Inter-Agency
Coordination
Türkiye

Mapping of Cash and Voucher Assistance in Türkiye, 2025

August 2026

1. Executive Summary

The 2025 Cash and Voucher Assistance Mapping exercise covers 40 projects implemented by 10 organisations in Türkiye. The reported projects reached 1,761,498 beneficiaries in 2025, with a combined reported budget of approximately USD 387.8 million. The public dashboard of the CVA Mapping in Türkiye 2025 can be accessed [through this link.]

Compared with 2024, when the mapping captured 85 projects implemented by 26 organisations and reaching 4.72 million beneficiaries, the 2025 portfolio is considerably smaller. A substantial part of the 2024 portfolio was linked to the February 2023 earthquake response, and the conclusion of that response, together with the significant contraction in humanitarian funding, provides the main explanation for the decline in project numbers, geographic coverage and beneficiaries. The decrease appears to reflect reduced funding rather than a broader shift in organisational preference away from cash and voucher assistance. At the same time, lower participation in the mapping should be considered when interpreting year on year changes.

The reported budget decreased from approximately USD 486 million in 2024 to USD 387.8 million in 2025. However, 15 of the 40 project submissions did not include budget information, and the total should therefore be considered indicative rather than fully representative of the CVA funding landscape. The reported budget was also highly concentrated in a small number of large-scale social assistance projects, with the Social Safety Net and Conditional Cash Transfer projects accounting for a substantial share of the total.

Basic Needs and Protection remained the leading sectors for CVA. The portfolio was structurally less emergency oriented than in 2024: 65 per cent of projects provided more than one transfer, compared with 44 per cent in 2024, while 72.5 per cent provided unrestricted assistance. Seventy-eight per cent of mapped projects were appealed under the 3RP, showing a stronger concentration of the remaining CVA portfolio within the regular 3RP planning and coordination framework.

Targeting remained strongly multidimensional. Economic vulnerability was the most frequently reported criterion, but protection related vulnerabilities were also prominent, including GBV risk, disability, female headed households and single caregiver households. Sector specific patterns were broadly coherent, while the mapping also captured the continued use of CVA as transitional assistance for households leaving Temporary Accommodation Centres, formal and informal temporary settlement.

The findings point to several areas where technical coherence can be strengthened. Greater harmonisation is needed across sectoral cash interventions, particularly between Basic Needs and Protection, together with continued technical capacity building on cash modalities, conditionality, restrictions, voucher systems, transfer mechanisms and deduplication tools.

Accountability and safeguarding remain notable strengths. All mapped projects reported having complaint mechanisms and PSEA safeguards in place. Deduplication is supported through a combination of the SSN cross check mechanism, ICCP, internal systems and bilateral coordination, but systematic beneficiary level cross checking can be further expanded.

Overall, the 2025 Mapping depicts a smaller but more regular and flexible CVA portfolio operating in a significantly constrained funding environment. In a context where markets remain functional and no major liquidity constraints have been identified, protecting flexible and predictable funding for coordinated cash assistance within the humanitarian aid portfolio remains important.

2. Purpose and Methodology

The CVA Mapping aims to present the operational coverage, target groups, project design, transfer mechanisms and basic quality assurance measures of cash and voucher assistance projects implemented in Türkiye. It also seeks to identify geographic and sectoral gaps, support greater harmonisation between projects and strengthen inter agency coordination.

Data were collected through project information entered into the ActivityInfo platform by organisational focal points. The mapping questionnaire is reviewed annually in response to changes in the programming context and analytical needs. In 2025, monitoring, evaluation and PDM questions were simplified compared with the previous year in order to support a more basic and comparable analysis.

For several indicators, organisations were able to select more than one response. Consequently, totals may exceed the number of projects in areas such as sectors, target groups, implementation settings, transfer mechanisms, complaint channels and monitoring activities.

Four main limitations should be considered when interpreting the 2025 findings.

- First, participation in the mapping is voluntary. The results should therefore not be considered a complete inventory of all CVA projects implemented in Türkiye.
- Second, the programming contexts of 2024 and 2025 were substantially different. The 2024 data reflected a period in which the earthquake response was still ongoing, while 2025 reflects a narrower and significantly altered funding environment after the conclusion of that response.
- Third, reported beneficiary figures may not always represent unique individuals. One person may have received complementary assistance from more than one project during the same year. The same limitation was also identified in the 2024 mapping report.
- Fourth, the 2025 portfolio is considerably smaller than that of 2024 (40 projects against 85). With a smaller base, each individual project accounts for a larger share of every percentage (2.5 percentage points per project in 2025 against roughly 1.2 in 2024), so year on year percentage shifts reported throughout this document should be read as indicative trends rather than statistically robust changes.

The public dashboard of the 2025 CVA Mapping in Türkiye can be accessed through this link. As the mapping is intended to serve as a common inter agency reference for understanding project coverage, gaps, target groups and key programming approaches, the dashboard is made publicly available to partners and other relevant stakeholders. It provides access to the information reported through the mapping exercise and allows users to explore the data in greater detail. Where additional or more specific information on an individual project is required, users are encouraged to contact the respective organisation directly.

3. Operational Coverage and Actors

3.1 Organisations and projects

Ten organisations participated in the 2025 mapping exercise and reported a total of 40 projects. The participating organisations were:

Organisation type	Organisations
United Nations organisations	IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR and WFP
International non-governmental organisations	DRC, GOAL International and Save the Children
National non-governmental organisations	ASAM and Support to Life
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	Turkish Red Crescent

This distribution shows that the mapping included different types of actors, although there was a clear reduction in organisational diversity compared with 2024 and previous years. In 2024, 26 organisations reported 85 projects. Of these, 41 projects were reported by national NGOs, 23 by UN organisations, 20 by international NGOs and one by another civil society organisation.

The decline from 26 to 10 participating organisations represents a reduction of approximately 62 per cent, while the number of projects decreased from 85 to 40, a reduction of approximately 53 per cent. This reflects both the conclusion of the earthquake response and the contraction of the project portfolio, as well as lower participation in the mapping exercise.

3.2 Beneficiaries and budget

The projects reported in 2025 reached a total of 1,761,498 beneficiaries. Compared with the 4.72 million beneficiaries reported in 2024, this represents a decrease of approximately 63 per cent.

The total reported budget decreased from approximately USD 486 million in 2024 to USD 387.8 million in 2025. The reduction in budget, approximately 20 per cent, was considerably smaller than the decrease in project and beneficiary numbers. The Social Safety Net, implemented by TRC, accounted for 66 per cent of the total reported CVA budget, while the Conditional Cash Transfer project, also implemented by TRC, accounted for a further 15 per cent. Consequently, Basic Needs and Education represented the largest shares of the overall CVA budget, followed by Protection.

A significant number of project submissions, 15 programs out of 40, did not include budget information, reflecting the preference of the reporting organisations. While this is not unique to the 2025 CVA Mapping, the number of projects without budget data is more notable than in previous rounds. Therefore, the overall reported budget should be considered indicative rather than fully representative of the total CVA funding landscape in Türkiye. Where more precise project level budget information is required, it may be requested bilaterally from the respective organisations.

The significant decrease in the total budget of CVA projects appears to be primarily linked to reduced funding rather than a shift in organisational preference towards other assistance modalities. In a country context where markets are functioning and no major liquidity constraints have been identified, coordinated cash assistance remains the most suitable modality in most cases, except where specific risks or operational constraints necessitate other forms of support.

3.3 Geographic coverage

Eleven projects were implemented nationwide, while 20 provinces were directly targeted. In 2024, the mapping captured 17 nationwide projects and activities directly targeting 31 provinces.

The 2025 geographic distribution shows that mediterranean and southeastern provinces remained an important operational focus. The 2025 geographic distribution shows that mediterranean and southeastern provinces remained important operational areas. In addition to the 11 nationwide projects, Hatay had the highest number of mapped CVA projects, with nine, followed by Kahramanmaraş with five. Adana, Adıyaman and Gaziantep each had four projects.

At the same time, the number of mapped CVA projects in major metropolitan areas, including Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, appears notably limited. Given the size and diversity of vulnerable populations in these cities, this constitutes an important geographic programming gap. The limited coverage appears to be driven primarily by the contraction of available funding rather than by reduced relevance of cash assistance in metropolitan contexts. As funding becomes more constrained, maintaining adequate geographic coverage beyond the southeastern and earthquake affected provinces will require particular attention.

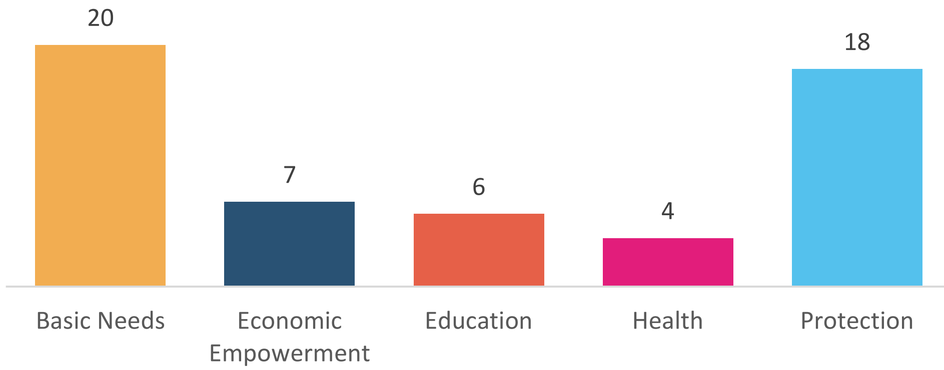
Implementation setting	Number of projects
Urban neighbourhoods	35
Rural areas	28
Temporary Accommodation Centres	23
Temporary formal settlements	22
Temporary informal settlements	17

Partners implemented CVA projects most prominently in urban neighbourhoods, followed by rural areas. Across all implementation settings presented in the table below, the number of projects decreased in absolute terms compared with 2024. However, when assessed against the total of 40 projects mapped in 2025, the diversity of implementation settings remained substantial. Eighty-eight per cent of projects covered urban neighbourhoods, 70 per cent covered rural areas, and more than half covered Temporary Accommodation Centres or temporary formal settlements.

The relevance of temporary settlement settings is also expected to evolve further. Temporary formal settlements and Temporary Accommodation Centres are not expected to remain a major programming focus in 2026 and subsequent years, as most such sites have closed or are in the process of closure. In contrast, dispersed informal settlements remain relevant in the 11 earthquake affected provinces as a residual impact of the earthquakes. These locations may continue to host households facing shelter, basic needs and protection vulnerabilities and therefore warrant continued consideration in geographic targeting and needs analysis.

4. Sectoral Distribution

Basic Needs and Protection were the leading sectors in which CVA was implemented. As projects could operate in more than one sector, the sum of the figures presented in the table below exceeds 40. Although the number of projects reported under each sector was higher in absolute terms in 2024, the overall distribution across sectors and their relative ranking remained broadly unchanged.



In 2024, 49 projects were reported under Basic Needs, 27 under Protection, 17 under Economic Empowerment, 11 under Education and six under Health. Shelter and NFI, WASH and Food Security and Livelihoods were also reported separately. The consolidation of Shelter and NFI and WASH sectors under Basic Needs in 2025, together with the conclusion of earthquake specific interventions, helps explain the decline in the number of projects under Basic Needs. Several cash for protection programs were concluded in 2025, leaving a significant gap within 2025 and particularly in the following year 2026.

There were also differences between the sector in which projects were implemented and the sector under which they were reported. This difference reflects the distinction between the operational scope of multi-sector projects and their primary reporting sector. The gap is particularly notable in Economic Empowerment, suggesting that livelihoods or employment related components were often incorporated as secondary or complementary elements within broader projects.

Thirty-one projects out forty were appealed under the 3RP. This indicates that the majority of the 2025 portfolio was linked to the 3RP planning and coordination framework. At the same time, the inclusion of projects outside the 3RP remains important for providing a more complete picture of CVA activities in Türkiye.

5. Project Type and Duration

Multi purpose cash assistance, MPCA, was widely used across the 2025 portfolio. Twenty two of the 40 mapped projects (or 55 per cent) were categorised as MPCA. Its use was particularly prominent within the two largest sectors: 80 per cent of Basic Needs projects and 56 per cent of Protection projects were reported as MPCA. This demonstrates that MPCA is not limited to CVA projects reported under Basic Needs, but is also used across projects addressing broader and overlapping needs, including protection related vulnerabilities.

MPCA by sector	Number of projects
Basic Needs	16
Protection	8
Education	5
Economic Empowerment	4
Health	1

Emergency cash assistance represents a distinct dimension of the portfolio. Twelve projects reported providing emergency cash assistance, equally distributed between Basic Needs and Protection, with six projects in each sector. Emergency programming also showed substantial overlap with MPCA: 75 per cent of emergency cash projects were classified as multi-purpose cash assistance. This suggests that MPCA was frequently used as a flexible response to urgent needs, while emergency cash was not confined to a separate or narrowly defined project model. There were only 2 projects classified as winterisation.

It is important to note that MPCA, emergency cash assistance and winterisation were captured as separate project characteristics rather than mutually exclusive categories. Projects were asked about each characteristic independently and could therefore fall into more than one category.

Duration of assistance	Number of projects	Share of projects (%)
One-off cash assistance	14	35 per cent
Monthly cash assistance for up to three months	15	37.5 per cent
Monthly assistance for four to six months	2	5 per cent
Monthly assistance for seven to twelve months	9	22.5 per cent

Overall, 65 per cent of projects provided regular assistance involving more than one transfer, while 35 per cent provided one off assistance. Partners noted that their responses are not always strictly falling into these categories, and depending on the case their duration of assistance might vary from one-off to several months.

In 2024, 56 per cent of projects provided one off assistance, while 44 per cent provided regular cash support. The increase in the share of regular assistance to 65 per cent in 2025 indicates a shift away from single emergency payments towards more continuous forms of support.

The most regular projects provided cash assistance for three months or less. This approach is consistent with CBI TWG programming guidance, which promotes multiple monthly MPCA transfers rather than one off MPCA, except in acute or exceptional circumstances.

6. Determination of Transfer Values

One of the key areas in coordinated cash response is providing the most effective amount of assistance in alignment with sectoral standards and country context. The programs were analysed in terms of how their transfer values are determined.

Method used to determine transfer value	Number of projects
Project specific calculations	21
Alignment with CBI TWG guidance	8
Alignment with transfer amounts used in similar projects of the relevant line ministry	8
Alignment with cash guidance of the respective sector	3

Project specific calculations were used by 52.5 per cent of projects. Project specific calculations followed several distinct approaches. Some projects benchmarked their transfer values against existing national or large-scale assistance schemes, particularly the Social Safety Net, with adjustments made to reflect differences in living arrangements or vulnerability. Others used needs-based calculations, particularly for protection assistance, where the transfer amount was determined according to the identified needs of the individual or household. A third group-based transfer values on the actual or estimated cost of specific goods and services, including contraceptives, menstrual hygiene items and education related support. Finally, some projects referenced broader economic benchmarks, such as the minimum wage or the Minimum Expenditure Basket, when determining the level of assistance.

Alignment with CBI TWG guidance and with similar projects of public institutions were reported by 20 per cent of projects. Sector specific cash guidance was used by 7.5 per cent.

In 2024, 49 per cent of projects reported aligning transfer values with the CBI TWG MPCA Guidance, 24 per cent used project specific calculations, 16 per cent aligned with relevant public institutions and 10 per cent followed sectoral guidance.

The comparison indicates that project specific calculations became considerably more common in 2025. The shift is substantial: project specific calculations increased from 24 per cent of projects in 2024 to 52.5 per cent in 2025, while direct alignment with CBI TWG guidance declined from 49 per cent to 20 per cent. This should not necessarily be interpreted as reduced use of common guidance, as CBI TWG transfer values may also serve as an input to project specific calculations.

The increased reliance on project specific calculations is also influenced by the limited availability of up to date sector specific guidance on cash transfer values. The CBI TWG developed an inter sectoral cash guidance document in 2024 to consolidate sector specific transfer value guidance. However, due to limited inputs from sectors, the document has not functioned as the living document originally envisaged, and several sector specific reference amounts are now outdated.

7. Transfer Amounts

Twenty one of the 40 projects used transfer value intervals, with minimum and maximum amounts, while the remaining 19 used fixed transfer values. Among projects using intervals, those implemented under the Protection sector reported average transfer values ranging from approximately TRY 7,700 to TRY 23,200. For projects implemented under the Basic Needs sector, average transfer values ranged from approximately TRY 8,650 to TRY 28,050. Among projects using fixed transfer values, Protection projects provided an average of approximately TRY 9,500, while Basic Needs projects provided an average of approximately TRY 6,250.

Of the 22 MPCA projects mapped, only eight explicitly reported aligning their transfer values with CBI TWG guidance. Nevertheless, the median transfer values reported by MPCA projects were broadly consistent with the transfer value structure set out in the MPCA Guidance. Average reported transfer values were TRY 21,887.72 for one off MPCA, TRY 19,662.63 for regular MPCA provided for up to three months, and TRY 3,840.00 for regular MPCA provided for seven to twelve months.

Assistance type	Average transfer amount
One off MPCA	TRY 21,887.72
Regular MPCA for up to three months	TRY 19,662.63
Regular MPCA for seven to twelve months	TRY 3,840.00

Although these figures do not correspond exactly to the recommended guidance values, they broadly reflect the same programming logic. Shorter term interventions tend to provide higher transfer amounts to cover a larger share of immediate and pressing needs, while longer term assistance generally applies lower recurring transfer values over an extended period.

Ninety three per cent of projects reported that they did not adjust transfer amounts in response to exchange rate changes, compared with 78 per cent in 2024. However, this does not necessarily mean that transfer values remained unchanged. Projects may revise transfer amounts based on MEB calculations, market prices, inflation, public assistance schemes or updated MPCA values issued by the CBI TWG, rather than through direct exchange rate indexation.

8. Conditionality and Restrictions

Conditionality and restrictions are important design features of cash assistance, as they determine both what beneficiaries are expected to do in order to receive assistance and how much flexibility they have in using the transfer once received. Reviewing these features helps assess whether projects are primarily designed to meet immediate needs through flexible assistance, or to support specific sectoral objectives such as education, livelihoods or access to particular goods and services.

Type of assistance	Number of projects	Share (%)
Unconditional	28	70
Conditional	12	30

In 2024, approximately 84 per cent of projects were unconditional and 16 per cent were conditional. Conditional projects therefore represented a larger share of the portfolio in 2025.

Conditions reported in the mapping were primarily linked to participation in education, training, awareness raising and counselling activities. Among the predefined categories, attendance or academic achievement in higher education was the most frequently selected condition, followed by attendance in primary or secondary education, completion of vocational training, and business establishment or development. The open text responses under “other” further reinforce this pattern, with projects requiring beneficiaries to attend at least 80 per cent of training sessions, participate in menstrual hygiene management information or awareness raising sessions, or receive family planning counselling.

While conditionality was not concentrated in any single sector, Education and Economic Empowerment projects showed a somewhat greater tendency to use conditional approaches relative to the overall number of projects implemented in those sectors.

Use of assistance	Number of projects	Share (%)
Unrestricted	29	72.5
Restricted	11	27.5

Restrictions determine whether beneficiaries can use the assistance according to their own priorities or whether expenditure is limited to specific goods or services identified by the project. In 2025, 29 projects, or 72.5 per cent, provided unrestricted assistance, compared with approximately 65 per cent in 2024. This indicates a continued shift towards more flexible forms of cash assistance that allow beneficiaries greater discretion in meeting their needs.

Among the 11 projects applying restrictions, food was the most frequently reported category, followed by rent and clothing. Other restrictions included legal aid expenses, hygiene and sanitary items, medicine or treatment, transportation and utilities. Open text responses additionally identified education expenses, shelter, contraceptives and items required for the establishment of beneficiary businesses. Taken together, the restrictions reflect a wide range of sector specific objectives rather than a single dominant pattern. No clear tendency was observed for particular sectors to systematically favour restricted assistance over unrestricted cash.

9. Transfer Mechanisms

The choice of transfer mechanism is an important element of CVA design, as it affects accessibility, operational feasibility, security and the ability of projects to reach different population groups. Türkiye has a relatively diverse financial service provider landscape, allowing partners to draw on several transfer mechanisms depending on project objectives, beneficiary profiles and operational constraints. The CBI TWG Note on Financial Service Providers in Türkiye further supports partners in assessing available FSP options and selecting mechanisms appropriate to their projects.

The 2025 mapping confirms this diversity. Projects reported using a range of bank based transfers, beneficiary accounts, PTT services, cards, vouchers and direct cash, and individual projects could use more than one mechanism. Transfers through formal financial service providers remained the dominant approach in 2025. Transfer to a beneficiary’s name and national identity number through a bank was the most frequently reported mechanism, followed by bank cards, transfers to accounts already owned or opened by beneficiaries, and transfers through PTT. Beneficiary named accounts, including Kızılaykart, were also used by several projects.

Transfer mechanism	Number of projects
Transfer to name and national identity number through a bank	11
Bank card	10
Transfer to an account already owned or opened for the beneficiary	9
Transfer to name and national identity number through PTT	7
Beneficiary named account, such as Kızılaykart	6
E voucher	3
Market card voucher	3
Direct cash	2
Prepaid card	1

This pattern is broadly consistent with 2024, when bank transfers using a name and identity number were also the most common mechanism. The continued use of several different mechanisms reflects the ability of partners to adapt delivery arrangements to different target groups and project requirements. Formal financial channels provide advantages in terms of security, traceability and scalability. 0Requirements related to identity documentation, active registration or access to financial services should be considered as potential barriers for some refugee groups.

Maintaining alternative transfer mechanisms therefore remains important for ensuring that project design does not inadvertently exclude individuals who cannot access mainstream financial services. Voucher based mechanisms remained relatively limited. LCW market cards were used by two projects and A101 cards by one, while NAGIS was reported as an e voucher provider by one project and two projects used other providers. The limited use of market cards and e vouchers is consistent with the broader CBI TWG preference for unrestricted cash where markets and financial services allow, while recognising that vouchers or other mechanisms may remain appropriate for specific project objectives or operational constraints.

10. Target Groups and Vulnerabilities

Targeting is a central element of CVA design, as projects seek to identify households and individuals facing different forms of socioeconomic and protection related vulnerability. The 2025 Mapping therefore collected information on a broad set of population groups commonly considered in CVA programming in Türkiye. Projects could select more than one target group, and considerable overlap between categories is both expected and appropriate. A household may, for example, be economically vulnerable while also being female headed, including a person with a disability, or facing protection risks. The results should therefore be understood as a profile of the vulnerabilities considered by projects rather than as mutually exclusive beneficiary categories.

Target group	Number of projects
Economically vulnerable households	23
Persons affected by or at risk of gender-based violence	19
Female headed households	16
Persons with disabilities	16
Single parent or caregiver led households	15
Households unable to access adequate shelter	13
Individuals with serious health conditions	12
Households with a high dependency ratio	11
Individuals facing educational barriers	11
Children and youth	10
LGBTI+ individuals	9
Individuals in informal, seasonal or at risk employment	8
Elderly individuals	6
Refugees without registration or with registration problems	6

Economic vulnerability remained the most frequently used targeting criterion, reported by 23 projects. However, the overall pattern is notably multidimensional. Nineteen projects targeted persons affected by or at risk of **GBV**, while 16 targeted **female headed households** and **persons with disabilities** and 15 targeted **single parent or caregiver led households**. Shelter, health, dependency, education and employment related vulnerabilities also feature prominently. Taken together, the results show that CVA programming in Türkiye continues to combine economic vulnerability with a wide range of protection, demographic and service access considerations rather than relying on income or financial vulnerability alone.

The open text responses under "other" provide an additional perspective not fully captured by the predefined categories. Several responses relate to households living in, or transitioning out of, Temporary Accommodation Centres and temporary settlements. These include non-SSN beneficiary households living in container sites, households preparing to leave camp settings, and households with working members considered capable of supporting themselves outside camp environments. The responses point to a distinct use of CVA as transitional assistance, supporting households as they move from temporary accommodation arrangements towards urban and more self-reliant living.

The sector specific breakdown provides further nuance and shows broadly coherent differences in how vulnerabilities are prioritised. These patterns should not be interpreted as strict sector boundaries, since projects frequently operate across sectors and target several vulnerabilities simultaneously. Nevertheless, the relative prominence of different groups reflects the objectives and entry points of the respective sectors.

Protection projects display the broadest and most explicitly protection-oriented targeting profile. Persons affected by or at risk of GBV were the most frequently targeted group within Protection projects, followed closely by economically vulnerable households. LGBTI+ individuals and persons with disabilities were also targeted by a substantial proportion of Protection projects, alongside female headed households, individuals with serious health conditions, single caregiver households and refugees experiencing registration problems. The pattern illustrates the use of cash as a tool to respond to both economic barriers and protection risks, including risks that may require case based or highly individualised assistance. Other open responses reflected highly specific protection or demographic circumstances. These included case by case MPCA for individuals or households whose resettlement process was cancelled at the final stage by the receiving country.

Basic Needs projects place the strongest emphasis on economic vulnerability, followed by persons with disabilities, female headed households, households unable to access adequate shelter and individuals with serious health conditions. The distribution reflects the sector's focus on households whose ability to meet essential expenditures is constrained, while also showing that economic vulnerability is frequently compounded by disability, shelter conditions, health needs and household composition.

Economic Empowerment projects also primarily target economically vulnerable households, but show a comparatively strong focus on household characteristics associated with labour market participation and dependency. Female headed households and single parent or caregiver led households are particularly prominent, followed by households with a high dependency ratio and persons with disabilities. Education projects show the clearest sector specific targeting pattern. Individuals facing educational barriers or school related challenges are the most frequently targeted group, followed by children and youth and persons with disabilities.

This transitional dimension is particularly relevant in the post earthquake context. Households leaving the camp settings may face new expenditures related to rent, utilities, transportation and the re establishment of livelihoods. CVA can therefore provide a bridge between site based assistance and independent living, particularly where households remain economically vulnerable despite being expected to transition out of temporary accommodation.

Overall, the targeting categories captured through the mapping provide a useful reference for understanding the types of vulnerabilities currently considered in CVA programming in Türkiye. The sector specific patterns are broadly coherent with sectoral objectives, while the substantial overlap across categories demonstrates the multidimensional nature of household vulnerability. The findings also show that targeting increasingly extends beyond static vulnerability categories to include transitional situations, particularly households moving out of temporary settlements and individuals facing highly specific protection circumstances.

The principal vulnerability categories remained broadly consistent with 2024, suggesting continuity in the overall targeting priorities of CVA projects.

Self-referrals: Forty-eight per cent of projects accepted self-referrals. The absence of self-referral in approximately half of projects indicates that many interventions relied on case management, institutional referrals, existing social assistance records or predefined beneficiary lists. Such approaches can support more targeted identification of vulnerability, particularly for protection-related assistance, but may also make projects less accessible to individuals who are not already connected to services or institutions. **Maintaining clear and accessible referral pathways therefore remains important, particularly for projects that do not provide an open application mechanism.**

11. Beneficiary Profile

The age and gender distribution of reported beneficiaries shows a marked concentration of assistance among children and women. Children accounted for approximately 66 per cent of all reported beneficiaries, compared with 34 per cent adults. Looking at gender across age groups, females, women and girls combined, represented approximately 60 per cent of beneficiaries, compared with 40 per cent males.

This represents a substantial shift from 2024, when adults accounted for the large majority of reported CVA recipients. The 2025 findings are consistent with the changing targeting profile of major cash assistance projects, in which working age adults, particularly working age men, are increasingly less likely to meet eligibility criteria, while children, women and households with higher dependency levels receive greater priority. The very low representation of adult men in the 2025 beneficiary data is particularly illustrative of this trend.

Nationality data are less complete and should therefore be interpreted primarily as an indication of project coverage rather than an exact distribution of beneficiaries by nationality. The overall pattern shows that Syrians remained the population group most widely covered by mapped projects, followed by Turkish citizens and Afghans. A smaller number of projects targeted Iranians and other nationalities. Open responses also identified Palestinians, Ukrainians, Russians, Azerbaijanis, Egyptians, Somalis, Iraqis and Yemenis among populations reached by individual projects.

Overall, the mapping indicates that CVA continued to serve both refugee and host community populations, while maintaining the strongest project coverage among Syrians. Given inconsistencies in the completeness of nationality level beneficiary reporting, this project level overview provides a more meaningful picture than presenting exact beneficiary numbers by nationality.

12. Documentation Requirements

Documentation requirements are included in the mapping primarily as a practical reference for project design, showing the types of documents commonly used in Türkiye for beneficiary verification and eligibility checks. The findings should not be interpreted as meaning that all projects require beneficiaries to submit documents directly. In some interventions, particularly those implemented in coordination with public authorities or in Temporary Accommodation Centres, beneficiary information and eligibility may already be verified through existing government databases or administrative systems.

Identity cards or passports were the most commonly reported documentation, used by 30 projects. Civil registration and MERNİS records were each reported by seven projects, while disability reports and social security documentation were used less frequently.

Required documentation	Number of projects
Identity card or passport	30
Other document	8
Civil registration document	7
MERNİS registration document	7
Disability report	5
Social security document	2

Open text responses provide important context to these figures. In some projects, households could not apply directly because eligibility was determined by residency in specific Temporary Accommodation Centres or container settlements. In others, the Presidency of Migration Management conducted verification or protection screening using information already available in public databases. These examples show that documentation requirements may in practice take the form of administrative verification rather than direct document submission by beneficiaries.

This distinction is particularly important when considering access for people with registration difficulties or limited documentation. Rather than assuming that formal documents are always required from the applicant, project design should consider whether eligibility can be verified through existing public systems, referrals or alternative verification arrangements where appropriate.

13. Accountability and PSEA

Accountability to affected people is a core component of quality CVA programming. Cash assistance gives beneficiaries greater choice and flexibility, but this also makes accessible feedback, complaints and safeguarding mechanisms particularly important. The 2025 Mapping shows a very strong baseline in this regard: all mapped projects reported having a mechanism in place to receive complaints from beneficiaries. This represents a slight improvement from 99 per cent in 2024 and indicates that complaint mechanisms have effectively become standard practice across mapped CVA projects.

Projects used a wide range of channels to receive complaints and feedback, allowing beneficiaries to choose different ways of communicating according to their preferences and access.

All projects reported having a functioning **complaint mechanism**. The corresponding proportion in 2024 was 99 per cent. Telephone or call centre channels were available in all 40 projects, making them the most consistently used mechanism. Social media, email, complaint boxes, in person counselling and messaging applications were also widely used, demonstrating that many projects maintained more than one entry point for feedback and complaints. This diversity is important, as no single channel is equally accessible or appropriate for all beneficiaries.

Channel	Number of projects
Telephone or call centre	40
Social media	24
Email	20
Complaint box	19
In person counselling	18
Messaging applications	16
Community focal points	6
Postal mail	5

The near universal presence of complaint mechanisms is a positive finding and reflects considerable investment by organisations in accountability systems. Their value, however, ultimately depends on whether beneficiaries are aware of them, can use them safely, and receive timely and meaningful responses. The mapping does not assess these qualitative dimensions, but the widespread availability of multiple channels provides a strong foundation for effective accountability.

PSEA shows a similarly positive trend. All mapped projects reported incorporating PSEA mechanisms or safeguards, compared with 93 per cent in 2024. This suggests that PSEA has become firmly embedded as an expected component of CVA programming.

For the first time in the 2025 Mapping, organisations were also asked to identify the specific PSEA measures in place. This additional level of detail was introduced not only to assess coverage, but also to make existing practices more visible and provide organisations with an opportunity to learn from one another.

PSEA measure	Number of projects
Staff trained on PSEA	40
Referral pathways established	31
Beneficiaries informed about how to report SEA	29
Code of Conduct in place and communicated	29
Safe and confidential reporting channels available	29
PSEA incorporated into partnership agreements	24

Staff training on PSEA was reported by all projects, representing a particularly strong result. More than three quarters of projects had established referral pathways, while almost three quarters reported that beneficiaries were informed about how to report SEA, that safe and confidential reporting channels were available, and that a Code of Conduct was in place and communicated. PSEA provisions were incorporated into partnership agreements in 24 projects.

The results therefore show that PSEA is not limited to a general policy commitment, but is being translated into several operational safeguards across the mapped portfolio. At the same time, variation between individual measures highlights opportunities for further strengthening, particularly in relation to referral pathways, confidential reporting arrangements and the systematic inclusion of PSEA requirements in partnership agreements.

Overall, the findings on accountability and PSEA are encouraging. Complaint mechanisms are universal across the mapped projects, multiple feedback channels are commonly available, and PSEA safeguards are broadly institutionalised. The more detailed PSEA questions introduced in 2025 also provide a useful basis for peer learning by showing which safeguards are most widely applied and where organisations may benefit from strengthening or adapting their own practices.

14. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation helps organisations understand whether assistance reaches intended populations, whether transfer values remain appropriate, and how beneficiaries experience the support provided. The 2025 Mapping shows that monitoring systems are well established across the portfolio: 95 per cent of projects reported having an assessment, monitoring and evaluation system in place, compared with a close 93 per cent in 2024.

Monitoring activity	Number of projects
Post Distribution Monitoring	35
Beneficiary feedback or satisfaction surveys	31
Focus group discussions or key informant interviews	20
Price monitoring	13
Market assessments	9
Financial service provider assessments	8
Secondary data analysis	6
Other	5

Majority of the programs conducted Post Distribution Monitoring, conducted by 35 projects, or 87.5 per cent of the mapped portfolio. This represents a modest increase from 84 per cent in 2024 and confirms that PDM remains as a fundamental mechanism used by partners to assess beneficiary experience after assistance has been delivered.

Beneficiary feedback and satisfaction surveys were also widely used, reported by 31 projects. Together with PDM, this shows that monitoring is strongly oriented towards understanding beneficiary experience, perceptions and the immediate outcomes of assistance. Half of the projects also used focus group discussions or key informant interviews, adding a qualitative dimension to project monitoring and allowing organisations to explore issues that may not be fully captured through structured surveys alone.

Market-related monitoring and price monitoring were less common. Not every intervention requires a separate market assessment or independent price monitoring exercise, particularly where reliable common market information is available. It does, however, reinforce the importance of shared inter agency market monitoring, price information and financial service provider analysis that individual projects can draw on when reviewing transfer values and delivery arrangements.

The M&E and PDM sections of the 2025 Mapping questionnaire were intentionally simplified compared with previous rounds. The findings should be read primarily as an indication of the breadth of monitoring practices rather than as an assessment of their effectiveness. Overall, the results are positive: almost all projects have an M&E system in place, PDM and beneficiary feedback mechanisms are widely used, and organisations employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches.

15. Prevention of Project Overlaps

Preventing duplication is an important element of coordinated CVA programming, particularly in a context where different organisations may target the same locations and similar population groups. Türkiye does not have a single inter sectoral platform through which all CVA beneficiary lists can be cross checked, largely because of data protection requirements, technical constraints and limitations on sharing personal data.

In response, partners have historically relied on a combination of internal, bilateral and project specific arrangements. The CBI TWG Deduplication Guidance Note summarises the available mechanisms and highlights two established options: the SSN cross check mechanism managed by TRC, and the UNHCR CVA Deduplication Platform, ICCP, which has been available year-round to cash actors since December 2024. ICCP allows organisations to cross check encrypted beneficiary identifiers while avoiding retention of personal data after the process is completed.

The 2025 Mapping shows that organisations use several complementary methods to prevent overlaps rather than relying on a single approach. Cross checking beneficiary lists with other CVA projects and household or individual surveys and assessments were the most commonly reported methods, each used by 16 projects. Bilateral information sharing was reported by 11 projects, geographical targeting by nine, and information sharing through coordination or technical working groups by eight. This illustrates that overlap prevention takes place both at beneficiary level and through broader project design and coordination measures.

Method	Number of projects
Cross checking beneficiary lists with other CVA projects	16
Household or individual surveys and assessments	16
Information sharing through bilateral meetings	11
Geographic targeting	9
Information sharing through coordination mechanisms	8

Among the projects that reported using a specific cross check platform or mechanism, the SSN cross check mechanism was the most frequently cited, followed by ICCP. Several projects also relied on MoFSS systems or their own internal or project level mechanisms. This mixed landscape is consistent with the current operating environment, in which the SSN mechanism allows partners to check against the KızılayKart beneficiary pool, while ICCP is used where a duplication risk is identified between participating CVA projects and is facilitated through the CBI TWG coordination team.

Cross check platform or mechanism	Number of projects
SSN cross check mechanism	7
ICCP, UNHCR deduplication platform	5
Mechanisms Internal to organisations	4
MoFSS mechanism	3
Other, not specified	1

Overall, the findings suggest that deduplication in Türkiye is functioning through a layered system of beneficiary level cross checking, internal controls, bilateral information exchange and coordination based risk identification. The availability of ICCP has strengthened the options available to partners, particularly where two or more projects may overlap in location, target group and intended outcome. Continued awareness raising and technical support on the use of both SSN and ICCP mechanisms would help expand systematic cross checking and support more efficient use of increasingly limited CVA resources.

16. Services Advisor and Referrals

Out of 40 projects reported, twenty-one were listed on Services Advisor. In 2024, 32 of 85 projects were listed, representing approximately 38 per cent. The listing rate therefore improved, although the absolute number of projects declined.

Lack of familiarity with the platform was the most common reason, marked for 9 programs out of 19. Services Advisor can be a tool to improve project visibility and help service providers and referring organisations understand the geographic and programmatic coverage of available assistance. Eight programs did not disclose the reason of not listing on Services Advisor; other responses included programs not accepting self-referrals (2), and experiencing technical difficulties (1).

17. Donor Overview

The donor structure in the 2025 mapping was presented in a simplified format based on the number of projects supported, rather than through a detailed breakdown of financial contributions.

Donor	Number of projects supported
European Union ECHO	6
Other donors	5
European Union NEAR	3
European Union, other	3
Government of Japan	3
Government of the Republic of Korea	3
USAID	3
Caritas	2
Other individual donors	1 project each

ECHO was the most frequently reported donor, supporting six projects. However, this indicator shows only the number of projects supported and not the volume of funding provided. It cannot therefore be used to rank donors by financial contribution.

The 2024 report included a more detailed analysis of the funding structure, particularly in relation to the earthquake response and large projects such as the SSN. The simplified donor overview used in 2025 is consistent with the purpose of a shorter assessment and the more limited analytical requirements of the current exercise.

18. Key Assessments

The 2025 Mapping reflects a transition from the large-scale earthquake response towards a smaller and more regular CVA portfolio operating in a significantly more constrained funding environment. The decline in projects, participating organisations, geographic coverage and beneficiaries should therefore be understood primarily in this context rather than as a shift away from cash assistance as a preferred modality. At the same time, lower participation in the mapping means that some activities, particularly smaller projects, may not be fully represented. Despite outreach efforts by the CBI TWG coordination team, several organisations were unable to provide inputs due to limited capacity, while others did not respond following the closure of their activities in Türkiye.

Within this smaller portfolio, several positive programmatic trends are visible. Regular assistance increased from 44 per cent of projects in 2024 to 65 per cent in 2025, while unrestricted assistance increased from approximately 65 per cent to 72.5 per cent. these trends point to a less emergency oriented portfolio with a stronger emphasis on repeated and flexible cash assistance.

The portfolio also became more strongly anchored in the 3RP, with 78 per cent of projects appealed under the framework compared with approximately 48 per cent in 2024. Although, percentage of programs appealed through 3RP is high, number of beneficiaries significantly higher for the programs that were not appealed through 3RP, including SSN which reached 1.15 million beneficiaries. Together,

Targeting remained multidimensional. Economic vulnerability was the most frequently cited criterion, but protection related vulnerabilities were also strongly represented, including GBV risk, disability, female headed households and single caregiver households. Sector specific patterns were broadly coherent, with Protection projects placing greater emphasis on protection risks, Basic Needs on economic and material vulnerability, Economic Empowerment on livelihoods related vulnerability, and Education on barriers to education. The continued targeting of households transitioning form temporary accommodation centers and settlements to urban lives also illustrates the use of CVA as transitional assistance in the post-earthquake context.

Project quality and accountability systems remain a particular strength. All projects reported complaint mechanisms and PSEA safeguards, while 95 per cent had monitoring and evaluation systems in place. PDM and beneficiary feedback were widely used. The more detailed PSEA questions introduced this year also show that partners are applying a range of operational safeguards, although referral pathways, confidential reporting arrangements and integration into partnership agreements could be further strengthened.

Only 48 per cent of projects accepted self referrals, indicating that access to assistance often depends on case management, institutional referral pathways or predefined beneficiary lists. While this may be appropriate for some project types, particularly protection related assistance, it also underlines the importance of accessible referral mechanisms for individuals who are not already connected to services.

Transfer value calculations have become considerably more project specific, partly reflecting outdated or incomplete sector specific reference values. Market and price monitoring are less common than beneficiary focused monitoring, increasing the importance of shared inter agency analysis. Deduplication is supported through SSN, ICCP, internal systems and bilateral arrangements, but systematic beneficiary level cross checking is not yet universal. Project visibility through Services Advisor remains incomplete. These issues become increasingly important as reduced funding places greater pressure on projects to target limited resources efficiently.

The mapping also points to several areas where technical coherence could be strengthened. The analysis further identified inconsistencies in the terminology and classification used by partners. In some cases, restricted or conditional cash assistance was categorised as MPCA, while approaches to sectoral cash, particularly between Protection and Basic Needs, showed limited harmonisation despite the availability of guidance. These findings suggest continued scope for strengthening technical capacity on cash modalities, the distinction between conditionality and restrictions, appropriate use of vouchers, and the relative advantages and limitations of different delivery mechanisms. Greater familiarity with available deduplication systems, including ICCP and the SSN cross check mechanism, would also support more consistent and coordinated CVA programming.

19. Focus: Overview of the Portfolio Outside of SSN and CCTE

The aggregate results of the 2025 CVA Mapping are strongly influenced by three large scale social assistance projects, the SSN (including C-ESSN and ESSN) and CCTE. These projects account for only three of the 40 mapped projects, but they reached 1.64 million of the 1.76 million reported beneficiaries and represented approximately USD 319.1 million of the USD 387.8 million reported budget. Separating these projects from the remaining portfolio therefore provides an important additional lens for interpreting the Mapping.

Indicator	SSN and CCTE	Remaining 37 projects	Overall portfolio
Number of projects	3	37	40
Share of projects portfolio	7.5%	92.5%	100%
Reported beneficiaries	1,639,423	122,075	1,761,498
Share of reported beneficiaries	93.1%	6.9%	100%
Reported budget	USD 319.1m	USD 68.7m	USD 387.8m
Share of reported budget	82.3%	17.7%	100%
Multi-purpose	3 of 3, 100%	19 of 37, 51.4%	22 of 40, 55%
Self-referral	3 of 3, 100%	16 of 37, 43.2%	19 of 40, 47.5%

The concentration is particularly striking in relation to beneficiaries. The SSN and CCTE represent approximately 93 per cent of all reported CVA recipients, while the remaining 37 projects together account for only around 7 per cent. Budget concentration is also substantial, although less pronounced, with the three projects accounting for approximately 82 per cent of the reported total. The headline beneficiary and budget figures therefore describe the scale of CVA in Türkiye, but are largely determined by a very small number of nationally significant projects. The remaining portfolio provides a different perspective, reflecting the range of smaller, more specialised and often targeted interventions implemented across sectors.

Project structure and sectors: The influence of SSN and CCTE is considerably less pronounced when the portfolio is examined by sector. Basic Needs and Protection remain the two leading sectors even after the SSN and CCTE are excluded, and all 18 Protection projects are found within the remaining portfolio. The three largest projects therefore strongly determine the scale of CVA, but not its sectoral diversity. The strong connection with the 3RP is also not solely an effect of SSN and CCTE: 28 of the remaining 37 projects, approximately 76 per cent, were appealed under the 3RP. Similarly, just over half of the remaining portfolio was multi-purpose, compared with SSN and CCTE.

Implemented sector	SSN and CCTE	Remaining 37	Overall
Basic Needs	2	18	20
Protection	0	18	18
Economic Empowerment	0	7	7
Education	1	5	6
Health	0	4	4

Targeting: The targeting profile of the wider portfolio is considerably more diverse than that of SSN and CCTE. Among the remaining 37 projects, partners reported targeting across a broad spectrum of socioeconomic, protection, demographic and service access vulnerabilities. These included economically vulnerable households, persons affected by or at risk of gender-based violence, female headed households, persons with disabilities, single parent or caregiver led households, households unable to access adequate shelter, households with a high dependency ratio, individuals facing educational barriers, individuals with serious health conditions etc.

By contrast, the SSN and CCTE concentrated on only five of these categories: economically vulnerable households, children and youth, female headed households, individuals with serious health conditions, and persons with disabilities. This illustrates the complementary role of the wider CVA portfolio. While SSN and CCTE provide assistance at substantial scale, the remaining projects cover a much broader range of vulnerabilities and are more frequently designed to respond to specific protection risks, household circumstances and barriers to services.

Targeting criterion	SSN and CCTE	Remaining 37
Economically vulnerable households	2	21
Persons affected by or at risk of gender based violence, GBV	0	19
Female headed households	1	15
Persons with disabilities	1	15
Single parent or caregiver led households	0	15
Households unable to access adequate shelter	0	13
Households with a high dependency ratio	0	11
Individuals facing educational barriers	0	11
Individuals with serious health conditions	1	11
Children and youth	1	9
LGBTI+ individuals	0	9
Individuals engaged in informal, seasonal or at risk employment	0	8
Elderly individuals	0	6
Refugees without registration or with registration problems	0	6
Other target groups	0	6

Duration, access and implementation settings: The comparison also qualifies the overall finding that CVA became more regular in 2025. SSN and CCTE provided monthly assistance for seven to twelve months. Among the remaining 37 projects, however, 14 provided one off assistance and 15 provided monthly assistance for no more than three months. Only eight provided assistance for four months or longer. The apparent shift towards more regular cash assistance in the overall portfolio is therefore influenced considerably by SSN and CCTE. Beyond these schemes, most CVA interventions remained relatively short term, reflecting more targeted, specialised, emergency or case responsive programming.

Duration	SSN and CCTE	Remaining 37	Overall
One off	0	14	14
Monthly, up to 3 months	0	15	15
Monthly, 4 to 6 months	0	2	2
Monthly, 7 to 12 months	3	6	9

The wider portfolio is also more varied in how and where assistance is delivered. SSN and CCTE operated in urban and rural areas, with one also covering Temporary Accommodation Centres, while the remaining portfolio accounted for nearly all programming in temporary formal and informal settlements and maintained broad coverage across urban, rural and temporary accommodation settings. Access patterns also differ: SSN and CCTE accepted self-referral, compared with 43 per cent of the remaining projects. This highlights the greater reliance of the wider portfolio on case management, institutional referrals, predefined caseloads and other targeted entry points.

Beneficiary profile: The demographic profile changes substantially when the SSN and CCTE are separated. Children represented approximately 68 per cent of beneficiaries of the SSN and CCTE, while adults represented around 32 per cent. Among the remaining 37 projects, this pattern reverses, with adults accounting for approximately 61 per cent of beneficiaries. Adult men represented only around 5 per cent of beneficiaries of the SSN and CCTE, compared with around 24 per cent in the wider portfolio. The strong child concentration observed in the aggregate beneficiary profile is therefore largely driven by the scale and eligibility criteria of the SSN and CCTE.

Beneficiary group	SSN and CCTE	Remaining 37	Overall
Women	442,382, 27.0%	44,932, 36.8%	487,314, 27.7%
Men	79,135, 4.8%	29,773, 24.4%	108,908, 6.2%
Girls	543,248, 33.1%	23,337, 19.1%	566,585, 32.2%
Boys	574,658, 35.1%	24,033, 19.7%	598,691, 34.0%
Children	68.2%	38.8%	66.2%
Adults	31.8%	61.2%	33.8%

Overall interpretation: Overall, the comparison reveals two complementary layers of CVA programming in Türkiye. C ESSN, ESSN and CCTE provide scale, continuity and large caseload coverage. The remaining 37 projects provide much of the portfolio's sectoral diversity, specialised targeting, emergency responsiveness and contextual flexibility. Aggregate figures are therefore essential for understanding the overall reach of CVA, but analysing the wider portfolio separately is equally important for understanding how cash assistance responds to differentiated needs across sectors and population groups. In short, the three largest projects largely determine the scale of CVA in Türkiye, while the remaining projects provide much of its diversity and specialised response capacity.

19. Recommendations

Based on the 2025 Mapping findings, the following priorities are recommended for future CVA coordination and mapping exercises:

- **Maintain and advocate for flexible and predictable CVA funding**, particularly in areas where needs remain high, but project coverage has contracted, including major metropolitan areas and locations affected by the residual impacts of the earthquakes.
- **Strengthen technical coherence and harmonisation across CVA projects.** Continued capacity building is needed on cash modalities, MPCA, conditionality, restrictions, voucher systems and appropriate transfer mechanisms. Greater consistency in terminology and project classification would also improve both project design and the quality of mapping data, particularly across sectoral cash interventions in Protection and Basic Needs.
- **Strengthen common approaches to transfer value setting.** CBI TWG should continue regular updates of MPCA transfer values, while sectors should provide updated inputs to the intersectoral cash guidance. Organisations using project specific calculations should be encouraged to draw on common benchmarks, including MEB, market monitoring, relevant public assistance schemes and CBI TWG guidance.
- **Improve mapping coverage and data quality without overcomplicating the exercise.** Greater participation should be encouraged, particularly among national and international NGOs, while key fields such as transfer value units, nationality data and project classification should be clarified and subject to basic validation. Open text responses should be reviewed and categorised where they provide useful additional information.
- **Strengthen collective market analysis, deduplication and information sharing.** Shared price monitoring, market analysis and FSP information should remain important CBI TWG functions. At the same time, greater use of ICCP, the SSN cross check mechanism and other appropriate deduplication tools should be promoted alongside bilateral coordination and information sharing through working groups.
- **Maintain accessible referral and accountability mechanisms.** Given the limited number of projects accepting self-referrals, projects that rely on case management, institutional referrals or predefined lists should ensure that clear and accessible referral pathways are available. The strong coverage of complaint mechanisms and PSEA safeguards should also be maintained, with particular attention to safe reporting, referral pathways and the practical functioning of feedback mechanisms.
- **Improve project visibility and access to information.** Partners should be encouraged to keep project information updated through Services Advisor and relevant coordination platforms so that available assistance can be more easily understood by organisations, referral actors and persons seeking support.

Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

Annex A. Cash and Voucher Assistance Interventions Mapping in Türkiye, 2025 - Questionnaire

CBI TWG invites organisations to participate in the 2025 Cash and Voucher Assistance Mapping exercise, which aims to map cash-based interventions implemented in Türkiye by humanitarian organisations and UN agencies in 2025.

Instructions:

- This mapping covers all CVA interventions in Türkiye, including sector-specific cash assistance (for example, Protection) and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).
- Each CVA intervention should be submitted as a separate entry.
- Please coordinate internally within your organisation to avoid duplicate submissions.
- Please coordinate with implementing partners to avoid duplicate submissions.
- The original ActivityInfo form indicates that completion takes approximately 15 minutes.

A. Information on the Respondent

A1. Name and surname *[Required]*

Response:

____

A2. Email address *[Required]*

Response:

____

B. Information on Organisation and Intervention

B1. Organisation name *[Required]*

Response:

____

B2. Project name *[Required]*

Response:

____

B3. Project brief description (150 to 500 words) *[Required]*

Response:

____

B4. Start date of the project *[Required]*

Month/year:

____

B5. End date of the project *[Required]*

Month/year:

___

C. Sector Reporting and Visibility

C1. Under which sector(s) is the project being implemented? *[Required]*

- Basic Needs
- Economic Empowerment
- Education
- Health
- Protection

C2. Is this project included in the 3RP appeal? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

C3. Are this project's achievements reported monthly in ActivityInfo under any sector? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

C4. If yes, under which sector(s) is the project being reported? *[Required]*

- Basic Needs
- Economic Empowerment
- Education
- Health
- Protection

C5. Has this project been listed on Services Advisor? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

C6. If no, why was the project not listed on Services Advisor? *[Required]*

- The project did not accept self-referrals, so listing was deemed unnecessary.
- We were unfamiliar with the Services Advisor platform.
- We experienced technical difficulties while attempting to list on the Services Advisor platform.
- Other (please specify).

Other:

___

D. Project Details and Beneficiaries

D1. Is this a winterisation cash assistance intervention? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

D2. Number of men who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D3. Number of women who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D4. Number of boys who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D5. Number of girls who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D6. Number of non-binary adults who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D7. Number of non-binary children who received cash and voucher assistance, unique individuals, by 31 December 2025

Response:

____

D8. What is the role of CVA in this project? *[Required]*

- CVA is the only activity in the project.
- CVA is one component of a broader project.

D9. What is the total budget of this project for 2025?

Provide the amount in USD. Use the exchange rate specified by your SOP; if unavailable, use the exchange rate on the project commencement date.

USD:

____

D10. If CVA is one component of a broader project, what is the CVA budget of this project for 2025?

Provide the amount in USD using the same exchange-rate approach.

USD:

____

E. Winterisation 2025 to 2026

Complete this section only for winterisation cash assistance interventions.

E1. How many men, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____

E2. How many women, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____

E3. How many boys, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____

E4. How many girls, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____

E5. How many non-binary adults, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____

E6. How many non-binary children, unique individuals, do you plan to reach with cash for winterisation between 1 January and 30 April 2026?

Response:

____
__

F. Information on Funding

F1. How many donors fund the project?

For each donor, provide the donor agency and its percentage share of project funding.

Donor	Donor agency	Percentage of funding
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

G. Information on Targeted Beneficiaries

G1. Who are the target beneficiaries by nationality? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Afghan
- Iraqi
- Iranian

- Syrian
- Turkish citizens
- Other (please specify)

Other:

____

G2. Total number of individuals reached in 2025, by nationality

Afghan:

____

Iraqi:

____

Iranian:

____

Syrian:

____

Turkish citizens:

____

Other:

____

G3. In which types of areas was the CVA project implemented? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Urban neighbourhoods
- Rural areas
- Temporary Accommodation Centres
- Temporary formal settlements
- Temporary informal settlements

H. Winterisation 2025 to 2026, Nationality Breakdown

Complete this section only for winterisation interventions.

H1. Total number of individuals reached or planned to be reached in 2026, by nationality

Afghan:

____

Iraqi:

____

Iranian:

____

Syrian:

____

Turkish citizens:

____

Other:

____

I. CVA Design and Geographic Coverage

I1. Is this CVA multi-purpose cash assistance? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

I2. Is this emergency cash assistance? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

I3. In which provinces is assistance provided? *[Required]*

- Nationwide
- Province selection

I4. If province selection is chosen, select all provinces where assistance is provided. *[Required]*

The ActivityInfo form provides the full list of Türkiye's 81 provinces.

Province(s):

____

I5. Conditionality of the CVA *[Required]*

- Conditional cash: beneficiaries meet conditions such as training completion or school attendance to receive the cash.
- Unconditional cash: beneficiaries who meet the eligibility criteria receive the cash without an additional condition.

I6. If conditional, select the condition(s). *[Required]*

- Attendance to primary education
- Attendance to secondary education
- Attendance/excellence in higher education
- Attendance/completion of adult language training (stipend)
- Attendance/completion of children/youth language training
- Attendance/completion of vocational training
- Participation in information/awareness raising sessions (stipend)
- Labour (Cash for Work)
- Business establishment/development
- Business formalisation
- Labour formalisation
- Completion of shelter/WASH rehabilitation
- Other (please specify)

Other:

____

I7. Restriction of CVA *[Required]*

- Restricted use: the CVA must be spent on specific items or services determined by the project, such as food or shelter.
- Unrestricted use: the beneficiary can use the cash for any expenses based on their needs and preferences.

I8. If restricted, select the restriction(s). *[Required]*

- Clothes
- Expenses of legal aid
- Food
- Home rehabilitation/renovation (Shelter/WASH)
- Hygiene/sanitary items
- Medicine/treatment
- Notary expenses/apostille
- Prosthesis/device
- Rent
- Surgery
- Technological equipment
- Translation of documents
- Transportation
- Utilities (electricity, water, communication)
- Other (please specify)

Other:

____

I9. Frequency and duration of payment *[Required]*

- One-off cash assistance
- Monthly cash assistance, up to 3 months
- Monthly cash assistance, 4 to 6 months
- Monthly cash assistance, 7 to 12 months

I10. Transfer amount is calculated per: *[Required]*

- Capita/person
- Household

I11. Transfer amount is: *[Required]*

- Fixed
- Interval

I12. If fixed, provide the transfer value in TRY. *[Required]*

TRY:

____

I13. If an interval is used, provide the minimum transfer value in TRY. *[Required]*

Minimum TRY:

____

I14. If an interval is used, provide the maximum transfer value in TRY. *[Required]*

Maximum TRY:

____

I15. Are there top-up/additional payments? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

I16. If yes, provide the top-up value in TRY. *[Required]*

TRY:

____

J. Transfer Mechanism and Financial Service Provider

J1. Transfer mechanism(s). Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Bank card (debit or credit card)
- Beneficiary-named account (for example, KızılayKart)
- Direct cash (cash-in-hand/envelope)
- E-voucher (please specify)
- Market Card Voucher (please specify)
- Other (please specify)
- Paper voucher
- Prepaid Card (for example, PTT)
- Transfer to account pre-owned/opened by beneficiary
- Transfer to name and national ID via bank
- Transfer to name and national ID via PTT

Market Card Voucher, if applicable:

____

Other transfer mechanism:

____

J2. Name of the financial institution, if applicable. *[Required]*

- Ziraat Bankası
- İş Bankası
- Halk Bank
- PTT

- Other (please specify)

Other: ____

J3. E-voucher service provider(s), if applicable. *[Required]*

- Genius tags
- Ininal
- NAGIS
- Papara
- Other (please specify)

Other: ____

K. Transfer Value Identification

K1. How was the transfer value identified? *[Required]*

- Aligned with CBI TWG Guidance, for example MPCA Guidance
- Aligned with cash guidance of the respective sector
- Aligned with the transfer amount used by similar projects of the line ministry
- Project-specific calculations, please specify

K2. If project-specific calculations were used, briefly describe the calculation.

Description: ____

K3. Do you adjust transfer amounts with respect to exchange rates? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

K4. If yes, please specify how.

Response: ____

L. Target Population Groups and Documentation

L1. Which population groups are targeted by this cash assistance? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Economically vulnerable households, for example deteriorated financial status, reduced food consumption or selling assets to meet needs
- Single parent or caregiver-led households
- Female-headed households
- Children and youth, including those in child labour or at risk of exploitation
- Persons with disabilities, including those with documented disability reports
- Elderly individuals, especially those living alone or with limited support
- LGBTI+ individuals who may be at risk or facing marginalisation

- Households who cannot access adequate shelter, for example persons recently discharged from state care institutions, homeless individuals, people living in temporary settlements or those who have lost their homes
- Refugees without registration, including pending registrations and those with activation problems
- Persons affected by or at risk of gender-based violence (GBV)
- Households with a high dependency ratio, for example a high number of children and/or elderly dependants per adult
- Individuals engaged in informal, seasonal or at-risk employment, including those recently unemployed or without marketable skills
- Individuals with serious health conditions, for example chronic illness or pregnant/nursing women
- Individuals facing educational barriers or school-related challenges, for example school dropouts or those unable to cover education-related costs
- Other (please specify)

Other: ____

L2. Please select the documentation required for application. Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- FID Card / Passport
- Social security transcript
- Disability report
- Civil registration paper
- MERNIS registration paper
- School diploma
- Travel permit
- Other (please specify)

Other: ____

L3. Can individuals self-refer to this CVA? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

M. Monitoring and Evaluation

M1. Are assessment, monitoring and evaluation conducted for this CVA? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

M2. Which monitoring and assessment activities are conducted for this intervention? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Market assessments
- Financial Service Provider (FSP) assessments
- Price monitoring

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- Beneficiary feedback / satisfaction surveys
- FGDs / Key informant interviews
- Secondary data
- Other (please specify)

Other:

____

N. Accountability to Affected People and PSEA

N1. Do you have a mechanism in place to collect complaints from beneficiaries? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

N2. Through which channels do you receive complaints? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Call line/call centre/counselling line
- Email
- Postal mail
- Complaint box
- Counselling, in person
- Social media, for example Facebook or Instagram
- Chat applications, for example WhatsApp
- Community focal points

N3. Do you incorporate PSEA mechanisms/safeguards in this project? *[Required]*

- Yes
- No

N4. Which PSEA measures are in place? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Staff are trained on PSEA
- Code of Conduct is in place and communicated
- Safe and confidential reporting channels are available
- Beneficiaries are informed about how to report SEA
- Referral pathways are established
- PSEA is integrated into partner agreements
- Other (please specify)

Other:

____

O. Coordination and Duplication Prevention

O1. Which method(s) do you use to prevent duplication of beneficiaries? Select all that apply. *[Required]*

- Cross-check beneficiary list with other CVA projects
- Geographical targeting

- Household/individual surveys and assessments
- Share information through coordination working groups or technical working groups
- Share information through bilateral meetings with other partners

O2. Which platform(s) do you use to cross-check the beneficiary list? *[Required]*

- SSN cross-check mechanism
- ICCP - UNHCR deduplication platform
- Other (please specify)

Other: ____

O3. Which project(s) do you cross-check the beneficiary list against?

Response: ____

O4. Please share any other comments or feedback.

Response: ____

Note: This clean version removes ActivityInfo interface labels, internal field codes, formulas and hidden calculated fields. It retains the substantive survey questions and response options, with minor corrections to spacing and obvious typographical errors for readability.