Basic Needs Working Group
Mid-Year Review Meeting Minutes

Date & Location: 16 August 2022, National and Field Virtual Meeting

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Participating Agencies: CARE, IFRC, IOM, Islamic Relief Turkey, Karabağlar Municipality, Qatar Charity, SEVKAR, SGDD-ASAM, Small Projects Istanbul, TRC, Tzu Chi, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHH

Agenda
1. Welcome & Introductions
2. Brief Updates
3. Mid-year Review
4. Conclusions & Comments

Basic Needs Sector Dashboard

- There is progress in fundamental modalities like Cash-Based assistance and in-kind or cash food assistance.
- There is no progress in some of the indicators such as counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities and persons benefitting from transportation services.
- Progress in many indicators is geographically limited, hence not nation-wide.

Sector Mid-Year Review Exercise

- The purpose of mid-year review exercise is to:
  - Analyze funding situation/achievement and year-end expectations per indicator
  - Create evidence for advocacy
  - Feed into sector strategy development
  - Identify reporting gaps

Analysis of partner responses

- As part of the mid-year review process, sector partners were asked to submit detailed information regarding their interventions in 2022, including their funding, targeting and achievement levels. 16 out of 22 appealing partners provided inputs to the request and an analysis of inputs was shared with members of the WG.
- The analysis from this comparison brought about different findings that is listed below based on indicator:
  - **Number of individuals benefitting from transportation services (1.1.2):** It is a target directly linked to AtC situations, and some progress is identified. Sector should discuss removing this indicator for the next year’s planning.
  - **Number of individuals benefitting from cash-based interventions (1.2.1):** The achievement for this goal is very much behind the target and further programming and funding is needed. Several partners are fully funded and they have implemented their complementary cash-based programs. Yet, program that targets to provide cash support to 750K individuals did not receive any funding. This points at risk of significant underperformance in this indicator.
• Number of individuals benefitting from Core Relief Items (1.2.2): There is a slow but steady progress, partners are confident to reach targeted numbers at the end of the year.

• Number of individuals receiving in-kind or cash food assistance (1.2.3): Majority of the programs are on-going with a satisfactory progress, including WFP-TRC program in TACs. Programs by several partners with a total target of 10K were not funded. Aiming to increase achievement in this indicator might be relevant given the impact of high food inflation, and increasing costs of living.

• Number of persons benefiting from gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items (1.3.1): Funding is secured, and progress so far is satisfactory. Majority of the achievement is in SET.

• Number of individuals receiving assistance to conduct household WASH rehabilitation (1.3.3): Funding is secured, yet progress is slow however partners are confident to reach the target by the end of the year.

• Number of individuals received counselling/awareness raising on transition from basic needs support to livelihood opportunities disaggregated by sex, age and nationality (1.5.2): Even though the progress is satisfactory, higher targets are needed for the coming years.

• Number of municipal infrastructures newly established to expand capacity for service delivery (2.1.2): A funding gap is identified and expected achievement by the end of the year is low.

• Number of public institutions with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery (2.1.3): Funding is secured, and progress so far is satisfactory.

• Output 2.3 Partners supported in basic needs service delivery through inter-agency coordination mechanisms: These indicators are related to TRC’s cross-checking mechanism and it is observed that the data is continuously checked to prevent overlap by partners. TRC has received over 8 million entry requests for cross-checking.

• Indicators 1.1.1 (number of ind. access to adequate shelter solutions), 1.3.2 (number of ind. Hygiene awareness sessions), 2.1.1 (number of municipalities with strengthened capacities for basic needs service delivery) and 2.2.1 (number of ind. received awareness raising/training on zero waste, recycling and water conservation) have not been included to the review due to lack of data.

Conclusion & Follow-on Points

• Take the lack of CBI support situation to STF: BNWG will flag the lack of CBI through BN partners in the inter-sectoral coordination platform STF to (I) understand if other sectors are in the position to close the gap and (II) influence programming and funding.

• PNA 6 - needs for food, shelter and cash assistance be identified with evidence base: Sector will be looking at PNA 6 to better understand the needs which both help mobilize resources in Q3 and Q4 and also feed into planning process for the coming planning terms.

• Transition workshop in Q3/Q4, better targets and results in 2023: Provide a sector specific workshop to BN sector workers for enhancing the quality of livelihood referrals.

• Voice unmet municipal infrastructure needs to relevant stakeholders: Meeting municipal needs require voicing the unmet needs in various platforms and advocacy with funding institutions including donors, IFIs. Discussions internal to BNWG will not yield results, sector should outreach to other major actors outside IA.

AoB

• Upcoming meetings are Marmara and SET BNWG which will be held online and hybrid, respectively.

• TRC will share updated amount and eligibility criteria of the ESSN in the upcoming ESSN Task Force Meeting.