



Mapping of Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) in Türkiye in 2022-2023

Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG) published this document to share a summary of the findings of Mapping of CBIs in Türkiye covering relevant cash assistance programmes in 2022 and projects planned to continue into 2023. It should be noted that the mapping exercise was completed before 6 February 2023 earthquakes in the southeast Türkiye affecting the whole country. For this reason, the mapping exercise could not cover the repercussions of the earthquake relevant to CBIs in Türkiye. Considering that the earthquakes have deeply affected the humanitarian aid context in Türkiye in all its aspects including those related to cash assistance provision, the summary note below is not aimed to be an exhaustive analysis of the current context. Further findings of the mapping and detailed programme information can be found on the online interactive dashboard, available in [English](#).

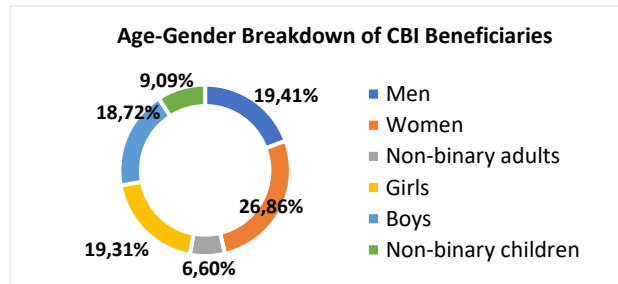
Purpose: The objective of this mapping exercise was to better discern the current coverage of CBI programmes in Türkiye for the period of 2022-23 and to identify gaps and areas for further harmonisation and improvement by providing the opportunity to conduct sectoral and geographic analyses. Also, its aim is to serve as a reference tool based on its being a comprehensive glossary of CBI projects in Turkey and to further promote CBI mainstreaming in the country through this role.

Methodology: Based on the evolving conditions and needs, the mapping survey is revised on a yearly basis. Partners’ focal points are provided with the relevant trainings on completing the updated surveys who then enter their CBI project data on ActivityInfo platform based on which the mapping analyses are constructed.

Overview: The exercise of *Mapping of CBIs in Turkey in 2022-23* captured information on **61 programmes by 21 organisations**. There were **12 nationwide programmes** implemented by ASAM, IFRC, IOM, Ministry of Family and Social Services, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF.

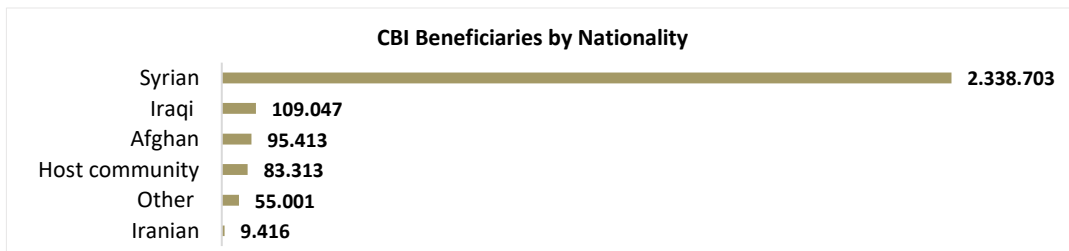
Through the remaining programmes with more specific spatial coverage, **30 provinces** were **directly targeted**. In general, **coverage in Türkiye** mainly concentrates on SET, Ankara and the metropolitan cities of Marmara and Aegean provinces.

The number of **cash recipients** for the period of 2022-23 was around **3.5 million** in total. It should be noted that these numbers do not capture unique beneficiary figures as it is possible for one beneficiary to receive more than one cash support in this period.



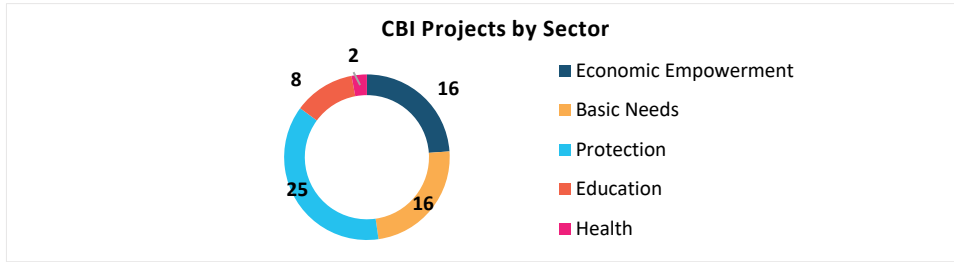
According to the **age and gender breakdown** in the round of 2022-23, the proportion of women CBI beneficiaries have increased compared to the previous rounds. Programmes targeting adults have increased as well, possibly due to the greater focus on increasing resilience of vulnerable communities through targeted economic empowerment interventions in the recent years.

In relation to the **nationality breakdown**, the highest number of beneficiaries are Syrians followed by Iraqis, Afghans, host community members and other nationalities as in the previous round. The number of CBI beneficiaries from the host community has increased by around 41% compared to the previous round, indicating that the CBI programmes of partners are much more inclusive and conducive for social cohesion in line with the principle of leaving no one behind.





Brief Description of CBIs in Türkiye: Based on the **sectoral breakdown** of CBIs in 2022-23, the sector with the highest number of CBI programmes was Protection, followed by Basic Needs and Economic Empowerment.



Financial Overview: Regarding **types of CBI support**, **one-off** cash assistance projects accounted for around **60%** of all CBI programmes captured in this round of mapping, similar to the previous years. On the other hand, **regular** cash assistance schemes also maintained their significance considering that many basic needs CBI projects distribute regular cash assistance with ad-hoc top-up payments.

With regards to **duration** of CBI programmes, the majority are year-long projects (approximately **77%** of the projects captured) as in the previous rounds, with some seasonal programmes relating to winterisation support.

The proportion of **unconditional cash** assistance projects (**53%**) has increased compared to the previous round when the proportions of unconditional and conditional projects were equal, indicating that there seems to be positive trend with regards to greater flexibility through relying more on the agency and discretion of beneficiaries. Most programmes (**60%**) adopted an **unrestricted cash modality** whereas the modality of **12%** and **28%** were partially and totally **restricted**, respectively.

Transfer values of most projects were identified based on programme-specific calculations (**62%**). In addition, Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) calculations (**17%**), market research (**11%**) and alignment with the assistance provided by the relevant line ministry (**10%**) were the other fundamental factors based on which transfer values were determined.

Accountability: All CBI programmes mapped in the round of 2022-23 have **complaint mechanisms** in place. **Complaint channels** include rather common ones like *call lines* etc. and some less traditional methods such as deploying *community focal points* (28%, 17) who are trusted community members provided with relevant trainings helping organisations get community feedback during the entirety of their CBI projects. In addition, it was reported that a significant number of projects incorporate **PSEA mechanisms/safeguards**.

CBI programmes mapped (**70%**) conduct **post-distribution monitoring (PDM)**; however, **60%** of these PDMs are kept strictly internal. Thus, most of the findings and lessons learnt from these PDMs cannot be shared through inter-agency and public platforms. Even though most programmes have a functioning **M&E system (85%)**, considering the importance of this aspect, there is still a rather significant proportion of programmes (**15%**) without such a system in place.

Targeting: **Decreased/lack of financial capacity to meet basic needs** is the leading vulnerability category targeted by CBI programmes, followed by protection vulnerabilities, vulnerabilities related to dependents and employment related vulnerabilities among others. This indicates a significant shift in the pattern of vulnerability targeting in the context of CBIs because protection related vulnerabilities were the most targeted in the previous rounds. The ongoing economic challenges in Türkiye may have been responsible for this by making basic needs and livelihoods challenges even more visible.

Way-forward: CBI mapping exercises are planned to continue in the coming implementation period as well. A primary objective will be to take stock of 2023 programmes to gauge further details of CBIs in the changing context in the aftermath of the earthquakes. Additionally, mapping efforts can focus on 2024 plans for CBI programmes in the context of transition from immediate earthquake response to more mid- to long-term response with a resilience and sustainability focus.