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## Draft Republic of Türkiye country strategic plan (2023–2025)

Duration	1 January 2023–31 December 2025
Total cost to WFP	USD 94,770,000
Gender and age marker*	4

\* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

### Executive summary

The Republic of Türkiye has benefited from continuous economic growth over the last two decades, and investments in infrastructure, education, healthcare and social assistance have led to significant progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2015 the Republic of Türkiye has shown humanitarian leadership by hosting the largest global refugee population, over 4 million, including 3.8 million Syrian refugees.

Despite progress, greater efforts are needed to reduce poverty, particularly among refugees, half of whom are children. While people in the Republic of Türkiye do not experience hunger, food consumption is unhealthy and insufficient access to nutritious foods have led to increasing malnutrition and obesity. Refugees face challenges obtaining formal employment, rendering them vulnerable to the risks of informal labour and highly dependent on assistance for survival.

Since 2012, WFP has supported the Government of the Republic of Türkiye in managing the large refugee influx from the Syrian Arab Republic, including by providing basic assistance to refugees and working on lasting ways to build their self-reliance. Under this country strategic plan, WFP will continue to provide assistance to refugees living in camps and services to humanitarian and development partners in the Republic of Türkiye. It will also expand sustainable livelihood programming that aims to build the self-reliance of vulnerable Turks and refugees alike. Building

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on WFP's expertise in school feeding, WFP will also venture beyond refugee programming to support Government efforts to enhance the national school meals programme.

This country strategic plan is aligned with the Republic of Türkiye's eleventh development plan, covering 2019–2023, and the 2021–2025 United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for the country, in aiming to increase self-reliance for refugees and their vulnerable hosts, improve the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system with a more streamlined approach to international cooperation and ensure that the country's activities support economic development and regional stability.

This country strategic plan will contribute to four interlinked outcomes aligned with WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025:

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

### **Draft decision\***

The Board approves the Republic of Türkiye country strategic plan (2023–2025) (WFP/EB.2/2022/X-X/X) at a total cost to WFP of USD 94,770,000.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## 1. Country analysis

### 1.1 Country context

1. The Republic of Türkiye - hereinafter referred to as Türkiye - is an upper-middle-income country ranked 54<sup>th</sup> of 189 in the 2020 Human Development Index.<sup>1</sup> Its geographic location and dynamic economy make it a key regional and international player. Türkiye has experienced an average of 5 percent annual economic growth since 2000 and has eradicated extreme poverty.
2. Despite implementation of several programmes that aim to reduce various dimensions of poverty, challenges remain for the most vulnerable Turks, migrants, and refugees.<sup>2</sup> Since 2015 Türkiye has hosted the largest refugee population in the world, including 3.8 million Syrians, half of whom are children, and close to 320,000 persons of concern under international protection.<sup>3</sup> The sheer number of refugees in Türkiye<sup>4</sup> exerts a considerable strain on public resources and services, and on social cohesion. Poverty is a significant issue for refugees in Türkiye, who continue to need social assistance for their survival.<sup>5</sup> While 99 percent of refugees reside among host communities, 1 percent reside in six camps (also known as temporary accommodation centres).
3. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the war in Ukraine have posed challenges for Türkiye, increasing the cost of food and fuel and hampering the livelihoods and purchasing power of the most vulnerable people. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' 2021 intersectoral vulnerability study among people applying for emergency social safety net (ESSN) benefits, covering approximately 2.5 million people, revealed that restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic had increased respondents' debt and rendered 28 percent of beneficiary and 22 percent of non-beneficiary refugee households unable to meet their food and basic needs.<sup>6</sup> At the same time, the cost of the food basket in camps increased by 65 percent from December 2020 to December 2021.<sup>7</sup>
4. Despite significant efforts by the Government to improve the lives of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities through access to education, health and social assistance, efforts should continue to reduce poverty and socioeconomic vulnerability for refugees who are under international and temporary protection. Although Syrians under temporary protection formally have the right to work in Türkiye, they experience a myriad of barriers to entering the workforce relating to language, educational accreditation, skill levels and the unwillingness of employers to apply for their work permits. These barriers increase the risk of informal work and render many susceptible to low wages, employment volatility and potentially harmful working conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme. 2020. [Human Development Insights](#).

<sup>2</sup> The term "refugee" in this document refers to international protection applicants, those already under international protection and Syrians under temporary protection in accordance with Türkiye 2013 law on foreigners and international protection.

<sup>3</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2022. [Türkiye](#).

<sup>4</sup> Half of Syrian refugees live in five provinces: Istanbul, Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa and Adana. Presidency of Migration Management. 2022. [Statistics: temporary protection](#).

<sup>5</sup> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 2021. [Intersectoral vulnerability study: The vulnerability conditions of refugees living in Turkey](#).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> WFP. 2021. [In-Camp Electronic Voucher Programme in Turkey: Market Price Monitoring, On-site Monitoring and Protection Report](#).

5. As in other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted traditional schooling for almost two years. During school closures, distance learning became the predominant form of education. However, the Ministry of National Education's data show that not all students registered for distance learning, which may have caused learning gaps.

## 1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6. Türkiye has integrated the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its eleventh national development plan, which covers 2019–2023.<sup>8</sup> It has fully achieved Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 and SDG 4 and has made significant progress towards SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 6 and SDG 7.<sup>9</sup> Türkiye provides free education for refugee girls and boys<sup>10</sup> and healthcare for refugees under temporary protection, including access to COVID-19 vaccines. However, the pandemic continues to undermine efforts to reduce inequality (SDG 10), in particular inequality related to income and access to education, jobs and digital skills.

## 1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

### *Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets*

7. *Access to food.* Although Türkiye has fully achieved SDG 1, challenges to achieving SDG 2 persist. The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have threatened purchasing power by increasing the price of food and the availability of key commodities. This has in turn triggered broader consumer price inflation, reaching over 43 percent in 2021.<sup>11</sup>
8. *End malnutrition.* A 2018 demographic and health survey revealed that 29 percent of Turkish women age 15-49 were overweight, and 30 percent obese. The study found similar levels of overweight (28 percent) and obesity (32 percent) among refugee women. However, the survey showed that Syrian children were more chronically malnourished than Turkish children, while acute malnutrition among children under 5 did not vary significantly between the Turkish and refugee children.<sup>12</sup> The 2021 common country analysis indicated that poor nutritional practices, in particular the high consumption of energy-dense but low-nutrient food items, contributed to both stunting and obesity.<sup>13</sup>
9. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* Agriculture contributes 6 percent to Türkiye's gross domestic product<sup>14</sup> and employs 18 percent of the population, or 5.3 million people 44 percent of whom are women.<sup>15</sup> Agriculture is of vital importance not only for food security and farmer livelihoods but also for employment, particularly among the poorest segments of the population, such as refugees, who often engage in seasonal work.

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<sup>8</sup> Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. 2019. *100<sup>th</sup> year Turkey Plan: Eleventh Development Plan (2019–2023)*.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations. 2021. *United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2021–2025*; United Nations Development Programme. *Türkiye Common country analysis, 2021*. (Publication pending).

<sup>10</sup> As of June 2021, 771,458 Syrian refugee children (378,218 girls and 393,240 boys) were enrolled in formal education (pre-primary to grade 12) in Turkish public schools. (Source available in Turkish only).

<sup>11</sup> Turkish Statistical Institute. 2021. *Geographic Statistics Portal: National Data Page*.

<sup>12</sup> Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. 2019. *Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2018*. Seventeen percent of Syrian children under 5 were moderately stunted and 6 percent were severely stunted while these ratios were 6 percent and 1.5 percent among Turkish children. Wasting among children under 5 was found to be similar at around 2 percent for both nationalities.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Development Programme. *Türkiye common country analysis, 2021*. (Publication pending).

<sup>14</sup> Turkish Statistical Institute. *Geographic Statistics Portal: National Data Page*.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations. 2020. *Turkey common country analysis: January 2020*.

10. *Sustainable food systems.* According to a 2022 report<sup>16</sup> by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, warming rates for Türkiye will be 40–50 percent higher than global rates. As a net exporter of food, Türkiye is a critical source of many key commodities, including wheat flour and sunflower oil. Since 2020 WFP has purchased 800,000 mt of food in Türkiye, with nearly half of it used for WFP operations in Yemen and about 30 percent for operations in the Syrian Arab Republic.

#### **Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets**

11. *Enhanced global partnership.* Türkiye's net official development assistance to developing countries reached 1.14 percent of gross domestic product in 2020, equivalent to USD 8.12 billion.<sup>17</sup> Türkiye's financial contribution as a host country to refugees has made it the largest humanitarian donor from 2017 to 2019 and the second largest in 2020. The refugee response is consistent with the 2030 Agenda pledge to "leave no one behind" and the Global Compact on Refugees.<sup>18</sup> Government partners, United Nations entities and civil society work under a regional refugee resilience plan to secure better living conditions for Syrians under temporary protection and host communities towards meeting the SDGs.

#### **1.4 Gaps and challenges**

12. Post-distribution monitoring undertaken by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) shows that approximately 25 percent of refugees (around 1 million people), 48 percent of whom are children, are living below the minimum expenditure basket poverty line<sup>19</sup> as of September 2021. Refugee children in such households are particularly vulnerable to risks ranging from poor health and nutrition, child labour, limited access to education and child marriage.
13. Despite significant improvement in nutrition among Syrian children under the age of 5 after they arrive in Türkiye, 19 percent of refugee children experience multiple forms of malnutrition, particularly stunting, compared to 8 percent of Turkish children.<sup>20</sup>
14. Several social assistance programmes are in place to support refugees and vulnerable Turks, including the ESSN implemented by the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the social and economic support services funded by the Government, which are open to both refugees and Turkish citizens. While the Government is keen to help disadvantaged households transition to earning their own livelihoods, social assistance programmes funded by the international community need to be sustained for some households. Assistance programmes that were initially designed for the refugee crisis and expected to be short-lived do not yet address at scale the needs of a potentially productive, young, yet often unemployed population.
15. While labour force participation rates for Syrian and Turkish men are similar, more efforts are needed to increase participation by Syrian women. Studies of the unemployment rate and labour force participation are insufficient, but field observations reveal that Syrian women's participation in the labour force is significantly lower than that of Turkish women.

<sup>16</sup> Intergovernmental panel on climate change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Summary for Policymakers: Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.*

<sup>17</sup> Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency. 2021. *Turkish Development Assistance Report 2020.*

<sup>18</sup> [General Assembly resolution 71/1](#) of 19 September 2016 (A/RES/71/1).

<sup>19</sup> A minimum expenditure basket is defined as what a household requires to meet its essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its cost. The basket is a monetary threshold describing the cost of meeting one month's worth of essential needs. WFP. 2020. *Minimum Expenditure Baskets: Guidance Note.*

<sup>20</sup> Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. 2019. *Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2018.*

16. The Syrian Barometer report, published every two years under the coordination of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Türkiye, shows that economic conditions have led to a significant reduction in purchasing power for both vulnerable host populations and refugees and in turn, has negatively affected harmony between Syrians and host communities. The provision of targeted assistance to both refugees and host communities, however, has contributed positively to community cohesion, mitigating the risk of social tensions.
17. To address climate change, Türkiye is working to increase efforts under the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change to better mitigate its vulnerability to extreme weather events, water scarcity and soil degradation.<sup>21</sup> Adaptation efforts are crucial to protect food security and rural livelihoods.

## **2. Strategic implications for WFP**

### **2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP**

18. In 2012, WFP began supporting the first influx of Syrian refugees to Türkiye through joint operations with the TRC and the Government, providing unconditional monthly cash transfers for refugees in camps. In 2016, WFP extended this operation through the ESSN, which became the world's largest humanitarian cash programme, reaching up to 1.75 million beneficiaries in December 2019. WFP worked with TRC under the leadership of the Ministry of Family and Social Services to implement the ESSN over five years, before handing over its role to IFRC in 2020.
19. In 2019, WFP's Kitchens of Hope livelihood programme was piloted in two cities and was then extended to 9 cities in 2020 and 15 in 2021. The programme provided vocational skills in the food service sector and matched programme participants with employers for paid on-the-job training. A livelihoods project designed with the same structure, EMPACT, focused on information technology skills (e.g. front- and back-end coding), provided opportunities for refugee women who experienced cultural obstacles to securing gainful employment outside of the home. As activities were scaled up to 15 cities and extended to additional sectors in line with the Turkish economy's needs for semi-skilled and skilled labour, both Kitchens of Hope and EMPACT have been subsumed under a livelihoods programme entitled Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability (SES). A total of 1,507 individuals, 56 percent women, were enrolled between August 2021 and February 2022 in 15 provinces.
20. WFP external evaluations<sup>22</sup> have highlighted the potential of SES to empower participants to successfully move from social assistance to secure formal employment, with 30–50 percent (the rate varies by sector) of the participants securing long-term employment. The selected sectors, namely food services, tourism and information technology, are dynamic and in need of skilled labour. Targeting combines demographics, location, vulnerability and motivation and successfully identifies disadvantaged young adults who are highly motivated to participate. The programme contributes to social cohesion because participants benefit from improved cross-cultural understanding and integration.
21. The evaluations indicated that combining theoretical and practical training was critical to achieving long-term employment. A study by Hacettepe University also found that having a household member engaged in paid employment had a more positive impact on the

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<sup>21</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability: Summary for Policymakers: Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*.

<sup>22</sup> Dedeoglu and others. 2021. *The Kitchen of Hope (MUV) Project Evaluation Report covering south-eastern provinces*. (Not available online).

nutritional well-being of children than did the receipt of financial assistance.<sup>23</sup> In line with government priorities and recognizing the multidimensional vulnerability of Türkiye's refugee population, this country strategic plan (CSP) focuses on strengthening pathways out of humanitarian assistance for beneficiaries, including through stronger linkages with livelihood programming.

22. Although the acceptable food consumption score among refugees living in camps increased by 4.5 percentage points in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the same period in 2020, reaching 97 percent, households headed by women were found to be more reliant on assistance and more affected by the economic crisis and the pandemic.<sup>24</sup> To address this, WFP will extend livelihoods interventions to the camps, with a focus on women and youth employability.
23. Since 2014 WFP has been managing common premises in Gaziantep and continues to provide common administrative services and common facilities and premises to United Nations entities, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and WFP's Syrian cross-border team, to facilitate their operations. User satisfaction was measured based on user inputs in October 2021.
24. WFP will continue to provide common services and expand its active participation in United Nations development system reform by harmonizing, centralizing and consolidating the management of back-office functions with comparative advantage when doing so leads to efficiency gains. Building on the initial implementation of the United Nations booking hub, WFP will also offer common services, such as carpooling, to inter-entity partners and projects.

## **2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks**

25. Türkiye's eleventh development plan, covering 2019–2023, is aimed at improving human development and welfare through investment in education and unemployment reduction. There is an explicit objective to link people receiving social assistance with skills development and employment opportunities to enhance their self-reliance and ability to participate in Türkiye's growing economy. In line with Türkiye's aim to ensure that economic growth is pro-poor, inclusive and equitable, WFP will contribute work to identify labour market gaps in partnership with the Turkish employment agency ISKUR, local chambers of commerce and private sector entities while also working to improve skills of vulnerable refugees and to connect them with formal employment opportunities. WFP will also ensure that its implementation is aligned with the priorities of Türkiye's twelfth development plan, which will cover 2024–2028.
26. This CSP is aligned with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2021–2025 in working towards increased self-reliance for refugees and their vulnerable hosts, inclusive and equitable social development, competitive production, productivity and decent work for all while contributing to cross-cutting outcomes such as gender equality, women's empowerment and protection-oriented long-term solutions.
27. The Ministry of National Education is currently rolling out a comprehensive plan to modernize and improve Türkiye's education system, including by scaling-up early childhood education, improving access to technology and investing in vocational training. The Ministry of National Education's 2019–2023 strategic plan also seeks to engage the private sector

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<sup>23</sup> Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. 2020. *An analytical Study on the Contribution of Financial Assistance to the Nutritional Well-being of Syrian Refugee Women and Children in Türkiye* (Not available online).

<sup>24</sup> WFP and Turkish Red Crescent. 2022. *In-camp Post-Distribution Monitoring Report: Quarter 3-2021*.

more actively on vocational education. An expansion of the school meals programme<sup>25</sup> aims to further improve school retention and learning, particularly for vulnerable pre-school and kindergarten students.

### **2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders**

28. WFP has engaged in high-level discussions with beneficiaries, cooperating partners, civil society and donors, in addition to technical and consultative workshops with Government counterparts to ensure alignment with national priorities by incorporating their contributions into this CSP. Communities' input on the needs of beneficiaries has been ascertained through monitoring visits targeting and programming refined accordingly.
29. The Ministry of National Education has indicated interest in expanding the current partnership with WFP by collaborating on the expansion of its current school meals programme to improve education indicators while focusing on healthy balanced diets for children. Jointly with the ministry, WFP will produce an investment case study as a basis for discussions on the scope of WFP's technical assistance under this CSP.

## **3. WFP strategic portfolio**

### **3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts**

30. The core objectives of this CSP encompass the themes of shared learning, technical assistance, support, and sustainability, which support the achievement of SDGs 2, 5 and 17. Aligned with WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025, this CSP will contribute to four of WFP's corporate strategic outcomes: 2 (better nutrition, health and education), 3 (improved and sustainable livelihoods), 4 (programmes and systems strengthened) and 5 (more efficient and effective actors).
31. WFP's primary focus will be to support the Government in its refugee response. WFP will continue its partnership with TRC and the Presidency of Migration Management, which is responsible for managing support for refugees, by providing unconditional cash transfers to refugees in camps.
32. In addition, WFP will continue to work with national counterparts to expand livelihood programmes that build the self-reliance of vulnerable refugees and Turks, including women, and/or persons with disabilities, who are often at high socioeconomic risk.
33. Finally, WFP will act as a technical advisor to the Government, responding to requests for support, including an initial request from the Ministry of National Education to support the enhancement of the quality and scope of the existing school meals programme. WFP will also continue to provide services to humanitarian and development partners, both inside and outside Türkiye, to facilitate their support for vulnerable populations.

### **3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities**

#### ***Country strategic plan outcome 1: Refugees can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round***

34. Under this CSP outcome WFP will continue to support the Government to ensure that refugees can meet their basic needs in terms of high-quality food and nutrition. This outcome requires investment in the resilience of national safety nets and preparedness for future emergencies.

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<sup>25</sup> The existing school meals programme implemented by the Ministry of National Education is funded by the Ministry of Family and Social Services through the Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund.



**WFP strategic outcome**

35. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health, and education outcomes).

**Focus area**

36. The focus area of this CSP outcome is crisis response.

**Alignment with national priorities**

37. This CSP outcome contributes to the first outcome of the UNSDCF's common response framework for Türkiye for 2021–2025, which aims to ensure that disadvantaged groups<sup>26</sup> have better access to high-quality basic services. This is in line with the priorities of the eleventh development plan, to reduce poverty and to ensure the active participation of disadvantaged groups in social life and improve their quality of life.

**Expected outputs**

38. CSP outcome 1 will be achieved through the following output:
- Output 1: Refugees living in camps receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements and other essential needs.

**Key activities**

*Activity 1: Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps.*

39. Under this activity, WFP will continue to provide monthly unconditional cash-based transfers (CBTs) to refugees remaining in the camps, enabling them to meet their basic needs, particularly with regard to food and nutrition. WFP will use social behaviour change communication to improve the ability of families in camps to choose nutritious foods to meet the dietary needs of their members, including women, men, girls and boys.
40. WFP, in consultation with TRC and the Presidency of Migration Management, has adapted ongoing camp programmes to ensure the availability of diverse high-quality foods, in particular fresh produce, milk products and other sources of protein. Responding to inflation, WFP will periodically adjust the assistance amount in response to increases in the price of basic commodities.

**Partnerships**

41. WFP will continue to work in close coordination with TRC and the Presidency of Migration Management to implement monthly unconditional e-voucher (*Kizilaycard*) distributions targeting refugees in camps. WFP will also work with the TRC to implement social behaviour change communication activities for refugees living in camps.

**Assumptions**

42. The successful implementation of activities under CSP outcome 1 are based on the following assumptions:
- Camps will remain operational, with a stable funding outlook.

**Transition/handover strategy**

43. WFP camp assistance programmes are integrated into the Government's systems and are implemented alongside government partners. Although the camp population has decreased, there is currently no plan to close the remaining camps. WFP, however, is keen

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<sup>26</sup> The United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework defines disadvantaged groups as youth, women and girls, refugees and migrants, people with disabilities, key groups, older persons, seasonal agricultural workers, informal workers, vulnerable girls and boys, including adolescents, and people who have difficulty accessing the social protection system.

to include camp residents in livelihoods programmes to prepare them for a more dignified and integrated life outside of the camps.

***Country strategic plan outcome 2: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round***

44. Under this CSP outcome WFP will support refugees and vulnerable host populations, including people with disabilities, in working to increase their self-reliance through dignified employment opportunities, independent from social assistance.

***WFP strategic outcome***

45. This CSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods).

***Focus area***

46. The focus area of this outcome is resilience building.

***Alignment with national priorities***

47. This outcome falls under the second outcome of the UNSDCF<sup>27</sup> within the joint response framework, 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.
48. WFP livelihoods programming is in line with government and donor objectives to support vulnerable Turks and refugees, including those who are no longer eligible for the ESSN because the composition of their households has changed, including through a wide range of innovative partnerships and links to the private sector.

***Expected outputs***

49. CSP outcome 2 will be achieved through the following output:
- Output 2: Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market.

***Key activities***

*Activity 2: Provide innovative livelihood training, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market*

50. This activity scales-up WFP's SES programme, implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and ISKUR. Participants will be selected through a rigorous process that targets those among the most vulnerable who are most likely to gain transferrable skills and secure gainful employment and thus achieve improved self-sufficiency for themselves and their households.
51. Participants, including women and people with disabilities, will receive multipurpose CBTs conditional on full participation in project activities. Transfers will reduce the barriers to labour market participation, e.g. competing care responsibilities, increasing the likelihood that participants, in particular women, participate in and complete livelihood activities. They

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<sup>27</sup> Outcome 2.1 is to support the public institutions and the private sector in their contributions to more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities, as well as to support people, including youth, in attaining the necessary skills and capabilities to take an active part in and benefit from the transformation of businesses and the world of work.

also provide an incentive to employers, who will receive subsidized labour in exchange for training participants. Employers contribute to the learning of the participants through on-the-job coaching and mentorship. The implementation modalities comply with government regulations and enhance financial inclusion within communities, thus contributing to social cohesion.

52. WFP will continually seek participant feedback as a basis for improving the quality and relevance of activities and will consider expanding to additional sectors in coordination with national partners, the Government, chambers of commerce, trade and industry and civil society. WFP is actively seeking partnerships with the private sector for the project's job placement component, particularly with the hotel and manufacturing sector, which struggles to fill vacancies with qualified employees. Such partnerships may result in groups of participants with training that meets the needs of the private sector partners, ensuring that participants are attractive to recruiters and that their skills are transferrable in wider labour markets or even in the case of return. To address some of the barriers to employment for refugees, WFP, in line with government priorities, has expanded the programme to include manufacturing and trades.
53. Promoting social cohesion through joint discussion, learning and employment, training sessions for both teachers and trainees are designed to sensitize participants on working with other cultures and with those who have lived through trauma to enhance understanding and cooperation.
54. This activity includes institutional capacity strengthening for government partners through the recruitment of sector experts, the development of training of trainer curricula, training of trainers and procurement of training materials. It further supports cooperating partners through output-level monitoring and ad-hoc evaluation, procurement, human resources, financing, and outreach for livelihood activities. To facilitate transition and integration, WFP has a strong referral network that links Syrians with other agencies that provide language training, professional accreditation and work permits.

### **Partnerships**

55. WFP will continue to work closely with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, ISKUR and other United Nations entities, namely the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and UNFPA, while expanding partnerships with chambers of commerce and additional private sector entities as SES is scaled up.

### **Assumptions**

56. The successful implementation of activities under CSP outcome 2 is based on the following assumptions:
  - Türkiye's economy will remain able to absorb programme participants into gainful and sustainable formal employment;
  - donors remain interested in investing in livelihoods programming in Türkiye; and
  - WFP continues to establish innovative partnerships, including by linking public and private sectors.

### **Transition/handover strategy**

57. Under this CSP, WFP intends to continue to scale up livelihoods programming so that beneficiaries increase their self-reliance. It is expected that by the end of the CSP fewer people will need humanitarian assistance as they obtain decent employment opportunities, thereby reducing the need for humanitarian assistance provided by WFP and other actors, including the Government.

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025**

58. WFP will support the Government with technical assistance in areas of WFP's expertise and comparative advantage. Work under this CSP outcome will initially focus on supporting the Government with technical expertise in cost-benefit analysis, vulnerability assessments, monitoring, and evaluation capacity to upgrade the existing national school meals programme in Turkish public schools as well as improving education and nutrition indicators. These initial assessments will enable WFP to further tailor its technical assistance to the Government.

**WFP strategic outcome**

59. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

**Focus area**

60. The focus area of this CSP outcome is resilience building.

**Alignment with national priorities**

61. This CSP outcome is fully aligned with the fourth outcome of the 2021–2025 UNSDCF for Türkiye, aiming to strengthen national programmes and social protection systems, and the eleventh development plan's objectives of leveraging the education system towards a more inclusive society and improving the quality of life of groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

**Expected outputs**

62. CSP outcome 3 will be achieved through the following output:

- Output 3: Government benefits from technical assistance to enhance national social protection programmes.

**Key activities**

*Activity 3: Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed*

63. Building on WFP's successful partnership with the Ministry of National Education on vocational education, WFP aims to support the expansion of the existing school meals programme. The current programme provides warm meals only to children who live too far from school to return home for lunch and those at boarding schools. Considering the double burden of malnutrition persistently observed among children,<sup>28</sup> nutritious school meals coupled with improved nutrition sensitization would significantly affect both education and health and nutrition indicators. WFP will support the Government in the conduct of a cost-benefit analysis of school meals that will inform advocacy for the expansion of the school meals programme to the entire country; WFP will also provide advice on optimizing the supply chain to minimize costs and where possible support local economies.

64. This activity will explore opportunities for South–South and triangular cooperation to mobilize knowledge and innovation, enhancing internal capacity in Türkiye while sharing Türkiye's own expertise in the region and beyond.

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<sup>28</sup> Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. 2019. *Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2018*.

**Partnerships**

65. WFP will work to expand its relationship with the Ministry of National Education to include technical support for departments responsible for the school meals programme and supporting a timely update of the current school meals programme towards achieving the ministry's 2019–2023 strategic plan.

**Assumptions**

66. The successful implementation of activities under CSP outcome 3 is based on the following assumption:
- The Ministry of National Education can mobilize sufficient resources to implement suggestions born from the technical assistance provided by and in partnership with WFP.

**Transition/handover strategy**

67. Working closely with the Ministry of National Education and maintaining a scope that is strictly in line with the ministry's objectives and resources ensures that the intervention is aligned with national frameworks. This project will be led by the Ministry of National Education, with support from WFP on the provision of technical assistance.

**Country strategic plan outcome 4: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round**

68. This CSP outcome outlines WFP's support for humanitarian and development actors assisting vulnerable populations in the region.

**WFP strategic outcome**

69. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective).

**Focus area**

70. The focus area of this CSP outcome is crisis response.

**Alignment with national priorities**

71. Türkiye's eleventh development plan calls for a more streamlined approach to international cooperation and for Türkiye's activities to support economic development domestically and stability in the region, as well as adherence to international and humanitarian legal frameworks that Türkiye has signed or ratified.

**Expected outputs**

72. This CSP outcome will be achieved through the following output:
- Output 4: Partners, including United Nations agencies, benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate humanitarian operations in the region.

**Key activities****Activity 4: Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies**

73. WFP has been managing common premises for United Nations entities in Gaziantep, Türkiye, since April 2014. In addition, WFP hosts other United Nations entities in its Istanbul and Izmir offices. Under this activity, WFP will continue to provide common administrative and premises management services on a full cost recovery basis.

### **Partnerships**

74. These services support United Nations entities based in Türkiye as well as WFP cross-border operations managed by the WFP office in the Syrian Arab Republic and may be extended to other local or international organizations if needed.

### **Assumptions**

75. The successful implementation of activities under CSP outcome 4 is based on the following assumption:
- Türkiye will continue to serve as a key hub for WFP's humanitarian activities in the region, and thus demand for WFP services will continue.

## **4. Implementation arrangements**

76. Beneficiary analysis table 1 reflects an analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data relating to WFP beneficiaries in Türkiye. WFP targets the most vulnerable groups meeting basic criteria established by government partners and programme eligibility requirements, as relevant. Beneficiaries of the livelihoods programmes in camps will be selected from camp residents, resulting in a slight overlap (approximately 7 percent) between activity 1 and activity 2. Accordingly, WFP will reach 87,593 unique beneficiaries over the course of the CSP.
77. *Activity 1.* Beneficiaries are the 42,750 vulnerable, crisis-affected refugees expected to remain in camps. In line with government policy, WFP will provide food assistance to all refugees living in the camps. Should the Government decide to integrate these refugees into host communities, WFP may also reduce the number of beneficiaries supported over the duration of the CSP. A 5 percent average annual reduction in beneficiary numbers is expected, but due to inflation, the overall transfer value will increase each year to maintain beneficiaries' purchasing power.
78. *Activity 2.* WFP will scale up the livelihoods programme to reach over 10,000 vulnerable women and men, especially young people, with an equal number of participants from Turkish and refugee populations. WFP aims to reach almost 50,000<sup>29</sup> beneficiaries (participants and household members) by the end of the CSP.
79. The project will use a targeting approach that combines vulnerability and demographic criteria, ability to speak Turkish, prior education relevant to employment in the sectors covered by the programme, and motivation. Men and women will be given equal opportunities to be recruited. WFP has also developed a referral mechanism with UNFPA to include gender-based violence survivors and members of key population groups. WFP will further prioritize camp residents meeting the livelihoods programme criteria. WFP will use a scoring system designed to select participants in a way that resolves to the extent possible the difficult trade-off between recruiting from a highly vulnerable population and selecting participants to ensure a high success rate – with success defined as participants securing employment that lasts beyond the duration of the programme. This approach builds on lessons learned from the previous CSP in Türkiye. The technical training duration is based on the national vocational curriculum and is three months on average.

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<sup>29</sup> Based on recent demographics of the project participants, average household size (multiplier) is 4.8 for the hospitality track and 3.9 for the information technology track.

80. *Activity 3.* Whereas this activity provides technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education, indirect beneficiaries include girls and boys living in precarious economic conditions, vulnerable to malnutrition and the use of negative coping mechanisms that could preclude their access to high-quality education. WFP aims to provide the ministry technical expertise and proven tools from school meal programmes globally to improve and expand the current school meals programme for primary school children.
81. *Activity 4.* This activity provides services to humanitarian and development partners and has no direct beneficiaries.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND OUTPUT (ALL YEARS)</b>						
<b>Country strategic plan outcome</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Beneficiary group</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1	Girls	11 153	10 592	10 057	11 153
		Boys	11 677	11 090	10 530	11 677
		Women	10 318	9 799	9 304	10 318
		Men	9 602	9 119	8 658	9 602
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42 750</b>	<b>40 600</b>	<b>38 550</b>	<b>42 750</b>
2	2	Girls	2 065	2 257	2 485	6 807
		Boys	2 268	2 479	2 729	7 476
		Women	5 234	5 720	6 299	17 253
		Men	5 033	5 501	6 057	16 591
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>15 957</b>	<b>17 570</b>	<b>48 127</b>
<b>Total (without overlap)</b>			<b>56 290</b>	<b>55 497</b>	<b>54 955</b>	<b>87 591</b>

## 4.2 Transfers

82. Given the strength and dynamism of Turkish food systems, CBTs are considered to be the most efficient and effective modality for food assistance. In camps, CBTs will continue to be distributed at the household level. Eighty percent will be redeemed at selected shops in exchange for food, with the remainder available for other necessities. The transfer value for each household member living in camps is approximately USD 11 per month as of January 2022. This modality facilitates increased access to varied nutritious food and non-food items such as hygiene products, which creates a sense of normalcy and maintains dignity in beneficiaries' lives while directly benefiting the local economy.
83. Activity assessments indicate that women in the camps are deeply involved in household decision making on the use of WFP's e-voucher assistance and other income (as high as 93 percent in 2021). WFP's livelihoods programme will continue to use CBTs, transferred either to debit cards issued to beneficiaries or to beneficiaries' bank accounts. As of January 2022, each beneficiary fulfilling programme conditions such as attendance receives USD 102 during vocational training in which they study theory in classrooms and a minimum wage of USD 311 per month during applied training where they apply theoretical learning in practice. An additional USD 95 bonus payment is provided once they graduate from the vocational training and commence applied training.

### **4.3 Country office capacity and profile**

84. WFP will undertake a strategic workforce planning exercise to ensure that the staffing of the Türkiye country office is optimal for implementation of this CSP. Most of WFP's country office staff, 38 women and 52 men, are Turkish nationals. Women account for almost two thirds of middle and upper management. Headquartered in Ankara, WFP has area offices in Istanbul and Gaziantep and field offices in Ankara, Izmir, Şanlıurfa, Mersin and Hatay. The field presence is particularly important for the livelihoods work because staff based in the provinces support the identification and selection of programme participants and employers and support local authorities with regard to SES programme implementation.

### **4.4 Partnerships**

85. WFP's partners include the Government of Türkiye, TRC, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector entities and donors. Partnerships are designed to be inclusive and participatory and are implemented in a way that in 2020–2021 enabled a strategic shift towards more sustainable programmes managed by the Government and development actors.
86. Building on the strong understanding of refugee profiles gained through ESSN implementation, WFP will continue to work with relevant ministries, ISKUR and a wide range of development actors.

## **5. Performance management and evaluation**

### **5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements**

87. The implementation of the CSP will be guided by recurrent gender-sensitive and cost-effective monitoring and evaluation activities and lessons learned exercises. With respect to outcomes focused on SDGs 2 and 17, achievements will be largely measured by the success of partnerships, the demonstrable and measurable use of the assistance by beneficiaries to meet their essential needs or to increase self-reliance and the extent to which assistance mechanisms are integrated into national systems. WFP will continue to strengthen the technical capacity of its cooperating partners in monitoring and evaluation activities through joint monitoring and technical training.
88. Building on the lessons learned from the interim CSP for Türkiye, performance will be monitored primarily using post-distribution monitoring data collected at the household level. Prices in contracted and non-contracted shops will be monitored monthly. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability. WFP will directly gather data supporting baselines and achievements of outcome indicator targets during post-distribution monitoring exercises.
89. WFP will conduct a CSP evaluation in 2024 and a decentralized evaluation of livelihood activities in 2025. Learning from the regular monitoring activities and evaluative studies will help WFP shape and further scale up its livelihood activities and explore options for transitioning camp refugees into sustainable solutions.
90. In line with COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures, WFP adapted its monitoring tools by leveraging technology in 2020. The introduction of a mobile phone application to track attendance and collect and categorize complaints and other feedback from participants, teachers and employers allows WFP to triangulate reports from regular monitoring, to geo-locate issues and to categorize them according to risk, with distinct follow-up actions.



91. The monitoring and evaluation system monitors whether the mainstreaming of protection is adequate to ensure accountability to affected populations and to ensure that beneficiaries can access assistance safely, with dignity and without discrimination. As such, WFP will continue regular, inclusive consultations with beneficiaries through community feedback mechanisms, including call centres, a mobile app, process monitoring, focus group discussions and satisfaction surveys that are always available and may be completed at any time to provide information, address complaints and requests and ensure that community feedback is reflected in programme adjustments.
92. WFP will inform government authorities through the monitoring mechanism defined in the UNSDCF and national development plans by providing input for an online information system that the Government has developed to consolidate information about humanitarian and development assistance provided in the country, in line with the agreement between the United Nations country team and the Government.

## **5.2 Risk management**

93. WFP has put robust checks and balances in place, with each unit to establish and implement risk management controls in line with internal rules and controls. WFP will continue to establish a risk register mechanism each year and update it regularly.

### ***Strategic risks***

94. WFP together with government partners and other United Nations entities monitor a number of strategic risks and regularly updates its risk mitigation strategies. These strategic risks include:
- deterioration of cohesion between host communities and refugees;
  - pressure of global economic deterioration on the national economic context;
  - additional waves of refugees entering Türkiye and requiring immediate assistance; and
  - lack of sufficient donor funding.

### ***Operational risks***

95. Cybersecurity presents an operational risk and is mitigated through the country office information technology unit working with the regional bureau and headquarters to monitor networks and share cybersecurity measures used in other WFP offices.

### ***Financial risks***

96. The main financial risk in Türkiye is that the volatile exchange rate will lead to currency depreciation and thereby compromise beneficiary purchasing power. While WFP applies appropriate average exchange rates for better budgeting, it also advocates with both the Government and donors that beneficiary assistance be adjusted periodically. Assistance under the SES programme is linked to the official minimum wage, which is annually adjusted for inflation. WFP will evaluate transfer amounts regularly in line with any new minimum wage policy and changing inflation rates.

### ***Fiduciary risks***

97. Türkiye will continue to provide safety and security support to staff members and for programme activities in accordance with its accountability framework, the United Nations security risk management process. Security risk management measures will be reviewed annually, and approved mitigation and prevention measures will be fully implemented at all WFP premises and activities. WFP will also ensure that all staff continue to comply with United Nations operational security standards.

98. As its partner base expands, WFP will conduct a multi-unit verification exercise to establish risk levels and create support plans where required. Spot checks will continue to be conducted annually.

### 5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

99. WFP will screen programmes for environmental and social risk using its corporate environmental and social risk screening tool. WFP will manage the environmental impacts of its support operations by focusing on energy efficiency and decarbonization, including by taking measures to reduce emissions from air travel; waste management and awareness raising of staff. These efforts will build on existing measures including recycling, monitoring of greenhouse gas, waste and water usage and the use of energy-efficient lighting and sensors in common areas.

## 6. Resources for results

### 6.1 Country portfolio budget

100. The three-year country portfolio budget is USD 94.7 million, with 50 percent allocated to CSP outcome 1, 47 percent to CSP outcome 2, 1 percent to CSP outcome 3 and 2 percent to CSP outcome 4. Resources allocated to activities 1 and 2 are intended also to fund gender equality outcomes.

<b>Country strategic plan outcome</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1	13 701 452	16 029 986	17 915 859	<b>47 647 297</b>
2	2	11 654 729	14 618 852	18 270 811	<b>44 544 392</b>
3	3	269 041	273 121	158 480	<b>700 643</b>
4	4	517 385	622 441	737 843	<b>1 877 668</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>26 142 607</b>	<b>31 544 400</b>	<b>37 082 993</b>	<b>94 770 000</b>

### 6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

101. As an upper-middle-income country, a key regional player, a Group of Twenty member state and an important bilateral humanitarian donor itself, Türkiye only became a recipient of assistance when it opened its borders to host millions of people seeking refuge within its borders. The Facility for Refugees in Türkiye and its successor programme approved in 2021 are intended to strengthen Türkiye's ability to host such a large refugee population. Given that the Syrian refugee crisis has entered its second decade, some donors are prioritizing more sustainable programmes that promote a gradual transition to self-reliance while also ensuring that the host population benefits. This trend is likely to continue.
102. WFP has to date not faced funding shortages in Türkiye. The funding for vouchers used in camps is raised on an annual basis, in line with humanitarian funding practices. WFP support for vulnerable Turks and refugees seeking access to the labour market is funded through mid-2024. WFP's support for the school meals programme is centred on the provision of technical assistance and has no food component; it therefore requires only limited funding. Stepped-up resource mobilization efforts will be required, however, to maintain the operation throughout the CSP.

## ANNEX I

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TÜRKİYE COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (JANUARY 2023–DECEMBER 2025)

#### SDG 2: Zero hunger

#### SDG target 2.1: Access to food

#### Country strategic plan outcome 1: Refugees can meet their basic needs, including nutritious food, all year round

Outcome category: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Focus area: crisis response

#### Assumptions

1. TAC will remain operational, with funding available as long as TAC are in place
2. Türkiye's vast and highly integrated food supply chain will continue to avail appropriate and nutritious food to markets inside camps and will continue to be responsive to feedback
3. The political situation remains stable across the country and the security in the south-eastern provinces remains sufficiently calm that the project can be implemented in these areas, albeit with security precautions
4. Should peace talks be conclusive and refugees are able to return to the Syrian Arab Republic, the plan of work for this project will have to be revised accordingly to respond to the changing needs of the targeted populations
5. Türkiye's economy remains to some extent stable that target populations are not severely affected by the loss of purchasing power and in case of dramatic changes, WFP will be able to respond to the changing needs

#### Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score

## Activities and outputs

### 1. Provide food and non-food assistance to refugees living in camps (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1. Refugees living in camps receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements and other essential needs (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 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)

1. Refugees living in camps receive assistance to meet their basic food requirements and other essential needs (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Output standard 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)

### Country strategic plan outcome 2: Refugees and vulnerable populations have access to labour market opportunities in order to meet their basic needs, all year round.

Outcome category: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Focus area: resilience building

## Assumptions

1. The livelihoods project will be able to tap into households that are not eligible for the ESSN and other vulnerable groups in order to reach scale
2. Türkiye's economy will remain dynamic, enabling absorption of programme participants into gainful and sustainable formal employment
3. Donors, in particular the EU and some of its members, will remain interested in investing in livelihoods programming in Türkiye as part of an overall strategy to enable self-reliance and social cohesion
4. 3RP and Government of Türkiye objectives on livelihoods will remain consistent after 2022
5. The ability of WFP to establish innovative partnerships throughout the life of the programme, including by linking the public and private sectors.

## Outcome indicators

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

## Activities and outputs

### **2. Provide innovative livelihood training, private sector internships, grants and other opportunities to vulnerable refugees and host community members to improve their access to the labour market (HIS-1.7: Household and individual skill and livelihood creation)**

2. Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

2. Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

2. Vulnerable refugees and host community members including women, youth and persons with disabilities benefit from training and support to enter the labour market (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

## **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**

### **SDG target 17.16: Global partnership**

**Country strategic plan outcome 3: Vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, benefit from enhanced national capacities on social protection including school feeding by 2025**

Outcome category: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

## **Assumptions**

MoNE is able to mobilize sufficient resources to implement suggestions borne from the technical assistance provided by, and partnership with, WFP.

## **Outcome indicators**

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

### Activities and outputs

#### **3. Provide technical assistance and support to the Government to enhance the national school meals programme and other programmes, policies and systems as needed (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)**

3. Government benefits from technical assistance to enhance the national social protection programmes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

#### **Country strategic plan outcome 4: Vulnerable populations in Türkiye benefit from improved humanitarian and development assistance all year round**

Outcome category: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

### Assumptions

The humanitarian community will continue to require WFP logistics and procurement support from Türkiye for cross-border operations inside the Syrian Arab Republic, and this support will remain lawful under international and national law, including UN Security Council resolutions

### Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

### Activities and outputs

#### **4. Provide on-demand common services to partners, including United Nations agencies (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)**

4. Partners, including United Nations agencies, benefit from the provision of common services to facilitate humanitarian operations in the region (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

## **SDG 2: Zero hunger**

### **CC.1. Protection**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

### **CC.2. Accountability**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.3: Percentage of country offices with a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Number of country offices with an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.6: Percentage of WFP cooperating partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

### **CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**

#### **Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

**CC.4. Environmental sustainability****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

**CC.5. Nutrition integration****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: 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

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component



**ANNEX II**

<b>CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>					
	<b>CSP outcome 1</b>		<b>CSP outcome 2</b>		
	<b>Activity 1</b>		<b>Activity 2</b>		
<b>Beneficiary type</b>	<b>Refugees (monthly)</b>	<b>Refugees (top-up)</b>	<b>Refugees and host community (vocational training)</b>	<b>Refugees and host community (on-the-job training)</b>	<b>Refugees and host community (bonus payment)</b>
<b>Modality</b>	<b>CBTs</b>	<b>CBTs</b>	<b>CBTs</b>	<b>CBTs</b>	<b>CBTs</b>
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.69	1.22	1.23	3.18	0.47
Number of feeding days per year	360	360	90	90	180

*Notes:*

USD/person/day calculation reflected as per the CSP rations entered in COMET.

Average of all 3 years reflected in table as the amount of assistance and beneficiary targets vary each year.

CSP foreign exchange rate used for calculation, USD/TRY 12.1496.

**ANNEX III**

<b>TOTAL CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>	
<b>Cash-based transfer</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cash-based transfers	56 420 456
<b>Total (cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>56 420 456</b>

**ANNEX IV**

<b>INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)</b>					
	<b>SDG target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 2</b>	<b>SDG target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 3</b>	<b>SDG target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 4</b>	<b>SDG target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>CSP outcome 1</b>	<b>CSP outcome 2</b>	<b>CSP outcome 3</b>	<b>CSP outcome 5</b>	
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	
Transfers	35 054 161	29 968 143	500 000	1 201 282	<b>66 723 587</b>
Implementation	5 828 563	8 265 688	100 215	514 835	<b>14 709 301</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	3 856 522	3 591 889	57 666	161 551	<b>7 667 627</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44 739 246</b>	<b>41 825 720</b>	<b>657 881</b>	<b>1 877 668</b>	<b>89 100 515</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	2 908 051	2 718 672	42 762	0	<b>5 669 485</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 647 297</b>	<b>44 544 392</b>	<b>700 643</b>	<b>1 877 668</b>	<b>94 770 000</b>

## Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
ESSN	emergency social safety net
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability
TRC	Turkish Red Crescent
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework