Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group

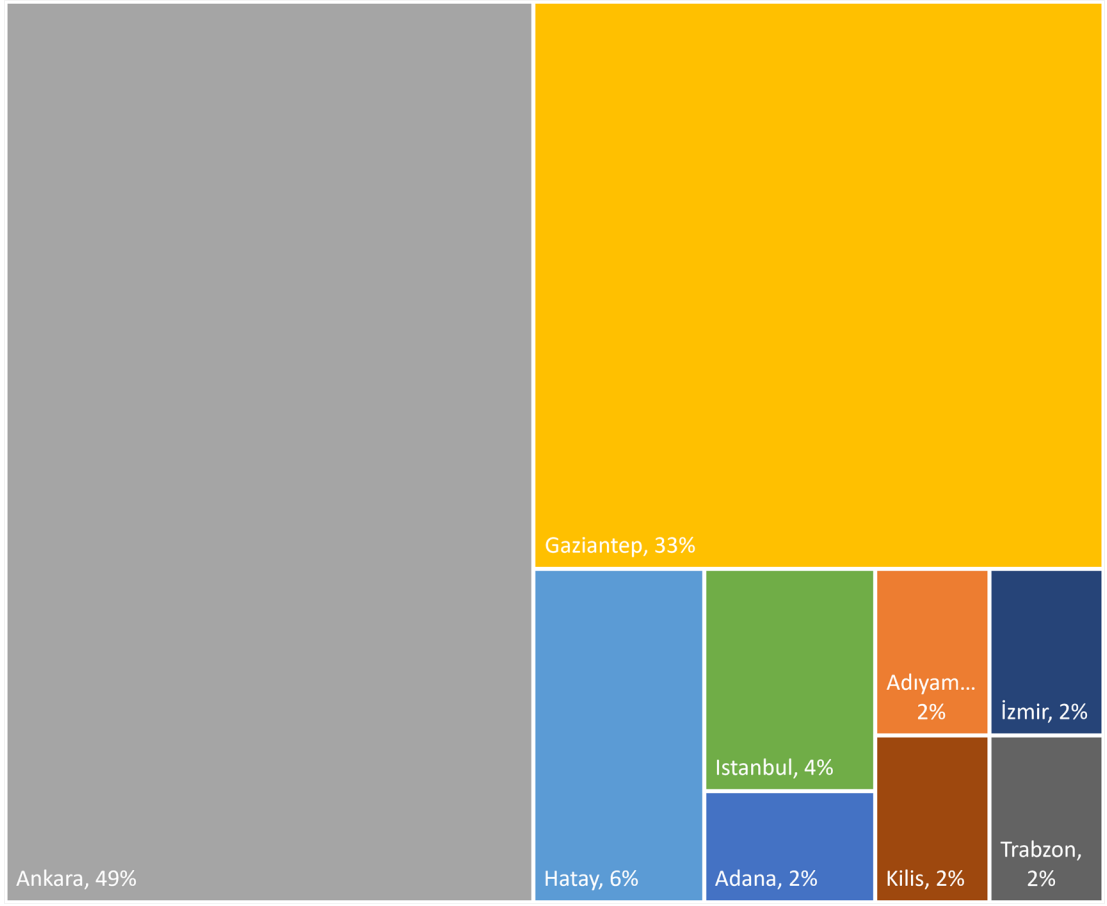
Ankara

August 20, 2024

Agenda

Agenda Items	Time	Responsible	Details
1. Welcome & Introductions	14.00 – 14.05	All partners	Welcome & Introductions
2. Review: Action Points & Announcements	14.05 – 14.20	UNHCR/TRC	**Review of Action Points** **Announcements**
3. Operational Issues	14.20 – 14.50	TRC	**Presentation: Pre-Assistance Baseline** • Socio-economic indicators, negative coping mechanisms, food security situation regarding ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries
	14.50 – 15.00	UNHCR IM	**Presentation: Price Monitoring Tool**
	15.00 – 15.25	UNHCR/TRC	**Guidance Document Updates** • Targeting Criteria Document • MPCA Guidance
	15.25 – 15.45	All partners	**Learning and Sharing** • Programme Updates by Partners • STL Programme Update
4. AoB	15.45 – 16.00	All partners	**Any other Business** • Suggestion for coming meeting • Other issues

Welcome & Introductions



ACHSA
CALP
CARE
Concern Worldwide
DRC
Elaf RD
GeniusTags
IBC
IFRC
IDA
IOM
Olive Branch
Orange
Peace Winds Japan
SARD
Save the Children
SEVKAR
SGDD-ASAM
SHAFAK
Support to Life
Takaful AlSham
TRC
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF
WFP
Yaşamak Sosyal Alan ve Dayanışma Derneği

Review Action Points

Action Points	Progress
CBI TWG to update MPCA transfer amount recommendation	Done
Interested partners to attend Activity Info training if necessary	Done
Members to share repository of PDM questions if available	Done
Interested partners to attend Hatay Hub CWG meeting on 16 July	Done
Members to provide feedback/views for upcoming MPCA Guidance	Done
UNHCR IA to update the existing cash cross-checking/deduplication note	No Progress

Announcements

- **Core CVA Skills for Programme Staff Training in collaboration with CALP (Tentatively September 2024)**
- **Webinar on 21 August (tomorrow) on Contracting and Working with Service Providers (FSPs)**
- **Winterization Plan 2024 – 2025 to start in Oct 2024 for the period of (Oct 24 to April 25)**
  - The Joint Intersectoral Winterization Plan will be developed
  - Cash components are included by different sectors

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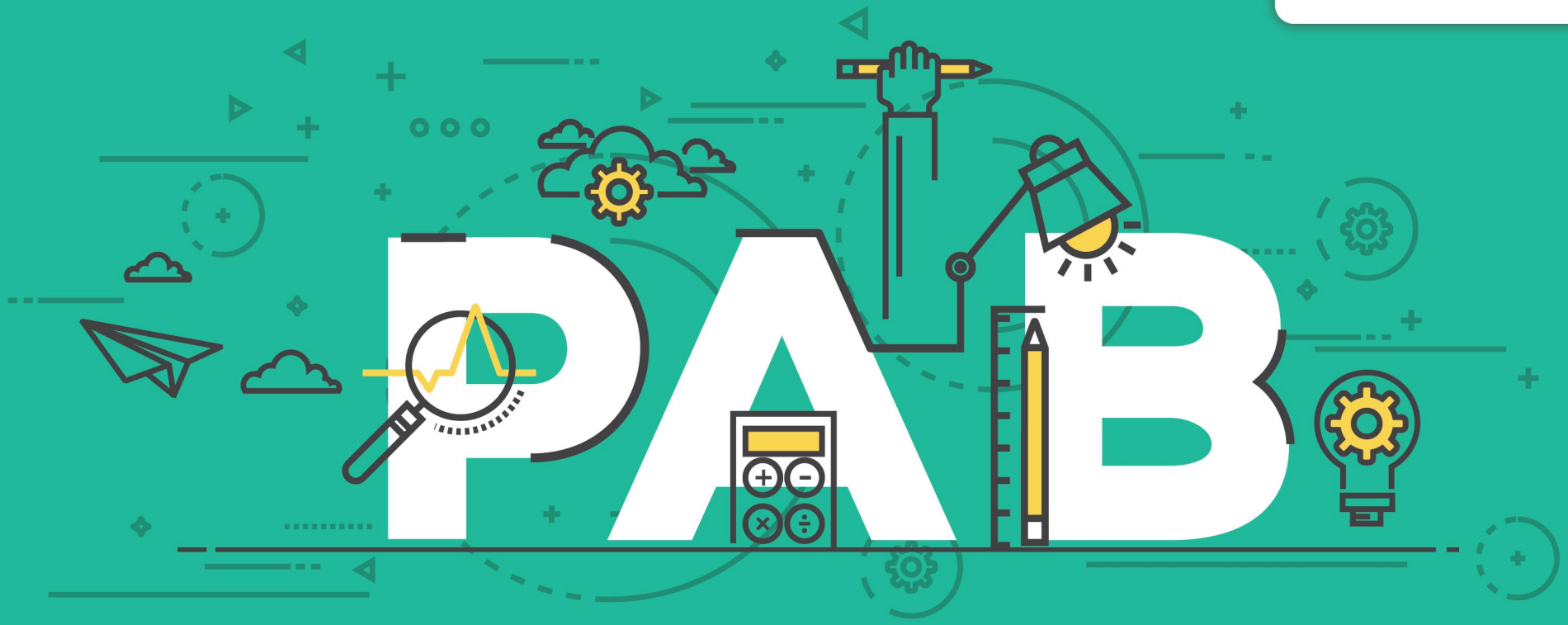
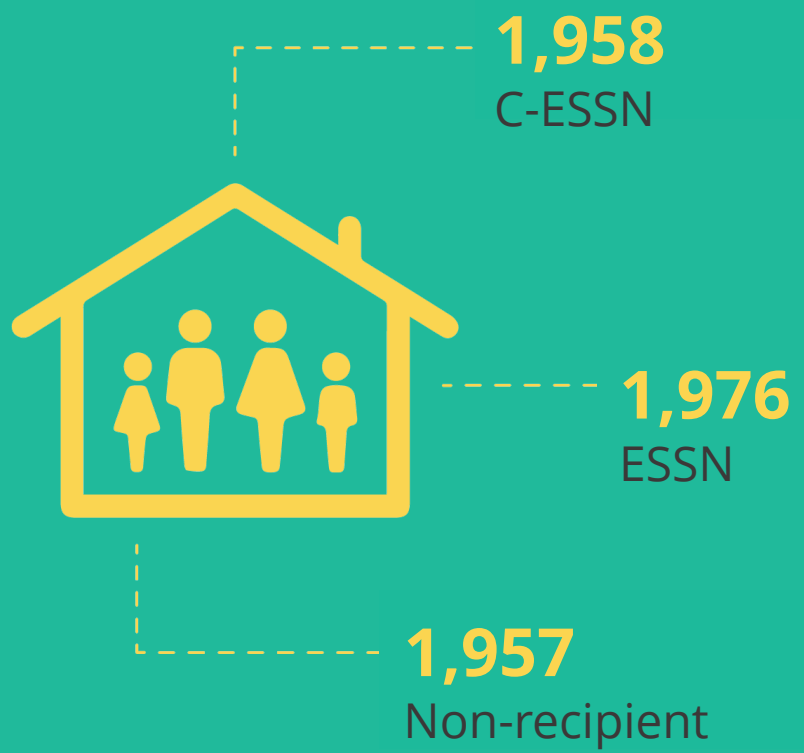


Pre-Assistance Baseline

SURVEY METHOD

- **Cross-Sectional Survey Design**
- **Unit of Analysis:** Households
- **95 per cent confidence level, 5 per cent margin of error**
- **Data Collection:** Out-bond calls between September 2023 - January 2024



Contents

- Socio-Economic Indicators
- Livelihood Coping Strategies
- Reduced Coping Strategies
- Food Consumption Score

Area of Study

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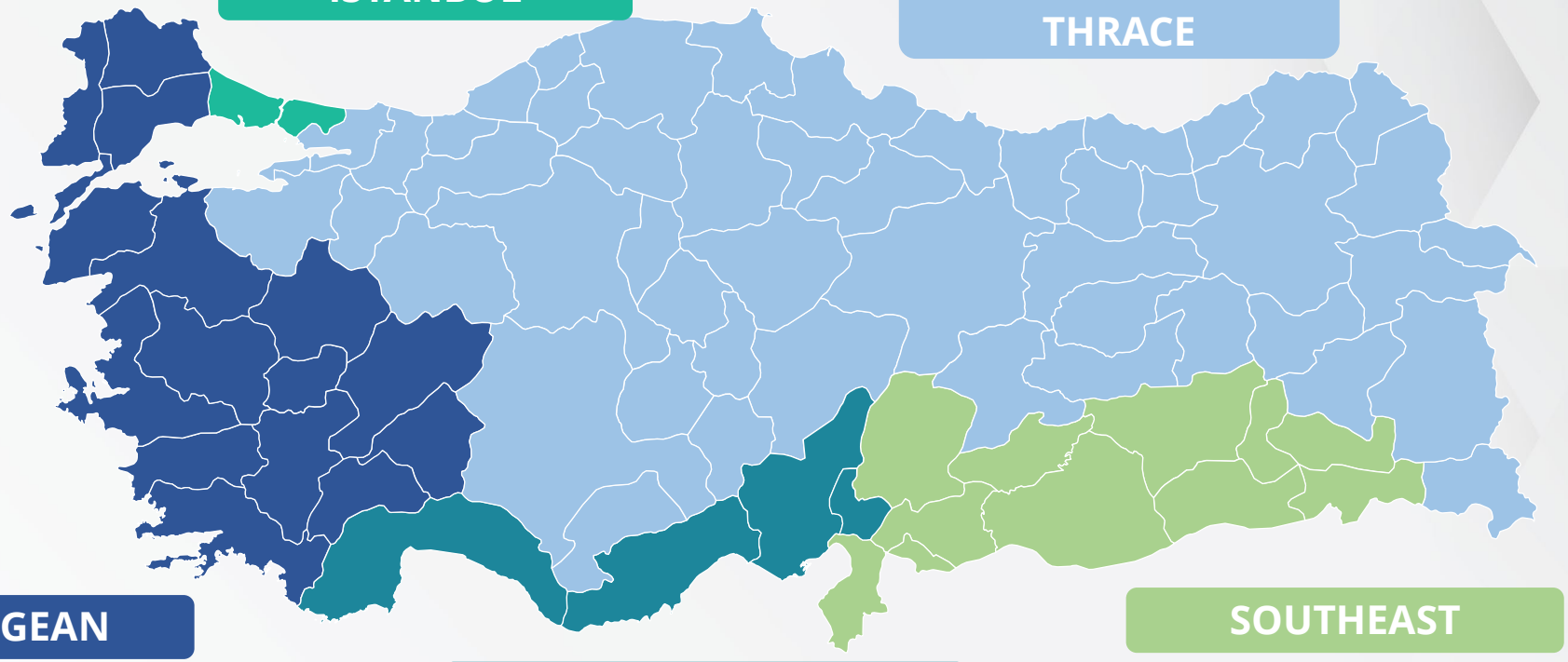
İSTANBUL

- ESSN: 424
- C-ESSN: 409
- Non-recipients: 385

ANATOLIA / THRACE

- ESSN: 385
- C-ESSN: 388
- Non-recipients: 387



AEGEAN

- ESSN: 389
- C-ESSN: 385
- Non-recipients: 385

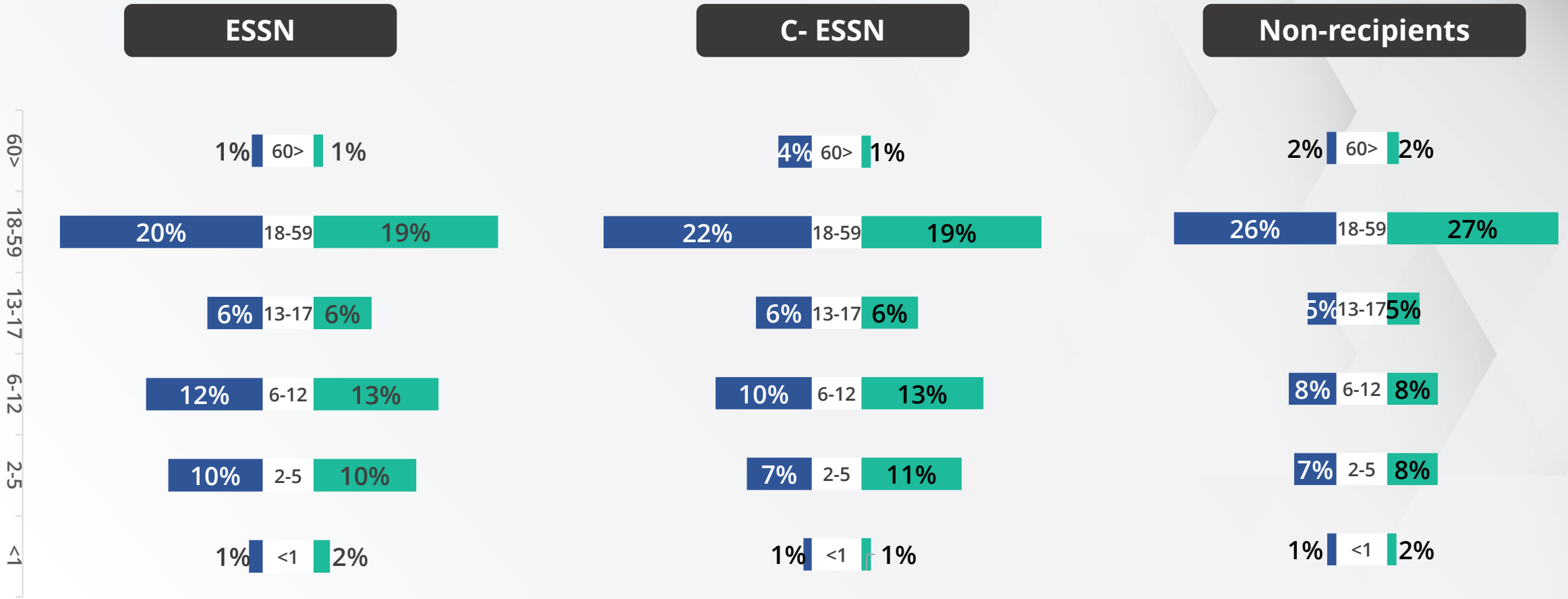
MEDITERRANEAN

- ESSN: 391
- C-ESSN: 385
- Non-recipients: 390

SOUTHEAST

- ESSN: 387
- C-ESSN: 390
- Non-recipients: 397

Demographics



Socio-Economic Indicators

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Income

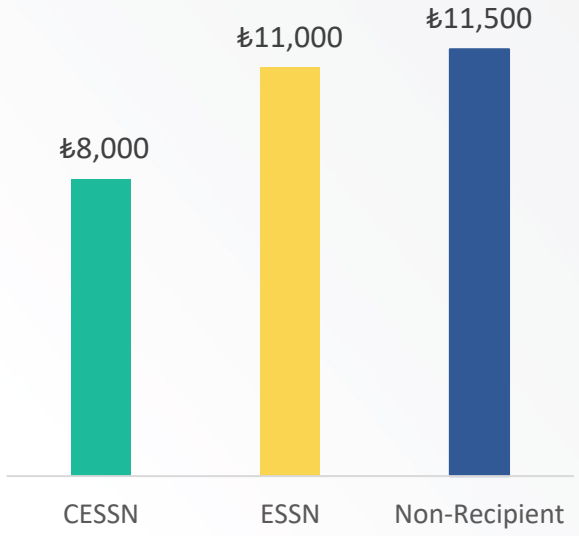
Expenditure

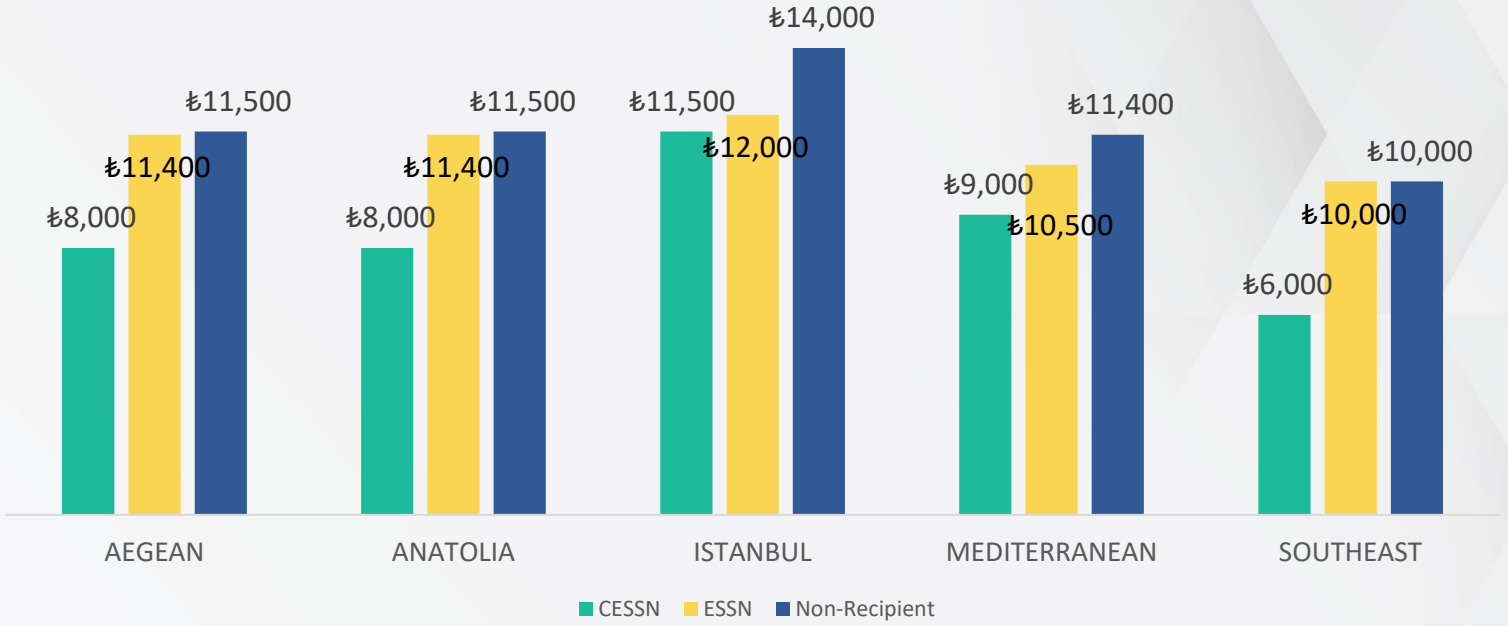
Debt

Income

- **The monthly median income of C-ESSN, ESSN and non-recipient households is 8.000, 11.000 and 11.500 TRY, respectively.**
- The region with the highest median household income is İstanbul, while the region with the lowest median income is the Southeast.

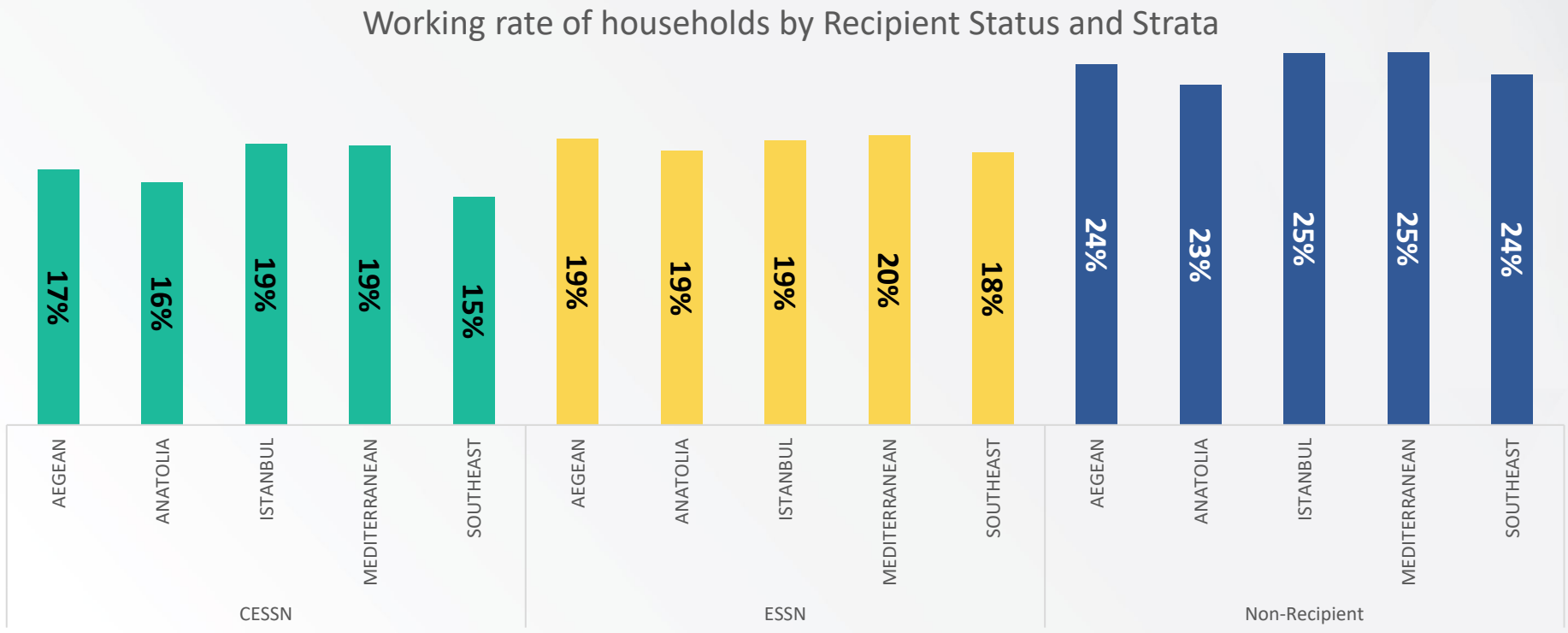
Median (Ortanca): is the value that separates the upper half from the lower half of a data sample, population, or probability distribution. For a data set, it can be thought of as the "middle" value. The basic characteristic of the median in describing data compared to the mean is that it is not skewed by a small proportion of extremely large or small values, and therefore provides a better representation of the center.





Income

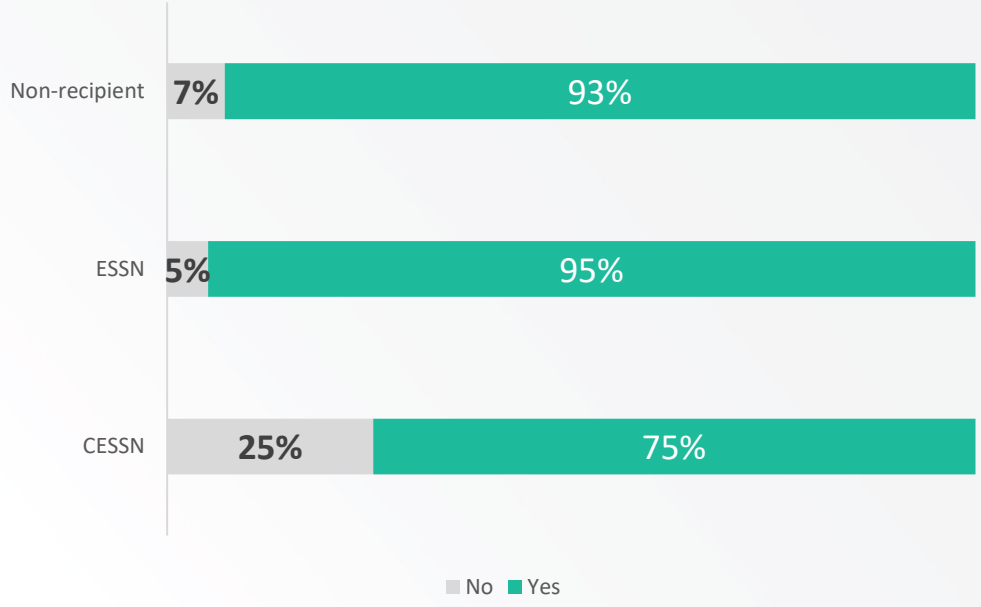
- **On average, there is almost 1 worker in per household.**
- However, worker in per household is much higher in Non-recipient households and lowest in C-ESSN households.

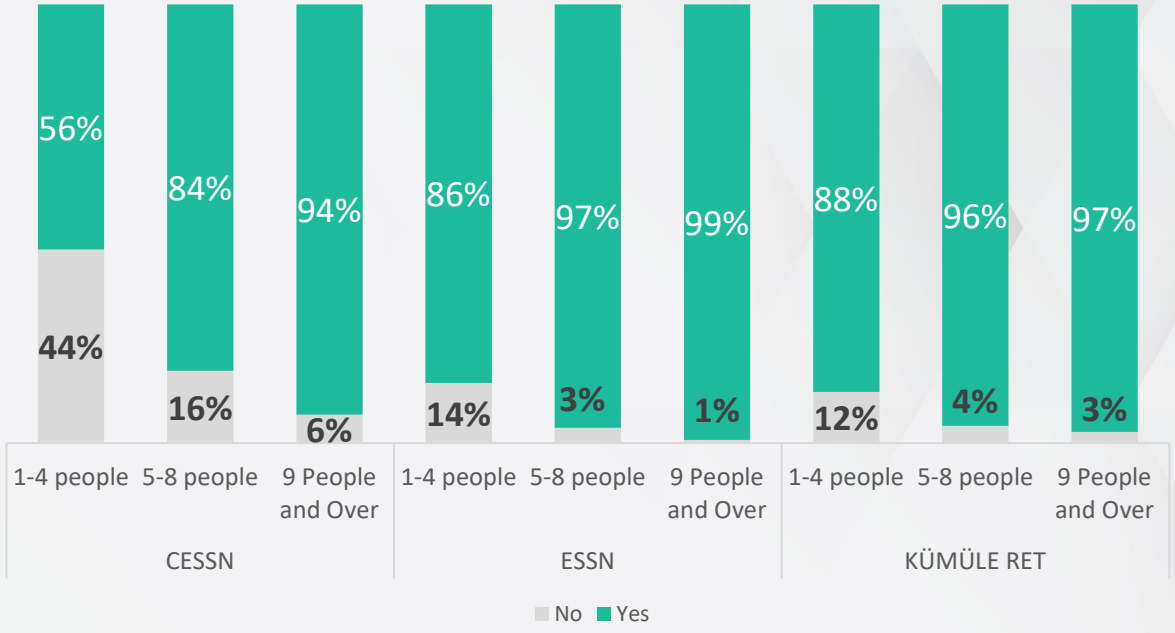


*Average Household Size by Recipient Status	
CESSN	5,47
ESSN	5,96
Non-Recipient	5,11

Income

More than 90 percent of ESSN and non-ESSN households have at least one person in the labor force, whereas about three-quarters of C-ESSN households have at least one person in the labor force.

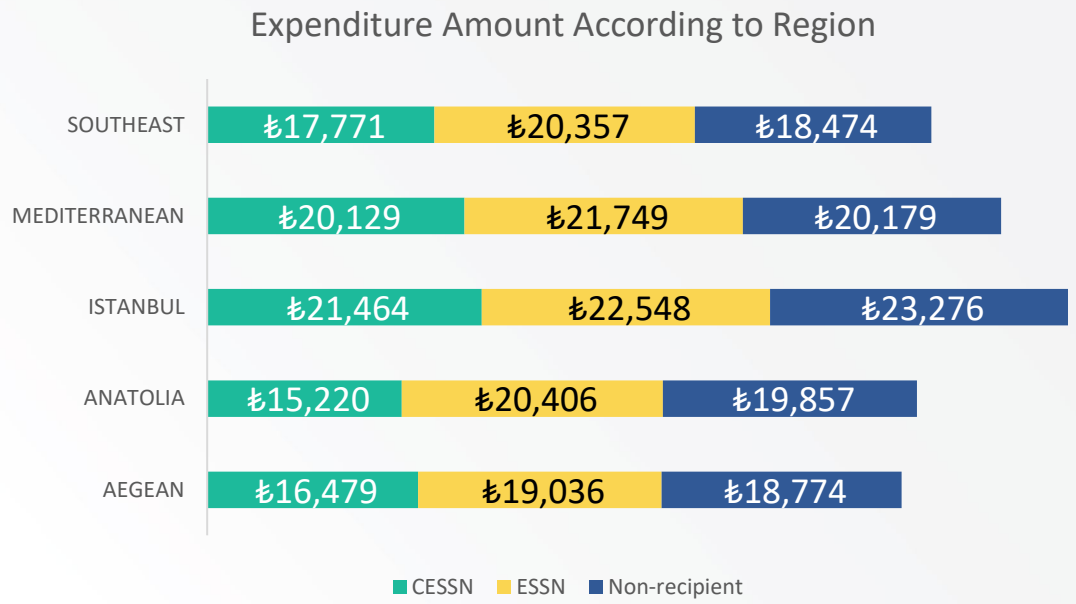


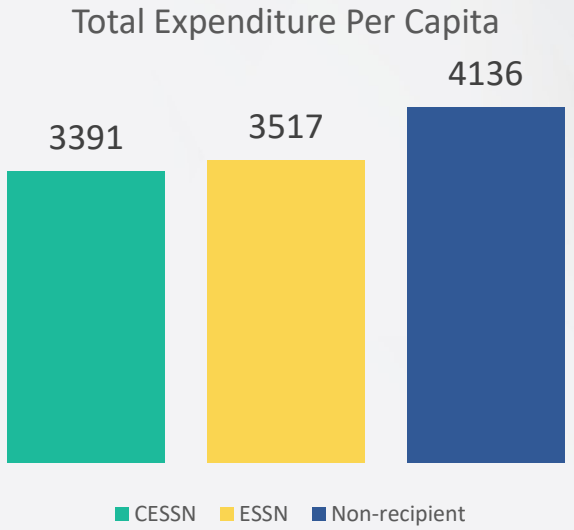


Expenditure

Median Household Expenditure became 17,457 TRY, 20,747 TRY and 18,474 TRY for C-ESSN, ESSN, and Non-recipient respectively.

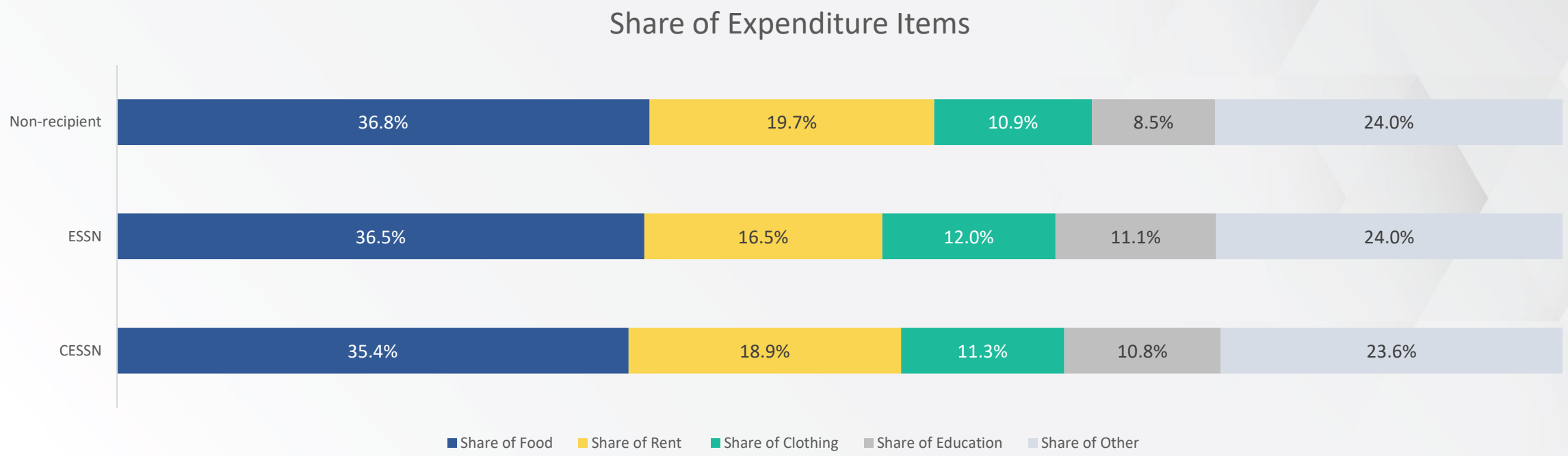
As with the income indicator, the İstanbul region has the highest median household expenditure in the expenditure indicator.





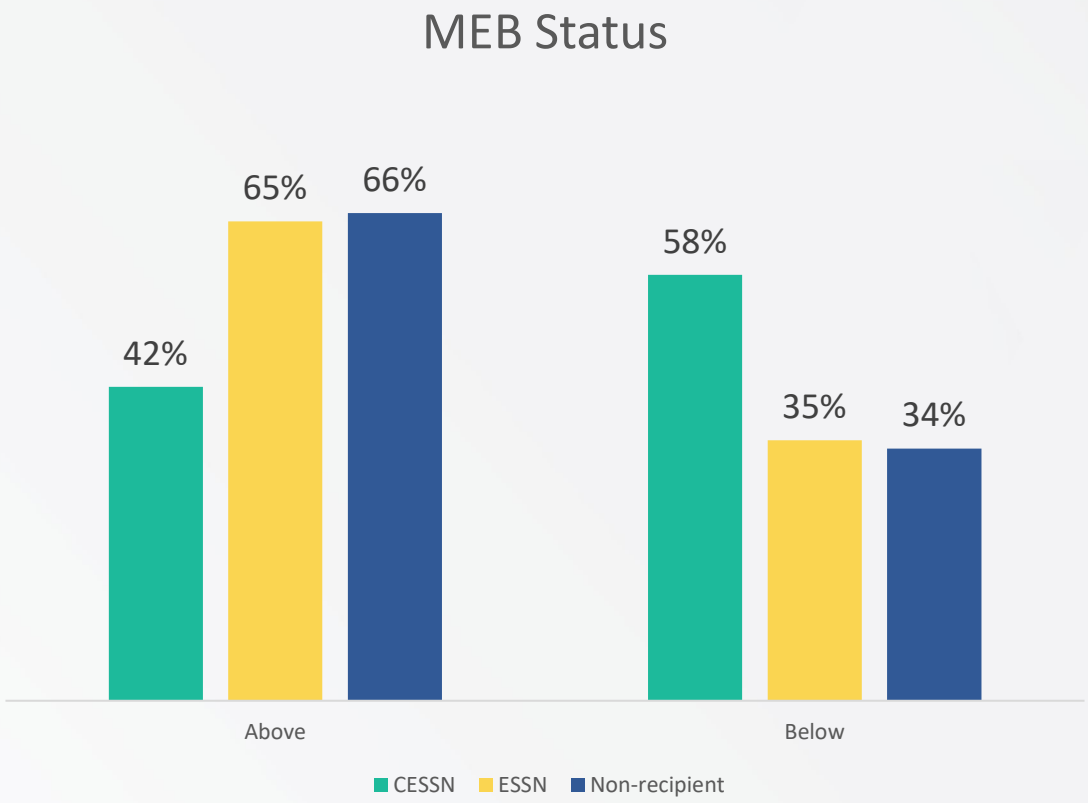
Expenditure

Food, rent, and clothing were the top three items in terms of share of expenditures items for ESSN, C-ESSN, and Non-recipient households.



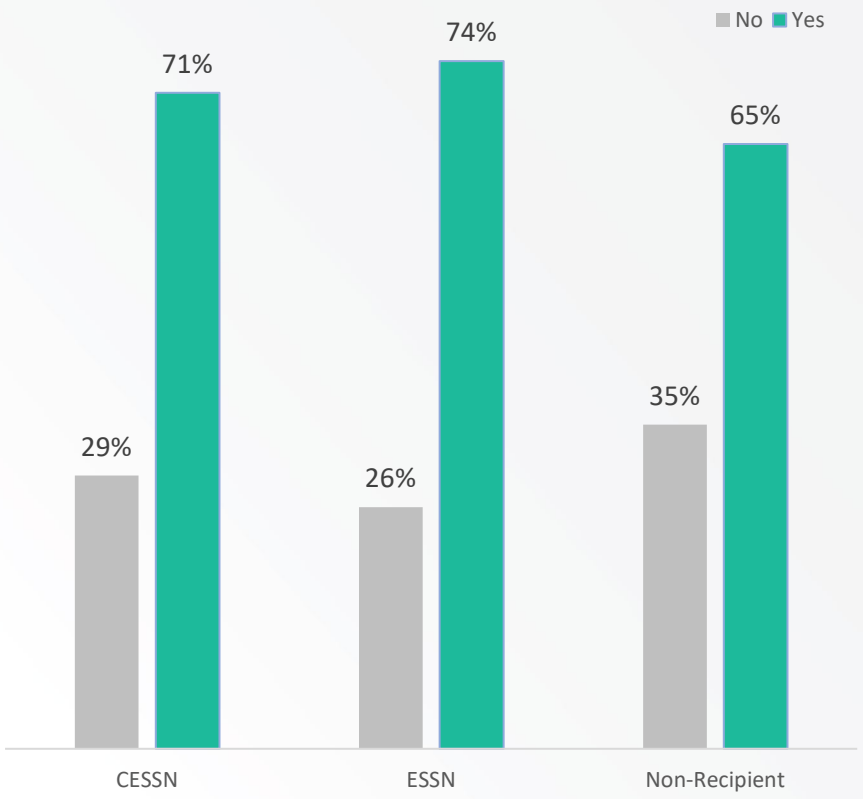
Expenditure

More than half of C-ESSN households are below the MEB, while 65-66 percent of ESSN and non-recipient households are above the MEB.



Debt

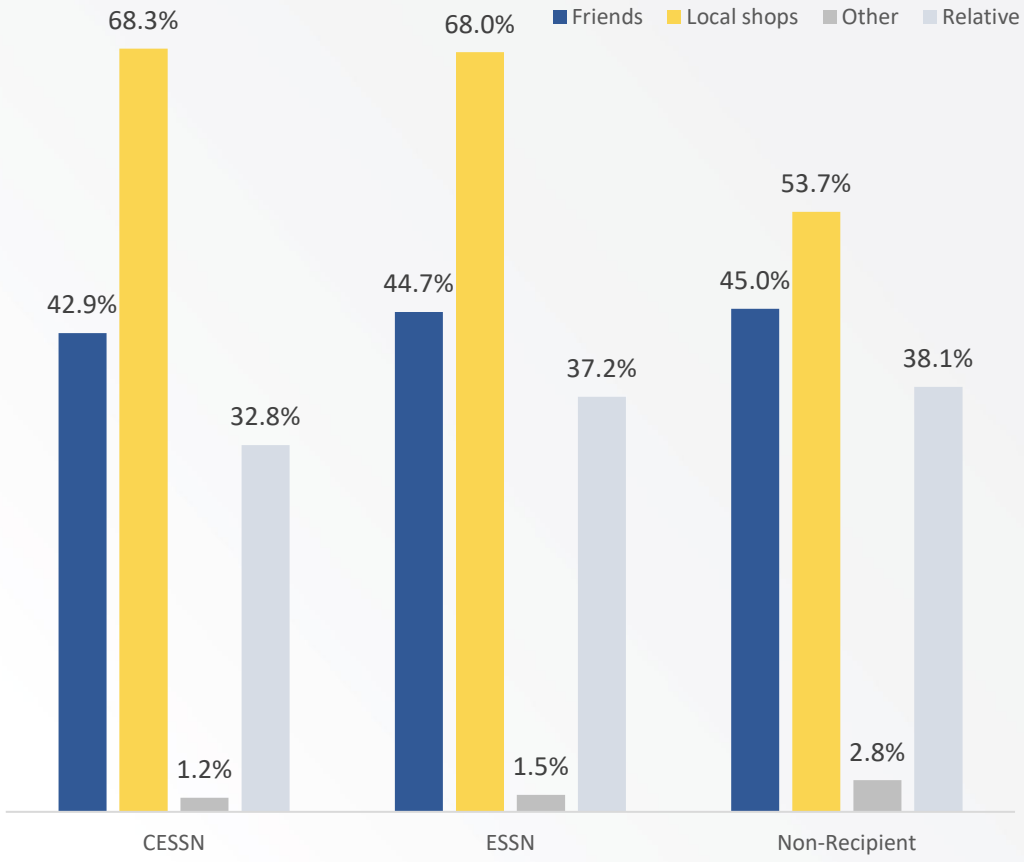
Debt Status of Households by Recipient Status



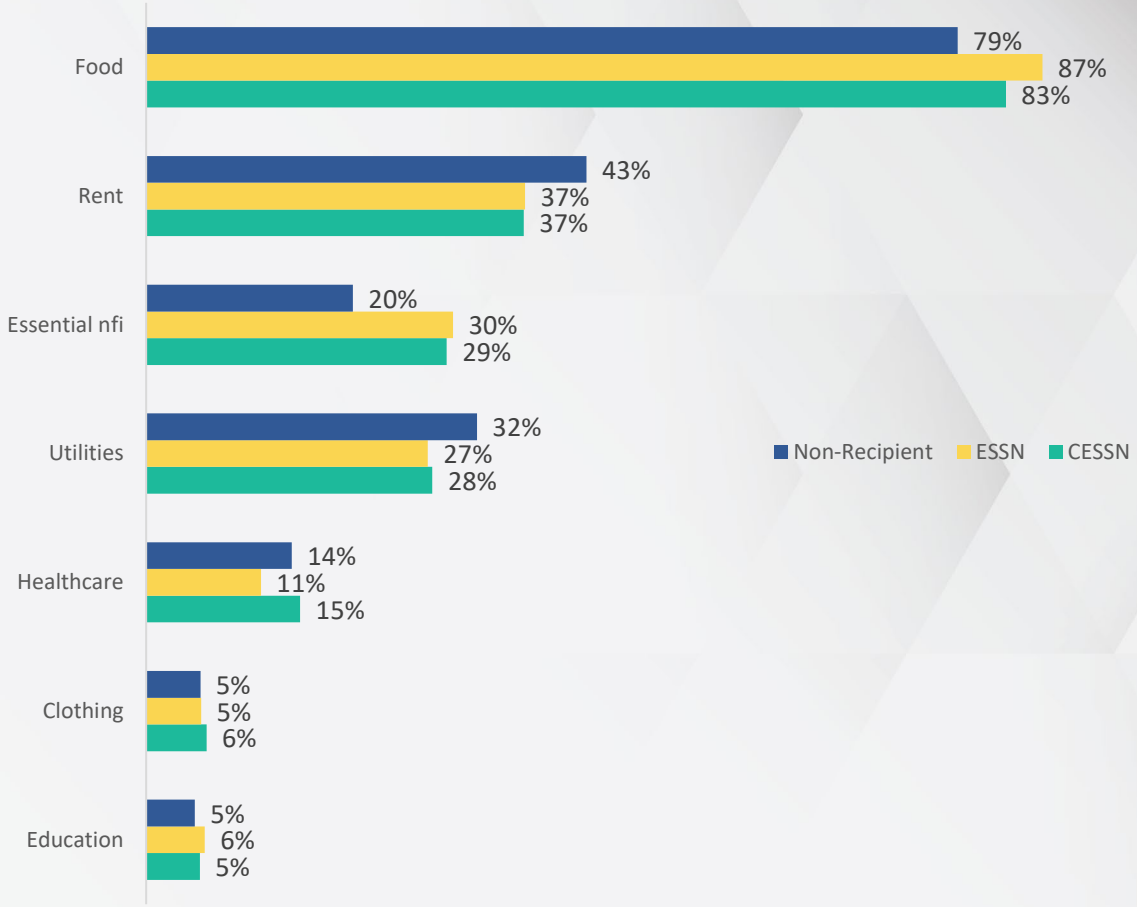
Median Debt Amount by Strata and Recipient Status

Debt

Debt To Whom



Debt Reasons



COPING STRATEGIES

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

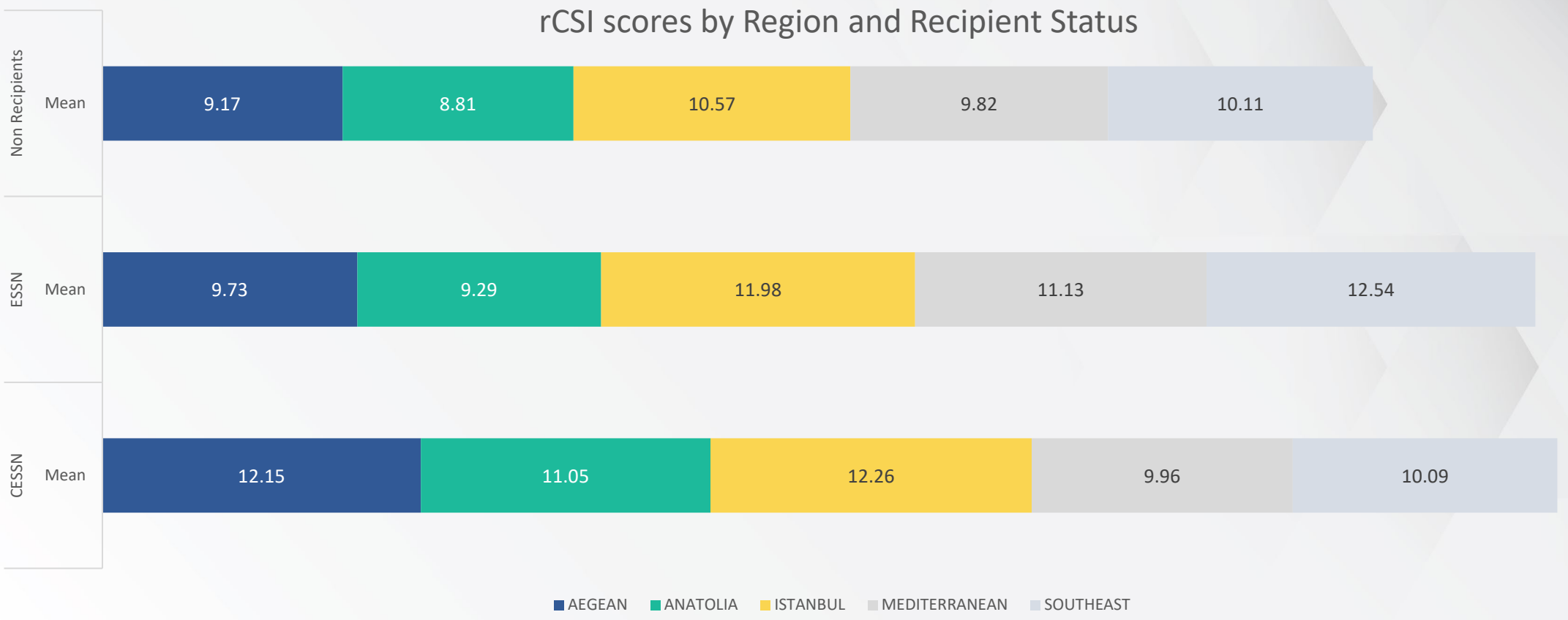
Reduced Coping Strategy Index

- Often used as a Proxy indicator of household's **food insecurity**
- Includes **five** specific consuption coping strategies

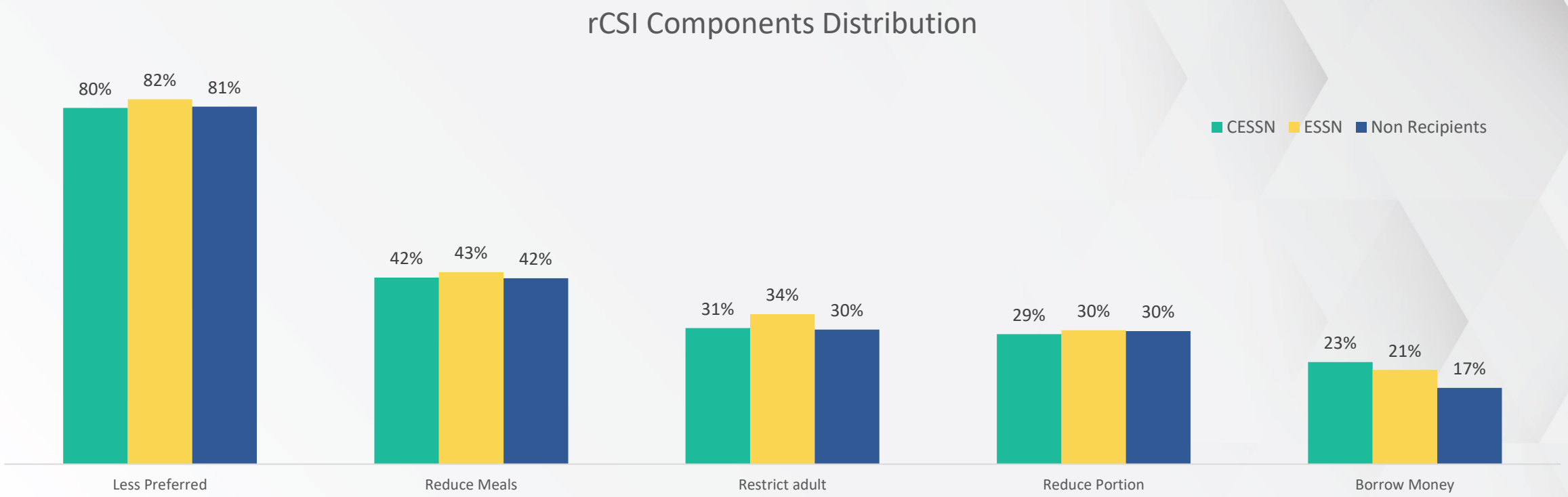
  - Relying on less preffered or cheaper food
  - Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives
  - Reducing the number of meals eaten per days
  - Reducing the portion size of meals
  - Reducing the quantiles consumed by adults so children can eat

- A **higher score** of rCSI is an indication of worsening of food security standards for the households and vice versa

Reduced Coping Strategy Index



Reduced Coping Strategy Index



LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX

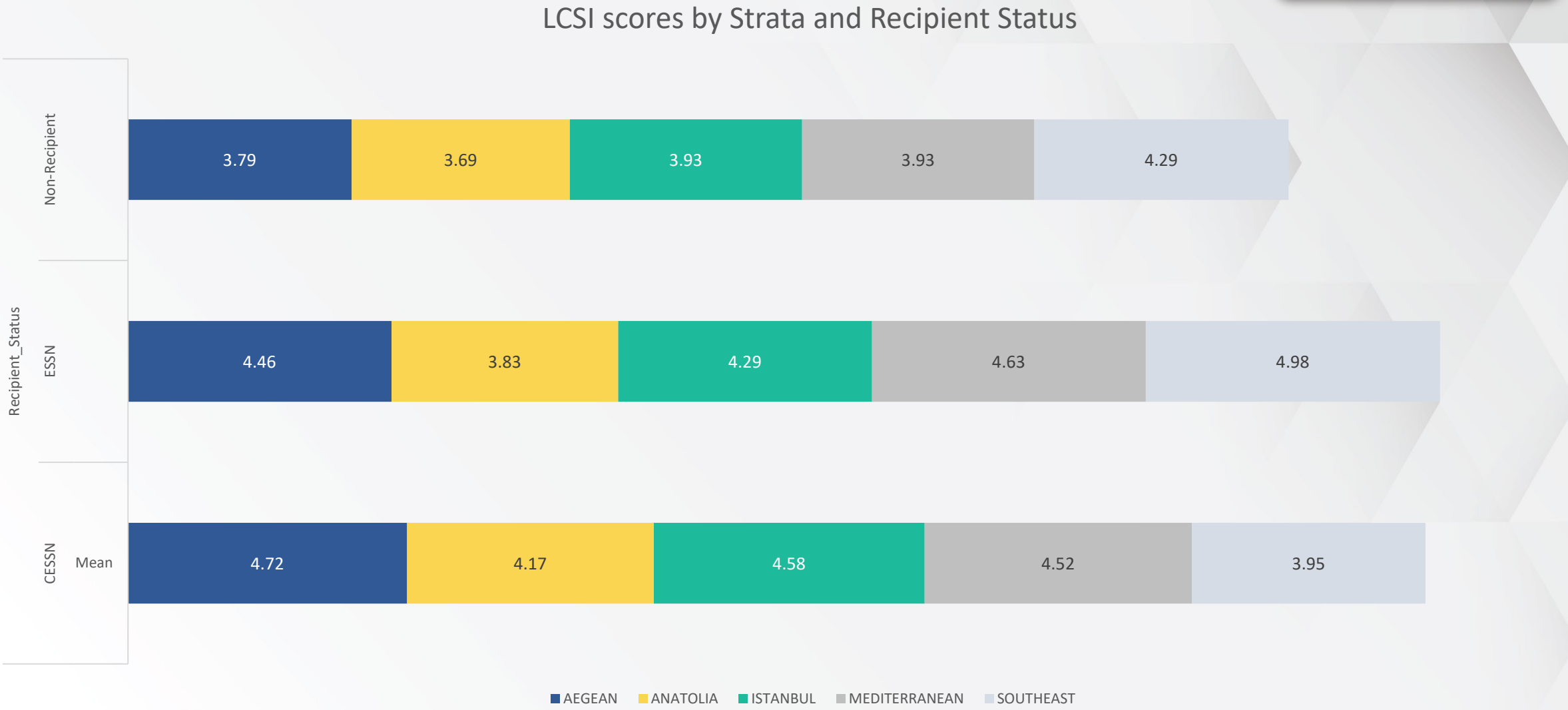
To measure LCSI, participants were asked if, they had resorted to using any of the 13 pre-determined livelihoods coping strategies in the month prior to the survey

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.

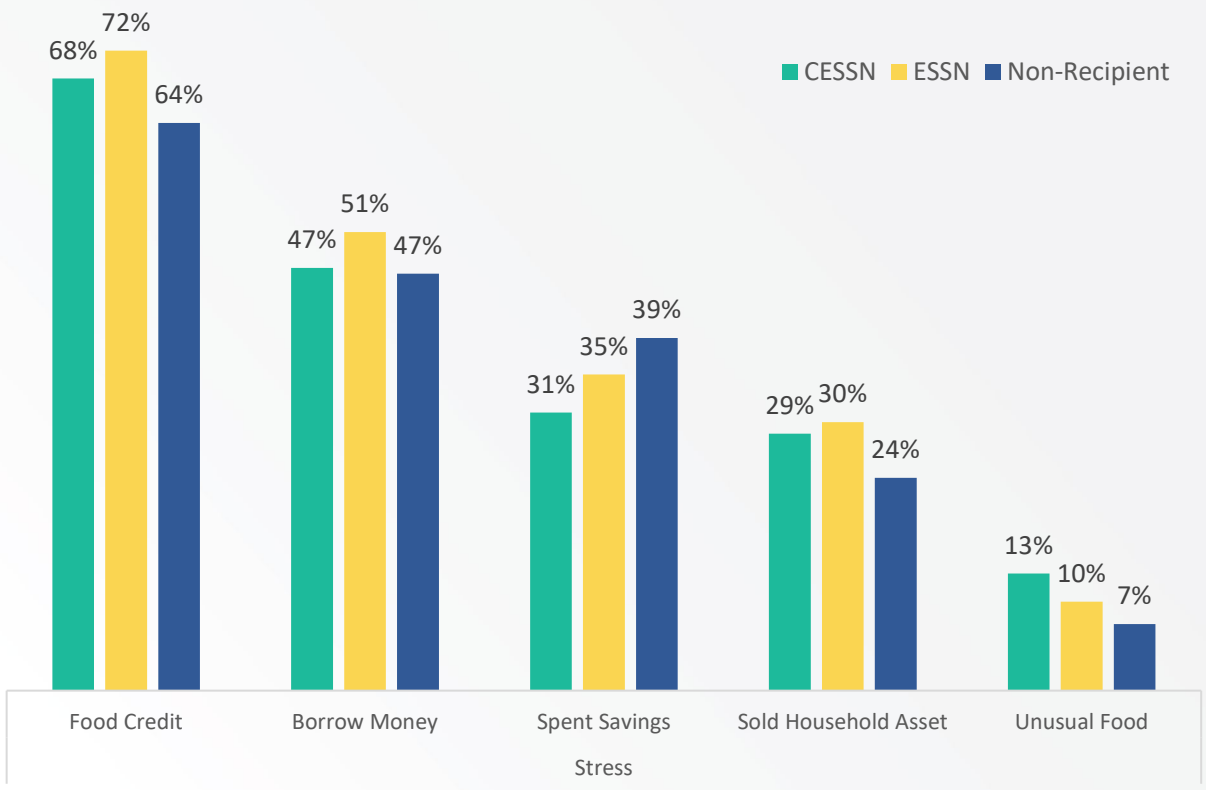
As with the rCSI indicator, the higher the LCSI indicator, the more vulnerable households are and vice versa.

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX



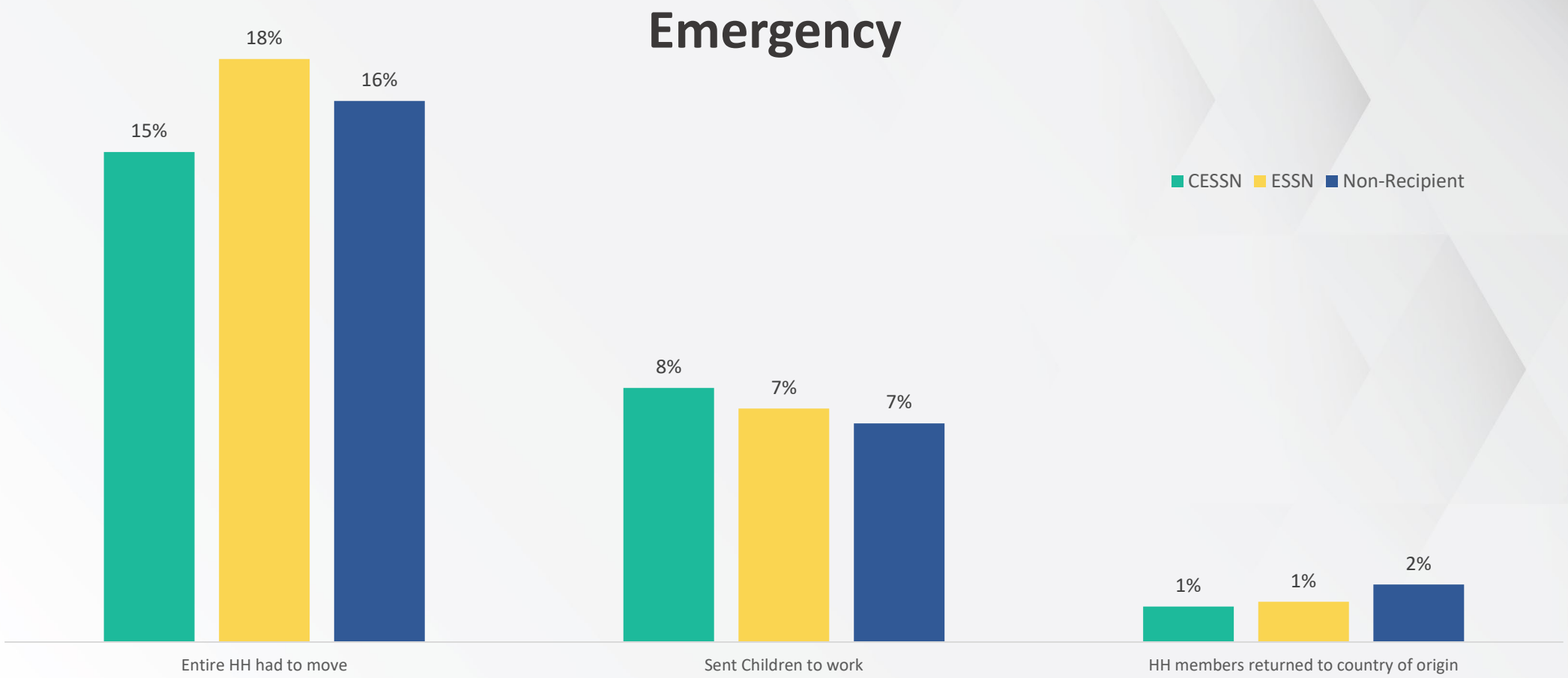
LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX

Stress



Crisis

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX



FOOD SECURITY

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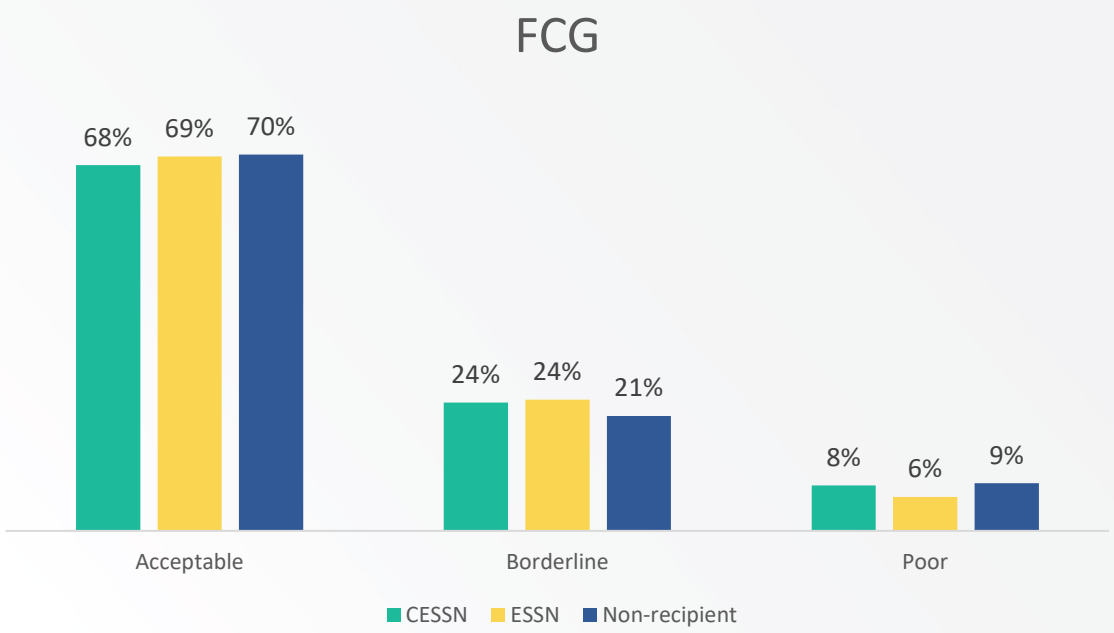
Food Consumption Score (FCS)

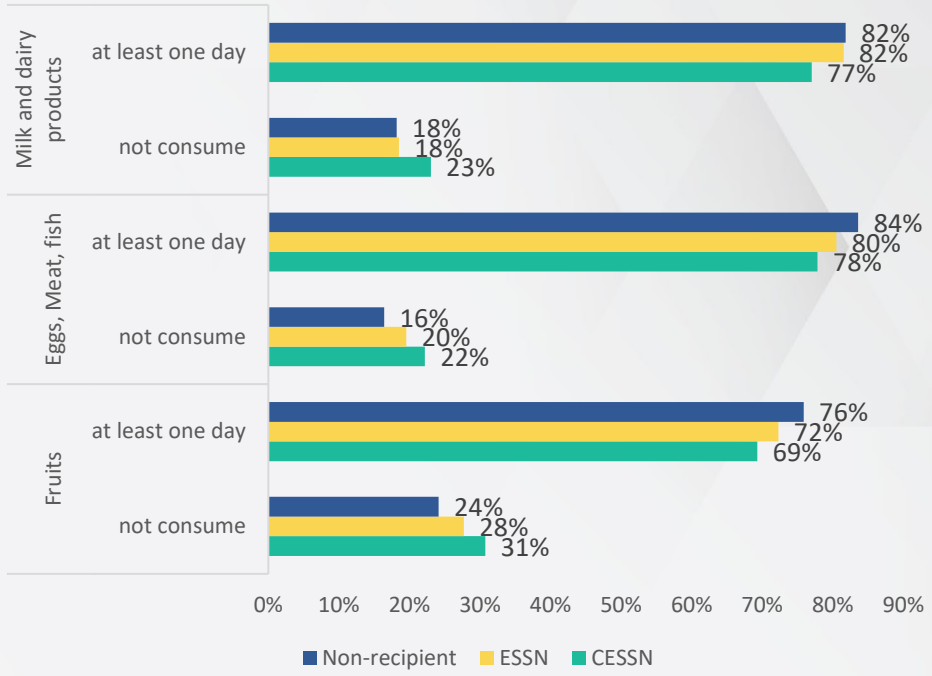
- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) serves as an indirect measure of present food security status.
- With certain thresholds, Food Consumption Groups are derived from the FCS.

FCS & FCG

According to the PAB results, nearly three-quarters of the C-ESSN, ESSN, and Non-recipient households have acceptable food consumption scores.

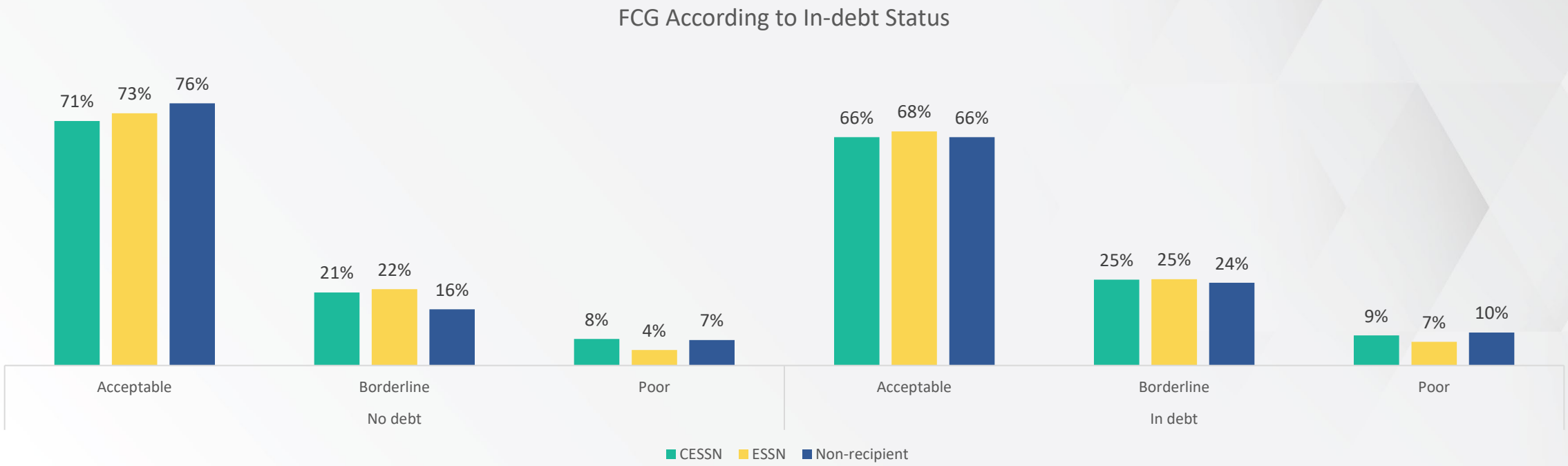
Over 20% of C-ESSN households almost never consume food items such as meat, fruits ,milk and dairy product. This rate is seen at around 20% in ESSN households as well.





FCS & FCG

Comparing the food consumption groups of indebted and non-debted households, ESSN, C-ESSN and non-recipient households have in common that the level of acceptable food consumption of non-debted households is higher than that of indebted households.



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thank You...

scan me

Official
Digital Media Channels

https://linktr.ee/kizilaykart

Presentation: Market Price Tracker

Guidance Document Updates

- MPCA Guidance
- Targeting Criteria Document

MPCA Guidance (July 2024)

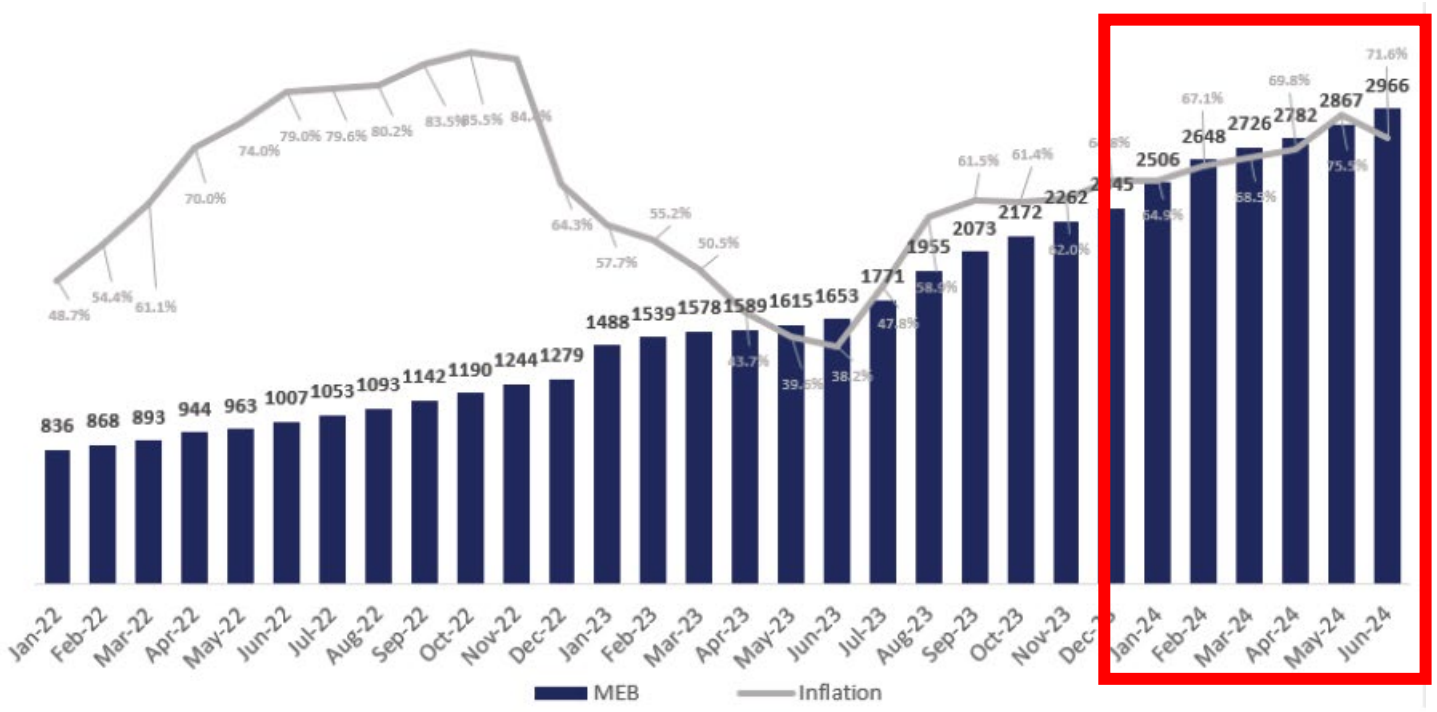


Figure 1 *Türkiye Earthquake Response MEB Cost Analysis*

In June 2024, the cost of the MEB increased by **15.5% percent** compared to Jan 2024, reaching **2,996 TRY per individual and 14,831 TRY for a household of five.**

- The increase in shelter components has been driving the MEB calculation.
- Despite the slight decreases in two consecutive months (March and April), food prices indicate an upward movement again.

MEB Components

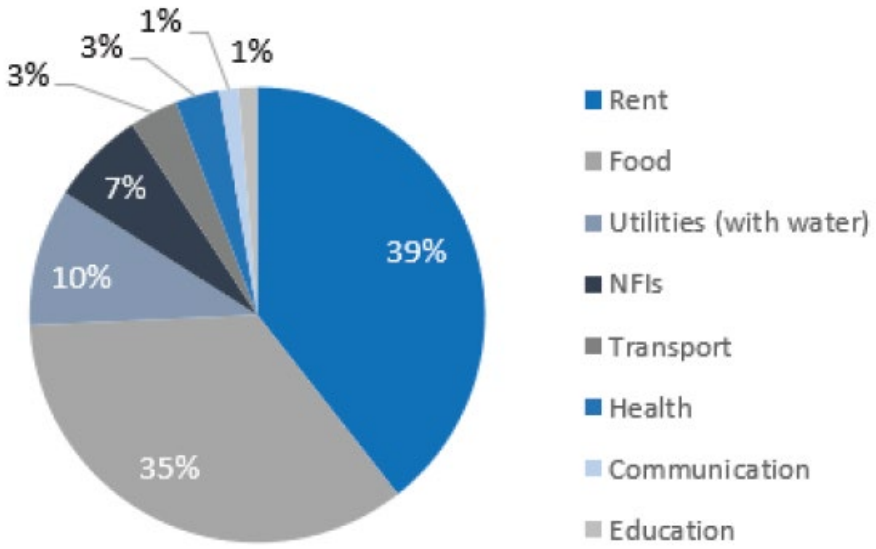


Figure 2 *Share of MEB Items*

MEB Composition (TRC- WFP) June 2024		
Items	Per person share (TRY)	Household of 5 MEB (TRY)
Food	1034	5170
Non-food	199	995
Rent	1169	5845
Utilities (with water)	289	1447
Health	93	464
Education	39	164
Transportation	102	510
Communication	41	204
Total MEB	**2966**	**14831**

Türkiye: Minimum Expenditure Basket After the Earthquake Disaster in Türkiye - June 2024

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)	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
	1. Utilities = 2500 kWh per year	Electricity	1	Month
	1. 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

Summary about rent brackets

- The Rent Calculations are based on 7 districts Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Şanlıurfa
- The Rent calculated based on three categories
  - *HH Cat 1: **Small Household** Bracket*: For households with 1 to 3 members (1 to 2 rooms)
  - *HH Cat 2: **Medium Household** Bracket*: For households with 4 to 6 members (2 to 3 rooms)
  - *HH Cat 3: **Large Household** Bracket*: For households with 7 to 10 members (3 to 4 rooms)

HH Category	Average Rooms	Min (gross)
HH Cat 1	Average 2+1	₺ 7,600
HH Cat 2	Average 3+1	₺ 9,940
HH Cat 3	Average 4+1	₺ 12,870

Source: https://www.endeksa.com
Accessed: 19.07.2024

MPCA – TV Guidance for Monthly Assistance

Table 1. CBI TWG Türkiye, MPCA Monthly Transfer Value Guidance

Item → # Individual ↓	MEB	MEB without rent	Average Rent*	Total	50 percent of Total	MPCA Guidance
1	₺2.966	₺1.797	₺7.600	₺9.397	₺4.699	₺6.496
2	₺5.932	₺3.594	₺7.600	₺11.194	₺5.597	₺6.496
3	₺8.898	₺5.391	₺7.600	₺12.991	₺6.496	₺6.496
4	₺11864	₺7.188	₺9.940	₺17.128	₺8.564	₺8.564
5	₺14.830	₺8.985	₺9.940	₺18.925	₺9.463	₺9.463
6	₺17.796	₺10.782	₺9.940	₺20.722	₺10.361	₺10.361
7	₺20.762	₺12.579	₺12.870	₺25.449	₺12.725	₺12.725
8	₺23.728	₺14.376	₺12.870	₺27.246	₺13.623	₺12.725
9	₺26.694	₺16.173	₺12.870	₺29.043	₺14.522	₺12.725
10	₺29.660	₺17.970	₺12.870	₺30.840	₺15.420	₺12.725

*Source: Endeksa (Accessed: 22.02.2023) Please see Annex A for details.

Floor ₺6.496

CAP ₺12.725

TV for HH of 5 ₺9.463

Complementary guidance points

- The TV calculation of MPCA aims to cover the 50 percent of the total needs.
- The TV calculation of MPCA aims to cover the 50 percent of the total needs.
- The Monthly MPCA should be designed for 3 months
- The Recommended TV **Floor is TRY 6,496** and **Cap is 12,725**
- CBI TWG Strongly recommends using per capita approach. if infeasible to use per capita approach due to risks and challenges associated with validation Partners may opt for a monthly **payment of TRY 9,463.**
- **TRC – SSN project Cross Checking tool can be used for deduplication.**
- **Note:** The MPCA Guidance July 2024 will be applicable for new MPCA programs starting from August 2024 onwards and does not affect budgets approved before July 2024. Organisations with agreed and approved budgets prior to publication date of this MPCA Guidance July 2024 can continue using the recommended transfer value from MPCA Guidance from February 2024.

Transfer Value Guidance for One-off MPCA in 2024

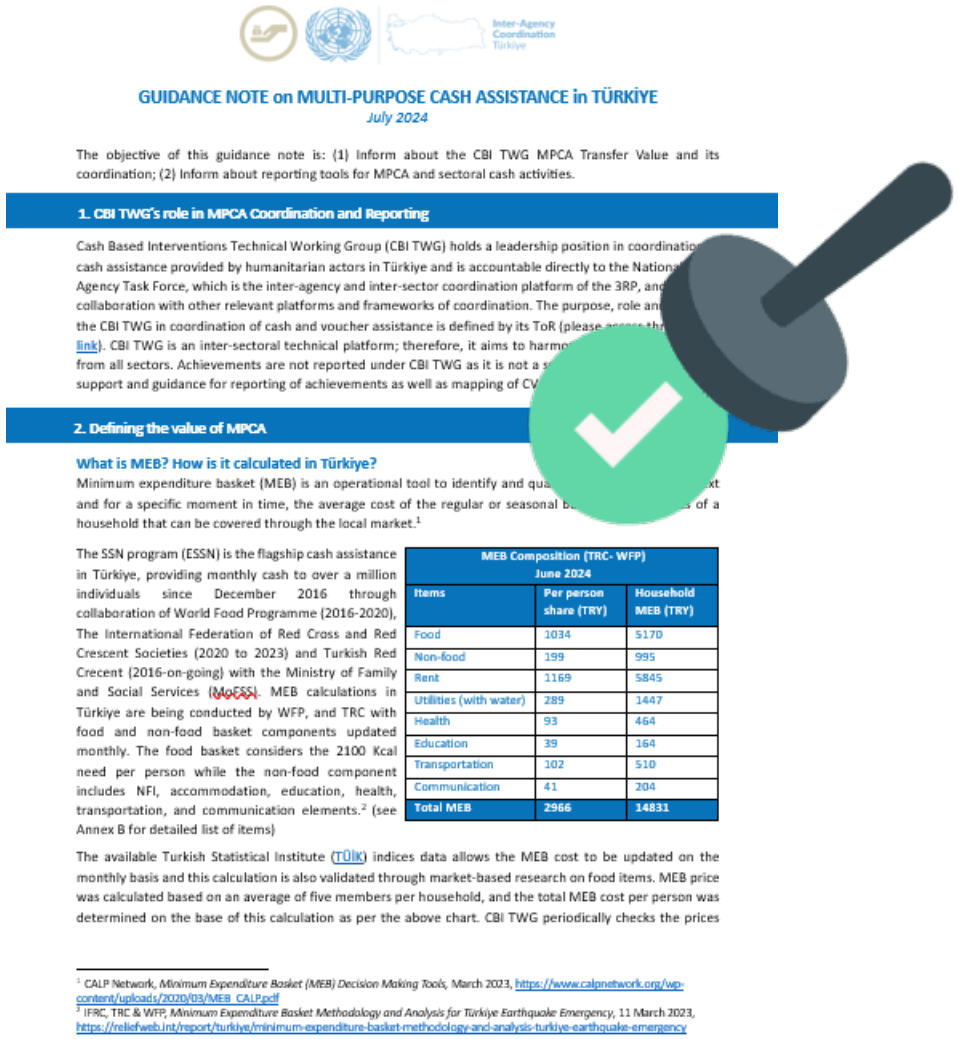
Table 2. CBI TWG Türkiye, MPCA One-off Transfer Value Calculation Template

Item → # Individual ↓	MEB without rent	Average Monthly Rent	Total	Multiplier (i.e. n)	One-off MPCA Amount
1	₺1.797	₺7.600	₺9.397	n	n * ₺12.991
2	₺3.594	₺7.600	₺11.194	n	n * ₺12.991
3	₺5.391	₺7.600	₺12.991	n	n * ₺12.991
4	₺7.188	₺9.940	₺17.128	n	n * ₺17.128
5	₺8.985	₺9.940	₺18.925	n	n * ₺18.925
6	₺10.782	₺9.940	₺20.722	n	n * ₺20.722
7	₺12.579	₺12.870	₺25.449	n	n * ₺25.449
8	₺14.376	₺12.870	₺27.246	n	n * ₺25.449
9	₺16.173	₺12.870	₺29.043	n	n * ₺25.449
10	₺17.970	₺12.870	₺30.840	n	n * ₺25.449

- The template above is an example to how the MPCA guidance approach to monthly cash can be used for one off assistance. The multiplier of the one-off transfer value should be determined based on the needs of the target population, and should be coordinated with CBI TWG to ensure that amount is harmonised with similar programs.
- The MPCA One-off Transfer Value Calculation Template is explicitly designed for multi-purpose cash assistance.

Validation

- Questions
- Validation



GUIDANCE NOTE on MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE in TÜRKİYE

July 2024

The objective of this guidance note is: (1) Inform about the CBI TWG MPCA Transfer Value and its coordination; (2) Inform about reporting tools for MPCA and sectoral cash activities.

1. CBI TWG's role in MPCA Coordination and Reporting

Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG) holds a leadership position in coordinatio
cash assistance provided by humanitarian actors in Türkiye and is accountable directly to the Nationa
Agency Task Force, which is the inter-agency and inter-sector coordination platform of the 3RP, an
collaboration with other relevant platforms and frameworks of coordination. The purpose, role an
the CBI TWG in coordination of cash and voucher assistance is defined by its ToR (please
link). CBI TWG is an inter-sectoral technical platform; therefore, it aims to harmo
from all sectors. Achievements are not reported under CBI TWG as it is not a s
support and guidance for reporting of achievements as well as mapping of CV

2. Defining the value of MPCA

What is MEB? How is it calculated in Türkiye?

Minimum expenditure basket (MEB) is an operational tool to identify and qua
and for a specific moment in time, the average cost of the regular or seasonal b
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 through collaboration of World Food Programme (2016-2020), The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2020 to 2023) and Turkish Red Crecent (2016-on-going) with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS). MEB calculations in Türkiye are being conducted by WFP, and TRC with food and non-food basket components updated monthly. The food basket considers the 2100 Kcal need per person while the non-food component includes NFI, accommodation, education, health, transportation, and communication elements.[2] (see Annex B for detailed list of items)

MEB Composition (TRC- WFP) June 2024		
Items	Per person share (TRY)	Household MEB (TRY)
Food	1034	5170
Non-food	199	995
Rent	1169	5845
Utilities (with water)	289	1447
Health	93	464
Education	39	164
Transportation	102	510
Communication	41	204
Total MEB	2966	14831

The available Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) indices data allows the MEB cost to be updated on the monthly basis and this calculation is also validated through market-based research on food items. MEB price was calculated based on an average of five members per household, and the total MEB cost per person was determined on the base of this calculation as per the above chart. CBI TWG periodically checks the prices

[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, https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/minimum-expenditure-basket-methodology-and-analysis-turkiye-earthquake-emergency

Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

Questions

MPCA Targeting Criteria Guidance Document

This document will help you consider issues to determine appropriate targeting criteria that are in line with:

- **your intended objective**
- **your chosen cash transfer modality (MPCA) and mechanism**
- **your targeting approaches**

In addition, the criteria need to be practical so that they can be applied. This include being:

- relevant to the local population and context
- clear, straightforward and easily understood
- measurable with the resources available

Methodology

Desk Review

- Reference Documents were Revised
  - Türkiye: Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group Macro-Level Targeting
  - Türkiye: Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group MPCA Criteria for EQ Response
- Other Global Documents were Reviewed

Secondary Data collection: Different online resources were analysed along with CBI TWG Mapping for 2023.

Primary Data Collection:

- A Targeting Criteria Tool was developed to compile the data from partners on Targeting Criteria three partners UNHCR, STL and ASAM provided information on tool

The TAG team reviewed the document

Final Draft will be developed and shared with you by 23 August 2024 for comments

The MPCA Guidance Criteria will be shared for validation by end of August 2023

MPCA Mapping 2023 Results on use of Criteria

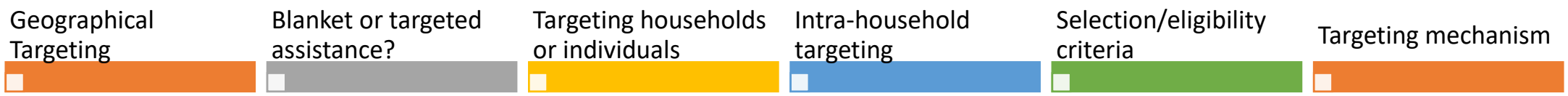
Used by All Programmes	Used by Most of the Programmes	Used by Some of the Programmes
• Selling assets/taking debts to meet needs • Deteriorated financial situation due to economic shock • No accommodation, • No members engaged in employment • Reduced food consumption • Relocated households (including AtC) • Vulnerabilities related with decreased/lack of financial capacity to meet basic needs:	• Persons, single and with one or more dependent • +4 children • Dependency ratio >1.5 • Single parent/caregiver • Vulnerabilities related with dependency:	• Health related vulnerabilities • Persons with chronic illnesses/critical medical condition • Persons with disabilities / disability report • Women, pregnant/nursing/lactating • Children and youth in labour • Elderly • Female headed household • Gender-based Violence survivors or at risk • LGBTI+ • Men and boys • Persons who are discharged from state institutions (ŞÖNİM shelters, Child Care Inst.) • Protection vulnerabilities including gender, age and sexual orientation:

Targeting Criteria

Definition

- "…the process by which areas and populations are selected for assistance in a timely manner. A targeting system comprises mechanisms to define target groups, to identify members of the target population, to ensure that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and to ensure it meets their needs" **WFP Policy document 2006**

Key elements



Key Factors to be considered in Targeting Criteria

Key Points	Detail
Objective-Based:	Targeting criteria are determined by the program's objectives and align with the intended outcomes of the CVA.
Needs Assessment:	Effective targeting is grounded in a thorough assessment of needs within the affected population.
Inclusivity:	Criteria should ensure that all vulnerable and marginalized groups are considered
Fairness and Equity:	Targeting criteria should be fair and equitable, avoiding any form of discrimination.
Transparency:	The criteria and the process for targeting should be transparent to all stakeholders, including the affected communities.
Flexibility:	Criteria should be adaptable to changing conditions and needs. Regular Monitoring is key
Feasibility:	Criteria should be practical and feasible to implement within the operational constraints of the program
Participatory:	Engaging the community in defining and validating the targeting criteria

MPCA Strategy (Approaches)

Standalone	Durable solutions	Referrals for Protection	Linked with Social Protection
To respond to humanitarian crisis to provide immediate and flexible financial support to meet the urgent and diverse needs of affected households	• Integrated in programming to achieve sustainable solutions • Linked to sustainable recovery objectives of sectors to support long-term recovery and resilience by integrating MPCA with other interventions in sectors that address the vulnerability and promote sustainable development. For example Economic Empowerment: To promote economic resilience and self-sufficiency among affected populations by linking MPCA with initiatives that enhance economic opportunities and financial inclusion. Integration with Livelihood Programs: Providing MPCA alongside vocational training, micro-enterprise development, and employment opportunities.	To ensure that vulnerable individuals and households have access to necessary protection services through a well-coordinated referral system and are meeting the basic needs. Working closely with protection-focused organizations to ensure seamless referrals and follow-up support. Training field staff and community workers on protection issues and referral processes to enhance the effectiveness of the system.	Coordination Aligned to link with SSN and other Social Protection programmes by Government Sharing beneficiary data with social protection agencies (with consent) to enable integrated support and avoid duplication. Ensuring that MPCA transitions beneficiaries to longer-term social protection mechanisms, reducing dependency on humanitarian aid over time.

Implementation Phases

Phase 1: Immediate Response	Phase 2: Medium-Term Recovery	Phase 3: Long-Term Sustainability
• Rapid needs assessment and targeting. • Quick disbursement of standalone cash assistance to meet urgent needs.	• Integration with livelihood programs and durable solutions. • Establishment of referral mechanisms for protection.	• Linking beneficiaries with SSN and national social protection systems. • Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of the MPCA strategy.

Target Groups

EQ Affected: People living in settlements, temporary and permanent:

Refugees and displaced persons:

Households with decreased/lack of financial capacity to meet basic needs:

Households with negative coping Mechanisms:

HH with no to limited access to Basic needs:

Sectors linking MPCA and cross Cutting issues

PROTECTION	EDUCATION	SHELTER and NFI	WASH	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
GBV Survivors, Child Protection, Referrals, etc	HH sending their children to work instead of school due to economic condition not able to fulfil basic needs	HH with no shelter or shelter upgrades etc	HH with no access to basic services	Individuals skills trainings and not participating in any income generating activities due to these trainings

Cross cutting

Protection Mainstreaming

AAP

Inclusion

Environment Sustainability

Things to remember

- Targeting is never 100% accurate.
- **A targeting strategy must aim to strike a balance between the imperative to act, accuracy and affordability.**
- To be most effective, targeting should engage communities throughout the targeting cycle,
- **Targeting of MPGs is necessarily a collaborative exercise**

Targeting Criteria

List of criteria is organized into the different categories, making it easier to identify and address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different groups. Based on

- Vulnerability
- Negative Coping Mechanisms
- Economic Status
- Access to Basic Services
- Geographical Location
- HH Size and composition
- Existing support

Vulnerability

HH with disabilities and chronic illnesses

- **Head of household with disability**
- **Head of household with disability prevented from work/self-care/attend school**
- **Head of household with chronic illness**
- **Head of household with chronic illness prevented from work/self-care/attend school**

Household hosting person with disability

No accommodation

Gender-based violence survivors or at risk

Protection vulnerabilities including gender, age, and sexual orientation: i.e. LGBTI+

Persons who are discharged from state institutions (ŞÖNİM shelters, Child Care Inst.)

Status and registration related vulnerabilities

- **Persons with no registration,**
- **Pending IP/SuTP application,**

Children whose mother, father, or both have died and who are thus in need within the scope of Law No. 3294.

Individuals under 18 are head of household

Separated minor, unaccompanied minor, etc.

Households with martyrs' relatives, veterans, disaster-related fatalities, disabled individuals, and those with two members over 60

Elderly: Individuals over 60 - 65 years old in the household

Negative Coping Mechanisms

Selling household property and assets
Buying food on credit
Selling means of transport
Child dropout
Reduce spending on NFI
Changing place of residence
Engaging in high-risk behaviour
Child labour
Family migration
Forced marriage

Economic Status

Deteriorated financial situation due to economic shock
No members engaged in employment
Labour-related vulnerabilities / Incentivizing formal labour & business • **Persons engaged in informal employment** • **Persons engaged in seasonal agricultural work** • **Persons who recently lost their access to livelihoods** • **Households that have lost their primary source of income due to the earthquake**
Persons without marketable skills
Household income per capita being less than 1/3 of the monthly net minimum wage
Families with limited access to savings or assets that can be liquidated for immediate needs
No regular SGK-registered income

Household Size and Composition

Persons, single and with one or more dependents
Families with infants
Pregnant and Lactating Women
Families with +4 children
Vulnerabilities related with dependency • **Dependency ratio >1.5** • **Larger households or those with a high dependency ratio (e.g., many children or elderly members) may receive priority**
Single parent/caregiver
Female-headed household
Women who lost their spouses under their last civil marriage and not being remarried
Single female
Consideration for households with members requiring special care
Support arrangements, older persons without support arrangements, caretakers of separated children/children who lost their parents

Access to Basic Services

Health, income, assets, debt, food security, protection status, environmental conditions such as shelter and hygiene • **Households lacking access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education**
Families residing in temporary shelters or informal settlements without adequate facilities
Vulnerabilities related with decreased/lack of financial capacity to meet basic needs
Education-related risks / Incentivizing education • **Risk of school drop-out, irregular school attendance** • **Not being able to cover education-related costs** • **Persons with academic achievement/excellence**

Geographical Location and Existing Support

Relocated households (including AtC)
People living in disaster / EQ affected areas
Priority given to areas most severely affected by the earthquake/ disaster
Consideration of accessibility issues, such as areas that are hard to reach due o infrastructure damage
Household is unable to access any assistance from other actors and other sources

Please Remember

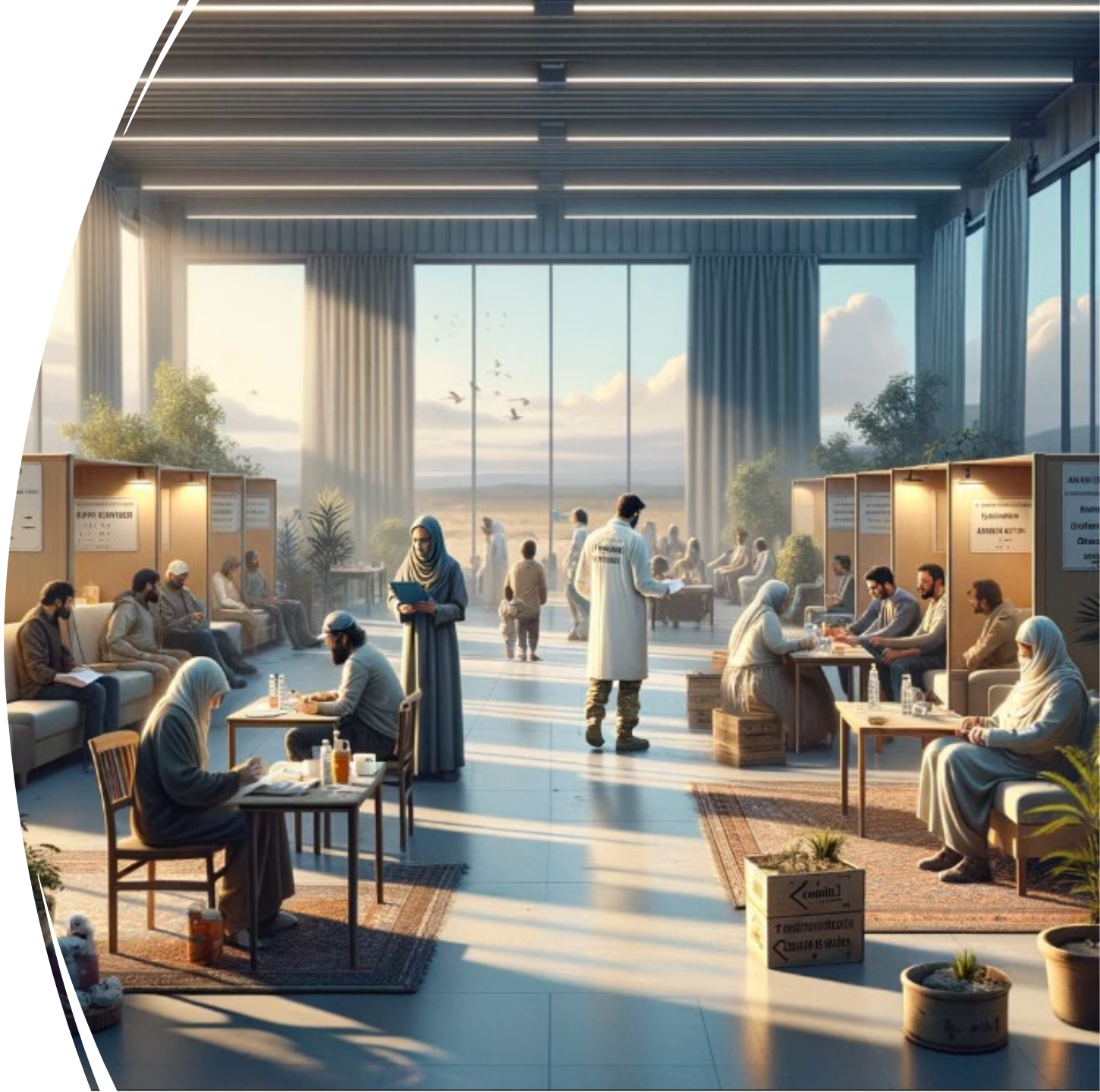
Organizations can take this list as guiding list to adapt one or more criteria items from it. And this list does not mean to be used as whole.

Questions

Learning and Sharing

- STL programme updates in Adıyaman
- IBC programme updates on the EQ-affected region
- Programme updates by partners

AoB

- Suggestions for coming meeting
- Other issues

- **THANK YOU !**