Elazığ Camp Post Distribution Monitoring Report

Turkiye Q4/2025

In response to the crisis in Ukraine, the Government of Türkiye (GoT) facilitated the entry of Ukrainian refugees and initially provided accommodation in dormitories located in the western provinces of Bursa, Kırklareli, Edirne, and Eskişehir. In July 2022, the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) relocated all Ukrainian refugees from these facilities to a container camp in Elazığ. As of June 2025, the camp hosts 1,572 individuals, the majority of whom are women, children, and older persons.

The GoT continues to ensure that camp residents have access to essential services, including water, electricity, healthcare, and education. To further meet the needs of the population—and upon the request of PMM—WFP expanded its e-voucher programme to the Elazığ camp. In partnership with Türk Kızılay (TK), WFP launched e-voucher distributions in August 2022 through the Kızılaykart platform. In January 2025, the monthly transfer value was increased to TRY 425 to better support households' food needs and limited essential non-food items.

The programme has played a crucial role in the overall humanitarian response by improving food security and supporting a degree of self-reliance among camp residents. The ongoing collaboration between WFP and Türk Kızılay (TRC) demonstrates a continued commitment to delivering dignified assistance and promoting the meaningful inclusion of refugees in Türkiye's humanitarian efforts.

HIGHLIGHTS

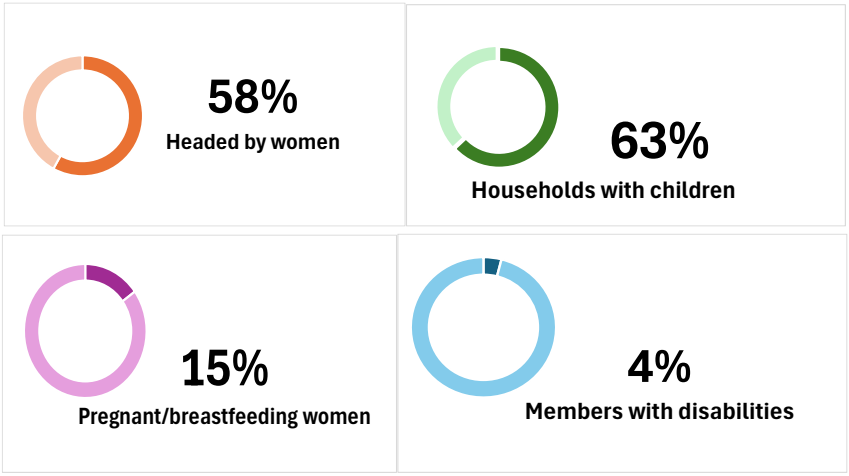
- **Food Security:** Overall food insecurity remained stable at around 20 percent. However, the proportion of marginally food secure households increased from 72 percent in 2024 to 76 percent in 2025, while the share of fully food-secure households declined slightly. Despite this, all households maintained acceptable food consumption levels and reduced their reliance on consumption-based coping strategies. These gains, however, were accompanied by an increased share of household budgets being allocated to food.
- **Gender Disparities Persist**: Female-headed households continue to face higher vulnerability. They reported higher food insecurity (27 percent) compared with male-headed households (12 percent) and were more likely to engage in consumption coping strategies (52 percent vs. 21 percent).
- **Income Dynamics:** Most households rely on regular support from relatives abroad as their primary income source, while 44 percent supplement their budgets through labor-based earnings. The e-voucher remains a secondary yet essential source of income for the vast majority of households.
- **Livelihood Coping Improved:** The proportion of households adopting livelihood coping strategies decreased significantly, from 70 percent to 49 percent. Use of stress-related strategies fell from 59 percent to 45 percent, and reliance on crisis coping strategies dropped to 4 percent.

Please click the link below for the In-camp Pro-gramme Outcome Monitoring Dashboard for details
https://analytics.wfp.org/views/In-campProgrammePostDistributionMonitoring/CAMPPDM

Demographic Profile

During the fourth quarter of 2025, a total of 142 households residing in the Elazığ camp were surveyed. Majority of respondents were women (70%), and 58 percent of the households were reported to be female-headed. The median age of household heads was 46 years, while the average household size was 3.49 individuals.

The demographic profile indicates that most households consisted of young families. Sixty-five percent of households reported having children, underscoring the high proportion of dependents within the camp population. Furthermore, 15 percent of household members were identified as pregnant or breastfeeding women, and 4 percent of households included individuals with disabilities.

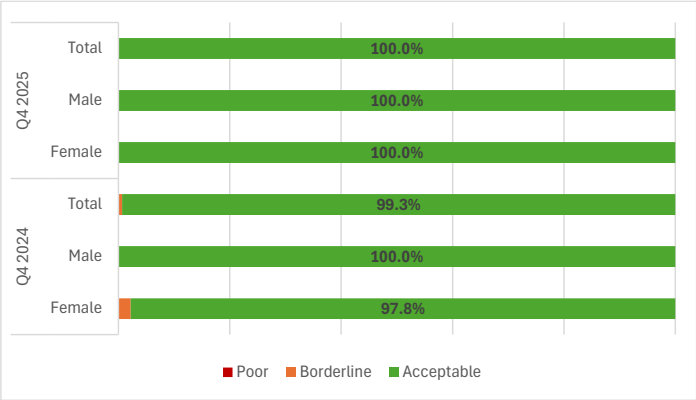


Food Security

In Q4 2025, approximately one in five households was classified as marginally food insecure. While the overall level of food insecurity remained stable compared to Q4 2024, the share of food-secure households continued to decline, dropping from 6.8 percent to 3.5 percent over the same period.

Gender-disaggregated results indicate mixed findings between male- and female-headed households. Food insecurity among male-headed households decreased from 18 percent in Q4 2024 to 12 percent in Q4 2025, suggesting an improvement in their food access and consumption outcomes. In contrast, female-headed households experienced a deterioration, with food insecurity increasing from 24 percent to 27 percent.

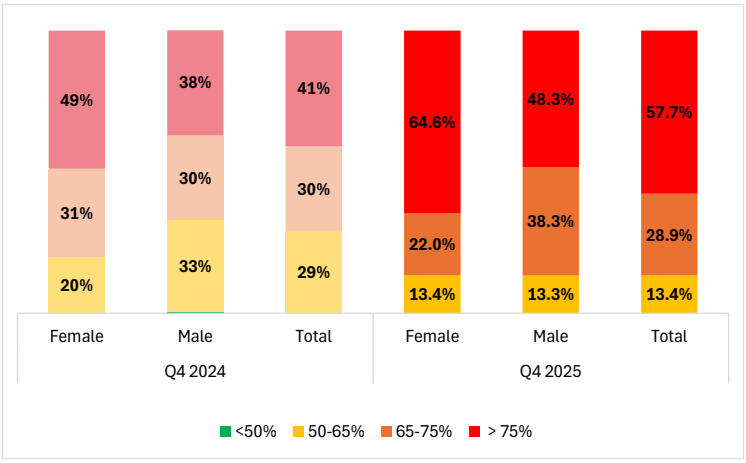
Despite the slight change in food security levels, Ukrainian households continued to maintain an overall adequate diet quality in Q4 2025. All surveyed households registered acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS). Notably, female-headed households demonstrated improvement, with the share of borderline consumption—previously 2 percent in Q4 2024 — was not observed in Q4 2025.



Households also reported reduced reliance on food-related coping mechanisms. More than half of households (58%) did not employ any consumption-based coping strategies in Q4 2025, compared with 36 percent during the same period in 2024.

The most substantial progress was observed among female-headed households. While 87 percent had resorted to consumption coping strategies in Q4 2024, this figure dropped sharply to 52 percent in Q4 2025. A similar positive trend was observed among male-headed households, where reliance on coping strategies decreased from 54 percent to 21 percent over the same period.

While the number of people resorting to consumption coping strategies decreased, some households continued to adopt food-related coping behaviours: In Q4 2025, 33 percent relied on less preferred or less expensive foods, 12 percent reported occasionally borrowing food from others. More female-headed households are more inclined to use coping strategies (52%) compared to male-headed households (21%).



While food consumption outcomes improved, this progress came with a significant financial burden, as households allocated a larger share of their budgets to food. In Q4 2025, 58 percent of households spent 75 percent or more of their total expenditures on food, compared with 41 percent in Q4 2024.

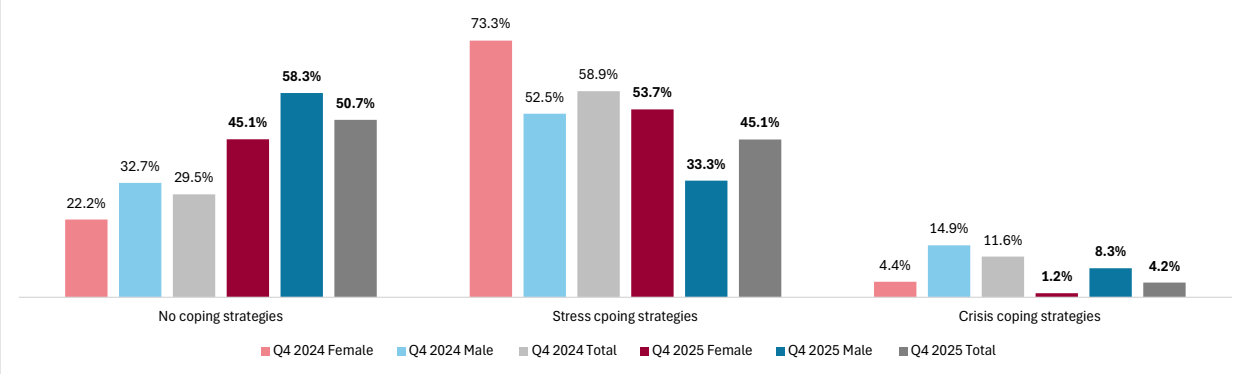
The increase was particularly pronounced among female-headed households. The proportion spending more than 75 percent of their budgets on food rose from 49 percent in 2024 to 65 percent in 2025. Male-headed households also saw an increase, although to a lesser extent, with figures rising from 38 percent to 48 percent over the same period.

Income Sources and Livelihoods

A significant majority of Ukrainian households reported having diversified income sources. Eighty-four percent of households had two sources of income, while an additional 15 percent reported three sources. Only 1 percent relied on a single income source.

Regarding primary livelihoods, 51 percent of households identified gifts or remittances from relatives—mostly from abroad—as their main income source, while 44 percent relied primarily on income generated through labour. Only 1 percent reported the WFP-TRC e-voucher as their primary income source; however, for 84 percent of households, the e-voucher represented a secondary income source, playing a crucial role in helping them meet basic needs.

Household economic conditions showed signs of improvement. The median per capita income increased by 39 percent, rising from TRY 3,968 in Q4 2024 to TRY 5,546 in Q4 2025, broadly in line with inflation trends, thereby contributing positively to household well-being. Households became less reliant on negative livelihood coping strategies in Q4 2025. The share of households adopting long-term (livelihood) coping strategies declined significantly, falling from 70 percent in Q4 2024 to 49 percent in Q4 2025. No household reported using emergency coping mechanisms. Use of stress coping strategies decreased from 59 percent to 45 percent, while reliance on crisis coping strategies declined from 12 percent to 4 percent during the same period. These improvements were observed among both male- and female-headed households.



Accountability for the Affected Population

All households reported that conditions at WFP programme sites were dignified, safe, and secure, and that they were treated with respect by both WFP and Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) staff. These findings reflect high levels of satisfaction with the services provided through the e-voucher programme. Nearly all beneficiaries indicated that they were well informed about their entitlements, available communication channels, and programme eligibility criteria, and none reported experiencing challenges when redeeming their assistance.

Women continued to play a central role in decision-making regarding the use of WFP assistance. In 99 percent of households, women participated in decisions on how the support was utilised—53 percent made these decisions independently, while 46 percent made them jointly with men.

When asked about their plans for 2026, 70 percent of them stated they will stay in the camp while 28 percent said that they were waiting for the public housing construction to be completed.

Conclusion

Overall, the Q4 2025 monitoring results indicate a mixed yet cautiously positive outlook for Ukrainian households residing in the Elazığ camp. Food security levels remained broadly stable, though the proportion of fully food-secure households continued to decline, and notable gender disparities persisted, with female-headed households experiencing higher levels of food insecurity and greater reliance on coping strategies.

Despite these challenges, all households had acceptable food consumption, and the widespread reduction in both consumption-based and livelihood-based coping strategies points to an overall improvement in dietary adequacy and economic resilience. However, this progress came with a cost: a growing share of household budgets is being devoted to food, placing increased financial pressure on families—particularly those headed by women.

The economic situation of households improved modestly, supported by diversified income sources, rising per-capita income, and continued access to informal support from relatives abroad and labour opportunities. The WFP–TRC e-voucher assistance remained an essential secondary income source, contributing significantly to households' ability to meet basic needs and maintain consumption levels without resorting to negative coping Findings related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) were consistently strong. communication regarding entitlements and programme procedures. Women continued to play a decisive role in managing household assistance, reflecting both programme inclusivity and strong intra-household decision-making dynamics.

In conclusion, while Ukrainian households have demonstrated resilience and maintained adequate food consumption, ongoing vulnerabilities persist, particularly for female-headed households and those allocating an increasing proportion of their limited resources to food. Continued support through the e-voucher programme remains vital to safeguarding food security and ensuring dignified living conditions for the affected population.

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