Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

BASIC NEEDS SECTOR MID YEAR REVIEW 2026

August 2026

The Basic Needs Sector conducted its 2026 Mid-Year Review to assess progress against planned targets and examine the current funding situation. The Sector consulted its member organizations to identify the most pressing needs expected during the remainder of the year, in light of the Mid-Year Review analysis.

Urgent funding is needed to prevent widening gaps in essential assistance

The findings show that progress remains significantly below planned levels across several core areas of assistance. By mid-year, partners had reached only 16 per cent of the target for shelter and WASH related support, 29 per cent of the target for multipurpose cash assistance, and 22 per cent of the target for Core Relief Items. Food assistance recorded the highest level of progress, reaching 40 per cent of the annual target, largely due to ongoing assistance in camps and at border locations.

Progress under the resilience component remains particularly limited. Activities intended to strengthen municipalities and public institutions for inclusive basic service delivery are severely underfunded.

Rising needs and declining purchasing power

Economic conditions have affected purchasing power, with only 30 per cent of refugee households able to comfortably meet their basic requirements and spend around or above the Minimum Expenditure Basket, MEB. (TRC IVS Round 3) Türkiye's annual Consumer Price Index reached 32.11 per cent in June 2026, continuing to erode household purchasing power and increase the cost of meeting essential needs.

The February 2026 analysis of the Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group, based on Community Pulse, estimated that the most vulnerable refugee households **faced a 60 per cent monthly gap between available income and the cost of meeting basic needs**. This means that even households receiving some form of income or assistance remain unable to cover a substantial share of essential expenditure.

Multipurpose cash assistance **remains a high need** for single parent households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and families with members living with chronic conditions, groups that are not expected to transition easily to self-reliant lives.

Households rely on borrowing money, 57 per cent, or buying food on credit from local shops, 48 per cent. Even for households receiving food assistance, transfer amounts are not adequate to meet their needs. Additionally, food assistance programmes are focused only on southeastern cities, while needs remain high in other parts of the country. Vulnerable refugee households are in debt primarily to buy food, followed by paying rent. Households are mostly indebted to local markets, followed by relatives, and most have limited resources for further borrowing.

Housing conditions remain a significant concern among refugee households, 48 per cent reported living in inadequate housing conditions (IVS). Households already living in cities, as well as those transitioning out of camps, struggle financially, as **rents are high** and several neighbourhoods are not open for registration. Across the country, most families face insecurity and cannot exercise their rights as tenants. The inability to secure housing also has implications for children's enrolment in schools.

Changes regarding access to health services for SuTPs have resulted in various challenges. Although the solution lies within inter agency advocacy to alleviate the negative impacts on the entire population, increasing health costs, refraining from accessing health services, giving birth at home, not receiving medical treatment, and not accessing medical devices result from households' inability to pay the costs. Not being able to obtain health reports is also reported to affect access to C-SSN, which is vital for many highly vulnerable refugee families.

Consequences of underfunding

As per the Mid Year Review and consultations with partners, unless additional funding is secured:

- 5,654 individuals will not benefit from assistance to improve their living spaces, including adequate shelter solutions, communal space upgrades, WASH rehabilitation and shelter relocation support. Partners require USD 2.05 million to address this gap.
- 40,110 individuals will not benefit from cash-based interventions, including multipurpose cash assistance and vouchers. Partners require USD 4.32 million to address this gap.
- 176,748 individuals will not receive food assistance. Partners require USD 7.05 million to address this gap.

Without timely support, vulnerable households are likely to face deeper financial challenges, increased debt, reduced food consumption, inadequate shelter and hygiene conditions, and greater reliance on negative coping strategies.

Underfunding will also further weaken the capacity of municipalities and public institutions to respond to increasing demand for essential services.

Sector priorities and call to action

The Basic Needs Sector urges donors to provide **timely and flexible funding** to close the most critical gaps identified through the Mid-Year Review.

In particular, the Sector recommends protecting flexible and predictable funding for coordinated **cash assistance** as a central humanitarian response option. Since across the country, markets are fully functioning, and there are not threats to liquidity, unrestricted multipurpose cash assistance should be prioritised for meeting basic needs, while sector specific cash assistance or services should be used where the intended outcome and risk analysis clearly justify them.

Partner assessments clearly indicate that **seasonal effects** significantly affect the need for basic needs assistance, with winter months exacerbating poverty, while summer provides flexible work arrangements that help households meet some of their needs. Therefore, increased needs during winter should be taken into consideration.

Immediate funding is required to prevent current gaps from deepening and becoming more costly to address by the end of the year.