers from a chronic lung condition, had been unable to work for over a decade, and Fatma's modest dairy sales kept the family afloat. After the earthquake, even that livelihood vanished. Their home became unsafe, and a family dispute forced them to live in a container next to the cracked building.

"I didn't know what to do," she recalls. "But I also knew I couldn't give up. My children depend on me."

Restoring dignity through livelihoods

In the months that followed, Fatma faced a stark choice: wait for assistance or find a way to rebuild. What she needed was not temporary relief, it was a path to income.

Through livelihood support implemented in partnership with the Association for Aid and Social Solidarity (YSYD), Fatma received twelve goats, animal feed and technical training in small dairy production. For Fatma, the animals were more than livestock, they were both income and hope.

"The goats gave me life again," she smiles. "I make cheese, yogurt, and butter from their milk and sell them in the market. It's not just about money, it's about standing on my feet again."

Today, Fatma's yard hums with energy. Two sheds house her goats, another shelters chickens, and her youngest daughter, Ilknur, plays among the animals, gently carrying newborn kids in her arms. Her eldest son, Oguzhan, who lives with a disability caused by childhood meningitis, supports his mother with quiet determination.

Each goat represents more than income. It represents dignity, stability and determination to rebuild.

From emergency relief to sustainable recovery

In the aftermath of one of the deadliest earthquakes in a century, WFP rapidly mobilized USD 80 million to meet urgent food needs. Working with 66 partners, the response reached 1.6 million people with food assistance and 600,000 people with cash support across the most affected provinces.

As immediate humanitarian needs began to stabilize, WFP shifted its focus from relief to recovery. In early 2024, the earthquake recovery programme was launched to invest in local economies and strengthen food systems across the most affected provinces. The programme aims to strengthen 1,000 micro and small food-system actors and reach 6,600 individuals like Fatma—from rural farmers to small dairies and market vendors.

WFP's recovery interventions seek to restore livelihoods and help communities rebuild stronger, more resilient food systems, while safeguarding food availability and access, which is central to its mission to achieve Zero Hunger.

Women at the heart of recovery

In rural Türkiye, women play a central role in sustaining households and local food production. Fatma reflects that reality—her hands are shaped by work, her resolve steady despite loss.

"I just want my children to have a better life," she says. "Even if I'm not around tomorrow, I want them to be okay."

WFP's recovery programme prioritizes women-led households, recognizing that strengthening women's economic capacity reinforces household food security and community resilience. Fatma received goats through an intervention embedded within a broader model designed to promote self-reliance and inclusive economic participation. Through provision of productive assets and training in animal care and milk processing, WFP and cooperating partners support families to rebuild sustainable sources of income and regain financial stability.

Fatma's growing dairy enterprise now supplies fresh products to her neighbours, a modest yet meaningful contribution to the local food economy.

Restoring dignity and rebuilding hope

Recovery extends beyond infrastructure. In communities still marked by loss, rebuilding livelihoods helps routine, purpose and social cohesion.

"Only someone who has lived through this can understand," Fatma says. "I fell hard, but thanks to this support, I'm standing again."

Her gratitude is directed to those who enabled her recovery: "It's not just one organization—I want to thank WFP, YSYD, and everyone who supported them."

As WFP continues its recovery efforts through 2025, stories like Fatma's illustrate how targeted livelihood investments can help families move from dependency to stability. Recovery is measured not only in the numbers of assets distributed or households reached, but in restored agency and renewed economic participation.

In Kahramanmaraş, the sound of goat bells once again signals daily routine—a sign that recovery, while ongoing, is taking hold.

"This support," Fatma says softly, "didn't just feed us. It gave me back my strength, my life."

Programme performance

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



WFP supported **39,542 refugees** with e-vouchers and cash to **meet food needs** as they navigated camp closures.



84 percent of in-camp refugee households reported WFP assistance as their secondary source of income, indicating **continued reliance on support**



Children made up **50 to 60 percent** of all beneficiaries in WFP's refugee response in 2025



WFP assisted **168,362 Syrian returnees** with **nutritious hot meals and snack kits** at border gates contributing to safe, orderly and humanitarian returns



WFP strengthened **food systems, supply chains and livelihoods** in earthquake-affected provinces, reaching **3,946 people**



WFP **partnered** with **Government institutions, local development agencies, civil society, international NGOs and UN agencies** to deliver support

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round. Centred on crisis response, this outcome is aligned with WFP Strategic Outcome 2 (people have better nutrition, health and education outcomes) and contributes to Outcome 1 of the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye, which seeks to enhance disadvantaged groups' access to high-quality basic services.

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded. Its objectives were consistent with Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan, particularly the priorities under the "agriculture and food", "employment and working life", "rural development" and "international migration" policy areas. The outcome supports national efforts to (i) strengthen rural economies by fostering a productive workforce, promoting sustainable natural resource management and improving quality of life to retain rural populations; and (ii) ensure increased coherence between Türkiye's migration policy and socioeconomic dynamics.

Activities 1 and 5 were implemented in a rapidly evolving operational environment marked by an accelerated camp downsizing and increased voluntary returns to Syria. As refugee assistance needs shifted from camp-based setting towards urban areas, WFP adapted its modalities to ensure continuity of support for vulnerable households during transition.

In September 2025, the Government policy shifts accelerated the downsizing and closure of most WFP-assisted refugee camps and container cities. The exercise prioritized the relocation of households deemed able to live independently outside camps, while retaining in camp settings those with special needs that significantly limit their ability to work. By the end of the year, only Adana and Elazig camps remained operational, with approximately 3,500 residents continuing to receive e-voucher assistance.

Under **Activity 1**, WFP Türkiye supported refugees across the country through a range of programmes tailored to the evolving context. The **e-voucher** intervention in six camps in the southeast[1] continued in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), the government body responsible for implementing Türkiye's national refugee policy. Each household was provided with an e-voucher uploaded monthly with TRY 425 (USD 10.8)[2] per person to help residents meet their food needs. The upload amount was set at 15

percent below the EU-funded Social Safety Net^[3] (SSN) transfer value of TRY 500 (USD 13) received by refugees in urban settings. This differentiation reflects the fact that rent and utility costs for in-camp residents are covered by camp management. In 2025, this intervention reached 32,897 people. The caseload was evenly distributed by gender (52 percent female and 48 percent male). Children represented 52 percent of all beneficiaries, older persons accounted for 5 percent.

To support households relocating from camps, WFP implemented a second round of the **voluntary transition** intervention in Adana camp during the third quarter of 2025. The intervention provided a one-off cash transfer of TRY 15,000 (USD 382) per person to help cover relocation expenses. This followed positive monitoring results from the first phase in late 2024, which indicated improved self-reliance amongst participating households. As in the first round, the intervention was jointly implemented with PMM and UNHCR, with UNICEF joining in this round. Building on UNHCR's protection screening for beneficiary households, UNICEF supported families to ensure that their children were enrolled in school at their destination. This intervention reached 2,272 people in 2025, approximately 60 percent of whom were children.

WFP also continued **cash-for-food** assistance for earthquake-affected Syrian refugees living in container cities established after the 2023 earthquakes and managed by Governorates. In addition to the ongoing support in Hilakent Container City in Hatay with the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM) since August 2024, WFP extended assistance in April to residents of Bebek Container City in Adiyaman. A total, 6,645 beneficiaries received monthly transfers of TRY 500 (USD 13) per person through debit cards issued through a financial service provider. As WFP assistance targeted only those not receiving SSN support, the transfer value was aligned with the SSN amount to promote social cohesion.

As camps and container cities closed, WFP provided three months of transition assistance between October, and December to households relocating from camps, aligning transfer values with SSN rates. WFP also expanded the use of e-vouchers—previously limited to camp markets—at all point-of-sale (POS) terminals nationwide. This measure aimed to prevent households from experiencing food insecurity during a period when they needed to direct limited savings toward housing and settlement costs. As for earthquake-affected refugees exiting closed container cities, WFP will continue cash-for-food assistance in 2026 at an increased transfer value of TRY 1,000 (USD 25), recognising their heightened vulnerabilities resulting from the earthquake, including the fact that 7 percent of these refugees are persons with disabilities. This adjustment was also informed by the limited livelihood opportunities, high living costs and persistent housing shortages in the affected provinces.

WFP monitoring results indicated a reduction in the use of consumption coping strategies and the more severe forms of livelihood coping strategies^[4] among both Ukrainian and Syrian in-camp beneficiaries compared to 2024, which can be partially attributed to the increase introduced to the transfer value at the beginning of the year.^[5] While acceptable food consumption levels for Syrian refugees remained unchanged around 95 percent, all Ukrainian refugees maintained an acceptable food consumption score. This reflects the comparatively stronger economic situation of many Ukrainian households, including access to remittances from abroad and other gifts and support they receive.

In contrast, earthquake-affected container city residents showed no significant improvements in food security, coping strategies or economic capacity to meet essential needs compared to baseline values. Many households remained marginally food secure or moderately food insecure, reflecting persistent vulnerability following multiple displacement shocks.^[6] Notably, 34 percent of households included members with special needs,^[7] such as persons with disabilities and pregnant or breastfeeding women, underscoring the continued need for support.

Households headed by women reported higher reliance on coping strategies than male-headed households, reflecting structural constraints such as limited income opportunities and caregiving responsibilities that place additional pressure on women to adopt coping strategies to meet acceptable food consumption levels.

Overall, WFP assistance contributed to maintaining food security and prevented further deterioration, despite erosion of transfer value in a high inflation environment. Moreover, 84 percent of in-camp households reported WFP assistance as their secondary source of income,^[8] indicating continued reliance on support even when perceived as insufficient to meet minimum food needs.

Across all interventions under Activity 1, WFP reached 39,542 refugees, corresponding to 75 percent of its target. This is because while the target number of beneficiaries was increased in 2025 in anticipation of the inclusion of Bebek Container City in Adiyaman into the existing caseload, camp and container city populations overall continued to decrease in parallel with the increasing returns to Syria. WFP's spending remained at USD 4.5 million, representing 42 percent of the planned amount. The lower disbursement was due to the lower than planned beneficiary reach and currency devaluation.

Following the Government's announcement of plans to downsize camps and container cities, adapting programme modalities to the rapidly changing context emerged as one of the key operational challenges in 2025. Nevertheless, strong coordination mechanisms with government authorities and implementing partners at both central and local

levels—supported by regular information flow from the field on week-by-week changes in camp populations—enabled WFP to adjust its assistance modalities swiftly and effectively. This ensured that support remained relevant and responsive to the needs of refugees transitioning to urban areas.

Overall, WFP maintained continuity of food assistance while adapting to a rapidly shifting refugee landscape, ensuring that vulnerable households transitioning from camps to urban areas did not experience a deterioration in food security.

Gender and age dimensions were fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP collected sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data to better understand the varying needs of different groups and to evaluate how assistance affected these dimensions.

In response to the increase in Syrian return movements following the political transition in Syria in late 2024, WFP launched an in-kind food assistance activity under **Activity 5** in January 2025, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent. Distributions were implemented at the Cilvegözü, and Zeytindali border gates in Hatay and Öncüpınar in Kilis,[9] targeting returnees waiting for their return procedures to be completed.

The intervention was designed to meet immediate food needs during waiting periods and travel. Initially, assistance consisted of hot meals (lentil soup) accompanied by bread, fruit juice and assorted snacks. However, post distribution observations and beneficiary feedback indicated a stronger preference for portable, ready-to-eat items that could be consumed while queuing and traveling. In response, WFP adjusted the modality to provide one standardized snack kit per person, comprising a cheese sandwich, fruit, a sesame bar, a cereal bar and water, providing a total of 1,323 kcal.

The adapted modality improved practicality and acceptability while maintaining adequate caloric support. The intervention contributed to ensuring that return movements were supported in a safe, orderly, and humanitarian manner, reducing vulnerabilities associated with waiting and travel.

One operational challenge WFP encountered during the implementation was the need for temporary suspension of distributions—on some occasions lasting up to one month—due to supply chain disruptions faced by the cooperating partner. To mitigate this, WFP revised the Field Level Agreement (FLA) to strengthen supply chain planning, clarify procurement timelines and enhance continuity mechanisms.

In 2025, WFP assisted 168,362 Syrian returnees with hot meals and snack kits. The beneficiary caseload was nearly evenly split by gender (53 percent female and 47 percent male). Children accounted for half of all beneficiaries, while older persons represented 6 percent.

Due to the scale of returns following the political transition in Syrian, WFP more than doubled its initial beneficiary target, underscoring the relevance and timeliness of the intervention. On the other hand, expenditures reached 58 percent of the planned budget. While procurement in Turkish lira and the continued depreciation against the US dollar influenced overall costs, the primary driver for lower than anticipated expenditure was the initial per-meal costs. The transition from hot meals to nutritionally enhanced snack kits, informed by field observations, generated significant efficiencies while better aligning with returnees' preferences.

This activity will continue in 2026 and will include a pilot phase for ready-to-eat meal pouches incorporating innovative packaging solutions to further improve operational efficiencies and meal diversity.

Under **Activity 8**, WFP continued its recovery programme to restore and revitalize local food value chains in four southeastern provinces severely impacted by the 2023 earthquakes: Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya. Through nine projects targeting dairy, wheat and fresh produce sectors, WFP delivered a customized package of interventions, comprising asset recovery schemes, equipment support, business viability trainings, labour support, market access and institutional capacity building. These activities were developed in collaboration with a wide range of partners including national development agencies, NGOs/INGOs, UN agencies, and local authorities. Project beneficiaries ranged from small-scale producers and processors to market actors, supporting recovery across the entire value through to the end consumer.

In *Adiyaman*, WFP and the International Migration and Solidarity Association (UGDD) supported earthquake-affected smallholder farmers by providing agricultural assets, seeds and seedlings to help restore their production capacity. Farmers also received training on good agronomic practices to enhance the quality and sustainability of their production. To help revitalize livelihoods and strengthen community resilience, the project facilitated the marketing of fresh produce through local greengrocers, wholesalers and catering companies. Following the intervention, 95 percent of the annual harvest was sold for profit, with all participants meeting the target of producing and selling at least 1,000 kg of vegetables.

WFP additionally partnered with the Ipekyolu Development Agency to implement a system-level intervention in the dairy sector, supplying milk tanks to two producer associations for distribution to smallholder farmers. This support enabled farmers to maintain milk freshness for longer periods and secure sales agreements to private-sector buyers at

more profitable prices. Following the intervention, the cold chain infrastructure in Adiyaman was extended from 55 to 82 villages, while the daily milk handling capacity of producer associations increased from 40 mt to approximately 70 mt. Furthermore, 110 new farmers joined the associations, and four agreements were signed with local dairy companies, securing an additional 60-70 mt of raw milk supply for private sector partners.

In *Hatay*, WFP and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) implemented a cash-for-work initiative that linked smallholder fruit and vegetable farmers with agricultural labourers—primarily refugees—to support essential harvest activities while providing participants with access to livelihoods. As a result of the intervention, more than half of the agricultural labourers reported benefiting from improved assets through their work in the fields. However, no women participants responded to the asset benefit survey, limiting gender-specific analysis.

In parallel, WFP constructed a marketplace in the Hilalkent Container City, hosting earthquake-affected Syrian refugees, in collaboration with the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM). Consisting of container shops and stalls, the marketplace enabled former food-related business owners—including butchers, greengrocers and sandwich vendors—to resume their economic activities. Given the camp's distance from urban centres, it also improved food access for the wider camp population, as reflected in the asset utilization survey results indicating high community satisfaction with the marketplace. However, the expectations of participants in terms of the assets they received to run their businesses were partially met, as their satisfaction with the livelihood asset base reached only 33 percent. Nevertheless, 87 percent of business owners reported that they were able to run their business in a profitable manner thanks to the intervention.

To strengthen the fresh fruit and vegetable value chain in Samandag District, WFP partnered with World Vision to implement a complementary set of interventions addressing both supply and demand. The project supported smallholder farmers, agribusinesses and cooperatives with tailored equipment—such as hoeing and pruning machines for farmers; chrome cookware and chopping machines for agribusinesses; and infrastructure upgrades including irrigation systems and the construction of plastic-crate facilities for cooperatives. Beneficiaries additionally received training on agricultural practices, financial management and marketing strategies, to boost market access to large retailers. Services provided by cooperatives through the project proved beneficial to farmers. 84 percent of farmers increased production and 61 percent increased profits by accessing the agricultural machinery provided to cooperatives. Consequently, one cooperative expanded its membership base by 55 percent. Support to agribusinesses also produced strong results, with 100 percent adopting improved business practices and 80 percent reporting increased household income compared to pre-earthquake levels. Additionally, the project helped strengthen commercial linkages across the fresh food value chain, enabling eight internal sales agreements and generating over TRY 890,000 (USD 21,000) through the exchange of over 32,000 kg of fresh products. As a result, market visibility improved for more than half of the participants, with 100 percent for cooperatives and 90 percent for agribusinesses, although smallholder farmers scored lower at 42 percent. This reflects persistent challenges for smallholder farmers in meeting private-sector requirements, compounded by the low prices offered by buyers, which led some farmers to refrain from selling their produce.

Meanwhile, in Yayladagi District, WFP and the Doğu Akdeniz Development Agency (DOGAKA) initiated the construction of a 1,000-mt cold storage facility to reduce post-harvest losses and extend the shelf life of fresh produce. By improving farmers' ability to store crops and better time their market sales, the facility is expected to enhance market access and support higher and more stable incomes upon its completion in 2026.

In *Kahramanmaraş*, WFP and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supported home-based businesses (HBB) and micro and small enterprises (SME) operating in the dairy and livestock sector by delivering trainings on marketing, business skills and proposal writing. Participants subsequently developed business proposals, which were assessed, and eligible applicants received asset-recovery packages that included key production equipment. After the intervention, all HBB and SME owners reported their dairy products business as their primary source of income.

Similarly, WFP partnered with the Association for Aid and Social Solidarity (YSYD) to provide smallholder livestock farmers with both short- and long-term asset-recovery support—including livestock, essential production equipment and barn reconstruction—to help restore their livelihoods, increase household incomes and strengthen their coordination with local markets. 96 percent of participants reported that the intervention enabled them to substantially improve their businesses, including selling products at more profitable prices. Similarly, 62 percent indicated that they increased production rates thanks to the support they received. Building on these gains, the project was scaled up in late 2025 to a two-tiered approach, supporting both smallholder farmers and cooperatives/associations through asset provision and capacity-building trainings, ensuring balanced investments across the supply and demand sides of the value chain.

Also, in partnership with FAO, WFP provided smallholder milk producers with customized training on improved production practices using FAO's Farmer Field School model. These trainings were complemented by the distribution of essential equipment such as feed-mixing and milking machines, aimed at restoring and revitalizing participating dairy businesses. Following the intervention, 72 percent of farmers reported increased income and profit margins, and all

participants noted easier access to markets for selling their products. The project also contributed to women's economic empowerment by strengthening their role in household decision-making and improving their financial situation, with 75 percent of women respondents reporting positive changes.

In *Malatya*, WFP and the Firat Development Agency established a machinery hub to provide smallholder farmers with access to essential equipment, helping boost wheat production and improve post-harvest practices. At the same time, WFP supported the rehabilitation of five local mills—critical for producing flour, bulgur and animal feed—that had been damaged during the earthquakes. Rehabilitation works included installing prefabricated buildings and providing seed-sieving machines, as well as carrying out electrical upgrades and warehouse construction. To strengthen market linkages and ensure predictable demand, a portion of the flour produced in the rehabilitated mills will be purchased by Doganşehir Municipality for use in its subsidized social bakery, creating a stable market for both farmers and millers.

Overall, the programme contributed to the stabilisation and recovery of local food systems, strengthening supply chains and supporting sustainable livelihoods in earthquake-affected provinces. In 2025, 869 food value chain actors received support through a combination of individual livelihoods assistance and institutional capacity-strengthening. Through their participation in project activities, WFP reached 222 beneficiaries with food for asset (FFA) interventions and 3,724 beneficiaries with smallholder agricultural market support (SMS). FFA beneficiaries consisted of households of seasonal agricultural labourers participating in DRC's cash-for-work activity in Hatay, while SMS beneficiaries included households of all other participating groups, such as smallholder farmers, home-based business owners, SMEs and cooperative representatives.

The target for FFA beneficiaries was not met in 2025 because most seasonal agricultural labour needs for the harvest had already been fulfilled in the third quarter of 2024, when the intervention first began. As a result, enrolment for FFA participants declined in the first quarter of 2025, when the project concluded. Conversely, the programme exceeded its SMS target due to favourable tender prices, which enabled WFP partners to procure and distribute a higher volume of assets and expand participation in trainings. This allowed the programme to enrol more participants and ultimately reach more beneficiaries than originally planned.

Among SMS beneficiaries, WFP assistance contributed to improved food consumption levels and reductions in both consumption based and livelihood coping strategies. These improvements were observed among households headed by both women and men. Nevertheless, women headed households continued to rely more frequently on livelihood coping strategies, highlighting persistent structural vulnerabilities that require continued attention. In contrast, the anticipated improvements in food security and coping capacity were not observed among FFA beneficiaries. This group was composed of seasonal agricultural workers whose income patterns were more affected by market and economic fluctuations than those of small business owners supported under SMS activities.

In 2025, one of the major challenges WFP encountered during the implementation of the recovery projects was severe weather conditions and lengthy tender processes among subcontractors engaged by WFP partners, which delayed the completion of the project outputs. Heavy snow and difficult terrain particularly affected the YSYD dairy and livestock value chain project, which supported mountainous areas, resulting in approximately a one-month delay in asset distribution. Similarly, construction activities under both the wheat value chain project in Malatya and the cold storage facility project in Hatay were temporarily suspended due to intense snowfall and rainfall. In addition, extended tender procedures further delayed the construction of the cold storage facility, which had been scheduled for completion in 2025 but is now expected to be finalized in mid-2026. This shift in the implementation timeline resulted in fewer activities being completed in 2025, which in turn led to lower Tier 2 reach. As a result, spending on agricultural production equipment and post-harvest management infrastructure remained below planned levels. The depreciation of the Turkish Lira contributed to an additional reduction in costs.

WFP also faced challenges with participant targeting. Although the gender disaggregation of beneficiaries was balanced, only 12 percent of registered participants were women. In practice, women were actively engaged in the sector; however, prevailing social norms often led them to register assets or business activities under their husbands' names, limiting their visibility in programme records. Regarding nationality, only 3 percent of participants were refugees. Given their limited access to land and business ownership, refugees are more commonly engaged as agricultural wage labourers or in home-based food activities. As a result, they are less likely to be smallholder farmers, SME owners or cooperative members, which constrained their eligibility for value-chain-focused support.

Gender considerations were at the core of the implementation of Activity 8, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. To reinforce gender-responsive programming, WFP gave priority to women-headed households and women-led cooperatives, providing assets designed to improve efficiency and reduce workload in line with household responsibilities.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supported vulnerable populations in strengthening their self-reliance through dignified employment opportunities. This strategic outcome aligns with WFP's strategic outcome 3 on improved and sustainable livelihoods and contributed to the second outcome of the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye, which promotes inclusive and equitable economic opportunities through collaboration with public institutions, the private sector and civil society. It also supports the objectives of Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan under the "employment and working life" and "international migration" policy areas, which aim to harmonize migration and employment policies with labour-market needs across different skill levels.

No activities were implemented under this strategic outcome in 2025, as WFP's flagship livelihoods initiative—the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) Programme—was finalized in October 2024. Reporting in 2025 therefore focused on the final evaluation and dissemination of results from the whole programme implementation period.

Between 2021 and 2024, the programme delivered technical and on-the-job training through a range of public, private and NGO partners in 12 provinces^[1] to equip refugees and vulnerable host-community members with marketable skills. The overarching objective was to support participants in securing sustainable employment while contributing to labour market demands in such sectors as IT, hospitality, manufacturing and textiles.

In 2025, WFP published the final outcome monitoring report evaluating the overall performance of the SES Programme. The findings confirmed strong progress in advancing participants' self-reliance. With a technical training graduation rate of 95 percent—well above target—and the facilitation of 4,606 short-term and 3,323 long-term employment outcomes, the programme demonstrated significant effectiveness in preparing participants for entering the labour market. Gender and refugee inclusion targets were largely achieved; however, disparities persisted, with women and refugee participants recording higher dropout rates and refugees underrepresented in short-term employment outcomes. These gaps were likely linked to structural barriers, including lower levels of formal education and social perceptions.

WFP monitoring data showed improvements in participants' ability to meet essential needs and a reduction in harmful coping strategies, particularly among those trained in the hospitality and manufacturing sectors. By contrast, participants trained in IT showed weaker employment outcomes and an increase in crisis-level coping strategies toward the end of the programme—highlighting the need for tailored support in certain sectors and contexts.

Stakeholder satisfaction surveys covering participants, trainers and employers indicated high overall approval of programme design and implementation. Nevertheless, common challenges were identified, including limited language skills, insufficient real-world job previews and work permit-related constraints. Despite these challenges, over 90 percent of participants reported acquiring key employability competencies, and 94 percent expressed confidence in pursuing employment, underscoring the programme's effectiveness in strengthening soft and transferable skills.

Accountability to affected populations was systematically integrated into programme delivery. Nearly 23,000 participant queries were processed, and programme awareness increased from 32 percent at baseline to 63 percent at endline. Protection measures were also effectively embedded, with 114 cases identified and referred, and nearly all respondents reporting safe, respectful and dignified treatment throughout their participation.

Overall, the SES Programme met or exceeded many of its quantitative targets and generated valuable lessons for inclusive livelihoods programming. Key insights include the importance of strengthening sector-specific job matching, addressing structural barriers faced by vulnerable groups—particularly refugees and women—and continuing to invest in tailored labour market preparedness and support for participants with lower economic resilience.

Gender considerations were fully integrated throughout implementation, reflected in a Gender and Age Marker code of 3. WFP ensured that women's specific needs and cultural norms were considered across participant selection, job matching, referrals and monitoring processes.

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	N/A

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

WFP Türkiye's Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from strengthened national capacities in social protection, including school feeding. This outcome is aligned with WFP's Strategic Outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened) and contributes to the fourth outcome of the Türkiye UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025), which aims to reinforce national programmes and social protection systems. It also supports the objectives of Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan under the "social services, social assistance and combating poverty" policy area, particularly efforts to analyse the effectiveness of social assistance and enhance system efficiency.

In 2025, WFP continued to engage with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) to support the Government's participation in the School Meals Coalition and identify opportunities for strengthening the national school meals programme building on findings from WFP's 2022 cost-benefit analysis of Türkiye's school feeding system.

While no activities under this strategic outcome were implemented in 2025, WFP developed a concept note to be submitted in 2026 to increase the equitable coverage of Türkiye's existing school feeding programme through supply chain efficiency savings, applying a South-South and triangular cooperation model.

As part of this effort, Türkiye's proposed initiative will adapt a home-grown school feeding approach to strengthen local sourcing for the national school meal programme. This will ensure that school feeding becomes a driver of rural development and food security, creating economic opportunities for smallholder farmers while improving children's nutrition. In parallel, supply chain optimization will enhance efficiency in procurement, storage, and distribution systems, reducing costs and minimizing losses. By combining these two components in a context-specific manner, WFP will strengthen the institutional capacity of MoNE while fostering the long-term resilience and sustainability of Türkiye's national school meals programme with improved nutritional quality and expanded reach.

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 supported humanitarian and development actors assisting vulnerable populations in Türkiye by providing on-demand common services, including common premises, administrative support, and security services, to facilitate humanitarian operations across the region. This strategic outcome is aligned with WFP’s corporate Strategic Outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective) and contributes to the country office’s crisis response portfolio. It is also consistent with the "international cooperation for development" priorities outlined in Türkiye’s 12th National Development Plan.

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded. Under Activity 4, WFP continued to provide common premises and administrative management services in the southeast for UN agencies in Gaziantep, as well as for WFP Syria’s cross-border team in Mersin until the closure of the operation in the third quarter of 2025. All services were delivered on a full cost-recovery basis, in line with the respective memoranda of understanding established with each benefiting partner. There were 5 other UN agencies co-sharing the premises with WFP.

To ensure cost efficiency amid declining humanitarian funding, WFP conducted a market analysis of available office spaces and engaged in advocacy with the landlord of the common premises for a rent reduction. These efforts resulted in rent savings of more than 30 percent. WFP also negotiated reduced rates for recurrent services—including cleaning, security, and utilities—further lowering operating costs for participating UN agencies.

Building on its experience delivering on-demand services in the southeast, WFP Türkiye expanded this service-provider modality to Ankara, where the main office is located. In November 2025, WFP relocated its main office to a shared facility with other UN entities and assumed responsibility for managing common services within the premises starting in 2026.

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

Gender inequality remained a significant challenge in Türkiye in 2025. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2025, Türkiye continued to rank among the lowest countries in Europe in terms of gender equality, with persistent gaps in economic participation and access to decent work for women.[1] Analysis by the OECD also shows that women's participation in the labour market remains well below that of men and below the average of other member countries.[2] These structural inequalities affect women's access to income, food security, and essential services, particularly among refugees and earthquake affected populations.

In this context, WFP integrated gender considerations across all stages of programme design, implementation, and monitoring in line with its Gender Policy.[3] A comprehensive gender analysis conducted in 2025, identified key gaps, risks, and opportunities across activities. Based on the findings, an action plan was developed in close coordination with programme teams and followed through quarterly review meetings to support more systematic gender integration across assistance modalities.

Monitoring and post distribution assessments under Activity 1 of Strategic Outcome 1 showed that refugee women continued to play an active role in the household decision-making related to assistance. In the vast majority of households, women were involved in decisions on how to use the e-voucher or cash-for-food transfer value, either jointly with men or as sole decision makers. This suggests that assistance modalities supported inclusive household decision making and contributed to maintaining women's agency in managing household food needs.

At the same time, monitoring results continued to show limited broader economic empowerment outcomes for both refugee women and men receiving e-voucher or cash-for-food transfers. These results reflect the wider economic context, including limited livelihood opportunities, high living costs, and ongoing care responsibilities in households involving members with special needs. These constraints hinder the ability of households to translate assistance into longer term economic gains. In comparison, beneficiaries of recovery interventions under Activity 8 of Strategic Outcome 1 showed modest progress toward economic empowerment. While these results demonstrate the transformative potential of provided assets for improving livelihoods, especially for women, these households also remain affected by ongoing economic challenges that hinder longer-term economic gains.

WFP also strengthened its efforts on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. As an active member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Protection Working Group and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group, WFP regularly participated in coordination meetings and contributed to the development and implementation of key planned activities under the collective workplan. In addition, the UN implementing partner capacity assessment tool on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was rolled out within the WFP Türkiye Country Office. All outstanding partner assessments were completed, reinforcing accountability and safeguarding standards across programme implementation.

Overall WFP's assistance contributed to maintain women's participation in household decision-making while ensuring that programme delivery remained safe and inclusive, even in a context where broader structural barriers continued to limit women's economic empowerment.

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 2025, protection risks in Türkiye remained closely linked to economic hardship, and, for refugees, transitions out of camps settings. Refugees relocating from camps to urban areas—primarily women, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities—continued to face heightened vulnerabilities due to barriers in accessing services, mobility constraints and transitions out of camp settings related to the Government’s camp downsizing exercise.

Türkiye’s temporary and international protection framework grants refugees access to basic services—including health care, education, social assistance and the labour market—provided that their address is registered in the Government’s system. This requirement can limit mobility as refugees moving between provinces in search of employment must re-register in each new location to maintain access to services. Although formal employment through self-issued work permits is legally permitted, economic and social barriers often lead refugees to rely on informal work that is irregular, low-paid and lacks social security or workplace protections. These challenges were compounded in November 2025 when the Government announced that free healthcare for Syrians under temporary protection would be aligned with the system applied to Turkish citizens, requiring payment of standard contribution fees amid an already difficult economic environment.

Against this backdrop, WFP integrated protection considerations across its operations in 2025 through continuous protection analysis, operational adjustments informed by findings, and targeted capacity-building for staff. While routine protection monitoring was strengthened, WFP Türkiye was not able to complete analysis on United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) indicators during the reporting period, and will take steps to integrate this into future monitoring and assessment frameworks.

Protection analysis directly informed programme design and implementation. A notable example was the follow-up to a protection assessment conducted in the WFP-assisted container city in Hatay, which examined risks associated with the cash-for-food assistance modality under Activity 1. Findings and recommendations were shared with programme and monitoring teams, and an action plan was developed to guide implementation adjustments. While beneficiaries expressed appreciation for the flexibility and dignity associated with cash assistance, the assessment highlighted concerns regarding the adequacy and accessibility of assistance for certain vulnerable groups. In response, WFP transitioned to a new financial service provider, enabling beneficiaries to withdraw assistance through automated teller machines (ATMs). This adjustment reduced access barriers and protection risks—particularly for older persons, individuals with limited literacy, and those with mobility constraints.

Protection monitoring also informed cross-agency collaboration. Following the relocation of families from camps to urban areas under the voluntary transition project, WFP identified a number of out of school refugee children during protection-related outcome monitoring conducted in 2024. In 2025, WFP collaborated with UNICEF to facilitate the school enrolment of more than 800 refugee children under the voluntary transition project. Identified children were referred to UNICEF’s partners in Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep and Kilis, who supported their registration in schools in their new locations.

To strengthen staff capacity to address protection risks, WFP delivered a full-day protection mainstreaming training to its field staff. The training strengthened participants’ ability to identify protection risks, engage safely with affected people, and make appropriate referrals. The training also introduced WFP’s Complaints and Feedback Mechanism Standard Operating Procedures, including staff responsibilities for reporting allegations of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP also supported refugees during camp downsizing and transition processes through informal referrals. At border gates, information materials from WFP Syria Country Office were included in snack kits distributed to Syrian returnees, enabling them to access assistance and information upon arrival in Syria. In container cities scheduled for closure, WFP disseminated UNHCR information, education and communication (IEC) materials on voluntary returns to support informed decision-making among the relocating refugees.

Accountability to affected people remained a central pillar of WFP programming in 2025. A community engagement and information sharing plan was developed to ensure structured, consistent, and accessible communication with assisted

populations. WFP's dedicated complaints and feedback hotline continued to function as both an information channel and a referral mechanism. Recognizing that many requests received through the hotline fell outside WFP's mandate, the office established a structured referral mechanism supported by a service mapping tool of external service providers across protection, education, health, and other sectors. In 2025, this tool facilitated 83 referrals to external service providers for individuals seeking support beyond WFP's assistance.

Beyond its hotline, WFP used multiple communication channels to engage with beneficiaries through partner infrastructure, including mobile text messages, help desks, call centres and a dedicated website. Beneficiary feedback collected through monitoring activities, focus group discussions, and complaints and feedback mechanisms showed high satisfaction with the dignity, flexibility, and predictability of WFP assistance, a strong preference for face-to-face communication with field staff and partner help desks, high satisfaction with staff conduct and timely resolution of complaints. At the same time, feedback revealed varying levels of awareness of feedback channels across activities. Lower levels of awareness among cash-for-food beneficiaries highlighted the need for continued sensitization and informed targeted improvements in information sharing and community engagement, particularly on eligibility criteria and reporting misconduct.

Through strengthened protection mainstreaming, referral pathways, protection assessments, and community engagement, WFP ensured that assistance was delivered in a safe, dignified, and accountable manner, while remaining responsive to the views and needs of affected people.

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)

In 2025, the impacts of climate change in Türkiye continued to intensify, with prolonged droughts, extreme temperatures and irregular rainfall affecting agricultural production and rural livelihoods. According to the Turkish State Meteorological Service, average temperatures in Anatolia—Türkiye’s Asian landmass, which accounts for 97 percent of the country’s territory—have risen by 1.9C since 2000, while rainfall has declined by 15 percent over the last decade.[1] These trends have deepened water stress and undermined crop yields in key producing regions such as Konya and southeastern provinces.

In response to escalating climate pressures, Türkiye continued the implementation of the 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan,[2] prioritizing sustainable water management, improved urban resilience, and the development of climate-resilient agricultural systems. A milestone in 2025 was the adoption of a new Climate Law in July, which legally enshrined Türkiye’s 2053 net-zero target and established the foundation for a national emissions trading system.[3]

Agricultural vulnerability remained a central environmental and social concern in 2025. Wheat, barley, corn, sunflower and cotton—key crops across Türkiye’s major field-crop areas—continued to face climate-related pressures. Turkstat’s 2025 forecast[4] indicated significant production declines, including a 14 percent drop in wheat, 26 percent in barley, and 18 percent in sunflower, largely attributed to drought, frost and other extreme weather events.

To strengthen long-term food security, the Government pursued measures developed under the 4th Agriculture and Forestry Council, convened in April.[5] In addition to stabilizing food supply and prices through strategic imports, these measures emphasized targeted support to farmers, modernization of agricultural practices, water-efficient production planning and enhanced climate resilience. Complementing these national efforts, continued investments in agricultural research and the development of climate-resilient crop varieties supported adaptation across the agricultural sector, which remains central to rural livelihoods and to the stability of Türkiye’s food systems.

WFP’s earthquake recovery activities under Activity 8 were designed with environmental sustainability integrated throughout programme implementation. Under the dairy value chain project in Adiyaman, the installation of solar-powered milk cooling tanks at milk collection centers reduced electricity costs from TRY 15,000-20,000 (USD 348-464) per month to TRY 3,000-4,000 TRY (USD 70-92) improving operational sustainability for producer associations. The availability of cold storage also helped reduce post-harvest losses, with 83 percent of farmers reporting lower milk wastage.

Similarly, under the fresh fruit and vegetable value chain project in Hatay, WFP supported the installation of a new drip irrigation system across 100 decares of farmland. The system was installed following verification visits by government authorities to ensure that it would not reduce water availability for neighbouring villages. By delivering water directly to the roots, the system cut water loss by 70 percent and reduced fertilizer use, maintaining adequate soil moisture for healthy tree growth.

Under the wheat value chain project in Malatya, WFP replaced outdated milling equipment with energy-efficient wheat-cleaning machines. In addition, the electrical system of one mill was fully upgraded with a new high-capacity panel, improving operational safety while reducing electricity consumption by 30 percent.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS) has not been formally implemented in the WFP Türkiye Country Office and is expected to be incorporated into the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2026-2028. Nevertheless, the office undertook several measures to reduce its environmental footprint.

In November, WFP Türkiye relocated to a shared U.N. facility. This consolidation generated significant cost savings while reducing the environmental footprint of operations through more efficient use of shared infrastructure and lower overall energy consumption compared to maintaining a stand-alone building.

During the relocation process, WFP used second-hand moving boxes instead of purchasing new materials and relied on Country Office staff, rather than hiring an external moving company. These measures reduced waste generation, supported circular-economy practices and avoided additional vehicle use and associated emissions.

Following the move, WFP assumed facility management responsibilities within the shared premises. This arrangement provides greater flexibility to introduce sustainability measures and enables closer collaboration with other U.N. agencies on environmentally responsible operational improvements. For example, WFP redistributed unused cleaning materials to other U.N. entities in the building to ensure continued use and avoid waste.

From a procurement perspective, WFP continued to prioritize sustainability in all tendering processes. Environmental criteria were systematically incorporated into solicitation documents and applied during supplier evaluations. By consistently integrating these standards, WFP ensured that environmental considerations remained an integral component of procurement activities.

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

Türkiye maintained low level of hunger nationally, with a 2025 Global Hunger Index score below 5.[1] However, people in Türkiye continued to face significant nutrition challenges marked by high levels of overweight and obesity, diabetes, and persistent micronutrient deficiencies affecting both the host community and refugee populations.

Among Turkish nationals, 20 percent of individuals aged 15 and over were obese, with prevalence higher among women (24 percent) than men (17 percent), according to the Türkiye Health Survey 2022[2]. Among children, the National Health Statistics Yearbook reported that 10 percent of children aged 6 to 9 were obese, while 1.4 percent experienced stunting.[3] In addition, child and maternal malnutrition accounted for 996 disability-adjusted life years[4] (DALYs) per 100,000 people in 2023,[5] reflecting both the immediate and long-term consequences of inadequate nutrition during pregnancy and early childhood.

Türkiye is experiencing a sustained rise in diet-related diseases. According to the World Health Organization's Global Health Observatory, approximately 22 percent of adults aged 30 and above were living with diabetes in 2022,[6] highlighting a significant and growing public health burden.

These nutrition challenges are driven by a combination of factors, including insufficient daily mobility,[7] socioeconomic disparities and high food price inflation. Rising food prices have increasingly constrained access to diverse and nutritious foods, leading many households to rely on lower-cost foods that are often high in carbohydrates and lower in nutritional value.[8] Nutrition vulnerabilities also vary across regions, income level, and living conditions. Refugee populations, in particular, often face additional barriers to accessing healthy diets. According to the 2025 Inter-Agency Community Pulse Survey, 39 percent of refugees reported high food prices and limited access to nutritious foods as a key challenge affecting their well-being and food security.[9]

The Government of Türkiye continues to prioritize the prevention of obesity and diet-related diseases through national health and nutrition strategies. The National Public Health Roadmap 2024-2028[10] aims to reduce obesity among children and adults by strengthening preventive health services, improving food labeling regulations, reformulating packaged foods, reducing trans-fat and high-sugar product consumption, and expanding community awareness initiatives. Complementing these efforts, the Türkiye Food Literacy Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2028[11] focuses on improving nutrition knowledge and strengthening population-wide health literacy.

Although WFP does not implement dedicated nutrition programmes in Türkiye, its interventions contribute indirectly to improved nutrition outcomes by supporting vulnerable populations' access to adequate and diverse diets.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assistance helps safeguard food consumption among refugees and vulnerable households. WFP's snack kits distributed to Syrian returnees at border gates under Activity 5 were designed to provide food suitable for immediate consumption during transit. Each kit has approximately 1,323 kcal, and includes a cheese sandwich, fruit, three sesame bars, two cereal bars, and water, ensuring that the returnees had access to safe and nutritionally appropriate food during their journey.

For refugees and vulnerable populations receiving assistance under Activity 1, WFP used a nutritionally-informed "food basket," as a reference point for determining the minimum cost of a balanced diet.[12] The food basket was designed using analysis of dietary habits, purchasing behaviors and nutritional adequacy and culturally-appropriate food commodities. The cost of the food basket served as a benchmark to measure the adequacy of assistance required to maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. Through the e-voucher and cash assistance under Activity 1, WFP enabled beneficiaries to purchase food items that met their dietary preferences while supporting sufficient nutritional intake.

At the same time, WFP's market monitoring activities compared the cost of the food basket across contracted camp markets and non-contracted markets around the camps, as well as nationwide, offering a broad overview of market dynamics and price movements in different settings. Field monitoring teams conducted regular visits to camp markets to assess food availability, price trends and retailer practices. These visits also monitored key aspects of food safety and quality, including hygiene standards, storage conditions, product display, labelling practices, and the accuracy of scales. Surveys conducted with beneficiaries captured feedback on market functioning and food accessibility, while retailer assessments helped identify supply chain constraints affecting product availability, quality, or prices.

Across all WFP interventions, food consumption outcomes[13] in 2025 continued to indicate generally adequate dietary intake among assisted populations, with variations reflecting differences in vulnerability and living conditions across beneficiary groups.

Under the crisis-response interventions of Activity 1, earthquake-affected refugees living in container cities showed the most concerning outcomes. Acceptable food consumption levels remained below 2025 targets, with small but notable proportions of households falling into borderline and poor consumption ranges. Among Syrian refugees residing in camps, acceptable food consumption declined slightly compared to 2024 and remained below target levels, although the proportion of households with poor or borderline consumption outcomes remained limited. In contrast, Ukrainian refugees living in camps continued to demonstrate strong results, with all households reporting acceptable food consumption and no poor outcomes recorded.

Under the resilience-building interventions of Activity 8, smallholder farmer households showed strong food consumption outcomes, exceeding both baseline values and 2025 targets. However, households participating in cash-for-work activities, the majority of whom are refugees, displayed slightly higher levels of borderline food consumption outcomes, with a notable disparity between male- and female-headed households.

Overall, these findings were aligned with WFP's broader monitoring indicators and reaffirmed that WFP assistance continued to play a protective role in preventing deterioration in food security among vulnerable populations in 2025.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strengthened its strategic partnership with the Government of Türkiye, leveraging Türkiye's significant food supply and logistics capacity to support humanitarian operations beyond the country. This engagement led to Türkiye's historic in-kind and cash contribution to WFP, marking Türkiye's transition from a programme country to a donor country with potential for future contributions. The development reflects Türkiye's growing role in international assistance and South-South cooperation.

Collaboration with key national institutions—including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Trade, Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)—also enabled the establishment of a WFP Strategic Food Hub in Türkiye. This initiative strengthens WFP's emergency preparedness and response both within the country and across the region, reinforcing Türkiye's role as a strategic logistics hub supporting global humanitarian operations.

WFP's programmes were funded by contributions from the United States of America, Republic of Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and private donors. The e-voucher and cash-for-food assistance to refugees—the only activity funded by the U.S.—continued without interruption. Despite broader reductions in U.S. humanitarian funding globally, the activity was maintained as a life-saving priority.

To highlight Türkiye's role in WFP's global supply chain operations, WFP organized a donor event at the Port of Samsun to showcase its milling operation under the Grain from Ukraine (GFU) Initiative. The event brought together donor representatives and Government authorities and highlighted Türkiye's geostrategic location, robust infrastructure and private sector capacity in support of global food security. A subsequent World Food Day panel at Baskent University convened representatives from donor and recipient countries involved in the GFU Initiative to discuss building resilient and sustainable food systems in times of crisis.

Building on its strengthened partnership with the Government, WFP intensified outreach to Turkish public institutions to explore innovative partnership and financing models suited to the evolving funding environment. A school meals proposal was developed jointly with the Ministry of National Education for submission to the IBSA[1] Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation. Additionally, engagement with the Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry advanced a research initiative to identify synergies between WFP programming and ARDSI's World Bank-financed rural development portfolio. WFP also engaged with officials from the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and AFAD to align WFP's regional and global priorities with Türkiye's foreign policy and humanitarian objectives.

In parallel, WFP developed a partnership and resourcing strategy in preparation for the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The strategy positions WFP Türkiye as a bridge between Türkiye's expanding global engagement and WFP's operational presence worldwide, enabling Turkish technical and financial contributions to support food security interventions in partner countries.

WFP also expanded private sector engagement, generating new contributions and exploring opportunities for individual fundraising initiatives with foundations and companies. Partnerships were pursued with businesses, foundations and industry associations across agrifood, technology, food delivery, logistics, and retail sectors. Discussions were initiated with the Islamic Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to explore how WFP could add value to partnerships involving private-sector investment.

Among key achievements, WFP partnered with Turkish retailer Migros, to provide market-access training for small local producers participating in WFP's recovery projects. The training was delivered through a co-financing arrangement with WFP's partner, World Vision. WFP also secured new contributions from the international tech company, TikTok, and facilitated contributions from the Turkish tech company, Libra, through the ShareTheMeal platform. Furthermore, Libra developed a digital game encouraging individual donations to WFP and promoted WFP's global work during the "Game for Change" event.

Flexible multi-year funding enabled WFP to relaunch the voluntary transition intervention, supporting refugees wishing to leave camp settings for urban areas. Given the increasing returns to Syria, these resources also enabled the start-up of in-kind food distributions at border gates for voluntarily returning refugees. In parallel, regional funding for emergency preparedness and response supported initial activities aligned with the upcoming CSP.

WFP worked with a diverse range of cooperating partners across government institutions, local and international NGOs and the private sector. As under the e-voucher programme, WFP maintained collaboration with TRC to also support food distributions at the border gates for returning refugees. Collaboration with NGO partner ASAM[2] continued under the cash-for-food intervention in the container city hosting earthquake-affected Syrian refugees until its closure. Recovery interventions were delivered through partnerships with development agencies under the Ministry of Industry

and Technology; international NGOs, including the Danish Refugee Council and World Vision; and local NGOs such as YSYD,[3] ASAM, and UGDD.[4]

These partnerships reinforced WFP's ability to operate at the intersection of humanitarian response, recovery and international cooperation. By linking Türkiye's technical expertise, logistics capacity and development engagement with WFP's global operational footprint, WFP Türkiye is increasingly positioned as a strategic connector between national capabilities and food security needs in crisis-affected contexts.

Focus on localization

Over the years, WFP has strengthened its engagement with national and local institutions and continues to prioritize localization for selecting partners. In 2025, over 50 percent of WFP's programme resources were channelled through agreements with local partners.

Under the recovery projects, WFP collaborated with local NGOs, including UGDD, YSYD, and ASAM, as well as regional Development Agencies (DA) Ipekyolu, Dogaka and Firat, which are public institutions mandated to support regional economic and social development. These partnerships enabled locally driven implementation while ensuring national and provincial priorities.

WFP supported local partners through structured onboarding sessions covering financial management, monitoring and reporting, and project implementation. These efforts aimed to strengthen institutional capacities while transferring practical knowledge to partners for delivering activities on the ground.

In Malatya, WFP's technical guidance to mills and municipal bakeries on food safety and quality standards was integrated into Firat DA's training programmes. This collaboration strengthened technical competencies among local stakeholders, including municipalities, governorates, and Provincial Directorates of Agriculture.

Another example of strengthened local leadership was the co-financing arrangement between Dogaka DA's partner, Yayladagi Municipality, and WFP for the construction of a cold storage facility in Hatay, demonstrating increased ownership and investment by local actors in recovery efforts.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP broadened collaboration with United Nations agencies through both operational partnerships and system-wide coordination initiatives aligned with national priorities.

At the U.N. Country Team level, WFP co-led the Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Working Group, supporting coordination between the Government of Türkiye and U.N. agencies to enhance preparedness for potential emergencies. In this role, WFP facilitated a multistakeholder workshop bringing together AFAD, the Turkish Red Crescent, U.N. agencies, international and national NGOs, and other relevant actors. The workshop contributed to the development of an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan designed to complement national disaster frameworks.

Developed under WFP's leadership, the draft contingency plan establishes procedures for scaling-up inter-agency response during emergencies by defining roles and responsibilities across U.N. agencies and other international actors. It also defines coordination protocols in key operational areas, including needs assessments, resource mobilisation, and information management.

Operational collaboration with U.N. partners also continued across programme activities. Under the second phase of the voluntary transition project, WFP partnered with UNHCR to conduct protection screening of refugee households relocating from camp settings to urban areas, helping ensure that families were linked to appropriate services in their new locations. Building on this collaboration, UNICEF joined the initiative to facilitate the timely enrolment of beneficiary children in schools.

WFP also worked closely with FAO under the recovery programme to develop a guidance document on integrating a human security approach into farmers training in post-disaster contexts. Drawing on the application of the Farmer Field School modality under the dairy value chain project in Kahramanmaras, the document provides a flexible framework that can be adapted to other value chains and post-disaster recovery settings, supporting broader efforts to promote human-centred and locally led recovery approaches.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Türkiye maintained solid funding levels, enabling the implementation of all planned activities. Available resources met 87 percent of the country portfolio needs, including funds carried over from 2024. Remaining funds from the 2023 earthquake response also continued to support ongoing recovery activities in the affected provinces.

Unearmarked flexible funds accounted for 25 percent of total funding in 2025. Given fluctuating needs throughout the year, these resources enabled WFP to make rapid adjustments to its programming following the political developments in Syria, which led to an increase in voluntary returns among the refugee population living in Türkiye. WFP initiated an in-kind food distribution activity at the border gates to meet the immediate food needs of returning Syrians while they waited for the completion of their return procedures. WFP also launched another round of the voluntary transition project in Adana camp to assist individuals wishing to depart from the camp and resettle in urban areas. These activities highlighted the critical role of flexible unearmarked funding in enabling WFP to adapt to evolving circumstances and respond rapidly to emerging needs and changing regional dynamics.

The United States of America remained WFP's leading donor in 2025, providing critical food assistance to refugees remaining in camps and those moving to urban settings after the Government's camp downsizing exercise under Activity 1. Close coordination with WFP's Global Office in Washington D.C. and local embassy focal points facilitated swift contract amendments, ensuring that resources could be redirected to meet the evolving needs. As a result, United States contributions were extended to support refugees relocating to urban areas following camp closures for an additional three months, helping ease their transition.

Throughout 2025, WFP Türkiye received valuable contributions from private donors and, for the first time, from the Government of Türkiye. Together with the funds carried over from previous years, these directed and multilateral contributions ensured sufficient resources for the full implementation of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. A budget revision in December extended the CSP for six months, until the end of June 2026, to provide additional time to align WFP's strategic direction in Türkiye with the evolving refugee context in the country and the wider region.

In terms of spending, under Activity 1, constraints on transfer value adjustments and the subsequent decrease in camp populations resulted in lower spending. Under Activity 8, partner-related delays in some earthquake recovery activities shifted expenditures into 2026. Under Activity 5, the primary driver for lower expenditures was the transition from hot meals to snack kits, which significantly reduced per-meal costs. Furthermore, as expenditure levels varied depending on the activity, the depreciation of the Turkish Lira further influenced overall spending patterns. As a result, while WFP Türkiye exceeded its beneficiary targets by 155 percent, total expenditures reached 65 percent of the most recent implementation plan. Throughout the year, WFP monitored fund utilization closely, kept donors informed of the resulting impact on spending levels, and adjusted plans and delivery modalities as required to maintain efficiency.

The continued provision of flexible and multi-year funding would further strengthen WFP's ability to respond effectively to emerging challenges, as demonstrated by the swift programmatic adjustments in view of the surge in voluntary returns to Syria. Given the increasing volatility in the region surrounding Türkiye, such funding would also foster more robust strategic partnerships with donors and other stakeholders, supporting WFP's long-term objectives and operational flexibility in the country.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	25,833,538	14,617,543	15,025,178	9,703,348
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	25,833,538	14,617,543	14,302,510	9,703,348
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	15,132,545	8,970,505	9,748,724	6,379,361
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	1,237,069	1,073,856	507,240	393,661
Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	9,463,923	4,573,182	4,046,546	2,930,326
SO02: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	0	0	722,668	0
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.	0	0	722,668	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	815,825	287,617	311,031	279,080

SO03: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	136,921	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.	136,921	0	0	0
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	678,904	287,617	311,031	279,080
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	678,904	287,617	303,239	279,080
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	17,789,405	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	26,649,363	14,905,160	33,125,614	9,982,428
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	3,044,593	1,961,417	1,915,284	1,688,614
Total Direct Costs	29,693,956	16,866,577	35,040,898	11,671,042

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,880,937	 1,075,172	 269,351	 269,351
Grand Total	 31,574,893	 17,941,750	 35,310,249	 11,940,394

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] World Bank – GDP per capita (OECD & Türkiye) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?end=2024&locations=OE&start=1960&view=chart> & <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=TR>

[2] TurkStat – Poverty and Living Conditions Statistics (2025). <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/53994>

[3] TurkStat – Consumer Price Index (December 2025). <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/58294>

[4] The minimum expenditure basket (MEB) indicates the overall cost of meeting essential needs such as food, rent, utilities, education and healthcare. 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.

[5] Syrian nationals, along with stateless persons and refugees from Syria who arrived in Türkiye after 2011 due to the conflict, are granted temporary protection by the Government of Türkiye under national legislation, which provides access to a range of rights and services including health care, education, social assistance, and the labour market.

[6] These container cities were established by AFAD, the national disaster response agency, in the aftermath of the 2023 earthquakes to house refugees who had lost their homes, and were later managed by provincial governorates.

[7] Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Reconstruction and Development Report 2025.

<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Kahramanmaras-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu.pdf>

[8] Ministry of Industry and Technology, 2025 National Socioeconomic Development Index (SEGE) Report. <https://www.sanayi.gov.tr/merkez-birimi/b94224510b7b/sege>

[9] TurkStat – Agricultural Input Price Index (July 2025) <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/54017>

[10] OECD (2025), OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2025 Issue 2: Resilient Growth but with Increasing Fragilities, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9f653ca1-en>

[11] TurkStat – Quarterly GDP Statistics (Q2 2025) <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/54160>

[12] Bloomberg HT, “Export Demand Index at Historic Low” (29 September 2025). <https://www.bloomberght.com/ihracat-talep-endeksi-tarihi-en-dusuk-seviyede-3758116>

[13] TurkStat – Labour Force Statistics (2025) <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/en/press/57982>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Referred to as “Temporary Accommodation Centers” (TAC) by PMM, these camps included Yayladağı TAC and Boynuyöğün TAC in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş TAC, Osmaniye TAC—hosting Syrian refugees—and Elazığ TAC—hosting Ukrainian refugees.

[2] All TRY values are converted to USD using the one-year average USD/TRY exchange rate of 39.3, based on UN official exchange rates.

[3] 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 funded 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] “Consumption coping strategies” are behaviours households employ to manage or cope with shortfalls in food consumption i.e. relying on less preferred/expensive food, reducing portion sizes so that children can eat, skipping meals. “Livelihood coping strategies” are behaviours a household employ to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it i.e. selling household assets, spending savings, sending children to work, begging. They are classified as “stress,” “crisis” or “emergency” strategies depending on their severity and are measured to understand the long-term coping capacity of households.

[5] The eVoucher transfer value was raised from TRY 300 in 2024 to TRY 425 in 2025, in line with the increase in the SSN transfer value to TRY 500, and maintained at a level 15 percent below the SSN rate.

[6] According to the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), “marginally food secure” means that people have minimally inadequate food consumption and rely on consumption coping strategies and mild forms of livelihood coping strategies to secure food needs. “Moderately food insecure” means that people have food consumption gaps and are unable to meet food needs without applying severe forms of livelihood coping strategies.

[7] WFP Türkiye Quarter 4 2025 Cash-for-Food Assistance Post-Distribution Monitoring Report.

[8] WFP Türkiye Quarter 3 2025 E-voucher Assistance Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, covering camps hosting Syrian refugees.

[9] Due to the limited number of crossings at the Zeytindali border gate in Hatay, distributions at this location were discontinued in March.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Adana, Adiyaman, Bursa, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Mersin and Sanliurfa.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

As Activity 2 was finalized in 2024, no follow-up values for 2025 are available.

[1] World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2025. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/digest/>

[2] OECD Economic Surveys: Türkiye 2025. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-turkiye-2025_d01c660f-en.html

[3] WFP Gender Policy 2022. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-gender-policy-2022>

Protection and accountability to affected people

As Activity 2 was finalized in 2024, no follow-up values for 2025 are available.

Environmental sustainability

As Activity 2 was finalized in 2024, no followUp values are available for 2025. Similarly, because Activity 5 was implemented only for Syrian returnees in 2025, no followUp values were generated for earthquake-affected populations. For Activity 3, the indicator is not applicable, as WFP did not sign any agreements with Government institutions under this activity.

[1] Nishwa Tasavvar, "How is climate change impacting Türkiye's agriculture?" Türkiye Today, 15 June 2025. <https://www.turkiyetoday.com/lifestyle/how-climate-change-is-impacting-turkiyes-agriculture-3202908>

[2] Republic of Türkiye, "Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030)," UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform, 2024. <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/tr/national-legislation/climate-change-adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan-2024-2030>

[3] Climate Action Tracker, "Türkiye Country Assessment," July 2025. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/turkey/>

[4] TurkStat Second Crop Production Forecast, 24 October 2025. <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/press/53938>

[5] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Türkiye Sets its Agricultural Priorities for the Next Five Years," Voluntary Report TU202500039, 14 July 2025. <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/turkey-turkiye-sets-its-agricultural-priorities-next-5-years>

Nutrition integration

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

[1] Concern Worldwide & Welthungerhilfe. Global Hunger Index – Türkiye. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/turkey.html>

[2] TurkStat Türkiye Health Survey 2022, 1 June 2023. <https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/press/49747>

[3] Ministry of Health of Türkiye Health Statistics Yearbook 2024. <https://dosyasb.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/52862/0/siy2024en31122025pdf.pdf>

[4] Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) capture the total burden of disease by combining years of life lost due to premature mortality with years lived with disability.

[5] Ministry of Health of Türkiye Health Statistics Yearbook 2024. <https://dosyasb.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/52862/0/siy2024en31122025pdf.pdf>

[6] WHO Global Health Observatory – Prevalence of diabetes (age-standardized). <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-diabetes-age-standardized>

[7] Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Public Health. Action Plan for Combating Obesity and Promoting Physical Activity 2025–2028

<https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/media/attachments/2025/06/17/turkiye-obezyte-ile-mucadele-ve-fiziksel-aktivite-eylem-plani-2025-2028-13.05.2025-yayin-numaralari-eklenmis.pdf>

[8] Turkish Academy of Sciences (2024). The Epidemic of the Century: Obesity <https://www.tuba.gov.tr/files/yayinlar/raporlar/TUBA-978-625-6110-23-6.pdf>

[9] 3RP Inter-Agency Coordination in Türkiye: Inter-Agency Community Pulse Survey - February 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/120811>

[10] Ministry of Health of Türkiye Public Health Road Map 2024–2028. <https://dosyamerkez.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/47452/0/saglik-bakanligi-stratejik-plan-2024-2028pdf.pdf>

[11] FAO. 2023. Türkiye food literacy strategy and action plan 2022–2028. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4294en>

[12] <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/revising-food-basket-minimum-expenditure-basket-analysis-calculate-realistic-cost>

[13] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is used to assess household food security by combining dietary diversity, consumption frequency, and the nutritional weight of different food groups. Households are asked how many days in the past seven they consumed items from eight standard food groups—such as staples, pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat/fish, milk, sugar, and oil—plus condiments. The reported consumption frequencies are summed within each food group and multiplied by nutritional weights that reflect the relative importance of each group (e.g., higher weights for animal-source foods than for staples). The weighted group scores are then totaled to produce the final FCS, which is classified into poor, borderline, or acceptable consumption.

Partnerships

[1] India, Brazil and South Africa.

[2] Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization.

[3] Association for Aid and Social Solidarity.

[4] International Migration and Solidarity Association.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	67,630	99,688	147%
	female	68,220	112,022	164%
	total	135,850	211,710	156%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,902	3,869	79%
	female	4,544	4,402	97%
	total	9,446	8,271	88%
24-59 months	male	7,881	8,468	107%
	female	7,600	8,885	117%
	total	15,481	17,353	112%
5-11 years	male	14,794	22,158	150%
	female	13,934	24,191	174%
	total	28,728	46,349	161%
12-17 years	male	9,130	14,190	155%
	female	8,980	15,163	169%
	total	18,110	29,353	162%
18-59 years	male	28,393	45,154	159%
	female	30,184	52,378	174%
	total	58,577	97,532	167%
60+ years	male	2,530	5,849	231%
	female	2,978	7,003	235%
	total	5,508	12,852	233%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	80,000	165,123	206%
Resident	3,001	7,046	235%
Refugee	52,849	39,541	75%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	450	222	49%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,000	3,724	124%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	132,500	207,904	156%

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	3,010,943	1,616,459	54%
Commodity Voucher	525,485	308,345	59%
Value Voucher	7,870,688	2,992,563	38%
Strategic Outcome 02			

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	26,368	19,589	
			Male	26,132	19,953	
			Total	52,500	39,542	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,842,193	1,598,276	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	7,870,688	2,992,564	
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.						
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 05: Crisis affected populations receive food or cash-based transfers sufficient to meet their basic food 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	40,180	90,544	
			Male	39,820	77,818	
			Total	80,000	168,362	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	525,485	308,344	
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	224	116	
			Male	226	106	
			Total	450	222	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	168,750	18,184	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,497	1,847	
			Male	1,503	1,877	
			Total	3,000	3,724	

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	Access to Energy Services	US\$	59,411.67	59,414.59
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 support Activities	US\$	2,450	2,438.03
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\$	770,642.88	354,530.88
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.3: USD value of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	478,027.09	357,327.72
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\$	295,021.59	153,191.86
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	49	49
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	21	21
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	98.4	100

F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	71	100
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	493	473
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	129	125
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	64	61
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	6,748	2,723

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.1	≥97	≥97	95	93.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	≥97	≥97	95.8	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.5	≥97	≥97	95.6	96.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3	≤3	2.5	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3	≤3	3.5	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤3	≤3	3.3	2.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	=0	2.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	≤0	=0	0.7	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	≤0	=0	1.1	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.7	≤12	≤12	11.48	13.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	≤12	≤12	9.49	11.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	≤12	≤12	9.93	11.65	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.6	≤19	≤19	4.9	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.2	≤21	≤21	0	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤21	≤21	1.1	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	≤7	≤7	13.6	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	≤2	≤2	8.1	9.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	≤3	≤3	9.3	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.2	≤37	≤37	51.9	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.4	≤37	≤37	44	24.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.4	≤37	≤37	45.8	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.4	≥37	≥37	29.6	44.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.9	≥40	≥40	47.9	65.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	≥39	≥39	43.8	61.8	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Container city beneficiaries - **Location:** AFAD Camps - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89.46	≥93	≥93	88.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.53	≥96.5	≥96.5	92.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.48	≥95	≥95	91.89	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.26	≤5	≤5	8.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.42	≤3.5	≤3	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	≤4	≤4	5.95	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.26	≤2	≤2	2.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.05	≤0.5	≤0.5	2.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.72	≤1	≤1	2.16	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.95	≤10	≤10	16.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.15	≤9.5	≤9.5	9.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.53	≤9.6	≤9.6	10.85	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.8	≤10	≤10	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9	≤20	≤20	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.3	≤17	≤17	22.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	71.1	≤65	≤65	64.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.9	≤50	≤50	62.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.9	≤55	≤55	63.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.2	≥25	≥25	11.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.8	≥30	≥30	15.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	≥28	≥28	22.5		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	60.5	≥70	≥70	44.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.1	≥75	≥75	59.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66.5	≥74	≥74	56.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	=100	≥100	100	97.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	100	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	0	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: 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
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.72	≤8	≤8	4.07	2.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.64	≤5	≤5	2.45	1.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.21	≤7	≤7	3.39	2.08	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.9	≤4	≤4	1.2	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≤6	≤6	8.3	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≤5.5	≤5.5	4.2	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45.9	≤44	≤44	53.7	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.8	≤39	≤39	33.3	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.8	≤41	≤41	45.1	59	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.2	≥54	≥54	45.1	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥55	≥55	58.4	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.9	≥54.5	≥54.5	50.7	29	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Recovery CS - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
1.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	13	4	Secondary data

Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.7	≥95	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	≥98	≥98	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.3	≤5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	≤5	≤0.5	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	≤2	≤2	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.58	<9	<9	5.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.99	<7	<7	6.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.44	<7	<7	6.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23.7	≤10	≥10	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.9	≤15	≥15	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤15	≥15	10	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	73.7	≤80	≤80	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.1	≤50	≤50	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.3	≤58	≤58	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.6	≥10	≤10	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥35	≤35	56.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.7	≥27	≤27	54.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.3	≤95	≥95	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≤99	≥99	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.8	≤97	≥97	91.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≥5	≤5	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥1	≤1	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.2	≥3	≤3	8.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤6.5	≤6.5	17.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤6.5	≤6.5	17.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤6.5	≤6.5	17.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		≤0	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤10	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤10	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤0	≤30	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤30	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	≤30	36.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤40	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.4	≤20	≤40	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.4	≤20	≤40	43.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥80	≥20	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.6	≥80	≥20	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78.6	≥80	≥20	18.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.						
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	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Partner agencies of common office sharing premises - Location: Türkiye, Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Administration Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	87.5	≥90	≥90	Not collected	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	5	≥50	≥50	1.2	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≥50	≥50	1.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥50	≥50	1.4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Container city beneficiaries - Location: AFAD Camps - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	2.1	≥50	≥50	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≥50	≥50	2.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.2	≥50	≥50	1.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥50	≥50	7	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	4	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	5	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	12	-
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	18	-
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	9	-
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	3.4	≥50	≥50	19.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	≥50	≥50	10.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	≥50	≥50	11.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	5.4		≥50	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8		≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	Not applicable	≥50	5		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	35	≥1,000	≥1,000	1,217	1,008	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥1,000	≥1,000	1,250	1,222	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≥2,000	≥2,000	2,467	2,230	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	Not collected		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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	98.36	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100	99.45	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: 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	99.18	98.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.73	99.48	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	78.4	=100	=100	100	99.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.9	=100	=100	98.36	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88.4	=100	=100	99.45	99.48	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Container city beneficiaries - Location: AFAD Camps - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: 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	100	97.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98.63	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: 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
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: SES Empact - **Location:** Turkiye, Republic of - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	99.01	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.3	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.4	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.9	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	96.04	WFP programme monitoring

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

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
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CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	76.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		97.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.7	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	98.36	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88.2	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.7	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	98.76	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90.5	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		99.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	98.77	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	98.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	99.16		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥100	≥100	98.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	98.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	96.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	96.94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
CC.1.1: 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
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	48.5	≥80	≥80	83.13	65.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.9	≥80	≥80	80.33	74.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.1	≥80	≥80	82.19	68.32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Container city beneficiaries - Location: AFAD Camps - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	53.6	≥80	≥80	64.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.5	≥80	≥80	63.64		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.9	≥80	≥80	64.17		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.4	≥80	≥80	98.99	94.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.4	≥80	≥80	95.35	90.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.6	≥80	≥80	97.89	93.06	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	34	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	76.24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	30.4	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	68.85	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	20.7	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	53.09	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	79.3	≥85	≥80	78.95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥85	≥80	76.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.5	≥85	≥80	76.88		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Recovery beneficiaries - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	75.7	≥85	≥80	92.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥85	≥80	87.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.3	≥85	≥80	90		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	100	50	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood beneficiaries - Location: Nationwide Livelihoods - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	Secondary data
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Institutions - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Un house users - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Administration Services							
CC.4.1: 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	0	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Earthquake affected population - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Border Gates - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.4.1: 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		Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Recovery - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall		=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Sevda Yuzbasioglu

A vessel delivers Ukrainian wheat to the Port of Samsun for WFP's grain reserve and milling operation, leveraging Türkiye's logistics infrastructure.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

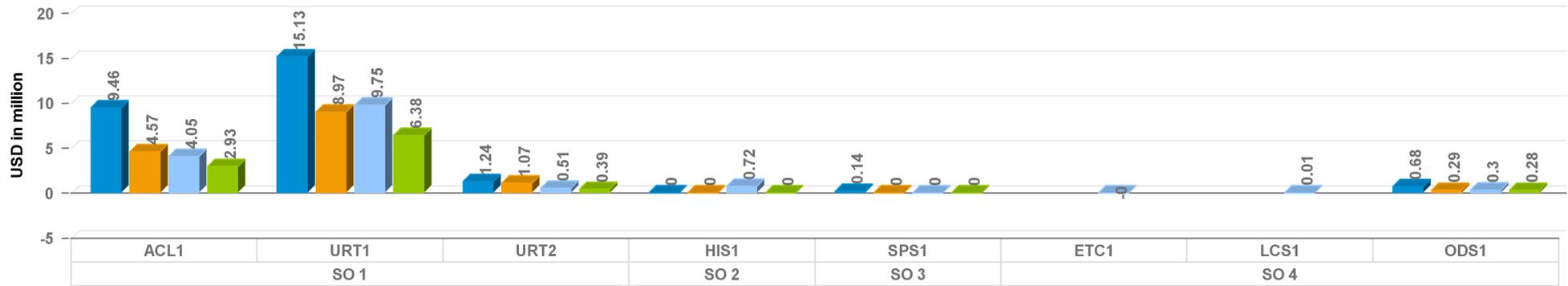
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	9,463,923	4,573,182	4,046,546	2,930,326
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	15,132,545	8,970,505	9,748,724	6,379,361
		Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	1,237,069	1,073,856	507,240	393,661
	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.	0	0	722,668	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			25,833,538	14,617,543	15,025,178	9,703,348

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	136,921	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.			7,792	
		Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	678,904	287,617	303,239	279,080
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			815,825	287,617	311,031	279,080
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	17,789,405	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	17,789,405	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,649,363	14,905,160	33,125,614	9,982,428
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,044,593	1,961,417	1,915,284	1,688,614
Total Direct Costs			29,693,956	16,866,577	35,040,898	11,671,042
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,880,937	1,075,172	269,351	269,351
Grand Total			31,574,893	17,941,750	35,310,249	11,940,394


Michael Henling CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

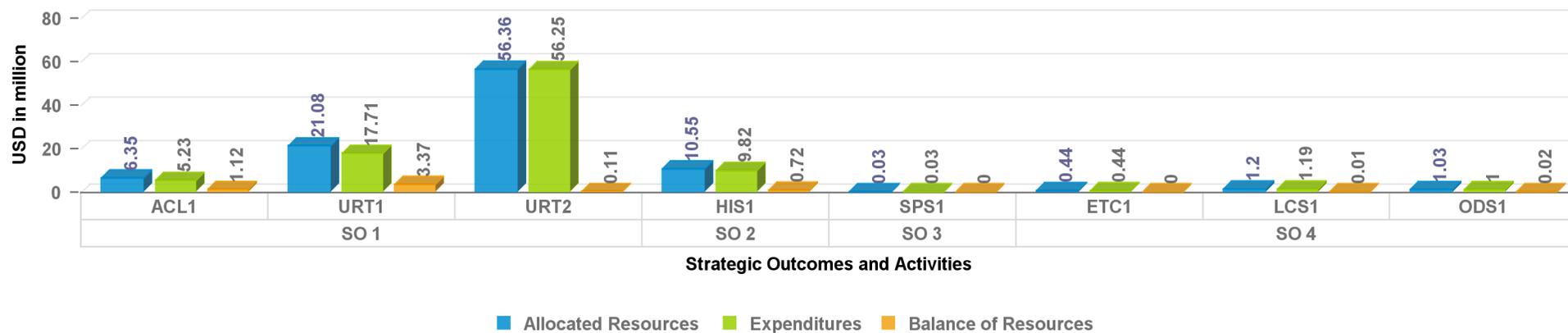
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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.

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Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	66,902,108	56,363,243	0	56,363,243	56,249,663	113,579
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	40,479,463	21,079,670	0	21,079,670	17,710,307	3,369,363
		Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	19,263,224	6,347,302	0	6,347,302	5,231,082	1,116,220
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			148,868,949	94,336,405	0	94,336,405	89,014,575	5,321,830

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 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	1,730,968	1,028,256	0	1,028,256	1,004,097	24,159
	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.	600,215	34,406	0	34,406	34,406	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,237,948	2,698,201	0	2,698,201	2,666,250	31,951
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	17,789,405	0	17,789,405	0	17,789,405
Subtotal SDG Target			0	17,789,405	0	17,789,405	0	17,789,405

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 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	155,106,896	114,824,011	0	114,824,011	91,680,825	23,143,186
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	15,308,270	6,714,090	0	6,714,090	6,487,420	226,670
		Total Direct Costs	170,415,167	121,538,101	0	121,538,101	98,168,245	23,369,855
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	10,953,462	6,893,783		6,893,783	6,893,783	0
		Grand Total	181,368,629	128,431,883	0	128,431,883	105,062,028	23,369,855

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Herling, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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