Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group

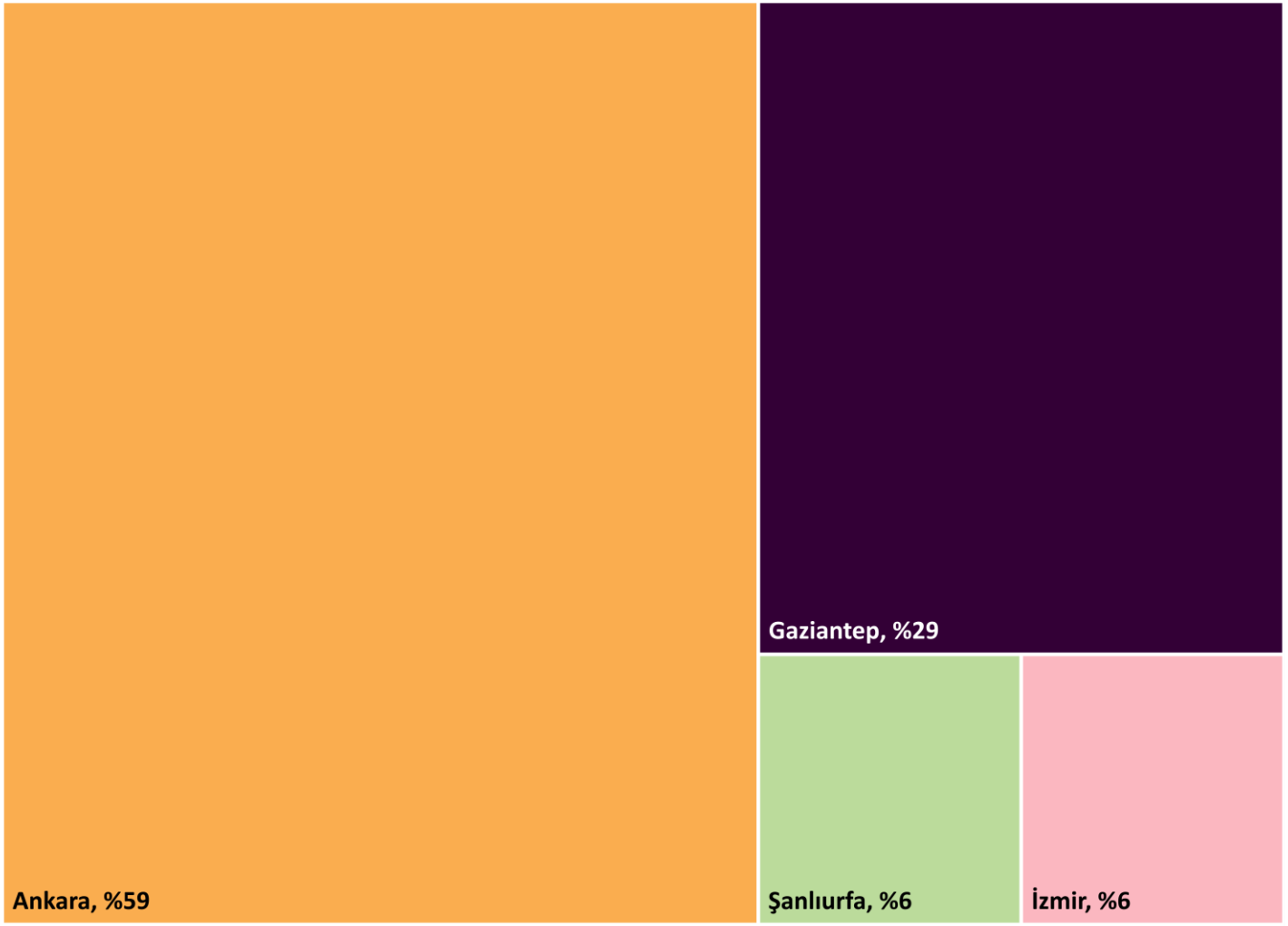
Online

May 12, 2026

Agenda

Agenda Items	Time	Responsible	Details
1. Welcome & Introductions	14:00 – 14:05	All partners	Welcome & Introductions
2. Review of Agenda & Action Points	14:05 – 14:10	UNHCR IA TRC	Review of Agenda & Action Points
3. Operational Issues	14:10 – 14:30	UNHCR IA TRC	**Programme Updates** • MPCA and Sectoral CVA Updates: Partners are kindly asked to come prepared for providing program updates.
	14:30 – 14:50	TRC	**SSN Programme – Third Post-Distribution Monitoring** • **Presentation of PDM and its key findings:** Presentation will include findings regarding income, expenditures, debt, coping strategies, and food security. • **Questions and Feedback**
4. CBI TWG Governance and Planning	14:50 – 15:20	CVA TAG All Partners	**Discussion about CVA coordination in 2026:** With support of CVA TAG members, all partners are invited to take a moment to discuss coordination opportunities and challenges. Themes of discussion will include: • Key areas to enhance coordination of CVA • Gaps in guidance and support • Opportunities for harmonization and standardization • Steps towards preparedness
5. AOB	15:20 – 15:30	All partners	Any other business

Welcome & Introductions



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ECHO
GOAL
ICS – Givy
IOM
IFRC
Olive Branch
SGDD-ASAM
Şahinbey Municipality
TRC
UFUK Horizon
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF
YECED

Operational Issues

- **Programme Updates**
  - MPCA and Sectoral CVA Updates of Partners

- **SSN Programme – Third Post-Distribution Monitoring**
  - Presentation by TRC of PDM and its key findings
  - Questions and Feedback

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THE SSN PROGRAMME

The Third Post-Distribution Monitoring Findings

2026

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THE SSN PROGRAMME

The Third Post-Distribution Monitoring Findings

SURVEY METHOD

- **Cross-Sectional Survey Design**
- **Unit of Analysis:** Households
- **95 per cent confidence level, 5 per cent margin of error**
- **Data Collection:** Phone Survey between May - September 2025
- **Area of the Study:** Aegean, Anatolia, İstanbul, Mediterranean and Southeast regions

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6.200
Households

Socio-Economic Indicators

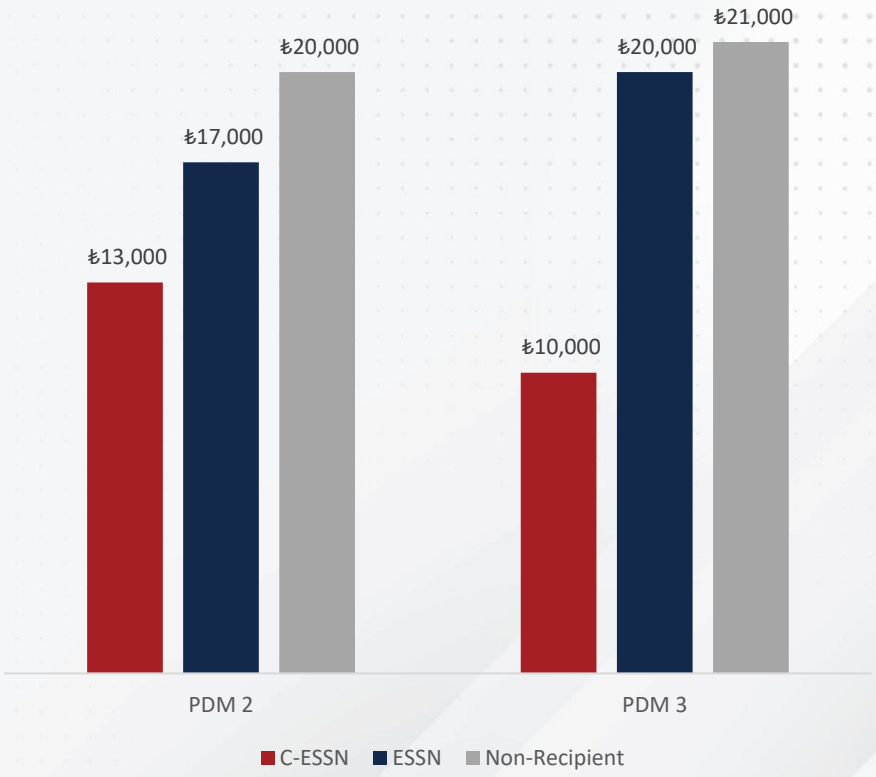
Income

Expenditure

Debt

Income

- Non-recipient households remain the highest income earners with median income of TRY 21,000.
- ESSN and non-recipient incomes rose (ESSN %18 and non recipient %5), while C-ESSN income declined by 30 per cent since PDM 2
- Income differentiation across groups is strongly shaped by employment form. 3 out of 10 C-ESSN households have no working members.



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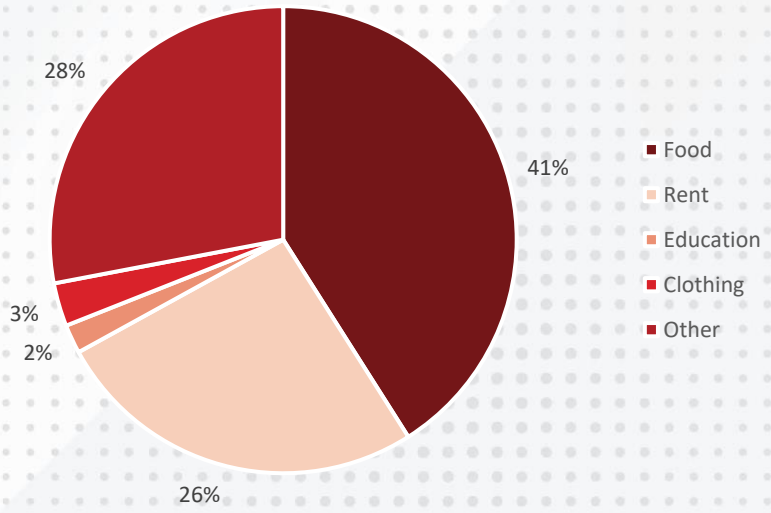
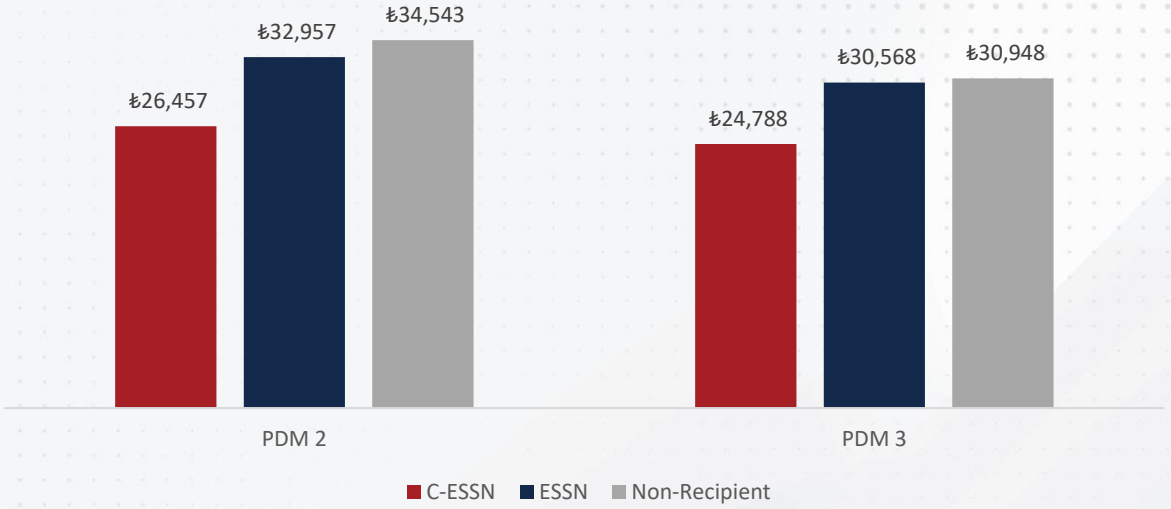
Expenditure

Median household expenditure decreased by 8 per cent to TRY 28,768.

Across groups: ESSN household expenditure decreased by 7 per cent to TRY 30,568, C-ESSN household expenditure decreased by 6 per cent to TRY 24,788, and non-recipient household expenditure decreased by 10 per cent to TRY 30,948 households.

83 per cent of ESSN and 86 per cent of C-ESSN households have expenditures higher than their income. Highest expenditure in Istanbul, lowest in the Southeast region.





- Food and rent remain the top expenses, constituting 67 per cent of all expenditures.
- The average monthly rent increased by 9 per cent to TRY 7,000 while food expenditure has grown by 14 per cent to TRY 11,786.

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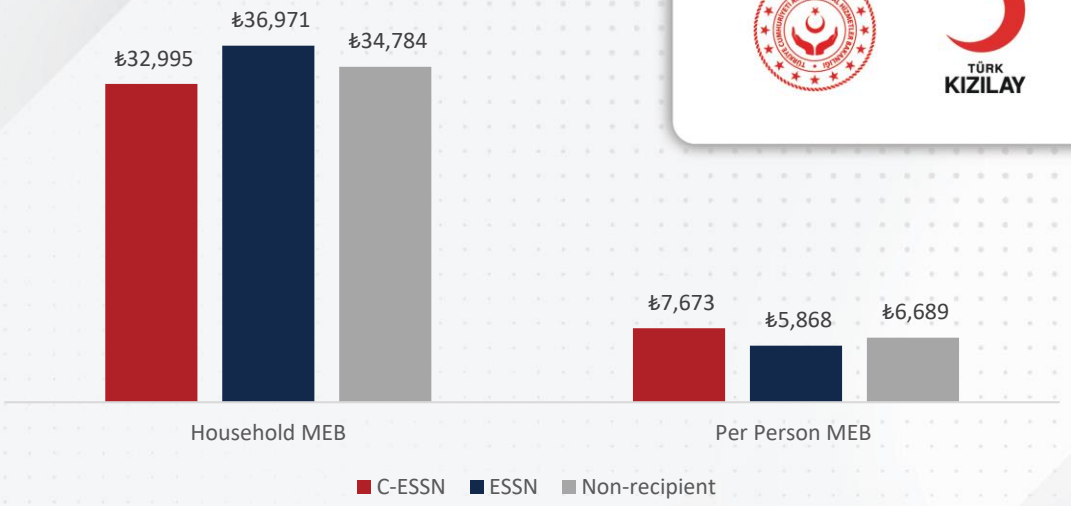
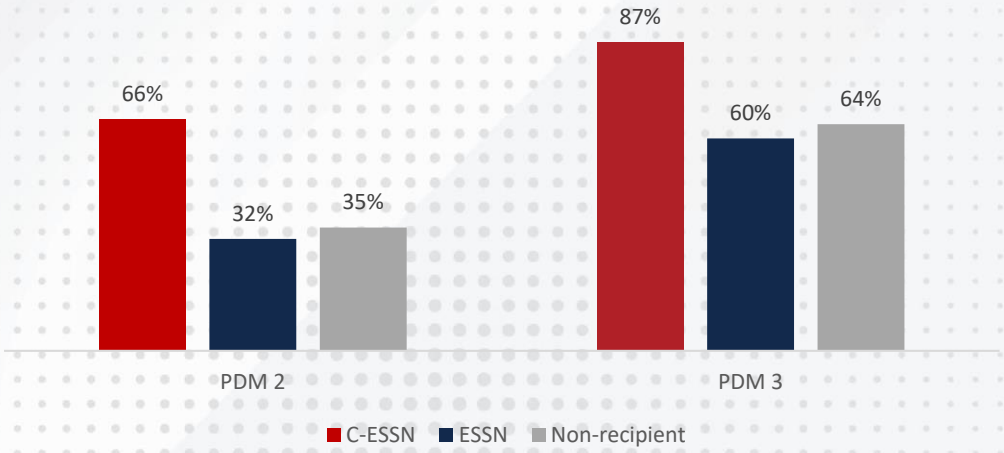
Expenditure

Overall the cost of MEB reached TRY 6,744 TRY per person and 34,917 TRY per household, which represents a 27 per cent grow compared to PDM 2.

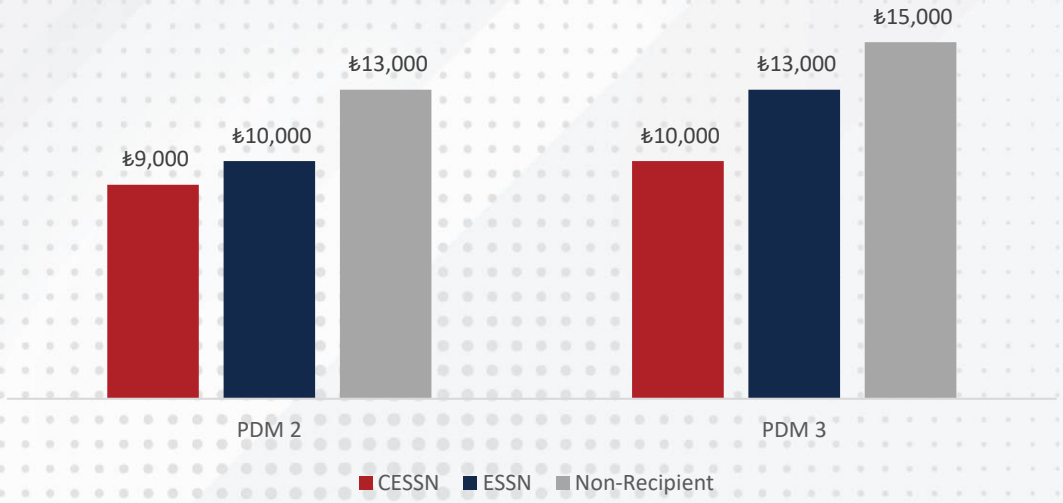




C-ESSN households below MEB surged from 66 to 87 per cent. ESSN nearly doubled from 32 to 60 per cent. Non-recipients increased from 35 to 64 per cent.

Debt

75 per cent of households are in debt. Debt amount increased by approximately 16 per cent across all groups. The sharpest rise was among ESSN at 30 per cent, followed by non-recipients at 15 per cent and C-ESSN at 11 per cent.



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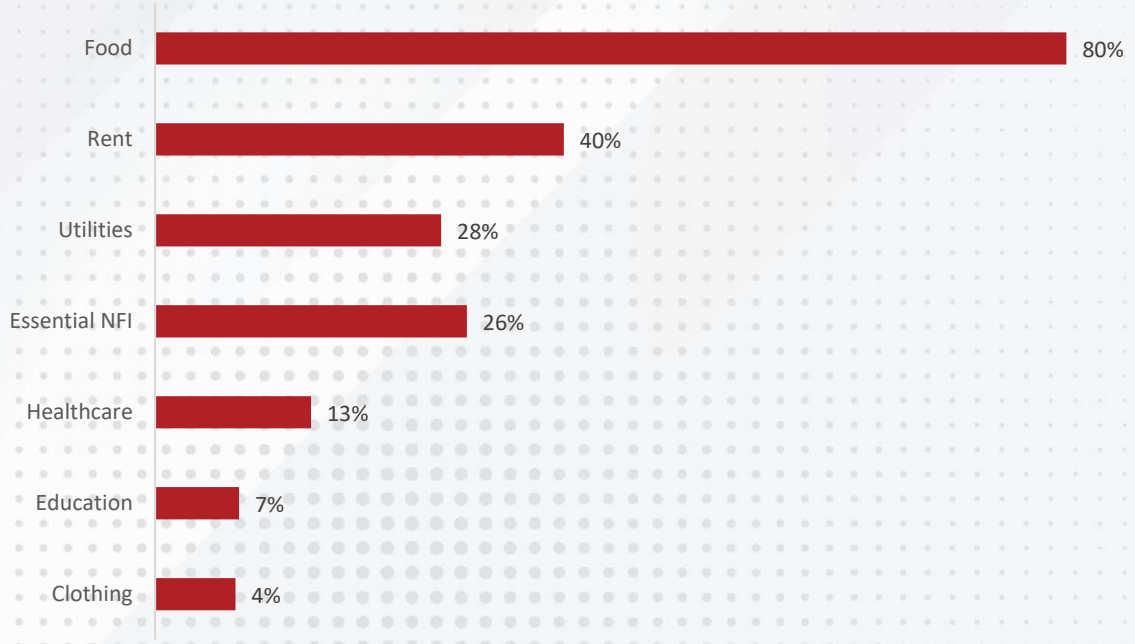
Debt

Primary drivers of debt were food (80%), rent (40%), utilities (28%), and essential NFIs (26%).
The most common borrowing sources are local shops (61%), followed by relatives (43%) and friends (42%).



Debt is often used as a consumption smoothing mechanism

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COPING STRATEGIES

- Reduced Coping Strategie Index (rCSI)
- Livelihood Coping Strategi Index (LCSI)

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Reduced Coping Strategy Index

- Often used as a Proxy indicator of household's **food insecurity**
- Includes **five** specific consuption coping strategies
  - Relying on less preffered or cheaper food
  - Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives
  - Reducing the number of meals eaten per days
  - Reducing the portion size of meals
  - Reducing the quantities consumed by adults so children can eat
- A **higher score** of rCSI is an indication of worsening of food security standards for the households and vice versa

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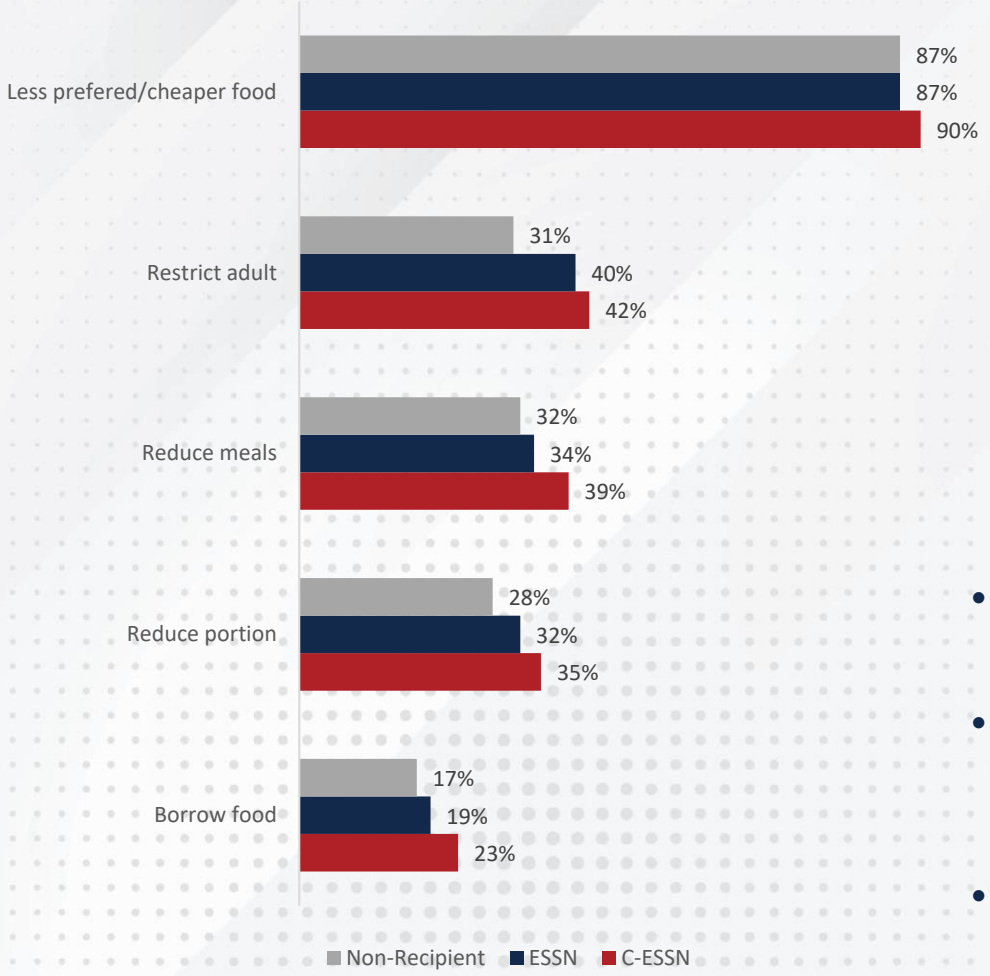
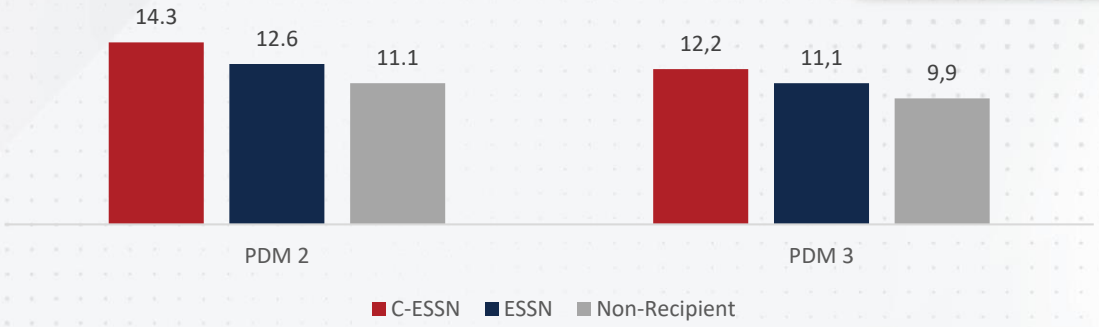
Reduced Coping Strategy Index





- rCSI score has improved for all households groups since PDM 2 and C-ESSN households still have the highest rCSI score.
- The most adopted Consumption based coping strategy was identified as relying on less preffered less expensive food continues to be the most widespread strategy at 88 per cent of households.
- Since PDM 2, both ESSN and non-recipient households showed decreased use of severe coping strategies. The Southeast region has the highest rCSI levels, while Istanbul has the lowest.

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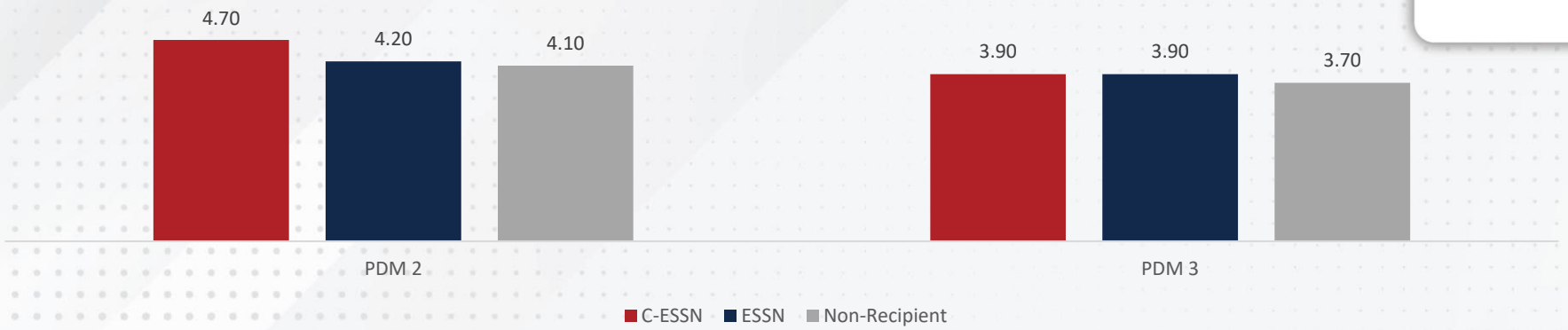
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index

To measure LCSI, participants were asked if, they had resorted to using any of the 12 pre-determined livelihoods coping strategies in the month prior to the survey The livelihood coping strategies are categorized into **three**, including **stress**, **crisis and emergency** coping strategies.

Each component represents sets of behaviour with different degrees of severity, emergency coping strategies being the most severe set of behaviours.

As with the rCSI indicator, the higher the LCSI indicator, the more vulnerable households are and vice versa.

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



- LCSI scores have improved since PDM 2. For recipient households LCSI scores reduced by 12 per cent, whereas for non-recipient households LCSI only decreased by 9 per cent.
- C-ESSN and ESSN households continue to record the highest scores (indicating the highest vulnerability/distress).
- Out of the total 6,200 surveyed households, 93 per cent (5,764 households) reported adopting at least one of the livelihoods coping strategies. 87 per cent are using stress level coping strategies; 60 per cent are using crisis level coping strategies and 18 per cent are using emergency coping strategies.

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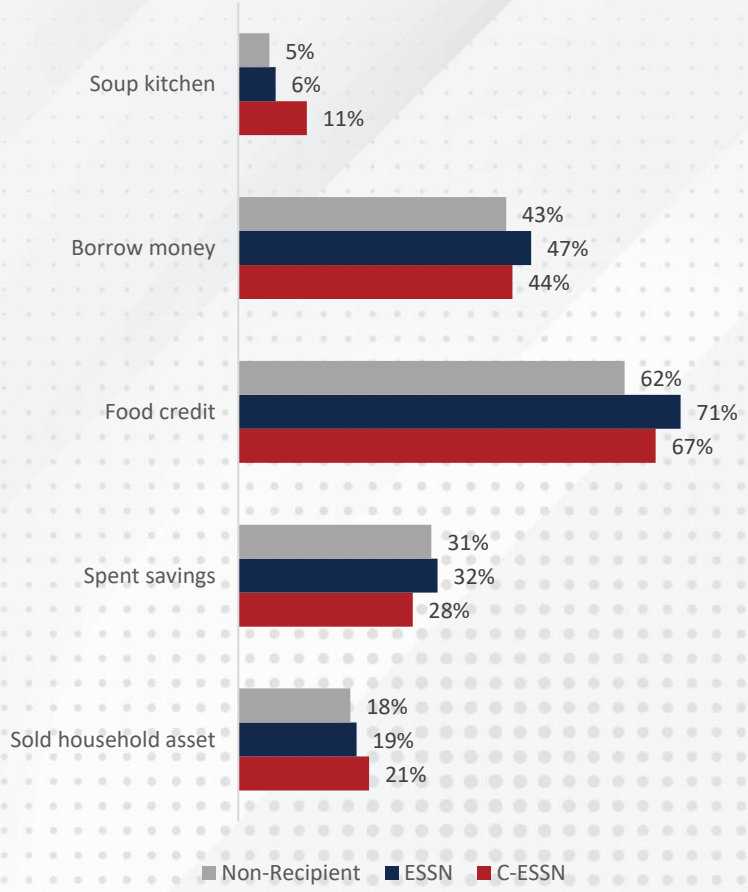
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



Stress

- Food credit remains the most common strategy, reported by 71% of ESSN, 67% of C-ESSN, and 62% of non-recipient households. Borrowing money is also widespread among all groups.
- Households are turning to debt based strategies more heavily as soup kitchens are used by 11% of C-ESSN households, higher than ESSN (6%) or non-recipients (5%). significantly.

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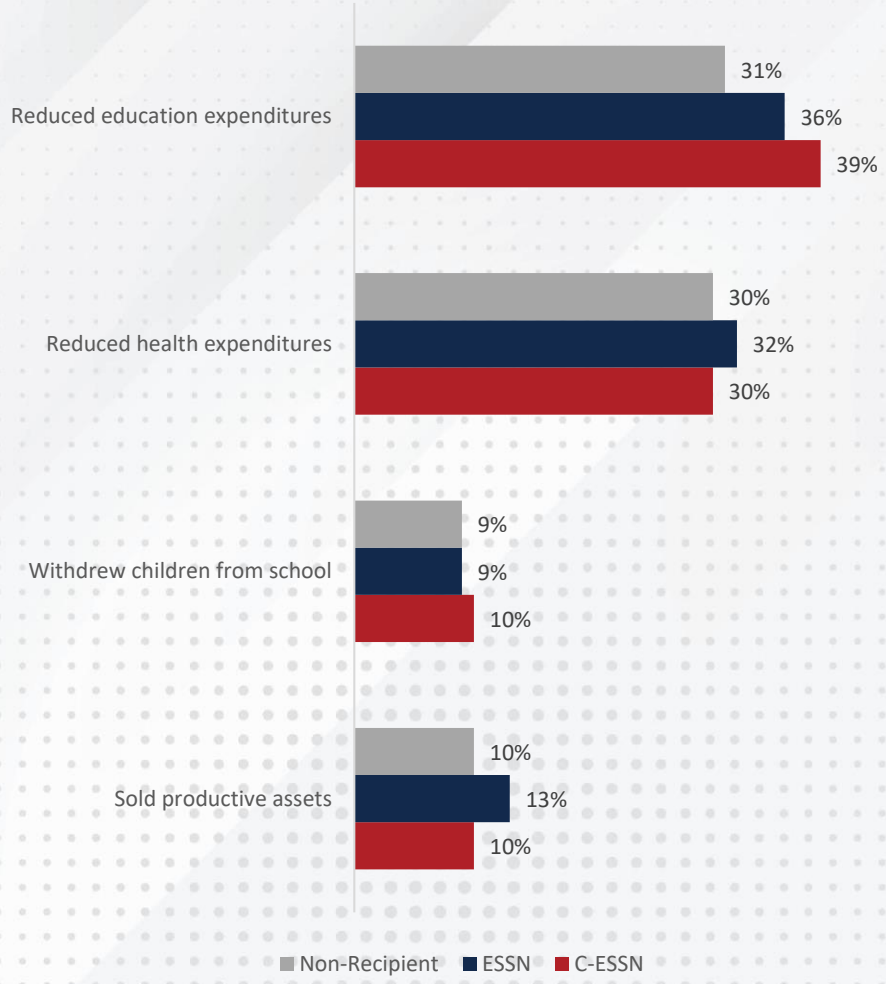
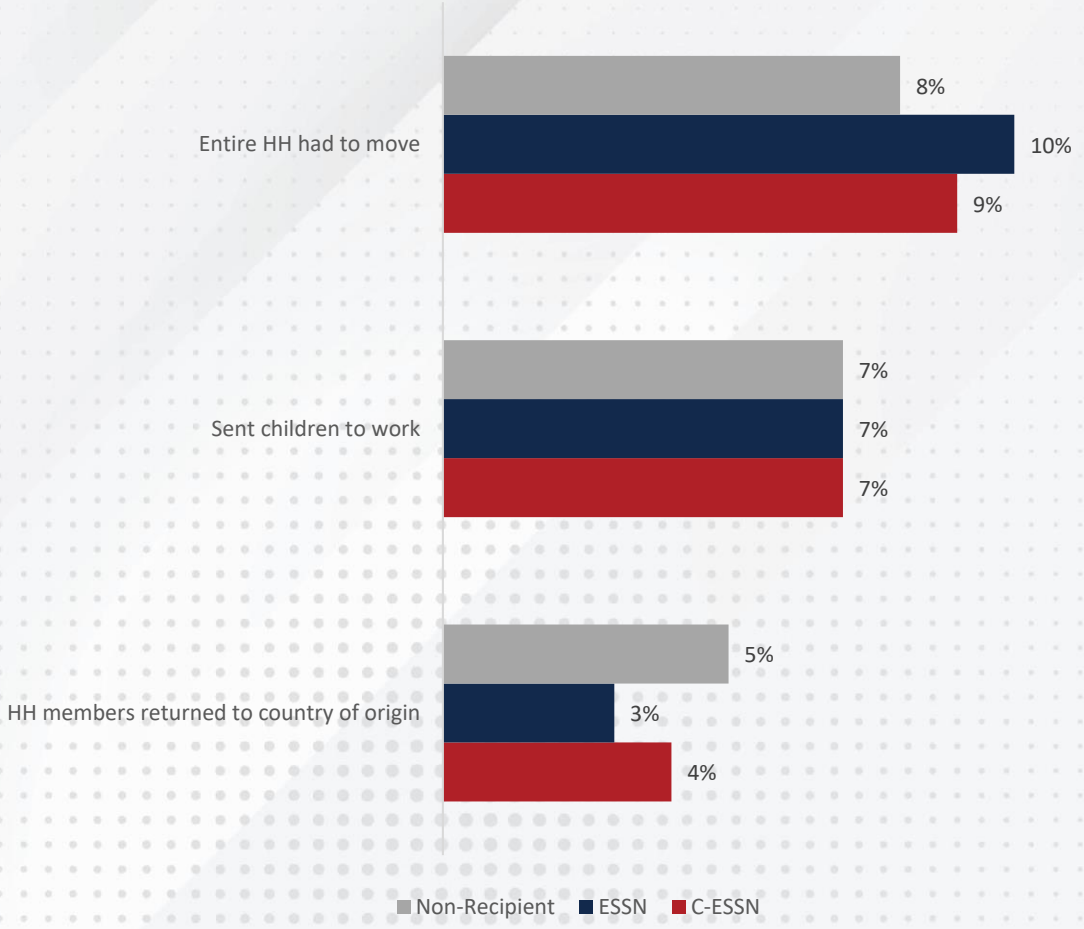
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



Crisis

- 59.5 per cent of households use crisis level coping strategies. Reduced education expenditures applied by 39% of C-ESSN, 36% of ESSN, and 31% of non-recipients.
- Approximately one in three households reduced health expenditures across all groups.
- Selling productive assets reported by 13% of ESSN and 10% of C-ESSN and non-recipient households. Withdrawing children from school affects about one in ten households.

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index



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Emergency

- 18 per cent of households use emergency coping strategies. Sending children to work remains at 7 per cent across all groups.
- One in ten households reported the entire household had to move. Some family members returned to their country of origin as a last-resort measure.

FOOD SECURITY

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) serves as an indirect measure of present food security status.
- With certain thresholds, Food Consumption Groups are derived from the FCS.

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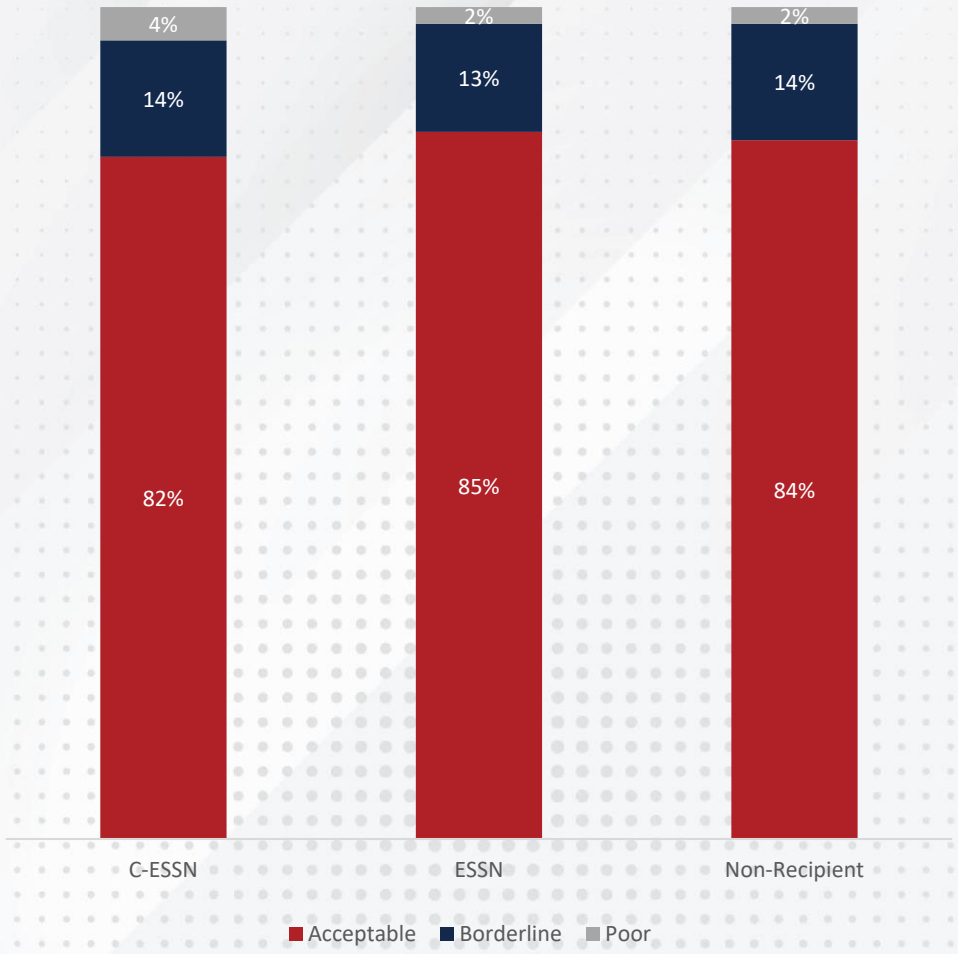
FCS & FCG



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- Although the majority of households have an ‘acceptable’ food Consumption level, recipients maintain stable food security with 84 per cent acceptable score. However, 97% are insecure or vulnerable from an economic perspective.
- Households rely more on carbohydrate-based diets and neglect dietary diversity. Key protein and iron sources are consumed less than once per week.
- The frequent Consumption of eggs and dairy products, reportedly around four times a Rising economic hardship is undermining long-term nutritional adequacy and narrowing dietary diversity.

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CBI TWG Governance and Planning

- **Discussion about CVA coordination in 2026**
  - Key areas to enhance coordination of CVA
  - Gaps in guidance and support
  - Opportunities for harmonization and standardization
  - Steps towards preparedness

AOB

- Suggestions for the coming meeting
- Other issues

- **THANK YOU !**