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Republic of Türkiye

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

The global economic downturn and inflation, the spillover effects of the Ukraine conflict, and the two massive earthquakes in the southeast near the Syrian border made 2023 a challenging year for Türkiye. The two strong earthquakes, registered as the worst earthquake disaster in the country's history, hit southeastern Türkiye on 6 February 2023 claiming more than 50,000 lives and leaving 3.3 million people homeless^[1]. The soaring cost of living in 2023, worsened by the earthquakes' socio-economic impacts, had a detrimental effect on all communities, with the most significant impact on disadvantaged households who encountered increased protection risks, compounded by limited employment prospects and escalating poverty levels. The rise in food prices and the consequent decline in purchasing power hampered efforts to achieve zero hunger.

A decade after the conflict in Syria erupted, Türkiye continues to be home to the world's largest refugee population of around 3.7 million people^[2]. Out of them, 3.4 million are Syrian, mostly women and children. Syrian refugees have the right to work in Türkiye, but they face many obstacles that keep them out of the labour market. These include language, education, skills, and employers' reluctance to get work permits for them. These constraints expose refugees to the dangers of informal work and threaten their food security. The large number of refugees in Türkiye has exerted considerable strain on public resources, services, and social cohesion. Poverty is a significant issue for refugees, who continue to rely on social assistance for survival.

Under the new Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) approved in November 2022, WFP Türkiye maintained its support to the Government in offering life-saving food assistance to refugees and host communities, and enhancing their self-reliance. In this respect, WFP works with government partners, United Nations (UN) agencies and civil society under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for Türkiye to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees and host communities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Across the year, WFP in-camp e-voucher programme in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), assisted over 64,000 refugees (50 percent women) including around 2,700 Ukrainians in seven camps in the southeast with a monthly assistance of 300 Turkish lira (TRY) (USD 10) per person. The Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) adopted a camp decongestion strategy which involves closing some of the camps and consolidating vulnerable refugee households with special needs in Adana camp. The camp residents were supported by PMM to settle in urban areas or move back to Syria. WFP started talks with PMM to explore the potential of including other earthquake affected Syrian settlements in the programme.

Within the first 48 hours of the twin earthquakes, WFP launched an emergency response, under the umbrella of the UN Türkiye earthquake flash appeal (February - May 2023), which reached over 2.2 million earthquake-affected Turkish nationals and refugees with food and cash assistance. WFP's extensive network of partnerships, Government, local actors and UN agencies enabled a swift assistance ramp-up inside and outside the camps. **Around 1.6 million affected people received food assistance** consisting of family food packages inside camps and cooked meals and ready-to-eat rations in urban areas. WFP and its partners also provided seven mobile kitchens to municipalities and governorates. This assistance was vital at the onset of the response considering the extensive damage and impacts on markets.

In parallel, WFP and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) extended the e-voucher assistance to over 98,000 earthquake-affected Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees registered outside the camps as well as refugees from other nationalities^[3], who took shelter in WFP-assisted camps. Robust donors support enabled WFP to increase the monthly value of the e-voucher in camps from 230 Turkish lira (TRY) (USD 12) per person to TRY 555 (USD 30) per person or TRY 2,500 (USD 134)^[4] per household (of an average size of 4.5 members) during the earthquake emergency response. This amount covered around 97 percent of the food basket cost estimated at TRY 572 (USD 30.92) in December 2022.

As markets resumed functioning, WFP provided multi-purpose cash under the "Collective Kindness" initiative during the months of April, May and August, in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, TRC, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Aimed at empowering families with the choice to address their essential food and non-food needs in local markets, while helping boost market recovery, the initiative benefitted over 700,000 Turkish and Syrian refugees in host communities in 12 provinces with TRY 8,600 (USD 462) per household. Out of them, 27 percent were under the age of 18 and 50 percent were women and girls.

In 2023, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government at national, provincial and local levels across the emergency and post-emergency response, along with the humanitarian stakeholders and UN agencies. In support of the earthquake response, WFP co-led the Emergency Telecommunications Sector response, together with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure to extend data connectivity to humanitarian hubs. It also established a

'logistics sector coordination mechanism' to provide inter-agency coordination, information sharing and support the humanitarian community with transportation services, functional warehouses and storage solutions.

WFP continued to support the shift from humanitarian assistance to self-reliance through dignified employment opportunities under the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability Programme via vocational and on-the-job training to equip vulnerable refugees and host communities with the necessary skills to access long-term employment. During the period of April to November 2023, WFP implemented an early recovery cash for work initiative which placed 600 earthquake-affected people in jobs to help them restore their livelihoods.

Türkiye remained also a strategic food supply partner for WFP at both global and regional levels, evidenced by the food commodities worth USD 133 million that WFP bought from the country in 2023. It played a prominent geopolitical role in the Black Sea Grain Initiative, negotiated in July 2022 with the UN and Russia which enabled WFP to ship around 750,000 mt of Ukrainian grain to countries facing the worst food crises such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

2,273,550

Total beneficiaries in 2023



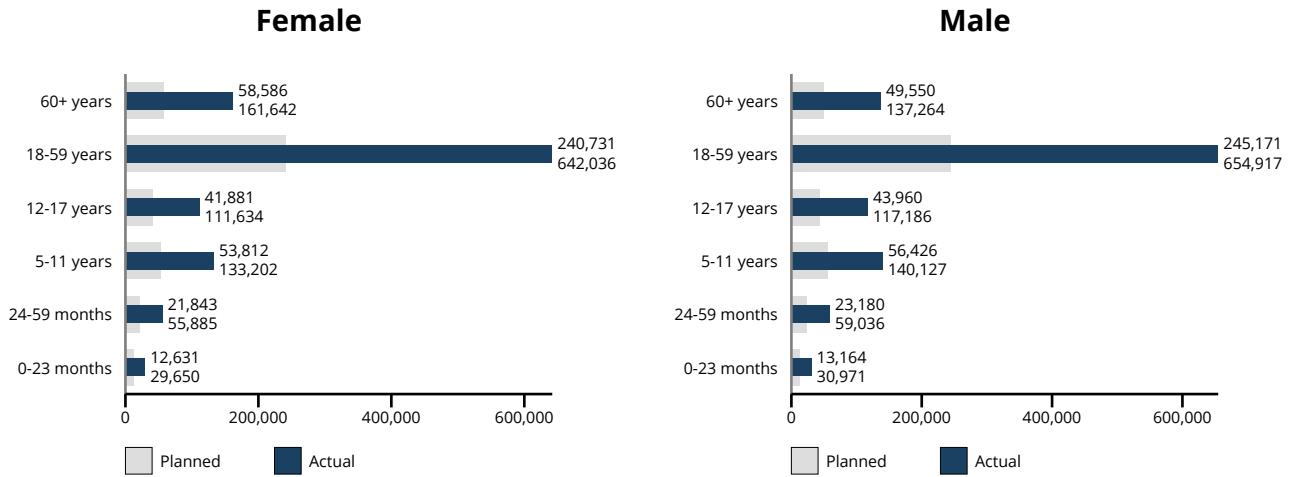
50% female



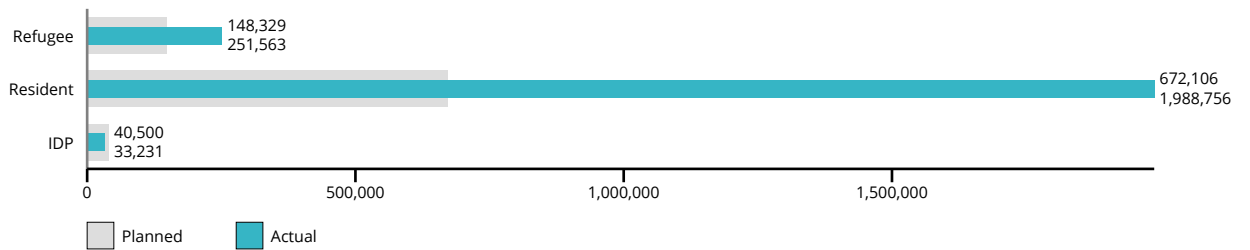
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 294 (39% Female, 61% Male)

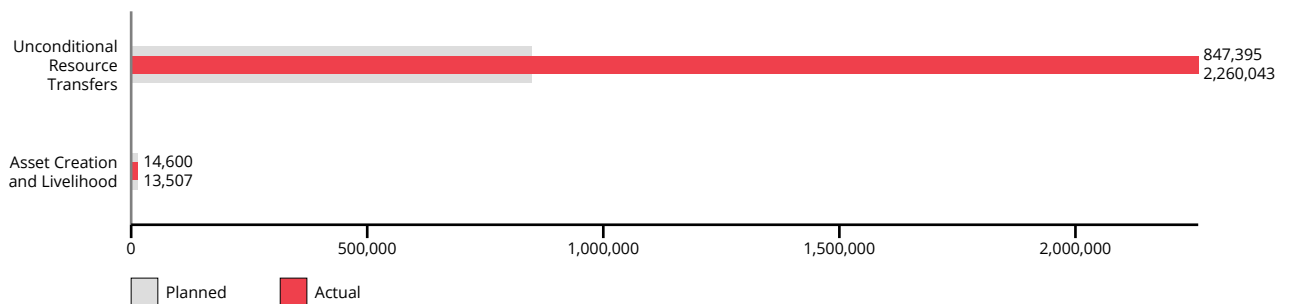
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



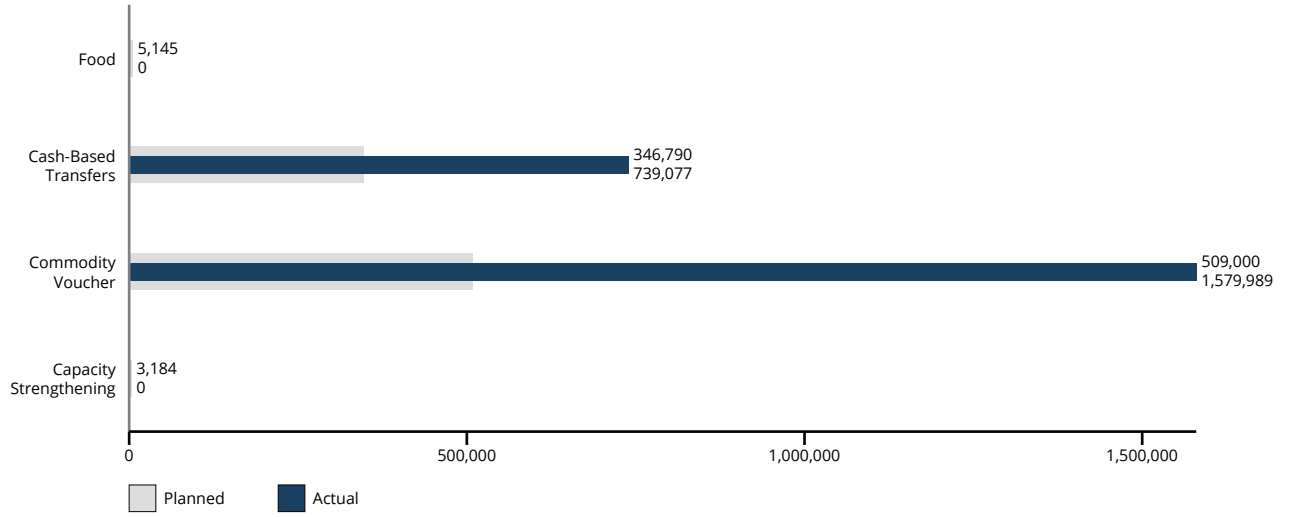
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



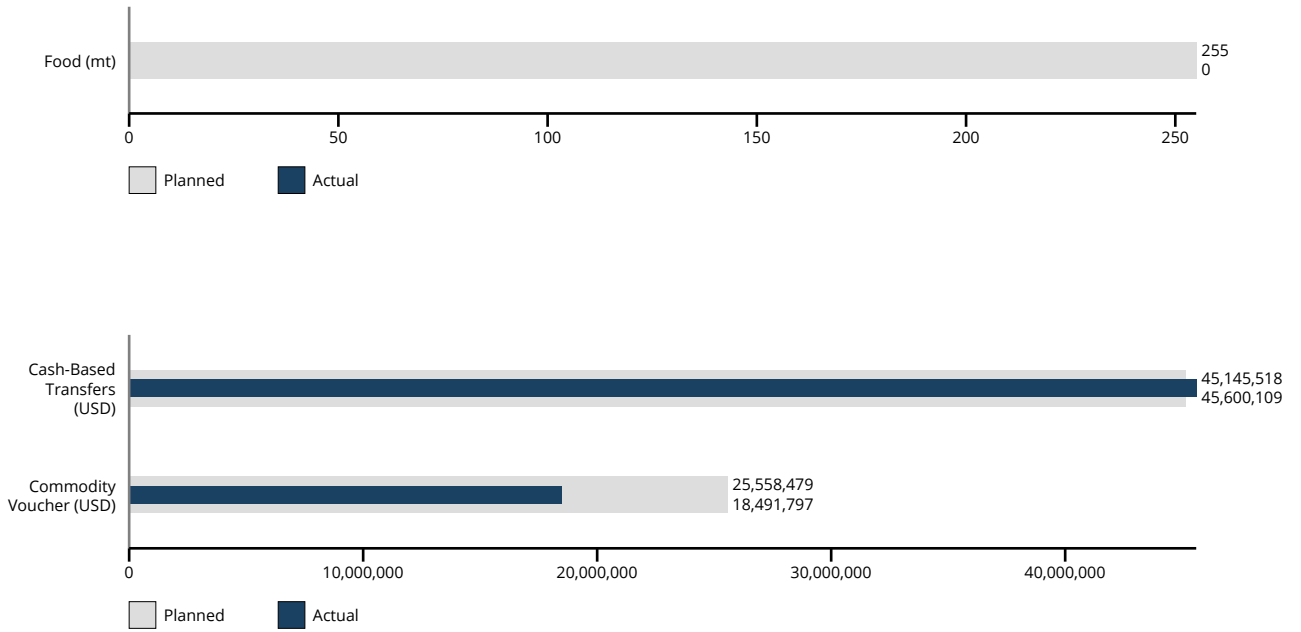
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



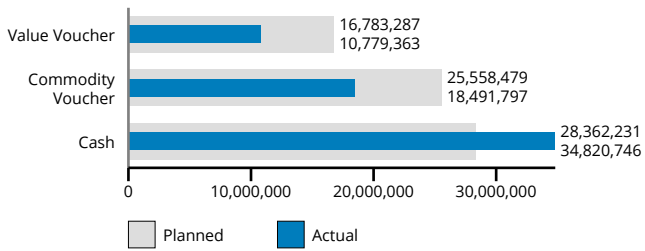
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Türkiye has been affected by the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine against the background of a highly fragile economic situation triggered by rapid currency depreciation, and challenging inflation creating additional burden on the households and marginalized groups, especially women. Out of a population of 85 million, Türkiye hosts 3.7 million refugees, living among host communities and around 65,000 in Government-subsidized camps - also known as Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) in the southeast [1]. While in-camp refugees rely on humanitarian assistance to put food on the table, agricultural work is their pathway to supplementary income. Since 2018, the number of refugee camps decreased from 21 to nine camps due to the Government's changing strategies. Humanitarian and development partners moved to a new phase of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan for 2023-2025 aiming to contribute to the protection of Syrians, support their inclusion and access to services, and promote their self-reliance. The severe earthquakes that occurred in southeastern Türkiye in February 2023 disrupted the food supply chain and increased the vulnerability of affected households, resulting in loss of lives and significant material damages and destruction in the southern and central, mostly agricultural, parts of the country.

Since 2012, WFP has supported the Government of the Republic of Türkiye in managing the large refugee influx from Syria, by providing basic assistance to refugees in camps through an e-voucher programme in cooperation with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), and working on lasting ways to build their self-reliance.

The new Country Strategic Programme (CSP) is aligned with the Republic of Türkiye's eleventh development plan, covering 2019-2023, and the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the country. WFP's operations fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, aimed at providing relief to refugees and crisis-affected populations and at strengthening livelihoods and enhancing national capacities towards sustainable food systems.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to provide e-vouchers to households in camps, in cooperation with TRC, to support their ability to meet their food needs. On 6 February 2023, two 7.8 magnitude earthquakes hit the southeastern part of the country, affecting 14 million people across 11 provinces, including 1.7 million refugees. Over 50,000 lives were lost and over 115,000 people remained injured. The Government of Türkiye opened the camp gates to earthquake affected populations and re-opened some camps that had been previously closed. The refugee population hosted in ten camps reached 80,000. The UN appealed for USD 1 billion for immediate humanitarian needs. WFP appealed for USD 3 million for logistics and telecommunications support for emergency response [2].

Within two days from the earthquakes, WFP launched its emergency response to support the urgent needs of affected populations across the provinces of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Elazig, Malatya, Gaziantep, Adana and Kilis. At the onset of the emergency, WFP provided hot meals through community soup kitchens and food basket support to 1.6 million people living inside and outside the camps. WFP arranged for prominent restaurant chains to provide kitchen equipment and their chefs for the soup kitchens in earthquake-affected areas. It also deployed participants of the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme, to serve as sous-chefs in the communal kitchens for earthquake-affected people.

In areas where markets were still operating, WFP food assistance was at a later stage complemented with cash-based assistance through e-vouchers distributed to beneficiaries in camps and multi-purpose cash to the most marginalized people. WFP and TRC extended monthly assistance of TRY 2,500 (USD 134)^[3] per household to over 98,000 people (Turks and Syrians) hosted in the camps. This amount corresponds to TRY 555 (USD 30) per person (average household size of 4.5) and covers around 97 percent of the food basket cost calculated at TRY 572 (USD 30.92) as of December 2022. Through a joint initiative named "Collective Kindness", over 700,000 earthquake affected persons in the 12 provinces were provided a total of TRY 8,600 (USD 462) per household during the months of April, May and August - to address their food and non-food needs in local markets, while also boosting market recovery. Overall, WFP reached a total of 2.2 million earthquake affected people with food and cash assistance (49.9 percent women, 50.1 percent men and 29.8 percent children and 70.2 percent adults).

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) led the humanitarian interagency earthquake coordination structure and global clusters' activities under the flash appeal, which ended in August 2023. Humanitarian and development stakeholders established an area-based coordination (ABC) team as a transitory coordination platform based in Gaziantep. ABC members, including UN, local and international NGOs, formulated a Recovery Framework to address ongoing humanitarian and recovery needs. Under the ABC coordination structure, WFP committed to support the rehabilitation of assets and income of smallholder farmers and micro and small value chain actors, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization, and to support the revitalization of local markets and food supply chains through cash assistance throughout 2024.

WFP strived to support affected populations with long-term resilience-building solutions. In doing so, WFP continued to support the shift of marginalized people from humanitarian assistance to self-reliance by providing them with dignified employment opportunities (strategic outcome 2) through the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) Programme, in partnership with the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM). The programme included both regular SES livelihoods activities and an early recovery initiative to help restore livelihoods.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP, IFAD and FAO initiated a joint analysis of the national wheat supply chain which fed into a roadmap to achieve a more sustainable wheat production and a stronger and more productive wheat sector, with the aim of establishing a resilient food system.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP provided coordination, information management, logistics and emergency telecommunication services to humanitarian partners. In support of the earthquake response, WFP co-led the Emergency Telecommunications Sector response, together with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure and established a 'logistics sector coordination mechanism'.

Risk management

In response to the severe earthquakes that occurred in southeastern Türkiye in February 2023, WFP Türkiye activated an emergency risk register. The business continuity management plan was initiated for unforeseen incidents, encompassing risk management, emergency preparedness and crisis management strategies. Several teams at WFP Türkiye were involved including management, administration, procurement, security, logistics, programme, finance and TEC. A security reporting system and an emergency communication system were put in place, while WFP Türkiye staff was trained for the emergency response. The Surge team increased the local team's capacity and supported the emergency operation. Staff was empowered to source food, goods, services, and cash transfers to meet immediate needs of affected households. Other existing risk mitigation actions included the implementation of a comprehensive backup of system and devices which were appropriately distributed among the country office to mitigate the impact of any potential natural disaster, acquisition of new communication devices to ensure communication and connectivity such as telecom toolkit, repeater, radios and solar power, and the liaison with other UN agencies to align communications needs.

The severe devaluation of the Turkish lira (TRY) reaching record lows against the US dollar and other major currencies along with the high inflation and low interest rates resulted in a negative real interest rate for the TRY and led to a considerable loss of international reserves. This currency instability and economic slowdown coupled with negative

public attitudes towards refugees posed a risk to WFP's programmes, particularly the livelihoods interventions. WFP monitored the foreign currency rates and markets to forecast potential losses/gains. WFP also monitored the inflation of refugees' Minimum Expenditure Basket' and monthly food prices and updated the transfer value used in camps as needed.

Lessons learned

In 2023, WFP Türkiye completed its management response to the decentralized evaluation of WFP's Livelihood Activities in Türkiye for the period of 2020 - 2022^[4]. It addressed all recommendations, which included strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations in the livelihood ecosystem, making its targeting mechanism more inclusive towards people with disabilities, and improving human resources.

As part of the "Collective Kindness" initiative, a comprehensive monitoring plan was launched to help improve the programme and consolidate lessons learned for future emergency multi-purpose cash projects.

WFP Türkiye continued to align the value of its cash transfer under the in-camp e-voucher programme to compensate for the decreasing purchasing power of the refugees living in the camps and to ensure beneficiaries were able to meet their food and nutrition needs.

Additionally, WFP, Turkish Red Crescent and the Presidency of Migration Management re-launched a comprehensive needs assessment - then halted by the earthquake - to implement targeting criteria with adjusted transfer values based on identified needs and vulnerability status. The study had to be repeated as the camp residents were affected by the earthquake and the context has changed. A new assessment is in progress.

Serving Hope in Crises



© WFP/Giulio d'Adamo
Beneficiaries of hot meal distribution, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye, 9 March 2023

There is nothing more rewarding for a humanitarian organization than observing its programmes synergize and assist people in their pursuit of survival and solidarity. WFP experienced this in the aftermath of the deadly earthquakes that claimed over 50,000 lives in Türkiye in 2023. The 'saving lives and changing lives' motto was embodied in a singular case after the earthquake.

Ayşenur Kaya, a 20-year-old physiotherapy student with a strong will, immersed herself in WFP teams on the ground in Kahramanmaraş, the hardest-hit area, tirelessly distributing food to thousands of people. Actively assisting chefs in various cooking phases, she showcased her knowledge, experience, and, above all, the determination to endure. Although she initially wanted to pursue a healthcare career, Ayşenur's outlook changed as she realized the deep impact of cooking in helping others.

Before the earthquakes, Ayşenur pursued her culinary passion by participating in WFP's Chef Assistant training under WFP's flagship livelihood programme, the Socioeconomic Sustainability and Empowerment Programme (SES). The programme has been providing vocational and on-the-job training since 2019 throughout the country, benefitting around 5,000 Turkish nationals and Syrian refugees with over 15 courses, from chef assistance to food packaging.

As earthquakes claimed lives and displaced many, Ayşenur remained at the epicenter in Kahramanmaraş.

"Reaching out to others is a way for me to cope with the situation, a sense of purpose, let's say. I realized this during the chef assistant WFP's training course before. It was full of learning but, more importantly, provided something crucial: I can literally support the others and help them. Everyone has a different way to help; apparently, mine was cooking" Ayşenur says.

"Genuine empathy and understanding are paramount. It's essential for programmes to consider our real needs and Chef Assistant training was designed accordingly. When the reality hit and I was working side by side with WFP team on the ground, I realized that I was well equipped to solve any problems that could occur. Solidarity is vital for survival; work becomes more than just a necessity; it becomes a source of sustenance against adversities," Ayşenur emphasized.

After the earthquakes, in collaboration with over 60 municipalities, WFP extended critical food assistance, reaching nearly 1.6 million quake-affected individuals across Türkiye. Balancing also with online exams, Ayşenur devoted her time to work in a soup kitchen supported by WFP. In doing this, she was able to use her SES training to skillfully undertake tasks such as cutting, slicing, and serving meals.

WFP's emergency response concluded in early June 2023, effectively assisting the Government of Türkiye in meeting the immediate food needs of the affected population. Generous support from Canada, the European Union, Germany, Kuwait, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, UN CERF, USAID, and Korea enabled WFP to promptly provide vital assistance within the three-month emergency response period following the quakes.

With the emergency phase behind, WFP swiftly launched an early recovery program in 11 provinces, offering quake survivors relief and opportunities for vocational and on-the-job training.

Programme performance

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



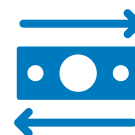
1.6 million people inside and outside camps received WFP food assistance consisting of **family food packages, cooked meals and ready to eat rations.**



WFP regular e-voucher programme supported over **64,000 refugees** hosted in camps with **USD 4.6 million** worth of cash assistance.



100 percent of funding needs of WFP earthquake emergency response covered under Strategic Outcome 1.



WFP earthquake food and cash assistance supported over **246,000 refugees in camps** for 3 months.

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that refugees can meet their basic food needs, including nutritious food, all year round. With a focus on crisis response, this outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes). It contributes to the first outcome of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) for Türkiye for 2021-2025, which aims to ensure that disadvantaged groups have better access to high-quality basic services.

In 2023, WFP continued to support the government to ensure that refugees in seven camps are food secure and can meet their basic food needs. In January 2023, WFP supported around 45,000 Syrians and Ukrainians refugees hosted in seven refugee camps across southeastern Türkiye with monthly e-vouchers. Vulnerable Ukrainians are granted international protection status and are hosted in refugee camps with access to basic needs and food support.

Following the devastating earthquakes of February 2023, the Government opened the gates of refugee camps to provide shelter to the earthquake survivors, reaching up to 98,000 people, including Turkish citizens. Women, whose husbands had been originally registered as heads of households prior to the earthquake but then following the emergency had either passed away or been injured, were prioritized. As a significant number of refugees remained in camps following the conclusion of the earthquake response, thereby augmenting the beneficiary count in these camps. **Hence, WFP assistance to the refugees in camps surpassed its target, reaching over 64,000 refugees supported by the end of the year.**

To meet the emergency needs resulting from the earthquakes, strategic outcome 1 was expanded through revision of the Country Strategic Plan (budget revision 1) to include additional activities in support of the population affected by the disaster. Through activity 5 - fully funded in the weeks following the earthquakes and the launch of the United Nations flash appeal - WFP provided lifesaving food and cash assistance, collaboration and information management in close coordination with other humanitarian actors, collaborating with and supporting the Government of Türkiye. In what became one of the largest emergencies ever faced by Türkiye, donors showed a high degree of flexibility, allowing WFP to successfully cover 100 percent of its funding needs under strategic outcome 1. The regular assistance covered about 30 percent of the food basket of the refugees due to high inflation rates and eroding purchasing power. Due to sensitivities in social cohesion, the transfer value amount for camp assistance was always aligned with other social assistance schemes in the country for both refugees and Turkish citizens. During the three-months emergency response, WFP provided almost 100 percent of the food basket's cost to Syrians and Turkish citizens sheltered in camps to help them meet their immediate food needs.

Under activity 5, WFP reached 1.6 million people inside and outside the camps via a combination of family food packages, cooked meals and/or ready-to-eat rations. WFP Türkiye successfully extended its reach to 59

municipalities for hot meal provision, distributing 152,520 family food packages alongside supplementary support, such as value vouchers in camps and multi-purpose cash, to the earthquake's most affected survivors, exceeding the initially planned targeted number of beneficiaries.

Mobile kitchens were a key enabler to serve people, who had lost access to even basic cooking facilities, seven of which WFP and partners provided to municipalities and governorate authorities to support their own response capacities. Ready-to-eat foods distributed to beneficiaries, who could not receive hot meals, included canned food, baby biscuits, crispy bread (ETİMEK), water, nuts, halvah, cracker, biscuits, cereal bars and packed cream cheese. Food baskets included dry rations (lentils, beans, flour, semolina, ready to cook soups, pasta, sugar, rice, bulgur) with oil, salt, tea, tomato paste, olives, preserved fruits and nuts, which provided 2,200 kilocalories per person per day.

WFP provided cash assistance and e-vouchers in parallel to ensure that the affected population had sufficient food to meet their immediate needs, and to support market recovery. WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) extended monthly cash assistance of TRY 2,500 (USD 134) per household to over 98,000 Turks and Syrians for three months. This amount covers around 97 percent of the food basket cost calculated at TRY 572 (USD 30.92) per person (household average size of 4.5 members) in December 2022. From June onwards, WFP continued to cover over 64,000 beneficiaries in the camps with the regular monthly e-vouchers of TRY 300 (USD 11). Through a joint initiative named "Collective Kindness", over 700,000 earthquake-affected persons (around 155,500 households) in the 12 provinces were provided a multi-purpose cash of 8,600 Turkish lira (USD 462) per household to address their food and non-food needs in local markets, while also boosting market recovery.

Outcome results for Activity 1 revealed that Ukrainian refugees tended to resort to coping strategies less frequently, with a higher level of acceptable food consumption compared to Syrian refugees. In both beneficiary groups, women appeared to adopt such coping strategies more frequently and with greater severity than men, although the difference in their food consumption is not as pronounced.

The consumption-based coping strategy index declined for both Ukrainian and Syrian beneficiaries hosted in the camps. The acceptable food consumption rate among camp beneficiaries decreased for both Syrian and Ukrainian beneficiaries due to rising prices in camp markets and disruptions in the food value-chain within earthquake-affected provinces. Throughout the year, the reliance on livelihood coping strategies remained relatively stable for both groups, although Ukrainian refugees exhibited a reduction in crisis coping, while Syrian refugees reduced their reliance on emergency and crisis coping strategies.

Due to the short-term and emergency-related structure of Activity 5, no outcome monitoring was conducted. However, on-site monitoring and beneficiary feedback data was collected for activity 5 to ensure WFP's accountability and intended utilization of the assistance provided. Based on regular process monitoring conducted on programme site, surveyed beneficiaries did not report any complaints except that they occasionally requested more diverse food items such as meat or breakfast items, which were difficult to provide under emergency conditions due to the destruction of infrastructure.

WFP's emergency response was successful largely due to its strong in-country footprint and solid partnership with national stakeholders such as TRC, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS). By partnering to provide multipurpose cash, IFRC, TRC and WFP maximized efficiency and synergy between their earthquake responses. Together, they supported local markets and empowered households to meet several critical needs concurrently, affording greater dignity to earthquake-affected communities. Rapid capacity surge and expansion of the retailer markets, such as BIM, played a key role in enabling e-voucher interventions. WFP started its food basket delivery from the first days of the emergency and collaborated with METRO, a large retailer in the country. It also arranged for prominent restaurant chains to grant kitchen equipment, sending chefs to cook for earthquake-affected people in soup kitchens.

The greater engagement in national response planning has been one of the key lessons learned for WFP based on its emergency response as it improved coordination and effectiveness of its operations which has been also highlighted by stakeholders, especially local authorities during the post-emergency and recovery coordination (area-based coordination consultations and meetings). Such an engagement can also provide sufficient information on existing national capacities to be integrated in external support in emergencies. Greater involvement of the private sector into the emergency response through the Humanitarian Development Peace-building nexus can have a significant impact on recovery efforts. Following the formulation of the UN country team recovery framework developed post emergency, the CSP was further revised via a second budget revision, introducing activity 8 to support micro and small businesses through grants, cash assistance and capacity strengthening during 2024.

Gender dimensions are integrated into the design and implementation of unconditional e-voucher transfers to men and women refugees in the camps under Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. A gender analysis has been conducted throughout the monitoring and evaluation process, which further informed programming and allowed to monitor and assess the impact of WFP assistance on gender dynamics.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the Turkish Government's smooth and timely transfer of unconditional e-vouchers to refugees living in the TACs in Turkey	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



13,500 refugees and host communities reached by WFP through the **Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme.**



WFP early recovery **Cash-for-work** programme supported **600 SES** quake-affected participants with jobs placement and psychosocial support



93 percent of targeted beneficiaries **supported** despite the adverse impact of the earthquake emergency.



95 percent of participants completed their vocational training, **60.2 percent** found long-term jobs, out of which **44 percent were women.**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports refugees and vulnerable host populations, including people with disabilities, to increase their self-reliance through dignified employment opportunities, independent from social assistance. Strategic outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3, namely people have improved and sustainable livelihoods. WFP's livelihoods programming supports vulnerable Turks and refugees, including women, youth and persons with disabilities as well as all those that are no longer eligible for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), through vocational, on-the-job and soft skills trainings to ensure they can access decent jobs and market opportunities to meet their basic needs, working towards building their resilience.

Strategic outcome 2 falls under the second outcome of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework of Türkiye, contributing to more inclusive and equal business opportunities for all in cooperation with Türkiye's public institutions, private sector entities and civil society. This outcome is in line with the main objective of the eleventh national development plan, to raise the quality of life, improve income distribution and reduce poverty by facilitating access to opportunities for those at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

Strategic outcome 2 was fully funded in 2023. WFP Türkiye continued its implementation through the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) programme, which forms the backbone of its operations in Türkiye. The SES programme aims to increase social cohesion by bringing refugees and vulnerable Turks together, enabling participants to have a self-sufficient, dignified life with reduced dependence on social assistance.

WFP scaled up its SES programme in 2023 with the introduction of additional trainings in the area of manufacturing and IT. Most of the trainings were certified by authorized Government agencies with a valid professional qualification certificate, which contributed to increase the chances for obtaining better paid jobs and enhance beneficiaries' well-being. A total of 2,958 new participants were enrolled to the SES programme in 11 provinces as of December. The benefits from these trainings spread to their respective families, allowing WFP to reach an estimate of 13,507 individuals (13 percent girls, 14 percent boys, 38 percent women, 35 percent men) as of December 2023.

In 2023, the number of beneficiaries decreased compared to 2022 because the damages caused by the devastating earthquakes of February 2023 made it impossible to implement SES activities in affected provinces, namely Hatay. . Therefore, the SES programme had to adapt to the changing context rapidly. Participants living in the provinces most affected by the earthquake, who had registered to the SES programme before the seismic event, continued without attendance conditions until the end of a three-months long on-the-job SES training phase. Participants and their families used these payments to cover their immediate needs, such as buying food and relocating their families after the emergency.

In parallel, a cash for work programme started in the most affected provinces of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Adiyaman, Gaziantep and Sanliurfa. In this context, WFP collaborated with the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM) to provide three months of cash-for-work and psychosocial support to 600 participants in the earthquake affected provinces over a six-months period. Within the project timeframe, 600 participants were placed in

cooperatives, municipal subsidiaries, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. As a result, 572 participants completed the project, while 28 participants left the project for personal or professional reasons. Following job placement, 500 participants attended psychosocial support sessions and expressed their satisfaction with their content.

WFP continued the implementation of the SES programme in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces (Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya, Kayseri, Mersin, Mardin, Sanliurfa) through close collaboration with cooperating partners to reevaluate needs, adapt the implementing modality and introduce new trainings, such as automotive, shoe making, textile, welding, and computer numerical control (CNC) operator, among others.

In 2023, a total of 40 percent of SES participants were refugees, while 56 percent were women, exceeding the target of 50 percent for women. Over 95 percent of the participants successfully completed their vocational training. A higher proportion of SES programme participants found long-term jobs in 2023 compared to 2022, with an employment rate of 60 percent; 44 percent of employed participants were women. The employed participants most often found jobs in the food and beverages sector, with the manufacturing sector ranking second and finally the information technologies sector and the sales and marketing sector coming in third with equal rates..

WFP embraced a new partnership approach by partnering with chambers of industry and commerce, benefiting from their firsthand knowledge on sectors and businesses in need, training modules, and participants' selection, all of which contributed to decreased drop-out rates and increased overall employment rate in the SES programme.

In 2023, within the SES program, WFP strengthened the capacities of 40 cooperating partners staff through six workshops. Workshops focused on enhancing the reporting capacities of partners, and adherence to WFP corporate rules including an anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) training, contributing to a better understanding of WFP's rules and regulations on anti-fraud. Additional psychosocial support and nutrition awareness sessions were organized by the NGO ASAM for 500 participants as part of the cash-for-work program. Despite the adverse impact of the earthquake emergency on staff capacity and programme provision in the affected provinces, WFP succeeded to support 93 percent of its planned beneficiaries.

Activity 2 outcomes indicate an increase in the economic capacity of beneficiaries across all sectors and genders, except for men-headed households in the hospitality sector. Despite this improvement, however, the utilization of livelihood coping strategies for essential needs did not demonstrate significant enhancement among households in all sectors. This suggests that, while beneficiaries may be able to address their essential needs economically, there may still be a need to adopt livelihood coping strategies for non-essential needs that are not accounted for in minimum expenditure calculations.

Under the current CSP, WFP will continue to scale-up its livelihoods programme to ensure that beneficiaries are able to increase their self-reliance.

Gender considerations were at the core of strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Women's needs and cultural sensitivities were considered during interviews for the selection of participants, job matching and employment referral stages to allow for more women's participation. Women attending livelihoods programmes were prioritized in terms of employment.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

WFP Türkiye strategic outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that vulnerable groups, including school children, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025. This outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened), which is in line with the fourth outcome of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye (2021-2025). The latter aims at strengthening national programmes and social protection systems. It also contributes to the eleventh development plan's objectives of leveraging the education system towards a more inclusive society, improving the quality of life of groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

In this context, WFP Türkiye joined hands with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to produce a comprehensive analysis of the Turkish wheat sector with the aim of establishing a more resilient food system. This project entitled "Supply Chain Analysis for the Turkish Wheat Sector - Building a Resilient Food System" is funded by the United Nations Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund and implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Building on field interviews with stakeholders of the wheat industry, this study aims to identify the challenges facing the wheat production and commerce and examine its resilience against the global market instabilities. It emphasizes Türkiye's significant role as one of the largest suppliers of wheat flour and the importance of bread in the Turkish culture. Studies and surveys have already been carried out in regions that together account for 85 percent of Türkiye's wheat production to identify the strengths and weaknesses of all actors involved in the production, harvesting, storage, and processing processes within the wheat supply chain, while also uncovering areas for improvements.

Recommendations will then feed into an evidence-based roadmap to achieve healthier and more sustainable wheat production and a stronger and more productive wheat sector. All these efforts are expected to contribute to national food security and the transition to a more sustainable agriculture and food system.

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.



In the earthquake's immediate aftermath, WFP Türkiye led the **emergency telecommunications sector** benefitting **132 humanitarian partners**.



WFP-led logistics sector provided the lists of available transportation services and functional warehouses to humanitarian actors.



Storage solutions provided for **3,519 m³ (885 mt)** of humanitarian assistance.



Additional **24 Mobile Storage Units** with storage capacity of **3,200 m²** delivered and donated to national agencies and authorities.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports humanitarian and development actors assisting vulnerable populations in Türkiye by providing on-demand common services, such as common premises, administrative and security services to facilitate humanitarian operations in the region. Strategic outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective) contributing to the crisis response portfolio of the country office. This strategic outcome is aligned with Türkiye's eleventh development plan (2019-2023) ^[1], which calls for a more streamlined approach to international cooperation and for Türkiye's activities to support domestic economic development and regional stability, as well as adherence to international and humanitarian legal frameworks that Türkiye has signed or ratified.

To meet the emergency needs arising from the earthquakes of February 2023, strategic outcome 4 was expanded to include two additional activities. Through activity 6, WFP Türkiye provides 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. Interventions conducted under activity 7 aim at providing emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected populations.

In 2023, strategic outcome 4 was fully funded. Initial requirements under the needs-based plan reflected in budget revision 1 for activity 6 and 7 were high. Under activities 6 and 7, WFP was able to secure the necessary surge capacities, including the warehouse, transport, contracting and procurement of essential telecommunication equipment to support the emergency response under the United Nations flash appeal. Over the course of the implementation, field teams realized that there was no further requirement after May 2023. Hence, thanks to the donors' flexibility, the funding assigned for these activities was shifted to the new recovery activity.

In the earthquakes' immediate aftermath, the logistics sector provided the lists of available transportation services and functional warehouses to partners and continued to link them with service providers or contact information as needed. WFP Türkiye received a total of 31 service requests from ten partners. Storage solutions were provided through temporary common storage services in the three most affected provinces of Adiyaman, Hatay and Malatya, storing a total of 3,519 m³ (885 mt) of humanitarian assistance. Additional 24 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) with total storage capacity of about 3,200 m² were delivered and donated to national agencies and authorities to ensure adequate surging storage capacities for timely and quality emergency response.

The Emergency and Telecommunications Sector (ETS) provided technical support to the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay to troubleshoot and extend data connectivity to humanitarian hubs. Furthermore, it also supported UNDAC in establishing 20 charging stations in informal settlements. Over 132 local and international organizations benefited from the coordination activities.

The provision of on-demand services from common office premises in the southeastern part of the country halted as such premises had been considered unsafe following the earthquake. Individual agencies benefiting from common services and WFP Türkiye identified temporary premises. The services were fully resumed for partnering organizations in July 2023 and all partners were provided with the services according to the plan.

Logistics services, coordination and information management activities were prioritized on the basis of the funding level and requests for services received from humanitarian actors. About 90 percent of requests for services were completed, while the remaining 10 percent were either cancelled or recalled.

The emergency telecommunication surge in terms of expertise and equipment enabled broader and stable communications within the southeastern part of the country, particularly the areas mostly affected by the earthquake. The communication structure, which is used by the United Nations agencies in the affected areas, was upgraded and coverage area was expanded, improving communication network in the areas of operation.

In response to the emergency, the service provision activities utilized the existing capacities, including those for the humanitarian operations for northwestern Syria. Activities implemented by the Logistics Cluster were efficiently surged through existing staff, while storage information and coordination platforms were used for cross-border operations. WFP Türkiye partnered with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in the provision of emergency telecommunication services to meet the needs of the organizations operating in the most affected areas. The partnership improved telecommunications during the emergency and strengthened the network capacity of UNDSS beyond the immediate emergency response phase, including for cross-border operations on the humanitarian actors.

Early and greater engagement of the private sector capacities of the affected areas, particularly in the logistics activities in emergency response, shall be considered a priority. Activities focusing on the provision of warehousing and transportation services shall identify existing private sector capacities and support revitalization of their services and their engagement in overall emergency response. Capacities and resources utilized for logistics and common services interventions can contribute to early recovery efforts for supply chain and markets.

The common services provided through logistics and telecommunication clusters ceased four months after the launch of the emergency response. As part of the transition from immediate response to relief and recovery, all storage capacities, which had augmented during the emergency response, were transformed into storage facilities. These are currently used by local authorities for storing supplies and goods as well as temporary accommodation centers for the benefit of residents from affected areas. The telecommunication equipment, which had surged during the emergency response, is now fully integrated as part of the broader UN security communication system in the southeastern part of the country.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide common services to partners, including UN agencies	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to the World Economic Forum's global gender gap 2023 Report, Türkiye ranks 124th out of 146 countries in gender equality, significantly trailing European Union countries. While women's employment rate reached 31.3 percent in the second quarter of 2023, it still significantly lags behind both national men's employment rate (65.5 percent) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average for women.

Women and girls represented half of the 14 million people affected by the earthquake of Türkiye^[1]. Fifty four percent of people over the age of 60 that were impacted by the earthquake are women, and 8 percent of the 3.5 million households were headed by women having at least one child. Among the earthquake-affected provinces, the rate of early marriage is significantly above the national average. Women's labor force participation rate in the affected region is lower than the national rate in Türkiye. A significant gender gap exists between women and men in labour force participation and employment. Six out of the 11 affected provinces were among those having the lowest women employment rate across Türkiye.

Integrating gender perspective into planning and adopting gender-responsive monitoring lens remained crucial for WFP's operations to effectively address the food and basic needs of earthquake-affected populations. Out of the 2.2 million people reached with emergency food aid and cash assistance by WFP in collaboration with the Government and partners, almost half of them were women. WFP updated partner institutions' staff with guidance on accountability to affected populations, gender-based violence including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP joined regularly interagency working groups to disseminate information, especially on mechanisms to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, which is evidently known to increase in emergencies. The SURGE team took over the cross-cutting priorities and worked closely with the interagency task force on PSEA.

A "Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Safety Audit Observation Tool - Assessing GBV Risks in Temporary Shelters" was distributed to field staff. The deployment of three SURGE staff from the Regional Bureau in Cairo and headquarters allowed to strengthen efforts on accountability to affected populations and protection, GBV and PSEA, as well as conflict sensitivity in the first phase of the emergency response, creating momentum. Such efforts included identifying the main risks and mitigation measures; providing input on cash transfers program design to ensure mainstreaming of protection throughout the emergency response; strengthening capacities of field staff as well as mentoring protection focal points; and liaising with key protection partners at national and interagency levels.

WFP and its partners paid utmost importance to ensuring gender balance on the ground to better serve women beneficiaries and facilitate their access to services. WFP extended assistance to unofficially, temporarily installed tent areas, predominantly inhabited by women and children affected by the earthquakes. Special efforts were made to ensure residents of these locations had access to hot meals during distribution. To enhance safety and adherence to traditional norms, WFP implemented separate lines for women and men during the distribution process. Priority was given to pregnant and breastfeeding women, and those with children.

WFP conducted a comprehensive needs assessment to better understand and address the changing needs of men, women and marginalized groups in the camps. The assessment demonstrated how almost all refugee households were forced to adopt at least one negative coping mechanism due to the dramatic juncture of the high inflation and economic impacts of the disaster. A total of 83 percent of households headed by women hosted in the camps adopted one or more negative coping strategies for food consumption, such as relying on less preferred or on cheaper food, borrowing food or money to buy food, reducing quantity or portion size of meals, limiting adult food consumption for children to eat. The share for households headed by men amounted to 79 percent.

WFP continued the implementation of the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) despite the difficulties in reaching and employing participants after the earthquake. The programme successfully exceeded slightly its 50 percent target, with 51 percent of women participating in vocational and applied trainings in 2023. Among the participants that found employment after completion of the trainings, 44 percent are women.

WFP Türkiye has been awarded the Excellence Award for Gender Responsive Evaluation of *WFP's Livelihood Activities in Türkiye 2020-2022*, conducted in 2022. The evaluation assessed the performance and results of the livelihood activities in Türkiye along with gender-specific dimensions of the program. Findings of the evaluation informed the SES programme in 2023 and led to the implementation of two vocational training cohorts dedicated to women only, resulting in 60 per cent of women employed in the textile cohort and 63 percent in the Barista cohort. Several sessions were held by WFP partners with family members reluctant to allow women beneficiaries to work after the completion of their vocational training. WFP teams also conducted frequent monitoring visits to workplaces to eliminate gender-based discrimination against women and/or LGBTQ member participants.

WFP continued to train frontline WFP and partner' staff on gender and protection priorities, organizing awareness-raising events as part of the International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism campaigns. In the frame of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, and as a symbol of solidarity, women beneficiaries of the SES programme produced baby carriers for earthquake-affected women living in the camps.

In terms of decision-making, WFP monitoring showed an increase in decisions made by women among Syrian refugee households who received additional cash assistance in the earthquake zones, while joint decision made by women and men together increased for Ukrainian refugees who did not receive additional cash as they were not affected by the quake. This suggests that the extra assistance allowed households to meet the basic needs and empowered women accordingly. However, when the purchasing power decreases, households members take decisions jointly to utilize the assistance more effectively.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2023, WFP continued to support refugees, and vulnerable Turkish through regular programs, including the e-voucher and livelihood initiatives. Following the earthquakes in February 2023, WFP ensured the integration of protection, conflict sensitivity and gender considerations across all programs, supported by the deployment of technical advisors in the early stages of the emergency. In doing this, WFP closely collaborated with different stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and municipalities. Extensive partnerships, meetings and regular monitoring visits allowed WFP to effectively gather information about demographics, and to adjust delivery. Utilizing a diverse array of food assistance adaptations, including ready-to-eat options, food baskets, and hot meals, WFP ensured inclusivity and broad coverage.

In this respect, WFP supported the earthquake victims by offering hot meals at makeshift tents set up by various groups (the civil society, the private sector or the communities), as well as the official tents built by the Government, where mostly affected women and children lived. By May 2023, the Government decided to move the population hosted in both types of tents into containers. WFP continued to deliver its assistance in these women-based container cities. WFP organized separate lines for women and men during the distribution process. Priority was given to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and those with children.

WFP also prioritized aid distribution for persons with disabilities and elderly to facilitate their access to food, by increasing hot meals distribution points to over 100 across various locations. In certain provinces where persons with disabilities were accommodated in dormitories and camps, WFP in partnership with the municipality ensured targeted distribution of hot meals at their doorstep. Overall, WFP assisted 16,316 for elderly and 6,706 persons with disability. In rural areas, the distribution focused on individuals that had limited access to food sources as well as on communities that were facing difficulties in accessing hot meals. Strategies were adjusted in response to feedback obtained. Key achievements encompass heightened accessibility for vulnerable groups, gender-sensitive distribution of aid, and a responsive strategy grounded in ongoing monitoring and feedback.

Around 30 WFP staff engaged in the earthquake response underwent one comprehensive training on cross-cutting priorities, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and conflict sensitivity. The training sessions aimed at equipping staff with essential considerations to enhance program effectiveness. To empower staff and inform beneficiaries about available avenues for feedback and communication, resources such as a service mapping document and a one-pager featuring emergency contacts and relevant webpages were developed and widely distributed.

WFP collaborated with the Turkish Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for the AAP component of the emergency response multipurpose cash (MPC) programme, using TRC's call centre, SMS messages and a website. TRC's call centre has been operational since 2019 for in-camp programs and was extended to assist earthquake-affected people residing in camps. The call centre number and website link were shared via SMS to ensure accessibility and sensitization, allowing affected individuals to access project information, provide feedback and/or file complaints.

Under the MPC programme, TRC's call centre received a total of 57,126 calls, out of which 62 percent from women. Approximately 70 percent of the calls were related to information requests, while others included complaints and expressions of appreciation. Additionally, 262 households that encountered difficulties in redeeming their entitlements and in formally reporting access barriers to the call center, received their full cash transfer as a one-time payment.

On the other hand, the website's community feedback mechanism (CFM) received 7,281 messages. A total of 349,015 SMS were sent to eligible individuals to raise their awareness, including key messages on PSEA, emphasizing that assistance was free of charge. The website incorporated PSEA messages, while call center operators sensitized individuals about the assistance being provided free of charge. Moreover, to safeguard individuals and address concerns about theft, MPC distributions were carried out in installments. The website features a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document, ATM usage manual, program details in English and Turkish including visual manuals demonstrating how to withdraw money from ATMs. This ensured transparency and facilitated ease of accessing

program benefits. It also included a CFM with gender and nationality considerations with half of the operators being women and able to communicate with callers in Arabic, Turkish, English, Persian and Pashto languages among others. Around 87 percent of CFM cases were for information requests, 9 percent for SMS code issues (cash-out related), and the rest for information updates. All were promptly addressed with relevant information provided, and referrals made as necessary. Notably, 99 percent of cases were from Turkish nationals, predominantly women.

In 2023, WFP Türkiye remained committed to keep the earthquake-affected beneficiaries informed about their assistance, whether they were hosted inside the camps or being regular camp residents. Various communication channels were used for this purpose, including the distribution of leaflets, partner call centres, on-site camp staff, and regular visits by WFP field personnel responsible for monitoring and dispensing BIM cards, which served as electronic vouchers for earthquake survivors. A total of 15,000 BIM card leaflets were distributed to earthquake-affected beneficiaries.

For the in-camp programme, a total of 1,534 calls were addressed in 2023, including from earthquake affected people, with 59 percent of calls made by men. Half of the calls related to the update of contact information and households' size. These numbers show the good level of understanding among the population of the importance of maintaining accurate information to access the amount of assistance that they need. A total of 354,120 SMS messages were disseminated to beneficiaries in the camps, aiming to raise awareness and provide information about their assistance. Regarding the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) program, WFP persistently shared programme-related information with beneficiaries through various channels such as WhatsApp groups, SMS, and phone calls.

WFP Türkiye is in the process of establishing its own call centre, serving as an alternative to beneficiaries, particularly to handle sensitive cases. The call centre is expected to be operational by March 2024.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Türkiye is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental hazards. Over the last decade, the country has suffered from increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves, floods, droughts, landslides, wildfires, extreme windstorms, water shortages and agricultural damages. In response, Türkiye has been investing in green projects across the recent years and made ambitious commitments such as the ratification of the Paris Agreement and reaching net zero emissions by 2053.

The war in Ukraine, which led to energy supply disruptions and steep price increases, exacerbated the risks for countries that rely on fossil fuel imports, including Türkiye. These events, coupled with the rising inflation, led to steep increases in food commodity prices and production costs, threatening people's purchasing power to meet their food needs. Availability of food was also challenged by extreme weather events such as low precipitation rates, heat waves and forest fires during the year.

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

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Environmental Management Sustainability (EMS) is currently not yet rolled out in WFP Türkiye country office. The installation of a solar system initiative, which had been identified earlier, turned out to be unsuitable for the office building. Nevertheless, the country office's carbon footprint was captured in the WeTravel platform. In continuation of existing practices inside its premises, WFP Türkiye consistently reports its green gas, waste and water data to the headquarters and adopted sensor lighting in shared areas. The country office continued to use glass water bottles to dispose of plastic and recycled broken assets, such as furniture, vehicle tires, batteries, paper, laptops and printer ink cartridges thanks to municipal services. By placing colour-coded garbage bins for papers, batteries and food inside the office, WFP also sought to promote the recycling culture amongst its staff members. Lastly, the country office continued to rely on electronic signatures and online forms for vehicle checklists, stationery and maintenance requests, to minimize paper consumption.

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 faces some challenges in terms of nutrition and food security, such as high rates of obesity, diabetes, and micronutrient deficiencies among its population. Undernutrition is more prevalent among children, especially in rural areas, while overnutrition is more common among adults, especially in urban areas. Some of the factors that contribute to these issues are urbanization, income inequality, food prices, and dietary habits. Refugees are more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, having limited access to adequate food, health care, education, and employment and relying mainly on assistance to meet their food needs.

In WFP Türkiye's Country Strategic Plan (CSP), nutrition is integrated into different CSP outcomes, namely CSP outcome 1 (Refugees can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round) and CSP outcome 3 (Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025).

In the aftermath of the earthquakes of February 2023, many families faced harsh winter conditions without the ability to access food or cooking facilities. In addition, the food industry was hardly hit by the earthquakes, including the milling, dairy, meat, bakery and primary processing sectors. In rural areas, an estimated 4.7 million people, including 1.5 million children and more than 1.74 million refugees and migrants, were affected by insufficient access to enough and safe food, risking moderate to severe acute malnutrition.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP aimed to ensure earthquake-affected populations access to diversified food products for nutritious diets. In close collaboration with local authorities, daily ready-to-eat meals included canned food, baby biscuits, crispy bread (ETİMEK), water, nuts, halvah, cracker, biscuits, cereal bars and packed cream cheese. Food baskets included lentils, beans, flour, semolina, ready to cook soups, pasta, sugar, rice, bulgur, along with vegetable oil, salt, tea, tomato paste, olives, preserved fruit and nuts, providing 2,200 kilocalories per person per day.

WFP procured and supplied seven mobile kitchens, which started functioning immediately after the seismic event. Essential food and non-food items were provided by WFP as part of these kitchens at the onset of the emergency. Jointly with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, WFP Türkiye country office provided food packages, consisting of various food items, to the affected population, who had temporarily found shelter within host communities and extended families. The assistance was vital in ensuring continuity of nutritional support to beneficiaries and of their host families during the emergency phase, when market functionality was severely disrupted. WFP attracted some of the most famous cooks and chefs around the country who supported the launch of these mobile kitchens, helping with their set-up and functionality, development of the menus and training of staff in the kitchens.

In addition, during the earthquake response, WFP deployed a nutritionist to evaluate the safety of local baby food to be included in family packages as well and ensure the diversity and nutritional balance of hot meals delivered in municipalities and camps.

As part of the cash technical working group that was established among United Nations agencies in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, WFP conducted monthly market assessment and food price monitoring to assess the market functionality and food availability in the affected areas. The assessment further guided WFP's emergency response, allowing to tailor transfer modalities to the immediate food needs of the affected population. Contractual arrangements were signed with retailers to ensure availability of safe and sufficient food across all markets in target areas. WFP established task forces together with camp authorities to conduct monthly monitoring in the camps with the goal of ensuring refugees steady access to utilities and kitchenware so they can enjoy hot and nutritious meals at all times.

Based on these assessments, in areas where markets were partially or fully functional, WFP provided cash assistance and e-vouchers to the earthquake affected population. The value of cash transfers to refugees was adjusted according to the food price inflation to ensure that beneficiaries had access to sufficient food to meet their immediate dietary needs, including fresh food products. These transfers further contributed to triggering the markets in the most affected areas to function again, contributing to the recovery and revitalization efforts of the food and non-food supply chains.

As recovery activities continued throughout the year, WFP Türkiye country office concentrated its efforts on revitalizing markets, supply chain, trade and production in the agriculture sector. This was meant to ensure that beneficiaries had

diversified food items and accessible markets. In collaboration with UN established working groups under the earthquake recovery framework, WFP Türkiye conducted food supply chain consultations and assessments to identify the areas that had been mostly disrupted and where further support was required. Technical support was provided to local and international NGOs and local authorities to contextualize the interventions, targeting micro and small businesses along the food systems.

In 2024, WFP will provide financial support to micro and small businesses to further enhance market functionality and improve access to nutritious food by the population affected by the earthquakes.

Partnerships

In the first year of the implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025), WFP Türkiye Country Office was able to substantially increase its donors base through new partnerships with public and private donors and United Nations agencies in response to the earthquakes. New partnerships were established with the Governments of Canada, Kuwait, New Zealand, Sweden, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as well as the private sector. In 2023, WFP Türkiye also strengthened its partnership with its existing donors as well as with the Government of Türkiye.

During the emergency response, WFP coordinated its assistance delivery with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), and the Ministry of Family and Social Services. Its long-lasting partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) was vital at the onset of response to reach affected people at pace and scale. WFP's early recovery initiative through the Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES) Programme, WFP Türkiye's flagship livelihoods programme, was implemented in collaboration with the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM). In September 2023, WFP and the Ministry of Industry and Technology agreed to explore collaboration on food and nutrition systems recovery with agencies operating in the southeast.

It also worked with United Nations agencies and international development stakeholders such as the International Organization for Migration, the World Center Kitchen and the German Agency for International Cooperation to provide food assistance to the earthquake-affected population and ensure logistics support.

WFP's key role as a reliable partner in emergencies was reaffirmed by the organization's ability to activate its emergency response within the first 48 hours from the earthquake. Having immediate access to unrestricted funding for critical lifesaving operations allowed WFP to respond to the diverse spectrum of needs with flexibility and agility. Furthermore, WFP's capacity to establish diverse partnerships with governments, international and local stakeholders through an extensive network at the capital and regional levels, and with the right modality in consideration of the restrictions in place during the emergency, was another evidence of the organization's trustworthiness as a key actor in an emergency context. WFP improved its standing from a donors' perspective by informing them regularly about the progress of the emergency response and arranging regular visits for them to the field. Successful stewardship towards flexible donors such as Norway and Republic of Korea sustained their contributions and secured their early involvement in the emergency response.

The private sector's contributions, of which PepsiCo's was the most substantial, allowed WFP to adapt the allocation of resources to the changing needs in the course of and following the emergency response. In addition to the contributions of notable companies in the private sector realm, individual fundraising activities through channels such as ShareTheMeal also helped to boost the funding received from private donors.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, WFP led the logistics and emergency telecommunications sectors for the humanitarian community, benefiting over 132 local and international organizations. The logistics sector provided the list of available transportation services and functional warehouses to partners and linked them with service providers or key contacts.

Focus on Localization

By selecting over 95 percent of its partners from local and national organizations in 2023, WFP Türkiye showed its dedication to localization. The number of local partners grew by more than three times. This was partly because local partners are better positioned to take action effectively during the emergency response.

During the emergency response, WFP partnered with 59 municipalities and the Turkish Restaurant and Entertainment Association (TÜRYİD). The engagement with municipalities showcased not only the effective execution of relief efforts but also provided a platform for capacity-building initiatives. WFP also arranged for prominent restaurant chains to grant kitchen equipment and send chefs to cook for earthquake-affected people in soup kitchens.

WFP collaborated with two Non-Governmental Organizations - Support to Life (STL) and the International Youth Solidarity Association (UGDD) - and six chambers of commerce under the SES Programme, and partnered with ASAM in the earthquake-affected area to place 600 affected people in jobs and help them restore their livelihoods in the recovery phase.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Recognizing the strategic importance of the wheat sector for the zero-hunger goal, a supply chain analysis of the Turkish wheat sector was conducted jointly by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 2022-2023 under the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. The study examines the effect of both internal market instabilities and external challenges (e.g. COVID19 and the war in Ukraine) on the Turkish wheat sector.

As for the collaboration with the United Nations Refugees Agency (UNHCR), in addition to initiating discussions for collaborating in Türkiye under the UNHCR-WFP Joint Hub, WFP has been participating in the monthly Inter-Agency Cash Working Group, co-chaired by UNHCR and TRC. The working group consists of all humanitarian actors providing cash assistance and allows coordination, troubleshooting and know-how exchange among the members.

Under the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, WFP and FAO submitted in December 2023 a joint proposal for the restoration and revitalisation of smallholder livestock production in the earthquake-affected areas.

WFP also strengthened its partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) during the emergency response. IOM provided mobile kitchens to operationalize soup kitchens, and cooking equipment to the affected population, enabling them to cook the food distributed by WFP.

Following the conclusion of the humanitarian response in August 2023, a recovery framework was formulated under the UN area-based coordination (ABC) team in Gaziantep to continue the coordination of response and recovery activities of UN agencies, and local and international NGOs. WFP and FAO co-chair the Food Security and Livelihood sub-sector under this framework.

Financial Overview

Throughout the first year of implementation of its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP Türkiye was sufficiently funded to deliver all planned activities. Available resources covered the needs-based plan's requirements, including through contributions received for the earthquake emergency response and the resources carried over from 2022 and 2021.

At the beginning of 2023, the resourcing level predictably declined compared to 2022. However, the funding outlook changed rapidly as a result of the earthquakes. In response to the emergency, WFP Türkiye received funding from various donors, including its top five donors: German Federal Foreign Office, USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Aid, Canada Global Affairs, and Kuwait. Other donors included the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN-CERF), and the Governments of Sweden, Norway, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Japan.

WFP tapped into the Immediate Response Account (IRA), WFP's emergency reserve that is used for the immediate allocation of flexible, replenishable, revolving multilateral funding to critical life-saving activities across the emergency response cycle. A USD 50 million funding from IRA was used by WFP for life-saving activities. Through the generous funds received from its donors, WFP was able to successfully pay back IRA funds. WFP close coordination with donors also enabled it to access advance financing in severe circumstances such as the earthquake response when lifesaving actions were imminent.

In a context where the needs sharply changed throughout the year, flexible unearmarked funding amounted to 75 percent of total funds and allowed WFP to respond timely, agilely and efficiently in 2023. WFP used the flexible funds from Switzerland, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, and private donors to meet the urgent needs of the crisis, including the provision of food packages, vouchers for goods, and soup kitchen services to refugees in camps and vulnerable people in the communities.





















WFP closely monitored funds' absorption and reviewed constantly the implementation plan, preparing for different scenarios and updating donors regularly. Overall expenditures in 2023 amounted to 85 percent from WFP's latest implementation plan of USD 92 million. A revision of the implementation plan was made in June 2023 reflecting requirements emerging from the earthquake emergency, which increased by more than four-fold in the first quarter of 2023 to cover the earthquake emergency response.

The level of expenditures varied across the activities, but the livelihood interventions were significantly affected by the major fluctuations of the Turkish lira throughout the year, as well as by the earthquakes. The CSP was also revised twice to integrate the earthquake emergency response, which included food assistance and cash and early recovery initiatives, including a new recovery activity, which will be implemented during 2024. The latter will aim at ensuring that 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.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	87,567,371	16,952,806	81,088,062	67,195,770
SO01: Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	77,612,596	8,440,219	71,292,926	61,144,125
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	11,718,870	8,440,219	6,742,639	5,288,122
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	65,665,038	0	63,234,096	55,856,002
Activity 08: Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	228,688	0	0	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,316,189	0
SO02: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	9,954,775	8,512,587	9,795,135	6,051,645
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.	9,954,775	8,512,587	7,700,056	6,051,645

Non-activity specific	0	0	2,095,078	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,623,274	571,934	2,550,197	1,931,312
SO03: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	230,197	227,061	34,405	34,405
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.	230,197	227,061	34,405	34,405
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round.	4,393,076	344,873	2,515,792	1,896,906
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	486,311	344,873	880,253	269,159
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.	2,960,173	0	1,197,050	1,189,258
Activity 07: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	946,591	0	438,488	438,488
Non-SDG Target	0	0	16,857,992	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 92,190,646	 17,524,740	 100,496,252	 69,127,083
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,634,703	 1,612,696	 4,805,918	 3,112,571
Total Direct Costs	 101,825,349	 19,137,437	 105,302,171	 72,239,655
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 6,583,733	 1,219,453	 5,575,848	 5,575,848
Grand Total	 108,409,083	 20,356,890	 110,878,019	 77,815,503

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UN Common Country Analysis Update for Türkiye, December 2023.

[2] UNHCR Türkiye Operational Update . June 2023. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/t%C3%BCrkiye-operational-update-5309>. About 260,000 refugees originate from other countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq and Ukraine

[3] Other nationalities that received the e-voucher assistance during the emergency response in addition to Turkish citizens and Syrians are 97 Iraqi refugees.

[4] UN Dec22 average FX Rate of 18.634

[5] The food modality was added to the Needs Based Plan as a contingency measure in case of emergency onset. It was not utilized during the implementation of the emergency response activity in 2023. Commodity vouchers were utilized instead of the food modality.

Operational context

[1] <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

[2] OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). 2023. Flash appeal: Türkiye earthquake (February–May 2023). <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/flash-appeal-turkiye-earthquake-february-may-2023-entr>

[3] UN December 2022 average foreign exchange rate of 18.634

[4] WFP Türkiye Livelihood Activities 2020-2022: Decentralized Evaluation. January 2023. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/turkiye-wfps-livelihood-activities-2020-2022-decentralized-evaluation>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Under activity 1, the difference between the planned cash amount of USD 9,605,872 and the actual cash amount delivered of USD 4,646,184 can be explained by the increase in the USD/TRY exchange rate. WFP needs-based plan are calculated with the rate of 12.1496. However, due to increased rate up to 29.447 (December 2023 rate), the actual amount seems to be lower than the plan.

The cancellation of in camp top-ups, which were initially planned for the month of February 2023 and March 2023 is also another reason behind this difference. Approximately USD 1.1 million of the planned USD 9.6 million comes from top-ups. Thirdly is the temporary pause to Activity 1, which had been switched to activity 5. Accordingly, only eight months (including December 2023) are reflected under activity 1 instead of an initially planned 12 months of implementation.

[2] Family food packages, cooked meals, and ready-to-eat rations were delivered through transfers to retailers which then transferred the commodities to cooperating partners such as municipalities, governorates, refugee camps, NGO partners and so on. The cooperating partners distributed the commodities to beneficiaries by their means. For this reason, the family food packages, cooked meals, and ready-to-eat rations are reported under commodity voucher modality.

[3] Output indicator A.2.1 actual is blank as it was added to the CSP as a contingency emergency measure in case Türkiye CO will need to provide assistance through a food modality which did not take place in 2023.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Türkiye's eleventh development plan (2019-2023) is available online at the following URL: https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf

[2] The common administrative services were disrupted in 2023 due to the earthquake. The common services provision will continue in 2024 with the lease of a new UN house. For this reason, satisfaction survey was not conducted in 2023.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] UN Women Brief on Earthquake in Türkiye : Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls, April 6, 2023

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] CO is not reporting on the number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)" as Türkiye CO has no direct food assistance.

Nutrition integration

[1] As there was no nutrition-sensitive activity implemented by Türkiye country office, all follow up values are 0.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	431,451	1,139,501	264%
	female	429,484	1,134,049	264%
	total	860,935	2,273,550	264%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	13,164	30,971	235%
	female	12,631	29,650	235%
	total	25,795	60,621	235%
24-59 months	male	23,180	59,036	255%
	female	21,843	55,885	256%
	total	45,023	114,921	255%
5-11 years	male	56,426	140,127	248%
	female	53,812	133,202	248%
	total	110,238	273,329	248%
12-17 years	male	43,960	117,186	267%
	female	41,881	111,634	267%
	total	85,841	228,820	267%
18-59 years	male	245,171	654,917	267%
	female	240,731	642,036	267%
	total	485,902	1,296,953	267%
60+ years	male	49,550	137,264	277%
	female	58,586	161,642	276%
	total	108,136	298,906	276%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	40,500	33,231	82%
Resident	672,106	1,988,756	296%
Refugee	148,329	251,563	170%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	14,600	13,507	92%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	847,395	2,260,043	266%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	28	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Split Peas	46	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	16	0	0%
Wheat Flour	162	0	0%

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	22,808,230	32,604,159	143%
Commodity Voucher	25,558,479	18,491,797	72%
Value Voucher	16,783,287	10,779,363	64%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	5,554,001	2,216,586	40%

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	21,472	32,482
			Male	21,278	31,831
		Total	42,750	64,313	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	9,605,872	4,646,184
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	421,585	1,126,570
			Male	423,560	1,132,214
			Total	845,145	2,258,784
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	255	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	22,808,230	32,604,160
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	32,735,894	24,624,978

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
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - **Location:** Turkey In-camp - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.7	≤12	≤13	11.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.1	≤12	≤13	10	
	Overall	13.4	≤12	≤13	10.44	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.1	≥97	≥96	92.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	≥97	≥96	91.3	
	Overall	95.5	≥97	≥96	91.6	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3	≤4	6.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3	≤4	7.4	
	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	7.2	

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1.2	WFP
	Male	0.6	=0	=0	1.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	=0	=0	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.8	≤7	≤8	10.7	WFP
	Male	3.4	≤2	≤3	13.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	≤3	≤4	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.6	≤19	≤20	17.2	WFP
	Male	23.2	≤21	≤23	15.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤21	≤23	16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.2	≤37	≤38.5	44.7	WFP
	Male	39.4	≤37	≤38	34.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.4	≤37	≤38	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.4	≥37	≥33.5	27.3	WFP
	Male	33.9	≥40	≥36	36.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	≥39	≥35	34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.72	≤8	≤10	6.57	WFP
	Male	7.64	≤5	≤7	3.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.21	≤7	≤9	5.08	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	=100	=100	96.2	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	3.8	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	2.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.9	≤4	≤4.5	0	WFP
	Male	7.1	≤6	≤7	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≤5.5	≤6	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	1.3	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45.9	≤44	≤45	67.1	WFP
	Male	40.8	≤39	≤40	39.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.8	≤41	≤42	53.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49.2	≥54	≥50.5	31.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥55	≥53	60.8	
	Overall	50.9	≥54.5	≥52	46.2	

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

Output Results

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

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 02: Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	7,299	6,843
			Male	7,301	6,664
			Total	14,600	13,507
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	5,554,001	2,216,586

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 02: Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	20	40
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	3	6
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	500	500

Outcome Results

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

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

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

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	88.2	≥89	≥89	92.9	WFP
	Male	81.3	≥82	≥82	71.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	82.6	≥85	≥85	76.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.6	≤17	≤17	14.3	WFP
	Male	17.3	≤16	≤16	8.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.4	≤16	≤16	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23.5	≤10	≤10	21.4	WFP
	Male	2.7	≤2	≤2	10.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	≤5	≤5	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40	≤38	≤38	35.7	WFP
	Male	29.4	≤40	≤40	30.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≤39	≤39	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40	≥35	≥35	28.6	WFP
	Male	29.4	≥42	≥42	51	programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥40	≥40	46	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Türkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	61.1	≥70	≥65	100	WFP
	Male	84.1	≥88	≥85	91.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	79.3	≥85	≥80	93	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.1	≤10	≤10	25	WFP
	Male	24.6	≤22	≤22	15.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.8	≤20	≤20	17	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.8	≤25	≤25	37.5	WFP
	Male	30.4	≤30	≤30	40.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.9	≤28	≤28	40	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55.6	≤55	≤55	25	WFP
	Male	30.4	≤30	≤30	32.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.6	≤35	≤35	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.6	≥10	≥10	12.5	WFP
	Male	14.5	≥18	≥18	11.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.6	≥17	≥17	12	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Overall beneficiaries - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	Secondary data

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	
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.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 06: Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of the Government and humanitarian partners.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
Activity 07: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 07: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.9: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.9.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	Service Delivery	Number	2	2	

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

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood beneficiaries - Location: Nationwide Livelihoods - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	monitoring
Activity 05: Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Earthquake affected population - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood beneficiaries - Location: Nationwide Livelihoods - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government institutions - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN house users - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
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	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Earthquake affected population - Location: Earthquake affected regions - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	Secondary data

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	55.8	≥65	≥65	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8.5	≤5	<5	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	35.7	≤30	<30	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	39.6	≥48	≥45	47.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	1.9	≤1	≤1	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	58.5	≤51	≤54	51.3	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	71.1	≥76	≥76	71	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	14.4	≤12	≤12	13	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	14.4	≤12	≤12	16	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	64.1	≥70	≥70	71.4	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8.7	≤8	≤8	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	27.2	≤22	≤22	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	55.2	≥65	≥65	75	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19.5	≤15	≤15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	25.3	≤20	≤20	25	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	12	≥15	≥15	109	WFP
	Male	9	≥10	≥10	171	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥25	≥25	280	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.1	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	98.8	=100	=100	99.77	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	78.4	=100	=100	89.6	WFP
	Male	89.9	=100	=100	89.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	88.4	=100	=100	89.56	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	97.04	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukrainian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	11	≥7	≥7	1	WFP
	Male	5	≥6	≥6	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥13	≥13	7	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.1	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2	≥3	≥3	1	WFP
	Male	3	≥5	≥5	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥8	≥8	3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.3	=100	=100	98.36	WFP
	Male	97.4	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.9	=100	=100	99	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	96.72	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	4	≥5	≥5	1	WFP
	Male	4	≥5	≥5	0	programme
	Overall	8	≥10	≥10	1	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	76.8	=100	=100	95.12	WFP
	Male	91.7	=100	=100	90.91	programme
	Overall	82.6	=100	=100	93.65	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.8	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	97.1	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	91.6	=100	=100	100	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	6	≥8	≥8	4	WFP
	Male	3	≥5	≥5	6	programme
	Overall	9	≥13	≥13	10	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring						
WFP programme monitoring						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90.5	=100	=100	97.3	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.24	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	=100	=100	96	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	88.2	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	81.6	=100	=100	98.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	84.7	=100	=100	97.96	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
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	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	48.5	≥80	≥80	21.35	WFP
	Male	30.9	≥80	≥80	19.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.1	≥80	≥80	20.44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Ukranian camp beneficiaries - Location: Turkey In-camp / Elazig - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.4	≥80	≥80	85.96	WFP
	Male	52.4	≥80	≥80	65	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.6	≥80	≥80	81.58	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SES Empact - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41.4	≥80	≥80	55.74	WFP
	Male	23.1	≥80	≥80	46.15	programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥80	≥80	52	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Hospitality - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41.1	≥80	≥80	90.24	WFP
	Male	13.9	≥80	≥80	63.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.4	≥80	≥80	80.95	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SES Manufacturing - Location: Turkiye, Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	35.7	≥80	≥80	27.03	WFP
	Male	26.7	≥80	≥80	52.38	programme
	Overall	20.7	≥80	≥80	43	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

WFP beneficiaries of hot meal distribution, Antakya, Türkiye, 18 March 2023

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

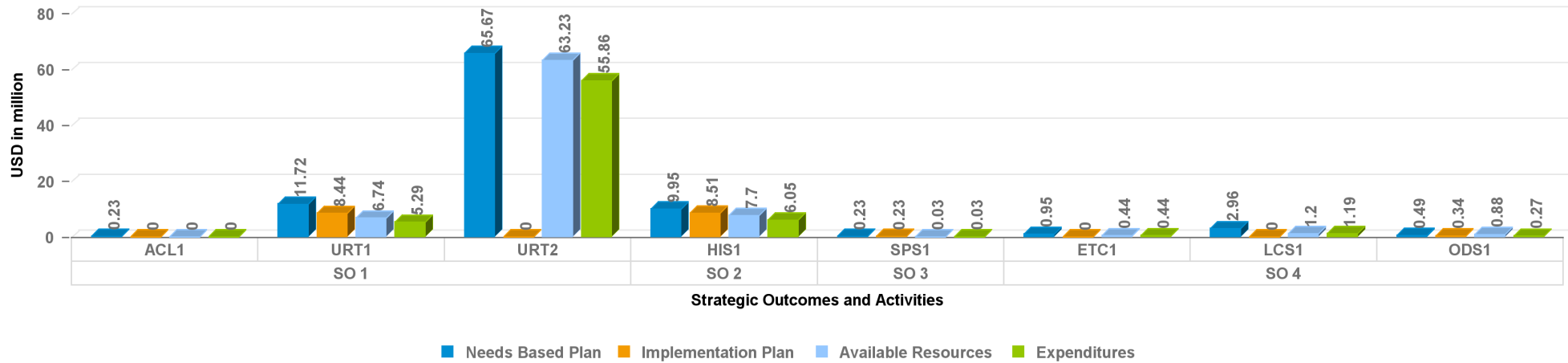
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,857,992	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	16,857,992	0

Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	65,665,038	0	63,234,097	55,856,003
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	11,718,870	8,440,219	6,742,640	5,288,122
		Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	228,688	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,316,190	0
	Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.	9,954,776	8,512,587	7,700,057	6,051,646
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,095,079	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			87,567,372	16,952,806	81,088,062	67,195,771

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025.	Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed.	230,198	227,061	34,406	34,406
	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	0	1,197,051	1,189,258
		Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	946,591	0	438,489	438,489
		Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies.	486,312	344,874	880,253	269,160
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,623,274	571,935	2,550,198	1,931,312
Total Direct Operational Cost			92,190,646	17,524,741	100,496,252	69,127,083
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,634,703	1,612,696	4,805,919	3,112,572
Total Direct Costs			101,825,350	19,137,437	105,302,171	72,239,655
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,583,734	1,219,454	5,575,849	5,575,849
Grand Total			108,409,084	20,356,891	110,878,020	77,815,504



Wanee Piyabongkam

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

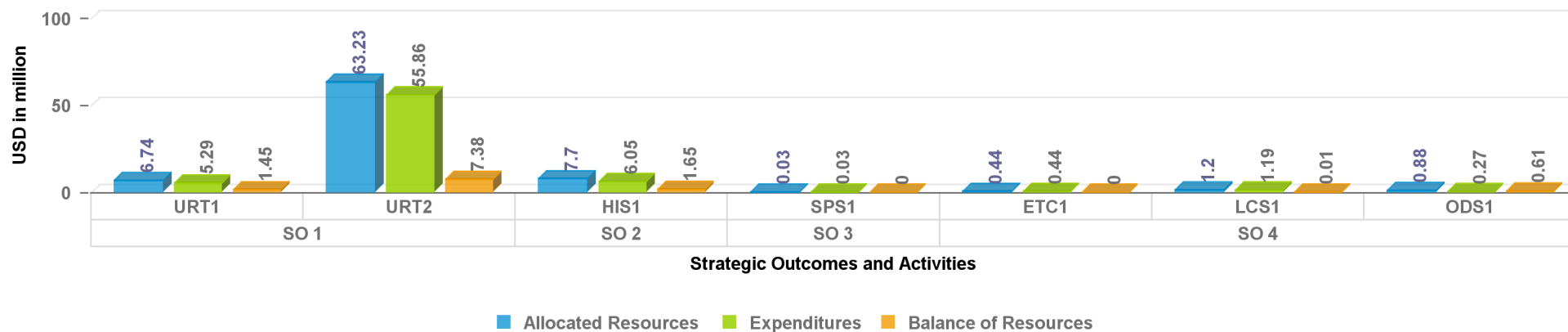
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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	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 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.	Provide innovative livelihood trainings, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to stimulate the local economy and enable vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market.	9,954,776	7,700,057	0	7,700,057	6,051,646	1,648,411
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,095,079	0	2,095,079	0	2,095,079
	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	65,665,038	63,234,097	0	63,234,097	55,856,003	7,378,094
		Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps	11,718,870	6,742,640	0	6,742,640	5,288,122	1,454,518
		Provide transfers, assets and/or technical support to food value chain actors in crisis-affected areas.	228,688	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees and other crisis affected populations can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	1,316,190	0	1,316,190	0	1,316,190
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			87,567,372	81,088,062	0	81,088,062	67,195,771	13,892,291

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Annual Country Report

Türkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	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.	486,312	371,300	508,953	880,253	269,160	611,093
	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.	230,198	34,406	0	34,406	34,406	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,623,274	2,041,245	508,953	2,550,198	1,931,312	618,885
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,857,992	0	16,857,992	0	16,857,992
Subtotal SDG Target			0	16,857,992	0	16,857,992	0	16,857,992
Total Direct Operational Cost			92,190,646	99,987,299	508,953	100,496,252	69,127,083	31,369,169

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Annual Country Report

Turkiye Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	9,634,703	4,805,919	0	4,805,919	3,112,572	1,693,347
		Total Direct Costs	101,825,350	104,793,218	508,953	105,302,171	72,239,655	33,062,516
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,583,734	5,999,243		5,999,243	5,999,243	0
		Grand Total	108,409,084	110,792,461	508,953	111,301,414	78,238,898	33,062,516

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures