Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

GUIDANCE NOTE on MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE in TÜRKİYE

August 2026

The objectives of this guidance note are: (1) Inform about the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) Transfer Value recommendation of Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG) (2) Provide information about harmonisation and coordination of MPCA and (3) Inform about reporting tools.

Introduction: CBI TWG's role in MPCA Coordination and Reporting

CBI TWG leads coordination of cash assistance provided by humanitarian actors in Türkiye and is accountable directly to the National Inter-Agency Task Force, which is the inter-agency and inter-sector coordination platform of the 3RP. The purpose, role and scope of the CBI TWG in coordination of cash and voucher assistance is defined by its Terms of Reference (ToR), which can be accessed through this link. CBI TWG is an inter-sectoral technical platform, and it aims to harmonize and coordinate Cash and Voucher Assistances (CVA) under all sectors, including MPCA under basic needs sector. Achievements of CVA are not reported under CBI TWG, as it is not a sector; they are reported under their relevant sectoral indicators. CBI TWG can provide sectors and partners support and guidance for reporting.

1. Defining the transfer value and frequency of MPCA

What is MPCA?

MPCA is an unrestricted, multi-sectoral cash transfer designed to help individuals and households meet their basic needs with dignity. It provides financial flexibility so **recipients can decide how to allocate funds** based on their priorities, such as food, rent, healthcare, transportation, or education. MPCA is typically targeted based on vulnerability criteria and often complements other forms of assistance. In line with its unrestricted cash transfer nature, MPCA cannot be voucher, market card, in-kind assistance nor service provision. MPCA in Türkiye context is appealed and reported under 3RP Basic Needs sector.

How does the country context impact MPCA guidance?

MPCA guidance considers the partner observations and assessments, as well as the steep inflation and increasing consumer prices. The pressing needs of the most vulnerable households persist, and residual impact of the earthquake is observed. The steep inflation does not equally impact all households; female-headed and high-dependency households demonstrate lower resilience, weaker income-generation capacity, and a higher reliance on harmful coping strategies, underscoring the need for targeted and adequately indexed cash assistance (SSN PDM 2, October 2025). The Community Pulse brought out that 40 percent of the refugees do not meet their basic needs, and nearly on quarter of that resort to crisis and emergency coping strategies.

The current context necessitates for an MPCA approach which would provide stable and continuous monthly assistance to households who continue to struggle closing the gap between their needs and financial resources. One-off cash assistance to meet acute needs of vulnerable households should be reserved for specific cases, rather than being used as a standard approach. Given the continued **contraction of humanitarian funding** and the decreasing reach of assistance, sustainability cannot be achieved through cash assistance alone. Humanitarian actors are therefore encouraged to position MPCA not only as a safety net, but also as an enabling mechanism for **external referrals to livelihood** and income generation activities. Partners are encouraged to coordinate with the Economic Empowerment Working Group for conducting effective referrals, and supporting refugee households in transitioning toward greater economic resilience over time.

What is MEB? How is it calculated in Türkiye?

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is an operational tool to identify and quantify, in a particular context and for a specific moment in time, the average cost of the regular or seasonal basic/essential needs of a household that can be covered through the local market.[1] The SSN program (ESSN) is the flagship cash assistance in Türkiye, providing monthly cash to over a million individuals since December 2016. SSN is being implemented by Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and Turkish Red Crecent (TRC - TürkKızılay). MEB calculations are being conducted by TRC linked with the SSN Programme, and updated monthly.

Table 1. SSN MEB Composition (TRC), July 2026

Items	C-ESSN (4.3 household size)	ESSN (6.3 household size)
Food	₺10,858	₺15,908
Rent	₺21,866	₺21,866
Utilities (with water)	₺4,061	₺4,061
Non-food items	₺2,511	₺2,511
Health	₺1,228	₺1,228
Education	₺382	₺382
Transportation	₺1,704	₺1,704
Communication	₺515	₺515
Total MEB	**₺43,125**	**₺48,175**

Item costs are based on data from TURKSTAT, the national statistics institute. Since April 2022, TURKSTAT has discontinued publishing item level prices and instead releases monthly inflation indices for item groups and MEB components, in line with EUROSTAT practice.[2] TRC updates the MEB benefiting from indices provided by TURKSTAT. This calculation is validated through market-based research on food items conducted by TRC.

The food basket, seen in Table 1, considers the 2100 Kcal need per person and it is included in MEB per capita; while the utilities, NFI, rent, education, health, transportation, and communication elements are calculated as fixed costs for households. (see Annex A for detailed list of items).

Key Considerations for MPCA Guidance

CBI TWG considered these points below in its MPCA transfer value calculation and guidance:

- In the context shared above, CBI TWG continues to recommend MPCA programmes, complementary to SSN, that provide multiple transfers to the most vulnerable households. The MPCA transfer value should aim to cover the monthly gap between household income and minimum basic needs.
- One-off MPCA interventions should be reserved strictly for exceptional and highly urgent circumstances, addressing specific acute needs on a case-by-case basis.
- The SSN MEB **remains as the reliable baseline** in calculating the components of the MPCA specific MEB and the transfer amount**.** For every term, the most recent and available SSN MEB is used as a basis.
- The SSN MEB is not constructed on a per capita basis; however, CBI TWG converts these household-level figures into per capita values to facilitate a more generalizable MPCA specific MEB calculation.
- A **floor and cap** should be applied to ensure budget adherence and equitable distribution. The floor defines the minimum assistance, while the cap limits the maximum per household. They also help correct distortions arising from converting SSN MEB components to a per capita basis.
- The **average family** size in Türkiye is 3.17[3] for Turkish citizens, and refugee households are at an average of 5. Partners observes families predominantly varying in size of 3 to 7 members.

[1] CALP Network, *Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) Decision Making Tools,* March 2023, https://www.calpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/MEB_CALP.pdf

[2] IFRC, TRC & WFP, *Minimum Expenditure Basket Methodology and Analysis for Türkiye Earthquake Emergency*, 11 March 2023

[3] Statistics on Family, 2022 - Turkstat

- The rent cost in SSN MEB is replaced with **market-based rent cost** which vary according to family size. Three rent cost brackets are set based on household size: 1 to 3 members needing apartments with 2 rooms, 4 to 6 members needing apartments with 3 rooms, and 7 to 10 members needing apartments with 4 and more rooms. These brackets consider the average family household size of target groups and reflect typical housing availability and affordability in Türkiye. (Please see Annex B for the rent costs).

MPCA specific MEB Calculation of CBI TWG

The table below presents the MPCA specific MEB calculation developed by the CBI TWG. This calculation combines the SSN MEB excluding rent with market-based rent averages to establish the reference expenditure threshold used for MPCA transfer value discussions. The amounts shown reflect household level calculations by household size, derived from per capita cost components applied according to the SSN MEB methodology. The "Total" column does not represent the recommended MPCA transfer value. Rather, it provides the underlying expenditure benchmark used to determine the appropriate transfer value. This benchmark is referred to as the MPCA specific MEB of the CBI TWG and serves as the basis for transfer value calculation.

Table 2. MPCA specific MEB Calculation of CBI TWG (August 2026)

Item → # Individual ↓	SSN MEB excluding rent[4]	Market-based Rent Average[5]	Total
1	₺4,206	₺14,800	₺19,006
2	₺8,412	₺14,800	₺23,212
3	₺12,617	₺14,800	₺27,417
4	₺16,823	₺19,900	₺36,723
5	₺21,029	₺19,900	₺40,929
6	₺25,235	₺19,900	₺45,135
7	₺29,440	₺27,800	₺57,240
8	₺33,646	₺27,800	₺61,446
9	₺37,852	₺27,800	₺65,652
10	₺42,058	₺27,800	₺69,858

Definition of the Gap

Monthly MPCA aims to cover the gap between a household's monthly income and their minimum expenditure required at the time of intervention. CBI TWG calculates the minimum expenditure as shown above in Table 2. Household income is drawn from Community Pulse.

With the imperative to prioritise in the context of declining funding and response capacity, CBI TWG focuses on the households which responded to Community Pulse that "they cannot meet their basic needs at all" and "resort to emergency and crisis coping mechanisms". Please see Annex C for extended details.

According to Community Pulse data available at the beginning of 2026, households that could not meet their basic needs and resorted to emergency and crisis coping mechanisms had an average household size of five members and an average monthly income of TRY 13,780. Based on the expenditure benchmark applicable at

[4] The SSN MEB components are not designed for per capita use. Instead, the SSN MEB calculation assigns various cost components based on household composition and structure, reflecting family size primarily through food consumption costs. To facilitate a more generalizable MPCA calculation, the CBI TWG converts these household-level figures into per capita values. The limitations of this approach are mitigated by defining caps and ceilings in MPCA amounts.

[5] Source: Endeksa (Accessed: 28.08.2026) Please see Annex B for details.

that time, these households were estimated to face a 60 per cent gap in meeting their minimum monthly basic needs. While the MEB and related expenditure benchmarks have been updated for the second half of 2026, no new comparable data on household income is currently available. **CBI TWG continues to apply the 60 per cent gap as the basis for the MPCA transfer value calculation.** This assumption will be revisited when updated data on household income becomes available with the new round of Community Pulse.

Monthly MPCA Transfer Value Guidance

The table below presents the CBI TWG's recommended monthly MPCA transfer amounts applicable from August 2026 onwards. These figures represent the guidance for humanitarian partners implementing MPCA in Türkiye and should be applied in accordance with household size categories.

- Transfer values are designed to be **scalable based on household size**, ensuring proportionality to needs while maintaining **equity across caseloads**. The recommended amounts are rounded to facilitate smooth programme implementation, simplify communication with beneficiaries, and enable operational efficiency in delivery systems.
- A floor and cap approach is applied to safeguard equitable distribution and budget predictability. The floor category, covering households of 1 to 3 members, establishes the minimum transfer level. The cap category, covering households of 7 to 10 members, sets the maximum transfer amount any household should receive.
- Partners are expected to align with these transfer value categories to ensure harmonisation across actors and avoid market distortions or inequities between affected communities.

Table 3. CBI TWG Türkiye, MPCA Monthly Transfer Value Guidance

Household Size	SSN MEB (without rent) + Market-based Rent	Multiplier (0,6)	Total	MPCA Transfer Amount Recommendation
Between 1 - 3	₺27,417	0,6	₺16,450	₺16,500
4	₺36,723	0,6	₺22,034	₺22,000
5	₺40,929	0,6	₺24,557	₺24,600
6	₺45,135	0,6	₺27,081	₺27,100
Between 7-10	₺57,240	0,6	₺34,344	₺34,400

Implementation Guidance for Monthly MPCA

Partners who are planning to provide MPCA must consider the **points below:**

- CBI TWG recommends providing the transfer amounts indicated above in line with the household size categories for a duration of three months to the most vulnerable households.
- MPCA support to the same household should not exceed three months, in order to expand coverage and maximize the number of households reached.
- If providing MPCA in line with the household size categories is operationally infeasible, due to preferences of public authorities or identified validation risks, partners may apply a fixed transfer amount equivalent to the five-person household category as a median value.
- Any decision to apply a fixed single value per household should be discussed and agreed within the CBI TWG to ensure harmonisation across CVA actors. However, compliance with household size categories remains as the strongly preferred approach.

- Partners must inform CBI TWG regarding their MPCA implementations to ensure **harmonisation and complementarity** between programs.
- Partners must use the **UNHCR Deduplication Platform** to prevent duplicative assistance when they implement CVA in the same geographical area with other organisations or target the same community.
- The MPCA Guidance August 2026 will be applicable for new MPCA programs starting from August 2026 onwards. Organisations with agreed and approved budgets prior to publication date of this MPCA Guidance are recommended to consider revising and updating their transfer values; however, they cannot be obliged to comply.

MPCA Guidance for One-off Interventions

CBI TWG recommends compliance with the **monthly MPCA guidance shared above**. However, case-specific interventions to meet acute needs (i.e. support to recover from a natural disaster or support a decongestion of a settlement etc) may necessitate providing one-off MPCA. The table below may be used to determine the transfer amount for one-off MPCA interventions.

Table 4. CBI TWG Türkiye, MPCA One-off Transfer Value Calculation Table

Household Size ↓	MEB (without rent) + Market-based Rent	Multiplier (i.e. n)	One-off MPCA Amount
Between 1 - 3	₺27,417	*n*	₺27,417 * n
4	₺36,723	*n*	₺36,723 * n
5	₺40,929	*n*	₺40,929 * n
6	₺45,135	*n*	₺45,135 * n
Between 7-10	₺57,240	*n*	₺57,240 * n

The *n* in the Multiplier column should be determined as per the needs of the targeted population, considering the unique needs of the specific case. The *n* represents the gap between a household's capacity to cover its minimum expenditures and the minimum expenditures required at the time of intervention. There is no one-size-fits-all percentage for one-off MPCA interventions. In such cases, it is recommended that partners work in collaboration with CBI TWG to ensure harmonisation with similar programs.

Targeting Guidance for MPCA

The MPCA Targeting Criteria Guidance The MPCA Targeting Criteria Guidance developed by the CBI TWG provides a structured and practical framework for identifying and prioritizing beneficiaries for MPCA interventions in Türkiye. The document outlines how targeting criteria should be aligned with programme objectives, chosen cash modalities, outreach capacities, and sectoral priorities. It emphasizes core principles such as inclusivity, fairness, transparency, feasibility, community participation, and flexibility to ensure equitable and accountable assistance delivery.

The guidance presents a comprehensive set of eligibility criteria organized across vulnerability, negative coping mechanisms, economic status, access to services, household composition, geographic location, and existing support. It is intended to provide the first layer of targeting, including identification of priority groups and initial categorization. Further refinement and case-specific prioritization remain the responsibility of implementing organizations, based on their operational context and target population. CBI TWG can support partners in adapting and refining targeting approaches where needed, including context-specific responses.

2. Coordination of MPCA

Why does CBI TWG define transfer values for MPCA?

Providing transfer value guidance in humanitarian responses is crucial for ensuring that the financial assistance aligns with the actual needs and living costs of affected populations. It guarantees that assistance is not only sufficient to cover basic needs but is also adaptable to fluctuating market conditions and inflation rates, thereby maintaining its effectiveness over time. Additionally, defining transfer values helps in standardizing assistance across different areas and situations, ensuring fairness in assistance as well as minimizing protection risks. As of 2024, CBI TWG has issued the MPCA guidance has reviewed it every six months. However, if the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) increases by more than 15% within a shorter period than six months, an earlier update to the MPCA guidance may be warranted. Such updates will require approval from the CVA TAG through an anonymous decision-making process.

What coordination tools are available to prevent CVA duplications?

To prevent duplication of CVA, the CBI TWG convenes regular coordination meetings where partners share programme updates, enabling early identification of potential overlaps in geographic areas or target populations. Building on this collective information-sharing, two key tools are available to support deduplication efforts. The first is the TRC's SSN cross-checking mechanism, which allows organizations to verify their beneficiary lists against the Social Safety Net (SSN) database managed under the KIZILAYKART platform. The second is the UNHCR Deduplication Platform, a secure, year-round tool that facilitates encrypted ID-based cross-checking between partners when potential duplication of cash assistance is identified. UNHCR Deduplication Platform is facilitated and monitored by the CBI TWG coordination team. For further guidance on these tools and how to use them, partners are encouraged to consult the CVA Deduplication Guidance Note (June 2025).

Does CBI TWG also define transfer values for sectoral CVA?

Providing transfer value guidance for sector-specific cash requires dedicated collaboration with the respective sectors, taking into account unique circumstances and targeted beneficiaries for each. The MPCA guidance, explicitly designed for multi-purpose cash assistance, offers a methodology for determining transfer amounts and frequencies that can be adapted to various forms of cash and voucher assistance. However, it cannot be directly applied as guidance for sector-specific cash.

CBI TWG has compiled sector-specific packages in August 2024 under Sector-Specific Packages Document. These packages are designed to assist CBI TWG partners in using different types of packages to support individuals and communities affected by crises. At its core, these packages employ CVA to address specific needs across various sectors, including WASH, Shelter and NFI, Economic Empowerment, Education, Protection (including GBV and Child Protection), and others. Some of the packages included were recommended by sectors during the Earthquake Response, making them useful as references. Relevant sector coordinators should be contacted for more recent and comprehensive information.

3. Reporting tools related with MPCA (and CVA in general)

All agencies having CVA in their portfolio are requested to share information about their activities via two distinct tools: Services Advisor and the 3RP Monitoring. Services Advisor replaces the 3W/4W in other country contexts and is an online platform that can be used both by potential beneficiaries of services and humanitarian workers. On the other hand, Activity Info is the platform where humanitarian actors report their monthly progress The following table gives an overview of the two tools and how they can be distinguished further by information contained, frequency of sharing information and their purpose.

	Services Advisor	3RP Monitoring
Platform	• Services Advisor platform (back-end)	• Activity Info
Information to share	• Inform about organisational presence, targets for indicators, standards applied for implementation, Start and end date of projects	• Inform about monthly achievements based on indicators
Frequency	• Once, if project details change the entry can be edited	• Monthly
Number of entries	• One per service	• In each indicator that applies (with cash mostly one indicator)
Usage	• Allows potential beneficiaries to find services and self-refer. • Supports inter-agency coordination by ensuring harmonisation of approaches and allowing to avoid clustering of organisations in specific locations. • Allows agencies to identify other organisations working in the same districts to facilitate bilateral coordination	• Dashboard for visibility and accountability purposes • Follow up on implementation by Sectors and if progress is made towards reaching the targets defined in 3RP. • Identify obstacles or challenges for implementation
Access	• Link	• Link

To get access to Services Advisor and Activity Info for the purpose of inputting data, please contact Tunç Gündüz gunduz@unhcr.org by providing *Name, Organisation and Position* of the people from your organisation that need access. Also inform about which of the two databases these persons need to have access to. In case of changes in staffing please inform also which colleagues have left and which new ones need to get access.

Annex A: MEB Detailed Assumptions

Sector	Assumptions	Items	Quantity	Unit
Food Security	Halk Ekmek	Bread	37.5	KG
	Pilavlik pirinc	Rice	15	KG
	Coarse Bulgur	Bulgur	7.5	KG
	White Dry Beans	Dry Beans	7.5	KG
	Medium Size Eggs	Eggs	150	Pieces
	Natural yogurt	Yogurt	7.5	KG
	Natural White Cheese	White Cheese	7.5	KG
	Fresh Tomatoes	Tomatoes	4.5	KG
	Fresh Cucumber Medium size	Cucumber	4.5	KG
	Refined Sunflower oil	Sunflower Oil	3.75	KG
	White Refined Sugar	Sugar	7.5	KG
	Refined Salt	Salt	750	Grams
	Local Black Tea leaves	Tea	750	Grams
Wash	Powder Laundry Detergent	Laundry detergent	1.5	KG
	bottled Dishwashing liquid 750ml	Dishwashing liquid	750	ML
	Chlorine Bleach	Disinfectants and insecticides	500	ML
	1 roll per person per week – 2 Ply toilet paper.	Toilet paper	20	Pieces
	Local made soap bars 125 gram each 2 per person per month	Bath soap	10	Pieces
	Depilatory/ Razor double blade	Shaving articles	2	Pieces
	Toothbrush 2 adults – 2 kids with teeth and and 1 Toothpaste 90 ml Tube (Cheaper brands)	Articles for dental hygiene	4+1	Pieces
	650 ML bottle	Shampoo	650	ML
	1 baby + 1 toddler (6 changes per day for the baby and 4 changes per day for the toddler => 300 changes per month) - (cheaper brands)	Baby diapers	300	Pieces
	3 packets of 10 pads per packet	Hygiene pads for women	3	Packs
Shelter	2+1; 3+1 apartments with natural gas or woodstove	Rent	1	Month
	1. **Utilities** = 12L per household	Tube gas canister	1	Month
	2. **Utilities** = 2500 kWh per year	Electricity	1	Month
	3. **Utilities** = Water Supply systems 3600 L (per capita); 18000 L (HH)	Water Supply	1	Month
Health	3 visits per month and buy medicine during each visit	Specialist doctor visit Visits and medicine	3	Visits
Education	2 school aged kids per household	Notebook	2	Pieces
		Pencil	2	Pieces
		Other stationery	2	Set
Protection	32 Public transport rides for three adults	Transport	32	Rides
	1 mobile phone monthly credit package per household	Communication	1	Package

Adapted from WFP/TRC by CBI TWG[6]

[6] https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/revising-food-basket-minimum-expenditure-basket-analysis-calculate-realistic-cost

Annex B. Categorisation for Rent and Average Rent Data

Summary on rent brackets: In Turkish cities, the housing market offers a variety of options catering to different household sizes, with available housing most commonly ranging from 1 to 4 rooms. The most accessible and common options tend to be 2-room and 3-room houses, which cater to most the population's needs. Houses with 1 room or studio houses are generally more recently built, which in turn becomes less accessible in terms of prices. Depending on the region and province, housing stock may abundantly provide larger houses with 4 and above rooms.

Considering the average family size in Türkiye is 3.17, and refugee households being at an approximate average of 5, the brackets below can be suggested for categorising household sizes and the house options they might find the most affordable. To this end, three rent support brackets are proposed, based on household size:

Rent Support Brackets Based on Household Size: Below are the categories assumed by CBI TWG based on household sizes and market availability.

- *Small Household Bracket*: For households with 1 to 3 members, suitable for individuals, couples, or small families. These households would benefit most from 2-room apartments, which are both accessible and economical for smaller family units.
- *Medium Household Bracket*: For households with 4 to 6 members, designed for medium-sized families. These families would require 3-room apartments, providing a balance between affordability and the necessary living space for a comfortable life.
- *Large Household Bracket*: For households with 7 to 10 members, targeting large families in need of significant space. These households would likely need 4-room apartments to accommodate all members comfortably, acknowledging that larger apartments can be more challenging to secure in the market.

Reference to Public Rent Support: Although no direct public social assistance programme providing general rent cash support was identified, the rent support provided by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for dwellings at risk of demolition is referenced for contextual understanding. This support is calculated per household, with provincial differentiation reflecting variations in cost of living. While this scheme targets structural risk rather than socio-economic vulnerability and is therefore not used for MPCA calculations, it is noted that there is no significant discrepancy between the public transfer amounts and the CBI TWG rent guidance. Reference: 2024 Kira Yardımı Tutarı (Riskli Yapı, Riskli Alan ve Rezerv Yapı Alanı Kapsamında)

Selection of Cities and Districts: To ensure representativeness, rent calculations include districts from the top ten refugee-hosting provinces, based on official statistics on Syrians under Temporary Protection published by the Presidency of Migration Management. Given their high refugee caseloads, Istanbul and Gaziantep are each represented by two districts, thereby having proportionally greater influence in the overall average.

Selection of Data Source and Methodology: Endeksa provides free-of-charge housing market data at the district level and is considered a reliable source for housing price information. For the calculation of average rents, the CBI TWG filters district-level data by housing type (apartment/flat) and number of rooms. The resulting outputs include the average gross rent per square meter, as well as minimum and maximum rent per square meter values.

The minimum rent is calculated by multiplying the minimum rent per square meter by the average gross floor area. This methodology produces a rent estimate based on market availability and assumes that people in need would seek the most economically affordable housing available on the market.

In addition, average rent figures published directly by Endeksa are also collected. Where rent assistance is intended to support protection-specific needs, a higher average rent value is applied. This allows households greater flexibility to select housing that best fits their specific circumstances, moving beyond a strict minimum-cost approach and addressing protection considerations alongside basic needs.

Table A. Minimum Rent Calculation for Refugee Hosting Provinces and Districts

Province	District	Minimum Rent (m2/tl)	Average Gross Area (m2)	Minimum Rent 2026 Aug	Average Rent 2026 Aug
Gaziantep	Şahinbey 2+1	₺ 108	110	₺ 11.880	₺ 18.336
	Şahinbey 3+1	₺ 97	170	₺ 16.490	₺ 23.543
	Şahinbey 4+1	₺ 111	220	₺ 24.420	₺ 35.985
	Şehitkamil 2+1	₺ 110	153	₺ 16.830	₺ 17.351
	Şehitkamil 3+1	₺ 105	175	₺ 18.375	₺ 25.582
	Şehitkamil 4+1	₺ 123	260	₺ 31.980	₺ 43.690
Adana	Seyhan 2+1	₺ 126	108	₺ 13.608	₺ 23.630
	Seyhan 3+1	₺ 111	150	₺ 16.650	₺ 27.417
	Seyhan 4+1	₺ 150	210	₺ 31.500	₺ 43.184
Hatay	Antakya 2+1	₺ 118	83	₺ 9.794	₺ 15.422
	Antakya 3+1	₺ 88	120	₺ 10.560	₺ 12.457
	Antakya 4+1	₺ 85	200	₺ 17.000	₺ 24.178
Konya	Selçuklu 2+1	₺ 141	110	₺ 15.510	₺ 20.804
	Selçuklu 3+1	₺ 140	150	₺ 21.036	₺ 24.706
	Selçuklu 4+1	₺ 140	200	₺ 28.000	₺ 39.628
Ankara	Altındağ 2+1	₺ 173	91	₺ 15.743	₺ 19.154
	Altındağ 3+1	₺ 169	127	₺ 21.463	₺ 26.707
	Altındağ 4+1	₺ 135	166	₺ 22.410	₺ 33.017
Şanlıurfa	Haliliye 2+1	₺ 83	103	₺ 8.549	₺ 16.578
	Haliliye 3+1	₺ 68	165	₺ 11.220	₺ 16.015
	Haliliye 4+1	₺ 82	211	₺ 17.302	₺ 24.377
Mersin	Tarsus 2+1	₺ 123	110	₺ 13.583	₺ 21.011
	Tarsus 3+1	₺ 134	140	₺ 18.765	₺ 22.267
	Tarsus 4+1	₺ 128	180	₺ 23.040	₺ 32.521
İstanbul	Esenyurt 2+1	₺ 176	100	₺ 17.600	₺ 24.597
	Esenyurt 3+1	₺ 185	144	₺ 26.640	₺ 36.552
	Esenyurt 4+1	₺ 157	214	₺ 33.598	₺ 52.366
	Bağcılar 2+1	₺ 227	98	₺ 22.246	₺ 35.401
	Bağcılar 3+1	₺ 259	130	₺ 33.670	₺ 48.864
	Bağcılar 4+1	₺ 212	185	₺ 39.220	₺ 66.506
İzmir	Konak 2+1	₺ 211	93	₺ 19.623	₺ 29.058
	Konak 3+1	₺ 212	130	₺ 27.560	₺ 38.264
	Konak 4+1	₺ 251	190	₺ 47.690	₺ 74.427
Bursa	Yıldırım 2+1	₺ 123	100	₺ 12.300	₺ 16.918
	Yıldırım 3+1	₺ 125	130	₺ 16.250	₺ 22.287
	Yıldırım 4+1	₺ 98	172	₺ 16.856	₺ 26.920

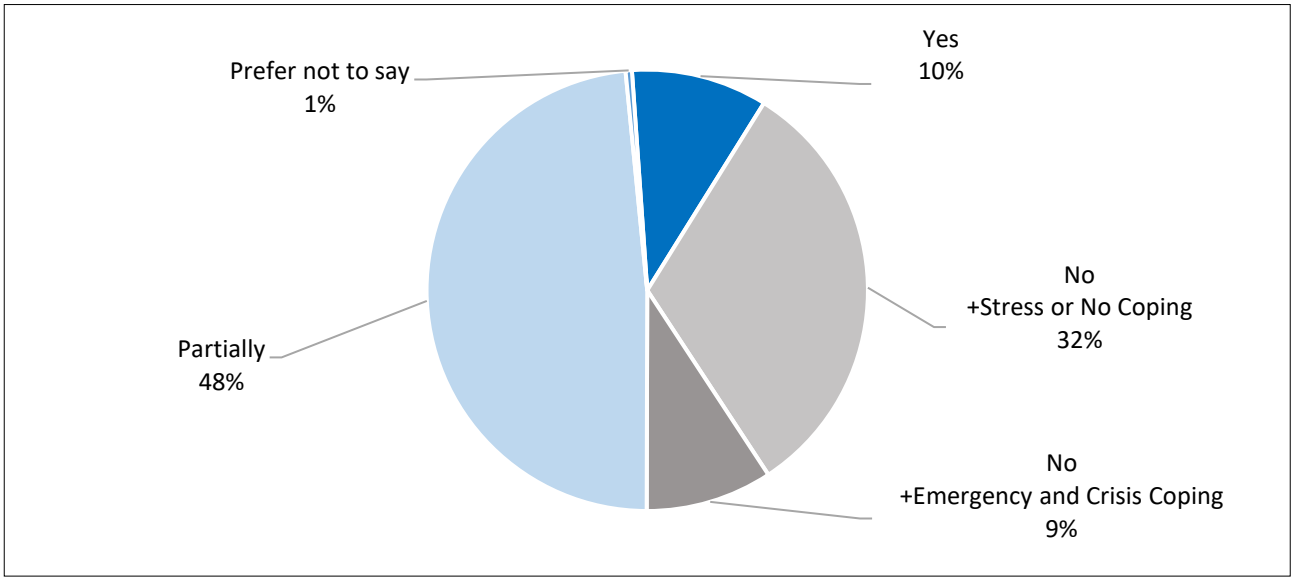
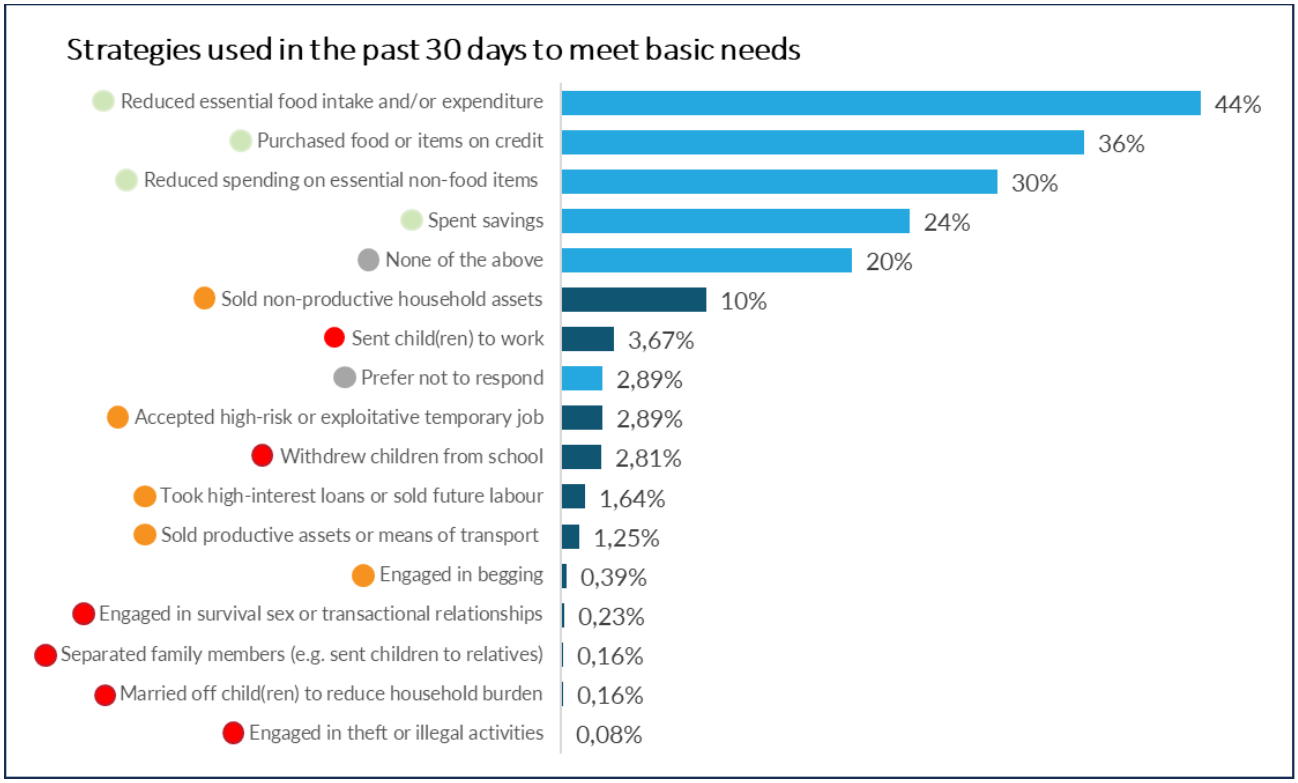
	Min Rent (Aug.26)	Rounded		Average Rent (Aug.26)	Rounded
Average 2+1	₺ 14.772	₺ 14.800	Average 2+1	₺ 21.522	₺ 21.500
Average 3+1	₺ 19.890	₺ 19.900	Average 3+1	₺ 27.055	₺ 27.100
Average 4+1	₺ 27.751	₺ 27.800	Average 4+1	₺ 41.400	₺ 41.400

	Min Rent (Feb.26)	Min Rent (Aug.26)	Change		Avr. Rent (Feb.26)	Avr. Rent (Aug.26)	Change
Average 2+1	₺ 12.250	₺ 14.800	20,82%	Average 2+1	₺ 18.205	₺ 21.500	18,10%
Average 3+1	₺ 16.250	₺ 19.900	22,46%	Average 3+1	₺ 23.224	₺ 27.100	16,69%
Average 4+1	₺ 22.500	₺ 27.800	23,56%	Average 4+1	₺ 34.767	₺ 41.400	19,08%

Source: https://www.endeksa.com - Accessed: 28.08.2026

Annex C. Community Pulse - Household Income

Community Pulse – September 2025

- Total number of respondents: 1302 individuals across Türkiye.
- Community Pulse brought out 40 percent did not meet their basic needs. Nearly quarter of those percent of those resorted to ● emergency and ● crisis coping strategies.
- The average monthly income of these households, who could not meet basic needs at all and resorted to emergency and crisis coping strategies is **TRY 13780.**

Community Pulse: Are you able to cover monthly expenses and basic households needs?