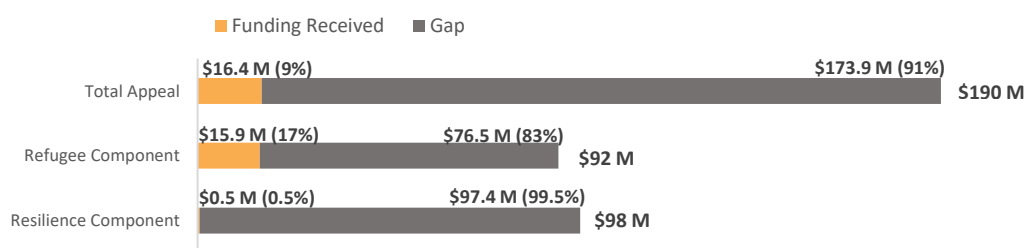


2022 MID-YEAR REVIEW

Highlights:

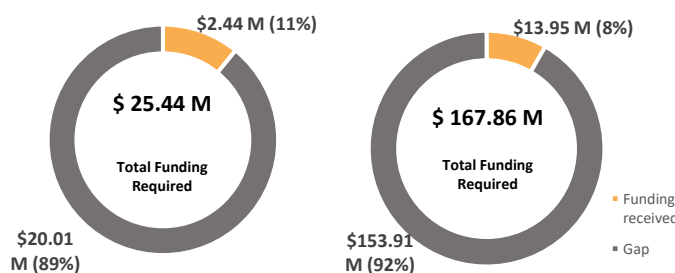
- Basic Needs sector partners continued to experience **underfunding** in the first half of 2022.
- Complementary one-time CBIs reached only around 45 thousand beneficiaries.
- Only **7.6%** of the targeted **CBI** beneficiaries could be reached by mid-2022. **Significant funding gaps** were identified for complementary CBIs at the national level.
- The mid-year progress rate for **food assistance** was satisfactory (**65.7%**), but larger-scale programmes with beneficiary targets over 10 thousand could not receive any funding.
- Partners achieved **85.5%** of the annual target for distributing gender appropriate hygiene, dignity, or sanitary items.
- Further guidance will be provided on the way forward concerning counselling/awareness raising on **transition from basic needs support to livelihoods** due to the inadequate level of progress reported so far.
- Funding gap is identified in **municipal infrastructure support** aiming to expand capacity for service delivery.
- Progress in many indicators is **geographically limited**, hence not nation-wide, limiting the overall impact.

Funding Situation: According to the financial data reported by the sector partners on ActivityInfo covering the first half of 2022, the funding levels were low with funding received only for **9%** of the total sector appeal. The situation was similar under the componential breakdowns, especially with regards to the resilience component. The funding received here only accounted for **0.5%** of the total requirement. The levels of sectoral funding received deteriorated compared to their mid-year levels in 2021ⁱ as the funding rate of the total sector appeal decreased from **12.4%** to **9%**. The lack of funding resulted in various negative repercussions including the slow rate of progress of the sector’s refugeeⁱⁱ and resilience activities.



Graph 1: Funding received under the Basic Needs sector appeal and its componential breakdowns as of mid-2022 under 3RP Türkiye

Correspondingly, the financial tracking analysis reveals that the levels of funding received as of mid-2022 was low for both NGO and UN agency sector partners at **11%** and **8%** respectively. In this respect, underfunding is observed to be a sector-wide and possibly chronic problem given its ongoing impact over the recent years, necessitating increased collaboration to resolve it with a coordinated approach at both the sector and inter-sector levels.



Graph 2 (left): Funding received by NGO appealing sector partners
Graph 3 (right): Funding received by UN agency appealing sector partners

Although a comparatively accelerated progress might be expected in some activities during the second half of the year as was the case in 2021, the extant underfunding patterns have brought about certain implementation challenges in the present recessionary economic context.

Mid-year Review: Overall, sector partners cumulatively reached over **1.9 million** refugees through cash-based interventions (CBIs), food assistance, non-food item (NFI) distribution and so on as of the second quarter of 2022. For a more in-depth understanding on the sectoral standing during the first half of 2022, the Basic Needs Working

Group (BNWG) undertook a mid-year review exercise to gauge the level of progress against the sectoral targets, the expected levels of achievement by the end of the year and the current funding patterns.

The exercise also aims to provide data-driven insights to feed into the sectoral advocacy efforts and strategic planning discussions for the upcoming planning period concerning 2023 and beyond. The analysis is intended to identify the existing reporting gaps and flag them for their timely amelioration as well to promote efficiency.



Graph 4 (left): monthly progress – cumulative number of beneficiaries
Graph 5 (right): nationality breakdown of beneficiaries

Analysis: The mid-year review is based on the analysis of the information provided by **16 out of 22** appealing partners.ⁱⁱⁱ The progress concerning some sectoral indicators could not be reviewed due to lack of data.^{iv} Nevertheless, since adequate data was compiled for most indicators, the review was able to bring to light those indicators whose progress was on track and the others experiencing slower progress or stagnation. The findings of the exercise were shared with the sector partners in an ad-hoc BNWG meeting on 16 August 2022.^v The highlights of the findings can be found in the below analysis per sectoral objective and their respective outputs and indicators.

Objective 1: Improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders, and vulnerable members of the host community

Table 1: Analysis of responses of 16 out of 22 partners under the Objective 1 outputs and indicators with adequate data reported.

Outputs	Output indicators	Total target of 16 partners (A) (#)	Mid-year achievement of the target (#)	Mid-year achievement of the target (%)	Expected achievement of the target by the end of 2022 (B) (#)	Expected Achievement of the target by the end of 2022 (B/A) (%)
1.1 Vulnerable refugees have access to adequate shelter conditions	1.1.2 # of individuals benefitting from transportation services	900	1,430	158.9%	1,530	170%
1.2 Vulnerable refugees have access to essential goods (food, non-food and CRIs) and services in a safe, gender sensitive and dignified manner	1.2.1 # of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions	850,997	64,836	7.6%	92,963	10.9%
	1.2.2 # of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items (CRIs)	67,000	24,881	37.1%	63,967	95.5%
	1.2.3. # of individuals receiving in kind or cash food assistance	159,628	104,841	65.7%	115,655	72.5%
1.3 Refugees have access to adequate gender appropriate WASH, hygiene and dignity items; and enhanced capacity to maintain WASH conditions	1.3.1 # of persons benefitting from gender appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items	359,500	307,437	85.5%	401,943	111.8%
	1.3.3 # of individuals receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation	3,500	1,477	42.2%	3,500	100%
1.5 Vulnerable refugees are supported to access livelihoods services in order to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on Basic Needs support	1.5.2 # of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities	200	101	50.5%	151	75.5%

During the first half of 2022, concerns on refugees’ **access to adequate shelter conditions** (Output 1.1) in Türkiye became more and more prominent in sectoral discussions in line with the intensifying needs precipitated by the current stagflation context and the inadequacy of existing support mechanisms due to their limitations on geographical coverage, number, and scope. Additionally, concentration of shelter assistance in SET is deemed to be a concern given the rapidly increasing needs across the country. Even though the related indicator **(1.1.1)** could not be included in the mid-year review due to lack of data, a pertinent analysis of recent sectoral observations on access to shelter by refugees in Türkiye can be found in [the advocacy note on the subject by the BNWG](#).^{vi}

Some progress is identified in **transportation services (1.1.2)** supporting refugees in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) to access more sustainable housing solutions in the context of Alternative to Camps^{vii} (AtC) policy, thanks to which only **less than 2%** of the refugee population in Türkiye are currently residing at TACs. This explains the low level of the related target in recent years and the small area of coverage consisting of few big cities (Istanbul, Ankara and Şanlıurfa). Therefore, discussions on removing this indicator due to its decreasing relevancy are expected to take place during the 3RP 2023 planning period.

The progress in terms of **cash-based interventions (CBIs) (1.2.1)** is observed to be slow. The achievement related to complementary CBIs outside ESSN and C-ESSN fell behind its target and programmes with the highest targets had not received any funding as of mid-2022, pointing to a risk of underperformance by the end of 2022. Thus, there is a need for further programming and funding to gain greater traction in this area during the remainder of 2022, which was the case in 2021. Furthermore, extending the scope of complementary cash assistance outside SET and several other big cities, which constitute the current scope of influence, with a more nationwide focus would yield considerable value considering the widespread needs across Türkiye. Although most SET-focused and nationwide programmes were fully funded by mid-2022, underfunding and insufficiency of other programmes specifically focusing on gaps in other less targeted regions may hinder possible gains in sectoral added value.

In terms of refugees' **access to essential goods and services (Output 1.2)**, the mid-year analysis reveals that the progress of **CRI distribution (1.2.2)** was slow but steady, despite the overall partial funding trends. Thus, partners are confident in reaching their targets by the year-end. Most activities in this regard were undertaken in SET and a few other provinces in Marmara and Central Anatolia regions. It may be beneficial to focus on other less-targeted areas in the upcoming planning period to ensure more comprehensive assistance provision.

Most cash and in-kind **food assistance (1.2.3)** programmes reached their targets with a satisfactory progress rate (**65.7%**).^{viii} Nevertheless, several partners relayed that the programmes with targets of around 10 thousand beneficiaries experienced hardships in receiving funding. Hence, aiming to increase achievements under this indicator will be significant given the high food price inflation and the overall increase in the cost of living. Likewise, broadening the sphere of influence to cover regions other than SET and certain big provinces in Marmara, Aegean and Central Anatolia that are currently focused on is expected to be more critical in the coming period.

The prospective outlook seems positive concerning access to hygiene and WASH related solutions (Output 1.3). The progress is satisfactory thanks to the significant level of funding secured so far for access to **gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity, or sanitary items (1.3.1)**. Likewise, the target related to **WASH rehabilitation (1.3.3)** is expected to be achieved by the end of the year, even though its mid-year progress was rather slow. However, the concern here is again the extensive concentration of implementation in SET, which is reasonable to a significant degree because SET provinces have greater needs due to hosting the largest refugee populations. Still, as the needs are high across the country, albeit to differing degrees, expanding scope of implementation would be vital.

Resilience aspect of sectoral strategies aiming to enhance self-reliance of vulnerable refugees and host community members has continued to be a pertinent aspect and sectoral discussions take cognizance of effective counselling and awareness-raising efforts related to **transition from basic needs assistance to livelihoods**. The mid-year progress rate (**50.5%**) of the related indicator (**1.5.2**) is satisfactory, but the rate of expected achievement by the end of 2022 (**75.5%**) fell short of total accomplishment of the target, which is already modest compared to the high number of individuals in need of such empowerment assistance in Türkiye. For this reason, discussions on providing further guidance related to the need for higher targets and a geographical scope wider than the current one that solely contains Ankara will be prominent during the upcoming planning period.

Objective 2: Support strengthening of local and national capacities to respond to the increased demand for basic needs and public services

Table 2: Analysis of responses of 16 out of 22 partners under the Objective 2 outputs and indicators with adequate data reported.

Outputs	Output indicators	Total targets of 12 partners (A)	Mid-year achievement of the target (#)	Mid-year achievement of the target (%)	Expected achievement of the target by year-end (B)	Expected Achievement towards Target by the end of 2021 (B/A) (%)
2.1 Local authorities have increased technical and infrastructure capacity to deliver basic as well as municipal and other services in response to the increase in demand	2.1.2 # of <u>municipal infrastructures</u> newly established, rehabilitated or equipped to expand capacity for service delivery	44	12	27.8%	22	50%
	2.1.3 # of <u>public institutions</u> benefitting from technical support for strengthened strategic planning, management capacities to enable inclusive basic service delivery	20	13	65%	15	75%



2.3 Partners supported in basic needs service delivery through inter-agency coordination mechanisms	2.3.1. Inter agency <u>cross-check mechanism</u> established	1	1	100%	1	100%
	2.3.2. # of partner staff members received capacity development training for using the cross check mechanisms*	40	0	0%	0	0%
	2.3.3. # of individuals cross-checked through the mechanism by partners to prevent duplication of assistance	3,500,000	8,026,422	229.3%	-	Satisfactory progress

In view of the intensifying burdens of significant basic needs service providers such as municipalities, resilience activities supporting the institutional structure of Türkiye's refugee response have remained critical.^{ix} In this context, the mid-year progress for the **provision of technical capacity enhancement support to municipalities (2.1.2)** is rather stagnant (**27.8%**) due to lack of funding. Also, the expected end-of-the-year progress rate (**50%**) does not lead to a realistic anticipation of total achievement this year. Since such projects require extensive financial resources, funding challenges constitute obstacles in the way of their progress. On the other hand, satisfactory progress (**65%**) is reported for **technical support to public institutions (2.1.3)**, offering a more optimistic forecast for progress (**75%**) made possible by higher levels of funding secured. Additionally, the greater focus of activities under both indicators on SET and few other metropolitan provinces will require further contemplation as municipalities and public institutions across Türkiye face increasing needs and challenges.

In response to the need to establish more efficient coordination structures to alleviate risks such as duplication, the **Novel Kızılaykart Information Exchange Mechanism**, which is an **inter-agency cross-checking tool**, was launched by TRC in the first half of 2022. This development led to the completion of the related target (**2.3.1**). Additionally, the target linked to the level of **practical utilisation of the tool (2.3.3)** was surpassed with millions of potential beneficiaries cross-checked against the ESSN/C-ESSN databases. In turn, this helped to effectively prevent duplication and rendered resource allocation more efficient. On the other hand, there had been no progress concerning the **provision of capacity development trainings** to partner staff for effective use of this tool (**2.3.2**). Nonetheless, the current user adoption rate is significant (as gathered from 2.3.3) and the possibility of conducting staff trainings to increase the level of usage of the tool was conveyed to relevant cross-sectoral partners by TRC.

Conclusion: Proceeding from the findings of the mid-year review for 2022, some action points concerning the trajectory of sectoral implementations for the coming period have emerged. The most critical point uncovered is the slow progress of **CBIs**. The need for cash assistance has been escalating in line with the expeditious increase of the cost of living in Türkiye. Focusing on areas not targeted before, tailoring transfer values in line with the changes in economic parameters and closing the gaps in areas of urgent need (such as access to shelter in the recent context) with cash assistance as appropriate are expected to be of great importance for enhancing the scope and impact of CBIs. In this regard, the insufficiency of CBI support in Türkiye compared to the existing needs will be brought to the inter-sectoral coordination platforms such as Syria Task Force (STF) to seek cross-sectoral and collaborative solutions and to advocate for further CBI programming and funding.

Another concerning finding of the analysis is the inadequate **capacity enhancement support provided to municipalities for infrastructure**. Municipalities are faced with rapidly increasing demands for basic needs service provision emanating from large refugee populations they are hosting without a commensurate increase in their budgets. In this respect, the Basic Needs sector will continue to support municipalities by promoting their position and advocating for their infrastructure needs with relevant stakeholders including donors.

The review findings also highlight the unmet needs for support on counselling refugees for **transitioning from basic needs assistance to livelihoods opportunities**. The issue has recently gained greater salience due to the current scarcity of suitable opportunities, leading to various adverse repercussions such as the increased adoption of negative coping mechanisms as seen in the escalating levels of indebtedness. Since basic needs support by itself cannot effectively solve the current problems in a sustainable manner, the sector should continue to endorse more comprehensive support strategies with a self-reliance lens. Hence, BNWG plans to organise a workshop on livelihoods transition in the second half of 2022 to inform the processes of setting better targets for improved results and more effectively utilising referrals mechanisms in 2023.

In conclusion, to continue drawing up sector strategies and plans on the basis of **evidence-based approaches**, the sector partners will consult the findings of **Inter-Agency Protection Sector Needs Assessment Analysis Round 6**, which will be published in the second half of 2022, to better discern the needs for basic needs support related to food, shelter, and cash assistance etc. Moving forward in such a data-driven way would help the sector in improving the efficacy of prioritisation, programme design and resource allocation processes both when undertaking implementations during the remainder of 2022 and planning roadmaps for 2023 and beyond.



ⁱ Türkiye: Basic Needs Sector - 2021 Mid-Year Review Note, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/88487>

ⁱⁱ For the purpose of this document, references to the term “refugee” should be read in accordance with Türkiye’s legal and policy framework, notably the *Law on Foreigners and International Protection*, as well as the *Temporary Protection Regulation*, that govern the treatment of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye.

ⁱⁱⁱ The organisations that participated in the BN sector 2022 mid-year review through reporting their relevant data are **ASAM, IBC, İGAM, IOM, IRW, Qatar Charity, SEVKAR, TRC, Tzu Chi, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, Violet Organisation, WFP, and WHH**, thanks to whose generous contributions, the *Basic Needs Sector 2022 Mid-Year Review* exercise could transpire, eventuating in this analysis report.

^{iv} The indicators that could not be included in the review due to inadequate data are: 1.1.1 (the number of individuals benefitting from access to adequate shelter solutions), 1.3.2 (the number of individuals participating in hygiene awareness sessions), 2.1.1 (the number of municipalities with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery) and 2.2.1 (the number of individuals who received awareness raising/training on zero waste, recycling, and water conservation).

^v The presentation and the minutes of this meeting can be found [here](#).

^{vi} For further details, please refer to the [BNWG Shelter Note: Refugees’ Access to Shelter in Türkiye](#) providing an overview of the present situation of refugees’ access to adequate shelter solutions by referring to the current economic context and the existing shelter support mechanisms in the country. The note also specifies possible next steps and the related advocacy pathways for enhancing access to adequate housing. / Please also refer to [Türkiye: Basic Needs Sector Dashboard - Quarter 2 / 2022](#) for further updates on the progress pertaining to the BN sector indicators including those related to access to sufficient shelter solutions.

^{vii} UNHCR Türkiye, *Alternatives to Camps*, <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/camp-support>

^{viii} Including the WFP-TRC programme implemented in TACs.

^{ix} Union of Municipalities in Türkiye (UMT) and UNCHR Inter-Agency/Information Management co-hosted a municipal coordination event in Adana in May 2022 to provide a platform for municipalities in Türkiye to share good practices of refugee inclusion and participation in municipal services, decision-making and strategic planning to address common challenges linked to hosting refugees. Approximately 100 participants including representatives of around 30 municipalities from all regions of Türkiye, UN agencies, I/NGOs, and donors etc. attended the event. Please find the relevant documents and the follow-up materials of the event [here](#).