

MEB/SMEB Calculation for Syrians living in Turkey | September 2016

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On behalf, and with the support, of the Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group for Turkey

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This report is accompanied by a detailed excel file of calculations

Executive Summary

As of August 2016, over 2.7 million Syrians have sought refuge in Turkey,¹ with ninety percent of Syrian families living outside of camps. Syrians are allowed to work in Turkey, however, despite the effort made by the Syrian population to find employment and generate income, a large number of households are still unable to meet their basic needs - even with assistance and access to many basic public services provided by the Turkish Government.

Between 2015 and 2016, there has been a significant scale-up of cash and voucher assistance to Syrian households, including a planned national Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) that is expected to begin in late 2016. It is therefore an important time for organisations providing Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) to work towards a shared understanding of what the minimum expenditure needs of Syrians in Turkey are and the gaps that households face in meeting these needs.

In order to develop a harmonised understanding of the expenditure needs of Syrians living in Turkey, the Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI-TWG) in Turkey undertook a study in August 2016 to determine the:

- *Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)* – the minimum amount required for a Syrian family to be able to meet their basic needs and rights (e.g. right to education, right to food, right to safe and adequate shelter);
- *Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)* – the minimum amount required for a Syrian family to meet their survival needs in Turkey;
- *Gap Analysis* – the extent to which Syrians living in Turkey can meet their basic needs through existing levels of income, savings and other support.

This study adopted a standard best practice approach for developing a MEB/SMEB². This involved selecting and then costing a basket of items and services that represent minimum expenditure needs, or estimating these costs where required.

Analysis was undertaken based on an average Syrian refugee household size of six people, across differing regions of Turkey. The analysis also provides some indication of the minimum expenditure for varying household sizes and per capita minimum expenditure. An average MEB and SMEB for a household living in south east Turkey was also calculated and the key outcomes of the analysis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of findings, the average MEB and SMEB across S.E Turkey

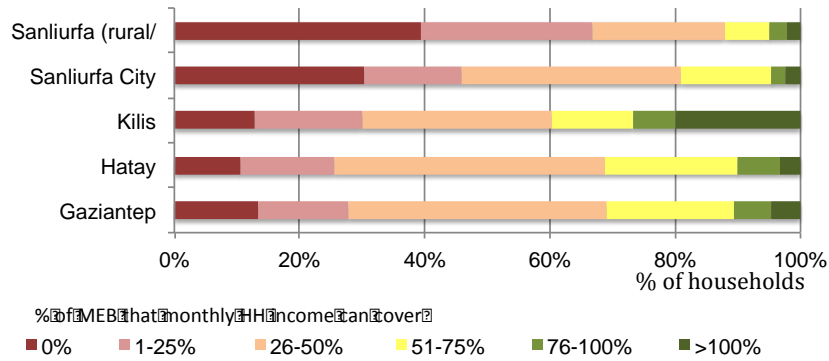
	Average MEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	Average MEB S.E. Turkey Per Capita	Average SMEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	Average SMEB S.E. Turkey Per Capita
TRY	1,715	286	942	157
USD (0.34 exchange rate)	583	97	320	53

¹ UNHCR data, August 2016, accessed on September 5 2016 at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>

² As an example, see OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TOOLKIT FOR MULTIPURPOSE CASH GRANTS. Part 1.2 The Minimum Expenditure Basket. Accessed September 5 at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/mpg-toolkit-pdfs/mpg-part1.2.pdf>

A gap analysis was undertaken to determine the extent to which Syrians living in differing regions of south east Turkey can meet their basic needs through existing levels of income and savings. The results of the gap analysis can be seen below in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Extent to which households in south east Turkey can meet their minimum expenditure needs (based on south east Turkey MEB) with their monthly income.



The study faced some limitations in data availability and relied on estimates for some key expenses in some of the study regions (particularly rent). There was also a lack of income data to complete a full gap analysis for families living outside of south east Turkey or to properly understand how the gap between income and needs increases in the winter months.

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1. Background and Rationale

As of August 2016, over 2.7 million Syrians have sought refuge in Turkey³, in addition to the considerable number of people seeking refuge from other nations. Despite the effort made by the Syrian population to work and generate income, a significant proportion of households are still unable to meet their basic needs, even with the support and services provided by the Government of Turkey and local and international aid groups.

Ninety percent of Syrian families live outside of camps and the majority of these families struggle to earn enough to meet their basic needs⁴. As the conflict becomes more protracted, personal savings and assets are diminishing (where these existed to begin with), debt is increasing, and displaced people are adopting negative coping mechanisms, such as cutting back on meals and sending children to work.

Most Syrian adults that do find work are poorly paid, work irregular hours and are confined to the unregulated informal sector, making them vulnerable to exploitation. Work in rural areas is strongly seasonal, with significantly reduced employment opportunities available during the winter months⁵.

To support the urgent and basic needs of Syrians living in Turkey, a number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and UN agencies have been increasingly using cash-based modalities to deliver humanitarian assistance over the past two years to cover basic needs such as: food, basic NFIs and hygiene items.

In December 2015, a Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI-TWG) was formed in order to improve information sharing, technical discussion and harmonisation of activities implemented through cash-based modalities, in liaison with relevant sectoral working groups. The Group was formally endorsed in February 2016.

One of the key issues relating to the response identified by the CBI-TWG, was a lack of harmonised understanding between organisations as to what the minimum expenditure needs of Syrians are. In turn, there was also only limited understanding and agreement on how large the gap is between earnings, savings, external assistance and the amount required to meet basic needs and live a dignified life.

While some organisations have developed individual MEBs, there is a lack of consistency in methodology and, in some cases, best practice approaches have not been implemented in this work due to time/capacity constraints. As a result, the transfer values of CBI and the program logic underpinning them varies between agencies and organisations.

During 2016, a significant scale-up of cash assistance to vulnerable refugee households is expected to take place, with the planned implementation of a national Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). It is therefore an important time to work towards a shared understanding of what the minimum expenditure needs of Syrians in Turkey are. In addition, this study also seeks to

³ UNHCR data, August 2016, accessed on September 5 2016 at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>

⁴ European Commission, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Turkey refugee Crisis Factsheet, March 2016, Accessed on September 5 at: http://www.google.gr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKEwi4t_HXw_j0AhWDxxQKHWX8Ao0QFgg_MAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Freliefweb.int%2Fsites%2Freliefweb.int%2Ffiles%2Fresources%2Fturkey_syrian_crisis_en_0.pdf&usq=AFqjCNH0clozeWcw14fzibD7LoXPaCNBaQ&sig2=GFm0zH2T7BPCK3WnQ02huA

⁵ For example, see 'Concern WorldWide, *Livelihoods, Vulnerabilities and Coping Strategies of Refugee Families, October 2015.*' Or 'Care Livelihood Rapid Assessment Report for Sanliurfa March 2015'.

provide some understanding of the gap between expenditure needs and financial and in-kind resources available (i.e. savings, aid, income etc.).

1. What is the MEB/SMEB? Why have an MEB for Syrian refugees in Turkey?

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is defined as the expenditure value of items and services that a household (or individual) requires to meet basic living needs on a regular or seasonal basis⁶.

The MEB is the primary tool to develop and cost a market-based understanding of minimum expenditure needs for an affected population group to guide transfer values for cash-based interventions (CBI)⁷. It broadly follows the “*cost of basic needs approach*” as outlined in the World Bank Poverty Manual from 2005.⁸

The MEB takes a rights-based approach to estimating expenditure needs, with the value of the MEB for Syrians in Turkey representing the monthly expenditure required for Syrians to live a ‘dignified’ life outside of camps in Turkey. This implies that the rights of family members, including right to education, right to healthcare, right to safe shelter etc. can be met.

In contrast to the MEB, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) represents the costs of meeting immediate life-sustaining needs only, and implies the deprivation of a series of rights⁹. However, it is also an important figure to understand and, in some contexts, humanitarian organisations will programme to a SMEB value rather than an MEB value e.g. where funds are limited.

With this in mind, it is important to note that some minimum needs simply cannot be met by households through market-based mechanisms and, therefore, these do not form part of the MEB. As an example, access to health care can incur a cost at a household level which should be included in the MEB calculation, however, access to healthcare can also require government funding of doctors and hospitals or for NGOs to support medical facilities and these costs are not included.

Key functions of an MEB and SMEB:

- They provide insight into the needs of crisis-affected populations, including those needs that fall outside of traditional sectors, e.g. communication, transport, etc.
- With a common understanding of what a household needs, practitioners can monitor market prices for goods and services to determine how the minimum cost of living changes over time.
- The calculation should provide the basis of programme logic for any organisation or practitioner engaging in CBI. The MEB should be the starting point for calculation of a transfer value, considering the objectives of a given programme and the gap in need that is not being met.
- A broadly accepted MEB/SMEB calculation can help harmonise understanding of needs and costs between varying organisations, for instance, if two organisations wish to cover the minimum expenditure for basic hygiene needs, the MEB should be used to guide what the needs and costs are.

⁶ As an example, see OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TOOLKIT FOR MULTIPURPOSE CASH GRANTS. Part 1.2 The Minimum Expenditure Basket. Accessed September 5 at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/mpg-toolkit-pdfs/mpg-part1.2.pdf>

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

The MEB should not be confused with the Multi-Purpose Grant (MPG) transfer value. The MEB remains relatively stable throughout an emergency unless there are significant changes in prices or needs; it should not fluctuate based on resource constraints or levels of in-kind assistance. In contrast, the MPG transfer value may change based on: the availability (value and coverage) of other humanitarian assistance, such as government interventions; the targeting strategy and criteria (e.g. wider coverage with a reduced transfer versus targeted coverage with a bigger transfer); or the programme objective (e.g. livelihoods recovery) and any additional cash requirements households may have.

Some of the items listed in the MEB may also be best provided outside of an MPG, for instance, an education incentive assistance grant linked to attendance in school may serve programme objectives better when delivered outside of an MPG or, in some cases, the affected population may be better supported through vouchers or in-kind assistance.

2. Methodology for developing a MEB/SMEB in Turkey for Syrian refugees

In non-crisis settings, a country's poverty line typically represents its minimum consumption standards for essential goods and services (Turkey used a consumption-based approach for its national poverty line until 2009). However, the minimum expenditure of a crisis-affected population often deviates from that of people living in the same country or region under 'normal' circumstances.

This study adopted a standard best practice approach for developing a MEB/SMEB¹⁰. This involved selecting and then costing a set basket of items and services that represent minimum expenditure requirements, or estimating these costs where required.

There are different views on which items and services should be included in a MEB and SMEB and minimum expenditure items will change based on the cultural and seasonal context. Minimum consumption requirements are defined by international standards such as International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law and humanitarian Sphere Standards. These standards protect crisis-affected persons' rights to food, drinking water, basic hygiene items, clothing, shelter, medical care, education etc.

There have already been some efforts by differing actors to define both the MEB and the SMEB for Syrians in Turkey and the region. A similar methodology has been used in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria as well NRC's MEB calculation for Ankara and Mercy Corps SMEB calculation for Gaziantep.

Rather than reinventing the wheel, this study aimed to build on work already done. The baskets of items and services that were selected for pre-existing MEB calculations in the region were used as a starting point and, where appropriate, existing results in Turkey were used to guide or validate findings.

Family size

It was decided that a family of six would be used for an average household calculation (given that almost all members of the CBI-TWG have found this to be the average family size based on their assessment/monitoring information). However, this study also provides an understanding of the minimum per capita MEB for people living in households of other sizes.

¹⁰ As an example, see OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TOOLKIT FOR MULTIPURPOSE CASH GRANTS. Part 1.2 The Minimum Expenditure Basket. Accessed September 5 at: <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/mpg-toolkit-pdfs/mpg-part1.2.pdf>

Regions

To gain an understanding of how the cost of the MEB varies across regions, the study reviewed the cities of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Mersin, Mardin, Adana, Kilis and Diyarbakir in south east Turkey, as well as the larger cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. The areas selected all have a significant population of Syrians and are areas from which data was already available. Two regional/rural areas were also selected for review – rural/ regional Şanlıurfa (Halfeti and Birecik districts) and rural/regional Hatay. These areas were also selected based on data availability and Syrian refugee populations.

Seasonality

Given the harsh winters in some parts of Turkey, as well as concerns relating to fluctuations or reductions in employment opportunities during the winter, needs and prices were reviewed for seasonality and seasonality was taken into account in the gap analysis.

MEB/SMEB calculation methodology

The methodology for the MEB and SMEB calculation included the following steps:

1. **Multi-sector engagement:** The CBI-TWG was selected as a reference group for consultation and review, and stakeholders were identified from other key sectors and working groups to inform decisions including health and education, as well as members of the Winterisation Task Force of the NFI Working Group.
2. **Selection of minimum required items and services:** A basket of items for both the MEB and SMEB were selected to meet one month of minimum basic needs. This basket was based on: Sphere Standards, cultural appropriateness, a review of other MEBs designed in Turkey and the Syria crisis region, expenditure data from participating NGOs/INGOs, and consultation with the reference group and multiple sector stakeholders. This was validated through two field-based focus group discussions with potential beneficiaries.
3. **Separation of recurrent and one-off costs:** The non-food items were disaggregated into recurrent costs, e.g. water, soap, etc. and one-off costs, e.g. winter clothes. This study assumes that a household is already established with basic household and clothing items.
4. **Costing at a local level:** Items were then costed based on prices in the individual cities/towns selected for the study (where possible). Existing multi-sector market pricing data was obtained from participating NGOs/INGOs and UN Agencies in the CBI TWG. This information was then reviewed for consistency and, where possible, additional pricing information was collected as necessary to fill information gaps.
5. **Estimation for some items and services:** Where secondary cost/pricing information was not available and where it was not possible to collect primary data for the study, estimates were made using the regional TurkStat Purchasing Power Parity Index based and available data in the other cities and towns of the study.
6. **Validation against expenditure data:** Existing household expenditure data was collected from organisations and reviewed to validate minimum expenditure estimates. Existing expenditure estimates for more subjective items (like transport) were also used as guides for a small number of items (transport, electricity, and water). Given the high rates of poverty and vulnerability amongst the Syrian population in Turkey, existing expenditure data was filtered to only consider expenditure amongst households who appeared to be meeting their needs.
7. **Validation with Syrian community:** The MEB and SMEB calculations were then validated through two field-based consultations with beneficiary households in Şanlıurfa and with NGO staff from CBI-TWG members working across: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Mersin, Adana, Kilis, Ankara and Izmir provinces.

A detailed explanation of the calculations used for each sector within the MEB can be found in Appendix 1.

3. Limitations

The study was largely limited to secondary data sources. Across some categories, such as hygiene products, the discrepancies between information collected by organisations within and between different areas were so large that a national average was developed based on all data available rather than designing city/town specific values.

The cost of adequate rental accommodation for Syrians varies between households, is fluctuating based on demand, and is commonly charged at a higher rate for Syrians compared to Turkish people. While many organisations capture existing rental price data and most of these make attempts to capture some information on the adequacy of existing accommodation this is not standardized between organisations and thus this study relied on triangulating rental data with the knowledge of field monitors.

Detailed earnings data was only available from cities and towns in south east Turkey, and therefore the basic expenditure needs gap analysis suffers from not including large, generally wealthier cities like Izmir, Ankara and Istanbul in the detailed analysis of gaps.

Finally, this study was only able to undertake two field-based discussions with the affected Syrian population in Şanlıurfa; ideally, a validation of the MEB and SMEB items as well as the values would have been undertaken in a greater number of areas had time allowed.

4. MEB/SMEB Outcomes

An average MEB and SMEB value for a family of six was calculated for south east Turkey and this can be found in Table 2 below. As can be seen, the average MEB for a family of six in south east Turkey is 1,715 TL (583 USD) or 286 TL (97) per capita. The average SMEB for a family of six in south east Turkey is 942 TL (320 USD) or 157 TL (53) per capita.

Table 2. Summary of findings, the average MEB and SMEB in south east Turkey in TL and USD

	Average MEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	Average MEB S.E. Turkey Per Capita	Average SMEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	Average SMEB S.E. Turkey Per Capita
TL	1,715	286	942	157
USD (0.34 exchange rate)	583	97	320	53

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the MEB and SMEB values across the varying cities and towns included in the study. As can be seen, the MEB values range from 2,116 TL in rural Şanlıurfa to 1,713 TL in Kilis. The high cost of the MEB in rural areas is largely attributed to transport, as an example in one of the rural towns in Şanlıurfa included in the study, parents estimated that it would cost 1,000 TRY per child per month to hire a private car to drive children to school each day with no buses available. For this reason, most people living in rural towns with no school or public transport decide not to send their children to school at all. As we can see in the SMEB calculation, when only survival needs are taken into consideration, the rural/regional towns of Şanlıurfa and Hatay have the lowest costs and the larger cities of Istanbul and Mersin are the

most expensive.

It should be noted, however, that the price of rent is one of the largest drivers of cost difference between the varying cities and towns and, as is discussed in the methodology section, gaining an accurate understanding of minimum expenditure needs for 'adequate accommodation' is challenging. Differences between cities should therefore be considered a guide only and an average for south east Turkey was developed.

Table 3. The average MEB and SMEB in varying cities and towns for a family of six in TL

	Şanlıurfa Rural (Birecik/Halfeti)	Şanlıurfa City	Istanbul	Hatay - Antakya	Hatay - regional	Gaziantep	Adana	Mersin	Kilis	Mardin	Ankara (Altındag)	Izmir	Diyarbakir city
Average MEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	2116.0	1750.9	1939.7	1867.1	1847.1	1903.0	1938.1	1967.2	1713.6	1818.9	1818.2	1824.9	1857.7
Average SMEB S.E. Turkey Per Household (6 pax.)	913.3	918.3	1020.4	934.5	914.4	977.1	985.4	1027.9	860.9	936.2	938.8	945.6	945.0

Table 4 below shows how the value of the south east Turkey average MEB and SMEB may be altered for families of varying sizes. To estimate the costs of other household sizes, an 'additional person in a household' value was calculated by subtracting the one person household value of 603 TL for the MEB/ 254 TL for the SMEB from the six person value of 1,715 for the MEB and 942 for the SMEB and then dividing this figure by five to determine the costs of each additional person in a household. Using this calculation, an additional person in a household adds 222 TL/75.5 USD to the MEB and 138 TL/47 USD to the SMEB for a one person household. Using this methodology, the per capita person cost in a household of six is still 286 TL/97 USD. This methodology provides some economies of scale, reflecting the fact that accommodation and other costs per capita are lower with additional family members.

Table 4. The average MEB and SMEB in south east Turkey for a family of differing size in TL

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average S.E. Turkey MEB Per Household	603	826	1,048	1,271	1,493	1,715	1,938	2,160	2,383	2,605
Average S.E. Turkey MEB Per Person	603	413	349	318	299	286	277	270	265	261
Average S.E. Turkey SMEB Per Household	254	391	529	667	804	942	1,080	1,218	1,355	1,493
Average S.E. Turkey SMEB Per Person	254	196	176	167	161	157	154	152	151	149

The detailed calculation table of outcomes can be found in Appendix 2.

4.1. How the results compare to other countries in the region

Figures 2 and 3 below provide comparisons between the MEB for Turkey and the MEBs for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. As can be seen from Figure 2, the total composition is relatively similar to that of Jordan, however, Lebanon is dominated by higher rent and food costs. Broadly the composition across the three countries is comparable.

In terms of total value, the MEB in Turkey is lower than Jordan and Lebanon as would be expected. However, it should be noted that the Turkey MEB per person average was calculated based on a family of six whereas the Jordan and Lebanon averages are based on one person in a family of five. The average MEB in Turkey per person, assuming an average family size of five, is slightly higher at around 101 USD, although still lower than both Jordan and Lebanon.

The difference between Turkey and Lebanon could have been more pronounced but given the Lebanon context, the MEB in Lebanon places a higher emphasis on existing levels of expenditure for rent, education etc. compared to Turkey where a minimum adequate expense is defined (the Turkey SMEB relies more heavily on existing expenditure patterns to determine survival needs).

Figure 2. Comparison of composition of MEB between Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

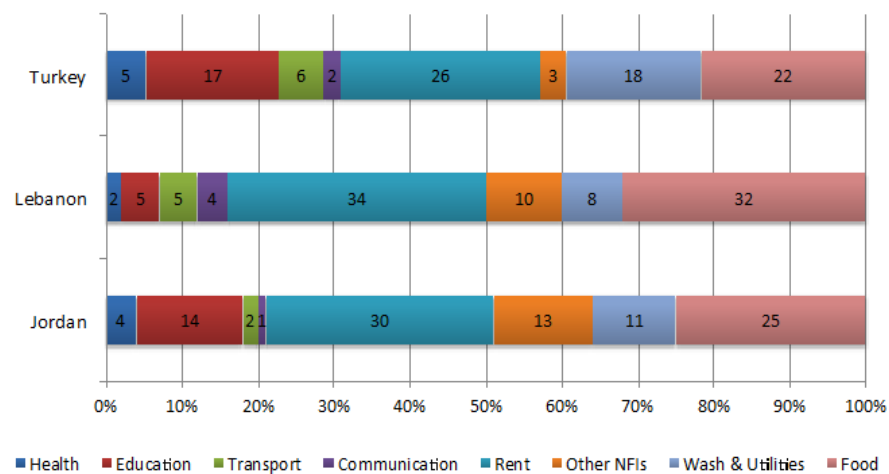
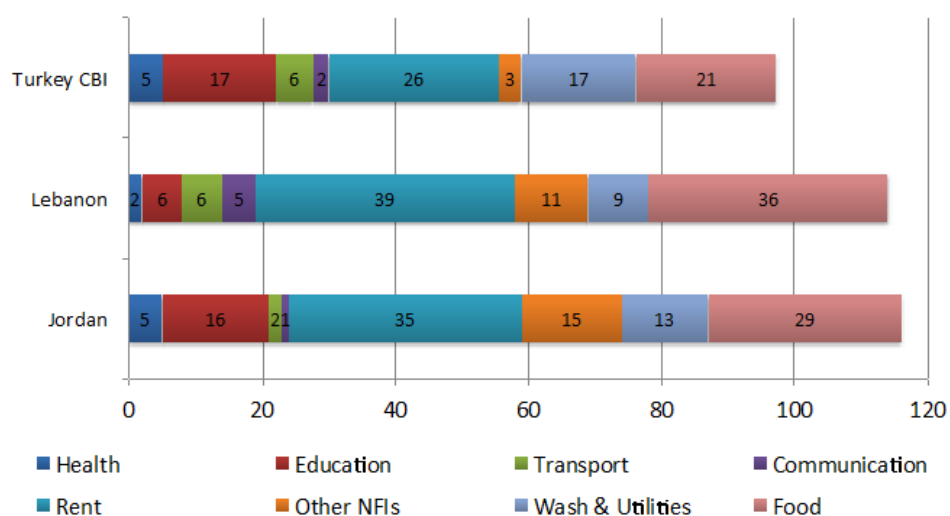


Figure 3. Comparison in USD value of MEB between Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey



4.2. Comparison of results with other measures of poverty and vulnerability in Turkey

The results are also broadly in line with some of the other measures used to define poverty and minimum expenditure needs in Turkey. Until 2009, the Government of Turkey used an expenditure-based poverty line with similar calculation methodology to the MEB used in this study. Analysis undertaken by WFP in 2015¹¹ showed that, by using the data for the 2009 measurement and by making projections for 2015 based on the CPI, the Minimum Expenditure Basket as set by the Turkish Government would be 302 TL/cap/month for a household of 5 in 2015. Again this is quite similar to the 286 TL per capita calculated in this study, and is potentially slightly higher due to the more elaborate food basket and lower family size used in the national statistics compared to this MEB calculated for Syrians.

The monthly minimum wage in Turkey is 1,300 TL¹², which is similar but slightly lower than 1,700 requirement for the MEB for a family of six, but it should be noted that the Government of Turkey typically considers an average Turkish household size of five in its calculations and the minimum wage is not solely tied to the expenditure needs of a household.

The findings of this study that it requires a per capita expenditure of 286 TL to meet MEB needs and 157TL to meet SMEB needs in south east Turkey is also broadly consistent with previous analysis of expenditure and poverty undertaken by humanitarian organisations in Turkey. For instance, a WFP Pre-Assistance Baseline undertaken in late 2015¹³, found that households in south east Turkey (Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Şanlıurfa) spent on average 180 TL per capita per month –consistent with the findings of this study that most households are not spending enough to meet their MEB needs. The per capita expenditure among households considered ‘food poor’ was only 64 TL per capita on average (these households would not meet their SMEB needs of 157 TL per capita), whereas poor households spent an average of 178 TL per capita (meeting SMEB but not MEB needs) and the non-poor spent 548 TL (exceeding both MEB and SMEB needs).

5. Operationalising the MEB/SMEB, including a livelihood and gap analysis

As outlined in the earlier sections of this paper, the MEB and Survival MEB for Syrians in Turkey provide a detailed understanding of the basic expenditure needs of the affected population. These calculations are useful for informing the overall cash transfer values required to meet the project objectives of differing organisations.

In order to utilise the MEB/SMEB to inform a cash transfer value, an organisation should consider the following:

- The objectives and logic of the project or activity - i.e. is it a multi-sector transfer or single sector? Are the objectives to meet basic needs and rights or survival needs? Is the activity a ‘one off’ or regular transfer, etc.?
- Income and livelihood opportunities available to meet expenditure needs;
- Assets, savings and debt levels of the affected population which affect the capacity to meet basic needs;

¹¹ WFP Turkey, Basic Needs Programming in Turkey Establishing Targeting Criteria and a Minimum Expenditure Basket, 2015.

¹² For instance, see: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/turkey-new-minimum-wage-2/>

¹³ WFP Turkey, Off Camp Syrian Refugees In Turkey, A Food Security Report, April 2016.

- Other formal/informal assistance that is already being provided to the affected population; and
- Funding availability, targeting criteria, political considerations, conflict-sensitivity or other considerations which may require the transfer value to deviate from the most appropriate amount required to meet the project objectives given gaps in need.

5.1. Understanding gaps in basic needs using the MEB/SMEB

This section aims to provide some analysis on the gaps in meeting basic expenditure needs amongst the affected population by considering income, savings and debt levels.

Income

Various organisations have collected information on wages and income at the household level. Taken together, this information indicates that the areas in which affected Syrian people live offer differing livelihood and income generating opportunities.

It is also clear that, within areas, some households are able to earn significantly more than others, while some households are not able to earn at all. As an example, in the rural/regional areas of Birecik and Halfeti in Şanlıurfa, CARE found that 93% of households had someone able to work but only 70% had at least one person earning money. Some households had someone working most days, while others were only able to find a few days of work a month¹⁴.

Many studies and reports have highlighted that wage earning opportunities for Syrians in Turkey are largely casual and informal¹⁵. In rural areas, where people are largely involved in agriculture day labor or construction, work opportunities are highly seasonal and can be almost entirely unavailable during the low work periods, especially winter. CARE found that, within the same refugee community in Halfeti district only 21% of households had at least one member who had worked at least one day in January 2015, compared to 72% of households in May of the same year¹⁶. The following gap analysis results are therefore only valid for non-winter months.

Comparing the income data collected by different organisations demonstrates variations that could be based on survey timing, selected sample or methodology. As an example, WFP baseline data collected between June and December 2015, indicates an average wage per Syrian household of 116 TL per month in contrast to WHH's data collected in April – May 2016 which showed average earnings of 750 per household. Trying to understand gaps at a localized level or comparing between areas, needs to be done with caution.

It should also be noted that organisations have collected much of this data to support programing, so wealthy Syrians living in more expensive areas are unlikely to be captured.

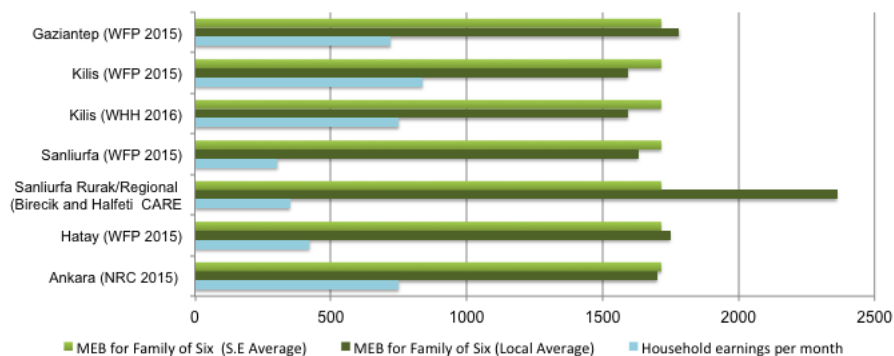
Based on the data collected from a number of organisations, Figure 4 below demonstrates the gaps between average earnings and basic expenditure needs as defined by the MEB and SMEB.

¹⁴ CARE Household Data collected 12 October to 21 December 2015.

¹⁵ For example, see 'Concern WorldWide, *Livelihoods, Vulnerabilities and Coping Strategies of Refugees Families, October 2015.*' Or 'Care Livelihood Rapid Assessment Report for Sanliurfa March 2015'.

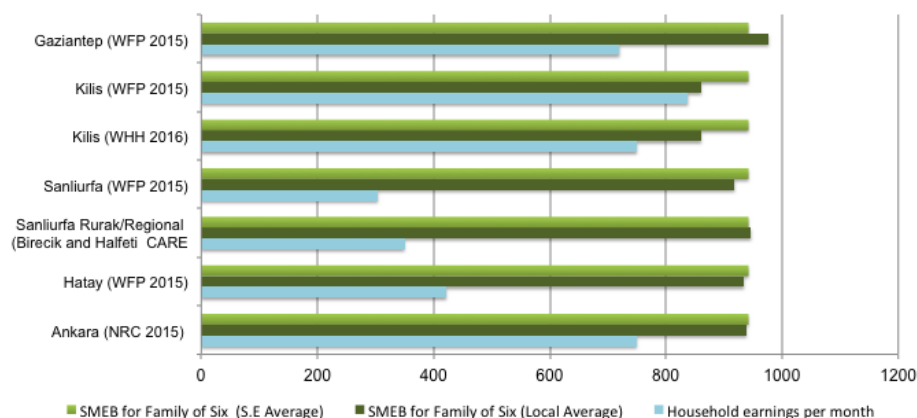
¹⁶ CARE Rapid Household Survey Report Syrian Refugee Households in Halfeti District, July 2015

Figure 4. Average household earnings compared to MEB Calculation



As can be seen, the average household in south east Turkey is earning less than half of the Minimum Expenditure Basket needs. The MEB needs of people living in rural/regional Şanlıurfa are largely driven up by the very high transportation costs that families would need to incur if they wanted to send their children to school, as most small rural towns and villages do not have schools that can be accessed by Syrian children.

Figure 5. Average household earnings compared to SMEB Calculation



Caution is also required when reviewing these results, as none of the income data provided by humanitarian organisations used in this analysis was collected over the winter period when agricultural and construction wage labour opportunities are minimal. Field visits undertaken as part of this study in rural and regional Şanlıurfa highlighted that most households try to save some money to last through winter when they expect to have few work opportunities.

The tables below provide an understanding of the percentage of households that are able to meet their MEB and Survival MEB needs, given the income they generate. To estimate these figures, the per capita average south east Turkey average MEB figure of 286 TL and the south east Turkey average SMEB figure of 157 TL were used and multiplied by the family size. This was also compared with the local MEB per capita figures for each particular city/area.

Figure 6. Percentage of the Local Minimum Expenditure Basket that average monthly household income can cover

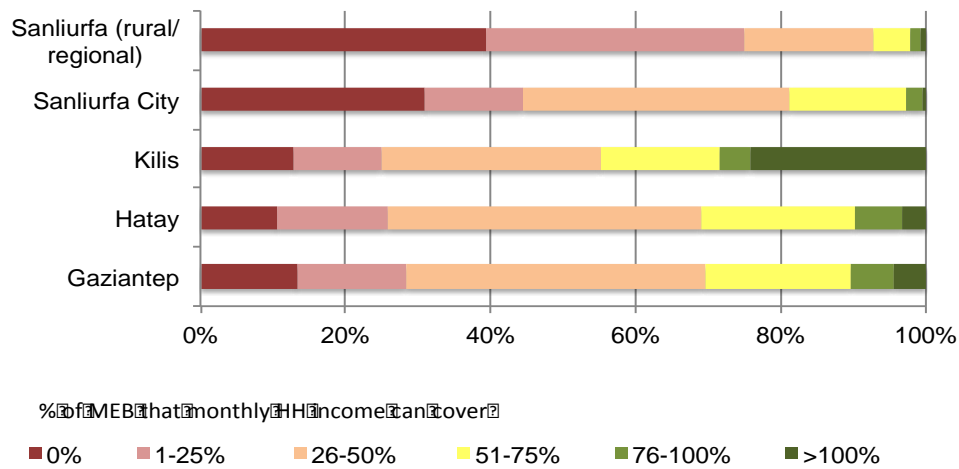
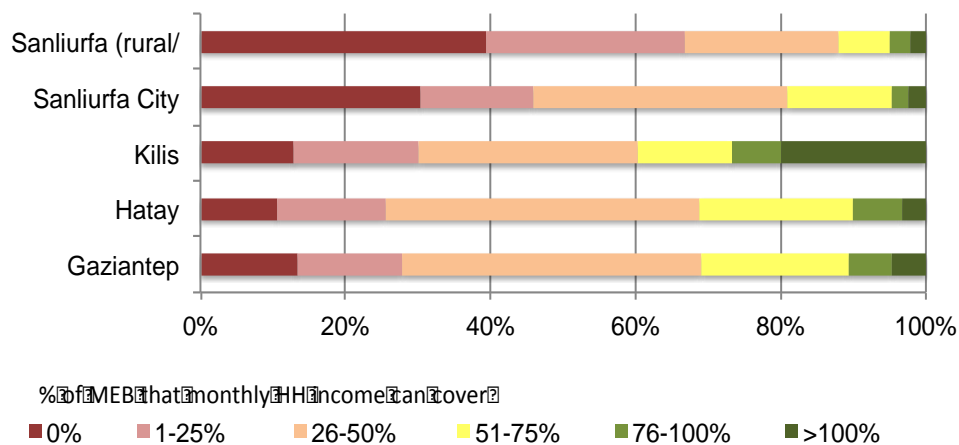


Figure 7. Percentage of the south east Turkey Average Minimum Expenditure Basket that average monthly household income can cover



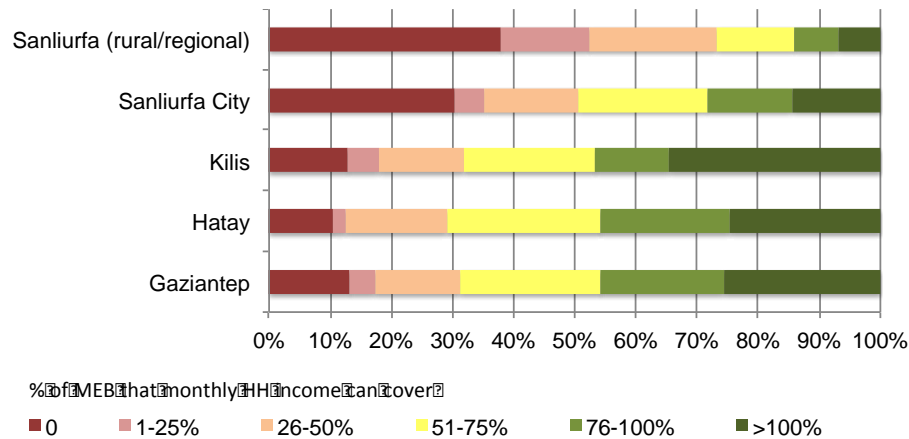
We can see, from the two figures above, that the percentage of households that can meet their MEB needs are relatively similar regardless of whether the south east Turkey MEB Average figure or the Local MEB average are used. We can see that only a relatively small percentage of households can meet their MEB needs in each selected region – ranging from 20% in Kilis to 2% in Şanlıurfa (using the south east Turkey MEB). However, again it should be noted that Kilis is heavily reliant on agricultural daily wage labor and the income data was collected over relatively favourable seasons.

Similarly, we see that the current income levels of most households are insufficient to meet even 50% of the basic needs required to live a dignified life with rights met. In Kilis, only around 40% of households can meet half of their MEB needs and in rural Şanlıurfa this drops to 12%. This finding is consistent with household monitoring data across organisations, which shows most households resorting to negative coping strategies like living in crowded accommodation, taking children out of school and reducing meals.

The analysis shows that through these coping mechanisms most households covered by the survey data still cannot even meet their basic survival needs without eroding their asset base or

going into debt (based on the monthly income during the data collection period). In Kilis this is close to 34%; Hatay, 24%; Gaziantep, 25%; Şanlıurfa, 14%; and Şanlıurfa rural/regional, 7%.

Figure 8. Percentage of the south east Turkey Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket that average monthly household income can cover



While detailed income information at a household level is not available for any of the generally wealthier, major cities for which the MEB was calculated (Izmir, Istanbul or Ankara), based on average income data, we can assume that Ankara would display similar results to Kilis and Gaziantep.

Savings and Debt

Based on the available household data provided for this study, analysis was undertaken to compare household income levels with households living without any negative coping strategies. Across the data sets provided from varying organisations, the results showed that the number of households earning low levels of income and living without employing negative coping strategies were negligible - in some cases zero. This demonstrates that, amongst surveyed households, there are virtually none which are meeting their basic needs through savings alone and that the vast majority are relying on income or selling assets and going into debt to cover expenses when income is insufficient. Given the findings of the gap between income levels and MEB needs, it is not surprising that most households are in debt. As examples:

- CARE data, collected between October and December 2015, found that in rural/regional areas of Şanlıurfa, 73% of families have debt, the average family with debt owed 1,918 TL.
- WFP baseline data collected between June-December 2015 found that over 50% of households were in debt in Hatay (59%), Gaziantep (56%), Şanlıurfa (60%) and Kilis (52%). The most common level of debt of households was over 1,000 TL.
- NRC data collected in Ankara in June 2016 found that 70% of households were in debt, only 6% of households in June spent savings as a coping strategy whereas 47% of households borrowed money.

Seasonal expenses

The above calculations do not take into account the additional expense of MEB needs during winter, when households living in cold climate areas will require additional minimum expenditure to cover heating, NFIs and warm clothes. These expenses have been estimated at

1100 TL for a family of six people with most humanitarian organisations likely to cover a gap in needs of between 600 – 900 TL (see Appendix 2 for details).

A winter MEB and SMEB gap analysis can not be calculated as there is no detailed income data for winter months, however given the increase in minimum expenditure needs and the decrease in income opportunities in areas reliant on agricultural day labour, the gap is expected to increase significantly in winter months – particularly in rural areas with harsh winter climates.

Summary of gap analysis

This section has highlighted the gaps that the affected Syrian population face in meeting MEB and Survival MEB needs. Based on the average income data available, in most areas most households are not even earning enough to cover their survival needs (between 35% in Kilis to 7% in rural/regional Sanliurfa). It is a limitation of this study that household income data was not available from the affected population in the larger wealthier cities of Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara. The analysis is based on data provided by a number of humanitarian organisations, however it is a limitation of the study that, in rural areas where income is often associated with daily wage labour, there was no income data collected over the winter period (a low period for agricultural and construction work opportunities).

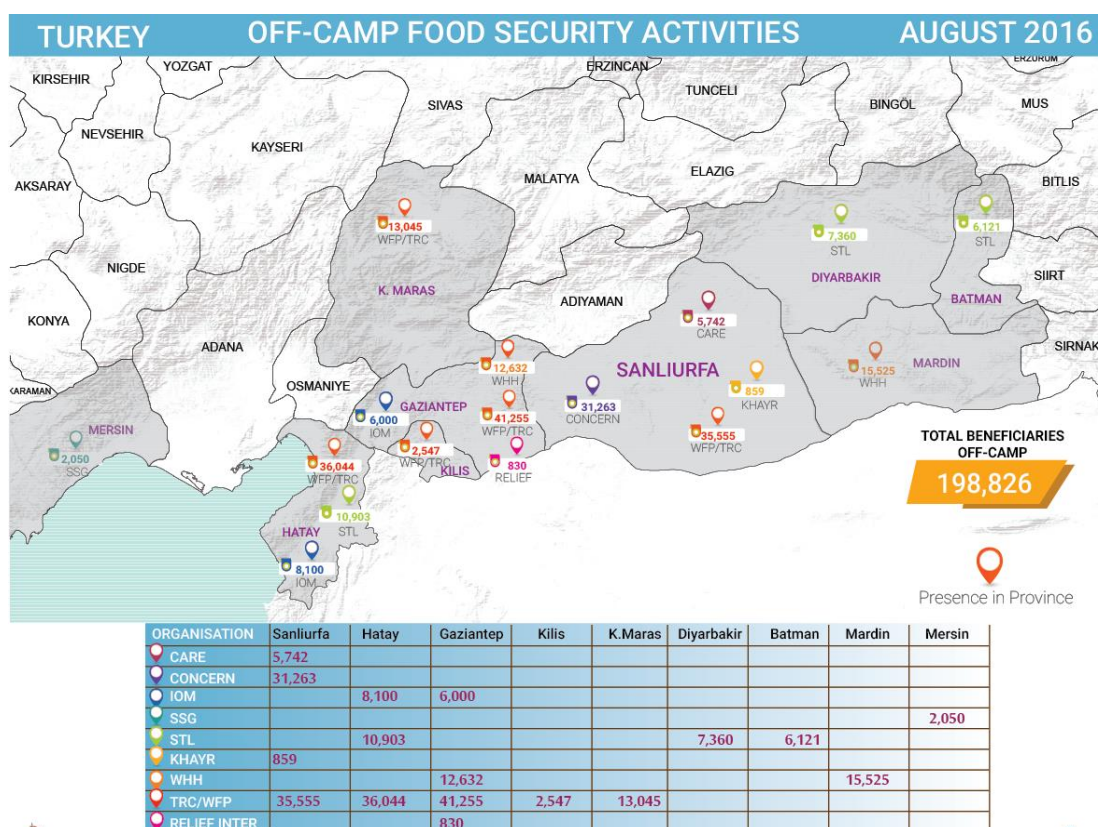
Existing expenditure support assistance

In calculating the MEB and Survival MEB, the study took into consideration the access that Syrians in Turkey have to public healthcare, education and other services.

However, there is also an array of projects and activities that humanitarian and Governmental organisations are undertaking to support expenditure needs. These range from livelihood projects that - over time - may support Syrians to meet more of their MEB needs, to direct expenditure support for multiple purposes or specific needs like health, food or education.

Figure 9 below, from the Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group, provides an overview of the number of people receiving cash based support as of September 2016.

Figure 9. Existing support to cover expenditure needs in south east Turkey



6. Recommendations

- The MEB and the SMEB should be utilised to help determine transfer values, as outlined in this study. While this study has analysed gaps in needs based on current levels of income, it is also important to consider specific project objectives and other formal and informal assistance when designing the transfer value. It is, however, recommended that the MEB and SMEB values form part of the programme logic.
- It is recommended that a review and update of the MEB value be undertaken at least once every 12 months. Average rates of inflation in Turkey are relatively high, around 8.8% for the CPI basket. It is also clear from this study that the increased demand created by Syrians for some goods and services is having specific inflationary effects that need to be monitored. Housing is one area where there is distortion in the market, and where close monitoring will be required to ensure the MEB remains relevant.
- Currently, the NFI price monitoring between organisations is difficult to compare. It is recommended that CBI-TWG members work towards further harmonising NFI monitoring for each of the items in the MEB. This should include determining a standard volume or quantity and quality for each item.
- Based on the minimum standards for rental prices outlined in this study, it is recommended that price monitoring be undertaken for rental accommodation which meets a basic needs standard. This could involve training existing field monitors on what is considered to be adequate accommodation and ensuring that field monitors indicate whether accommodation is adequate or not (against the standard) when collecting rental price/expenditure data.
- In order to understand the gap between income and MEB and SMEB needs, it is recommended that a detailed income assessment in rural areas be undertaken over winter, as winter income levels are currently a gap in knowledge (anecdotally it is evident that agricultural income drops significantly and that the gap will increase). It is also recommended that information on incomes in major wealthier cities is collected including from Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul to better understand the gaps outside of south east Turkey.

6.1. Appendix 1: Detailed Methodology per Sector

6.2. Food needs

For the purposes of this study the existing reference food basket set by WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent for Turkey was used as a representative minimum expenditure basket for food items: see Table 5. It is in-line with Sphere Standards for achieving 21,000 kcal per person per day with adequate dietary diversity¹⁷. Minor changes were made to the reference basket in 2015 to include eggs, cheese, and vegetables, while canned meat was replaced with fresh poultry.

Given that the food basket already represents the bare minimum required to meet adequate nutritional needs, it is also used in full to calculate the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket.

This basket was originally priced at 57 TL for south east Turkey but was lifted by WFP to 62 TL in February 2016.

Using recent data collected from a number of CBI-TWG members (and reviewing for seasonal trends), the cost of the basket was estimated across the cities and towns included in the study. Where primary data was not available, the Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) Purchasing Power Parity Index for 'food and non alcoholic beverages'¹⁸ was used to estimate the cost of items based on the areas where market prices were available.

Table 5. Minimum Food Expenditure Basket for Syrians in Turkey

Products	SMEB	Quantities per capita (in grams)	Quantities per HH (of 6 pax)
Rice	✓	4,500	22,500
Bulgur	✓	6,000	30,000
Pasta	✓	1,500	7,500
Red lentils	✓	1,200	6,000
Sugar	✓	990	4,950
Sunflower Oil	✓	990	4,950
Salt	✓	150	750
Poultry-whole	✓	900	4,500
Egg	✓	570	2,850
White cheese-Syrian type	✓	240	1,200
Cucumber	✓	600	3,000
Total Kilocalories Per Person			2,100

Figure 10 below demonstrates the cost of the basket across the varying regions. As can be seen, the cost varies between cities and towns. However, it should be noted that even within certain areas there were differences in the prices collected between organisations. As an example, WFP collects prices from shops with adequate facilities to meet the needs of their e-voucher program

¹⁷ It should be noted that vegetable expenditure needs in the current food basket are approximated based on the weight and price of cucumbers as a proxy, however dietary diversity is best achieved with a diverse variety of vegetables equaling the same price.

¹⁸ The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) index provides an indication of the percentage difference that a set basket of goods costs in one area compared to another. For instance, if one region has a PPP of 1 for food and non alcoholic beverages and another region has a PPP of 1.2 then the price of the later region for the same basket of food and non alcoholic beverages will be 20% higher.

(good hygiene standards, adequate variety and electronic points of sales, packaged goods etc.). Prices from these kinds of shops appeared moderately higher than those collected by organisations from shops which did not meet all the standards and sold items in bulk or without packaging (i.e. bazaar style shops). Therefore, at least some of the differences between cities may be attributed to differing methodology in price data collection between organisations.

Where available, this study utilised WFP food price data for consistency. The average cost of the basket across all south east regions included in this study was around 60 TL (using summer data). However, with vegetable prices increasing in winter, and an estimated year-on-year price increase for the standard food basket of 4.4 percent¹⁹, the current estimate of 62 TL for the food price basket seems to be a good average estimate for south east Turkey.

See Appendix 2 for the full cost breakdown per city/town.

6.3. Non-Food Items

A category of Non Food Items (NFIs) was devised to cover basic needs for cooking, clothing, hygiene and general household items. It is estimated that an average household of six will require around 213 TL to cover NFIs, equating to around 36TL per person. The SMEB figure is 130 TL per household or 22 TL per person and assumes bare minimum expenditure.

The items and quantities, as listed in Table 6, are broadly in-line with Sphere Standards and are consistent with the MEBs used in Lebanon and Jordan. It should be noted that the MEB and SMEB assume that the household is already established and the expenditure reflects the bare minimum for replenishment of basic items only.

As can be seen, not all of the items included in the MEB are included in the SMEB; hygiene items are reduced down to a bare minimum and the expense of replenishing clothing and other household items is removed. More information on these calculations are provided below.

Table 6 Minimum Needs for Non Food Items

Type	Products	SMEB	Quantities per HH (of 6 pax)
Hygiene	Toilet Paper	✓	24 rolls
Hygiene	Toothpaste	✓	4 tubes/ 100ml
Hygiene	Toothbrush	✓	6 tooth brushes
Hygiene	Laundry detergent	✓	1.5kg
Hygiene	Liquid dishes detergent	x	750ml
Hygiene	Sanitary napkins	✓	6 packets of 10 pads per packet
Hygiene	Individual soap	✓	12 pieces of 125g
Hygiene	Disinfectant /Cleaning fluid	✓	500ml
Hygiene	Shampoo	x	650ml
Hygiene	Diapers	x	88 per packet
Other	Clothes & Household Items	x	N/A
Cooking Gas	LPG Bottle	✓	12kg bottle

¹⁹ The Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) consumer price index for food and non-alcoholic beverages during the period February 2015-February 2016 represents a year-on-year increase of 8.83 percent. However, by weighting the price trends by the importance of the commodities, WFP has estimated the food basket to have a year-on-year price increase of 4.4 percent, see: R. Bottone, M. Kawabata & S. Sandström (2016) *Basic Needs Programming in Turkey Establishing Targeting Criteria and a Minimum Expenditure Basket*, WFP.

6.3.1. *Hygiene*: Available price data was taken from CBI-TWG members, however harmonised data collection between organisations for hygiene items is still a work in progress. Given discrepancies in price data within and between the regions reviewed for this study, the data was used to devise an average cost for items across all regions. Data contributions came from: CARE, DRC, WFP, WHH, Mercy Corps and NRC.

6.3.2. *Clothing and other NFIs*: A minimal amount of 60 TL was estimated to cover the occasional replenishment of basic household items and clothes/shoes (in-line with Sphere NFI Standards, i.e. clothes, shoes, buckets, stove, cooking utensils, bedding etc.). This is a low, minimal estimate. As a comparison, WFP household monitoring data of more than 400 households from mid-2016 showed around 115 TL was spent for 'other non-food items' amongst households in the top two expenditure percentiles (as the vast majority of surveyed households are in poverty, expenditure was taken from households more likely to have their basic needs and rights met). In the MEB prepared by the NRC for Ankara, the organisation estimated 60 TL minimum expenditure for clothes only, based on household level discussions.

6.3.3. *Cooking gas*: Based on information on the Elgas website, an average burner uses about 0.2 litres per hour, so assuming 1.5 hours of cooking per day a family will use around 9 litres per month²⁰. Twelve kilograms is a reasonable estimate, as it is likely that more than one burner will be used at a time during cooking. In rural areas it is also common for bottles to not be full when purchased. This figure is relatively consistent with estimates that the average Turkish person uses 3kg/person/month²¹ and was also validated in the field. Prices were gathered from market monitoring information provided by CBI-TWG members.

6.4. Utilities

The cost of basic utilities was assessed through electricity and water expenses. It is assumed that families are able to drink piped water and do not require bottled water and that most families cook with cooking gas (which is covered in the previous section).

It is estimated that the average household living in adequate accommodation paying a fair rate for their utilities is spending an average of 90 TL per month for basic electricity needs and 60 TL per month for water. For an individual living alone, these amounts are reduced to 70 TL for electricity and 60 TL for water. For the Survival MEB, water is considered a survival need but electricity is not (given there is an allowance for gas already calculated).

The costing for basic utilities assumes that households have sufficient electricity to run basic items including light bulbs, fan, fridge/freezer, and hot water. The cost of heating and air-conditioning are not factored into minimum expenditure. The figure is based largely on the reported expenditure data received from CBI-TWG members for families who are able to meet their basic needs. The amounts for both electricity and water appear to be below the average amounts paid by poor Turkish citizens, but above the minimum household electricity standards set by the EU (1000Kw/h per year) and the minimum water standards outlined in Sphere (15-20L per person per day).

It appears that the lived experience of Syrians in Turkey is that water and electricity expenses are often defined by landlords and that costs vary more between households within certain

²⁰ See Elgas website: <http://www.elgas.com.au/blog/375-how-long-do-45kg-gas-bottles-last>

²¹ For example, see: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTOGMC/Resources/Unedited_LPG_report_Dec_2011.pdf

cities, towns or regions than between different regions. Electricity and water prices in Turkey do vary between regions, but these trends do not seem significant compared to the varying costs and usage between households. For this reason it made more sense to calculate an average amount across Turkey.

6.5. Accommodation

Accommodation covers rent costs or other money paid for accommodation. Trying to determine an average rental cost for a family of six, and families of other sizes, is a difficult and subjective task. It is clear that the majority of Syrians in Turkey are not living in adequate accommodation that meets Sphere Standards with crowding, insufficient hygiene facilities and insecure accommodation being the norm. Reviewing existing average expenditure data is therefore not an appropriate approach for determining needs. It is also commonly noted that Syrians in Turkey pay more for rent than Turkish people; NRC in Ankara estimated that prices are at 10-20% higher and WHH in Gaziantep estimated at least 20% increases.

Assessing rental expenditure needs is also complex because there is no common understanding amongst humanitarian actors in Turkey about what constitutes adequate accommodation that meets basic shelter needs and rights. Although most organisations ask questions in their household surveys about the style of accommodation, it is still difficult to determine from the vast amount of data collected which households are living in uncrowded places with adequate facilities and to compare this data between organisations and regions²².

Box 1. Minimum adequate shelter expenditure standards for the MEB

Space: There should be a minimum of 3.5 sqm per person + space to undertake living activities (cooking, bathing etc.).

Privacy: If more than one family is sharing a space, there should be separate rooms for women and men to sleep in.

Facilities: The household should have access to a toilet, running water, place to bathe and space to cook as part of the accommodation.

Natural light & ventilation: The accommodation should have some natural light and ventilation. As an example, a basement or garage with no windows or poor ventilation does not meet the standard.

Secure and safe space: The household should be able to secure the accommodation, and the space should be considered safe. A tent in an open area would not meet the standard, but a tent on private property that is secure and meets the other above standards could meet the standard.

For the purpose of this study, a standard was developed based on the Sphere Standard and, where possible, across the varying regions. Field monitoring staff working from varying organisations who, between them, have collected the rental costs of thousands of households, were asked to estimate the average minimum costs of accommodation that met the standard.

It is estimated that an average household of six in south east Turkey will require 450 TL to cover rent or 200 TL per person for a household of one. The SMEB figure is 350 TL per household and is based on existing expenditure data and assumes that the right to adequate shelter is not met.

²² As an example, some organizations have data that can be filtered to remove barns, tents, shops etc. However it is still hard even with this information to filter out households with significant crowding. Fifteen or more people from multiple families often share the same sleeping room which is an appropriate size for a family of six, this brings down rental costs but is not adequate or sustainable.

There are obviously considerable differences between regions and these are shown in Appendix 2. It should be noted that this is the first step in the process to ascertain rental prices for adequate accommodation and more work needs to be done.

6.6. Access to Services

The MEB assumes that people are able to access basic services to meet rights to healthcare, education, transport and communication (transport and communication facilitating access to other rights such as work). However, the Survival MEB calculation denies the right to most of these needs. The total average minimum expenditure for access to services for a family of six in south east Turkey is 530 TL and for an individual living alone it is 125 TL. More detail is provided below.

Healthcare: This includes the costs of medicines and tests etc. not covered under Government of Turkey free health care (including optical, dental, scans, some tests and some medicines etc.). This allows for two adult visits per year to the doctor and two children's visits per year. This figure is based on household data collected by CARE, based on people who appear to be meeting their needs through existing total expenditure. The data was validated in the field in Ankara (NRC), and Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep (CARE). This level of expenditure is not adequate to meet the needs of people with a chronic illness or severe disability and it should be noted that up to one in five Syrians in Turkey fall under this classification²³.

Education: This covers some of the cost of transport, school meals, pens and exercise books (i.e. not all households need meals and not all need transport, so this is an average estimate of 120 TL per child). Interviews with NGO CBI-TWG members identified that many children are also being charged attendance fees, however these fees are not included. Estimates are based on interviews with school managers and Syrian families in the south east and validated with UNICEF, ILO and Save the Children. The Government of Turkey and UNICEF are providing a 50 TL "incentive voucher", acknowledging this does not meet the full costs. In a family of 6, it is assumed 2.5 children will be at school (based on WFP household monitoring data of household size).

Transport: Transportation needs are subjective and vary significantly between and within cities and towns based on where households live. For urban areas, the calculation assumes limited transport needs only for major medical events or for work (education travel is included above and not in this section). In rural and regional areas, weekly travel is often required for grocery shopping, access to basic medical support and work. This figure is based on existing expenditure data amongst those in the highest two expenditure brackets in WFP household monitoring data and CARE data for people who appear to be coping based on their level of expenditure. The amount was validated through field discussions with Syrians.

²³ For instance, a 2015 Concern Worldwide household survey of 1,741 families in Ceylanpınar and Viranşehir found that 35% of households had someone with a chronic illness or disability.

Appendix 2. Detailed Calculation Sheets

Sector	Products	SMEB	Quantities per capita	Quantities per HH (of 5 Pax?)	Comments about products included	Comments about price calculation	Average MEB\$ per Individual (TL)	Average MEB\$ per Turkey HH (TL)	Average MEB\$ per Turkey 5 Pax HH (TL)	
Food										
Food	Rice (kg)	x	4500	22500	The food basket achieves 100% (cal per person per day) with adequate dietary diversity in line with the SPHERE standard and the regional standard. Acceptable food basket was revised in 2014 and has been agreed with Government needs. The basket was revised in 2014 and has been agreed with Government needs. The average weight/cost/vegetable for the purpose of calculating the food basket, however greater dietary diversity will be delivered through alternative vegetable selection within the same value.	Price data was collected from 10 number of NGOs/WFP based on the most comprehensive data and for consistency WFP data was used for Ankara, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana and Kilis. The price data was the average of shops listed in the voucher program and comparable shops not in the program. Ankara data came from CARE and Meris data from SSG. All the cities have been estimated based on the latest available Turkstat Purchasing Power Parity Index for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Data collected for areas that was not comparable to WFP data was used because WFP data was taken from shops with good facilities including electronic payment options, the prices were higher than those collected by NGOs in shops where goods are unpacked and measured in bulk. However, given considerable food price inflation in the country, taking the WFP prices seems prudent to ensure the MEB remains valid.	18	106	106	
Food	Bulgur (kg)	x	6000	30000			12	74	74	
Food	Pasta (kg)	x	1500	7500			4	27	27	
Food	Red Lentils (kg)	x	1200	6000			6	37	37	
Food	Sugar (kg)	x	990	4950			3	17	17	
Food	Sunflower Oil (l)	x	990	4950			5	29	29	
Food	Salt (kg)	x	150	750			0	2	2	
Food	Poultry-whole (kg)	x	900	4500			6	34	34	
Food	Egg (kg)	x	570	2850			2	13	13	
Food	White cheese (kg)	x	240	1200			2	14	14	
Food	Cucumber (kg)	x	600	3000	1	6	6			
Total Food Expenditure Per Person								62	372	372
Non-Food Items										
WASH	Toilet Paper (roll)	x	24	120	Based on SPHERE standards, in line with other countries in the region.	Available price data was taken from NGOs/WFP. In cases where information was not comparable averages were used. Data contributions came from: CARE, IDRC, WFP, Mercy Corps, IDRC and IRC. For cities where there was no primary data, estimates were based on the tertiary averages and the latest available Turkstat regional Purchasing Power Parity Index for other non-food items. Diaper costs have been adjusted because not every family has a baby).	2	11	11	
WASH	Toothpaste (tube)	x	100	500			2	11	11	
WASH	Toothbrush (brush)	x	6	30			1	7	7	
WASH	Laundry detergent (kg)	x	1.5	7.5			1	6	6	
WASH	Liquid Dish detergent (l)	0	750	3750			0	2	0	
WASH	Sanitary napkins (packet)	x	10	50			3	15	15	
WASH	Individual soap (piece)	x	12	60			2	12	12	
WASH	Disinfectant / Cleaning fluid (l)	x	500	2500			1	3	3	
WASH	Shampoo (l)	0	650	3250			2	11	0	
WASH	Diapers (per packet)	x	88	440			2	10	0	
Other NFI		0	N/A	N/A	Basic household items and clothes/shoes replenishment in line with SPHERE (NFI standards), i.e. clothes, shoes, buckets, stove, utensils, bedding etc.	This is a low minimal estimate. As a comparison, WFP household data for 200+ households showed around 15% TL for other non-food items among households in the top two expenditure percentiles. As the vast majority of surveyed households are in poverty, expenditure was taken from households more likely to be coping. INRC estimated 60 TL minimum expenditure for clothes only.	10	60	0	
Other NFI	LPG Bottle	x	12	60	3kg/person/month estimated consumption in Turkey. WB report: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INT/OGMC/Resources/Unedited_LPG_report_Dec_2011.pdf Based on the website, an average burner uses about 1.5kg of LPG per hour, assuming 1.5 hours of cooking per day, a family will use around 27kg per month. 12kg is a reasonable estimate as it is likely that more than one burner will be used at a time during cooking in rural areas. It is not common for bottles to be full when purchased. This figure is also validated in the field. http://www.elgas.com.au/blog/375-how-long-do-45kg-gas-bottles-last	Prices were taken from market prices data collected by 10 number of NGOs and validated in the field.	22	65	65	
Total NFI							46	213	130	
Utilities										
Utilities	Electricity (kwh)	0	1000	5000	Sufficient to run basic items including light bulbs, fan, fridge/freezer, and hot water. Not enough for heating or AC. Figures based on reported expenditure of people in the top two expenditure quartiles of WFP monitoring data.	80 TL estimate in Ankara	70	90	0	
Utilities	Water Supply	x	600	3600	Minimum standard is UNHCR 20L per day and based on current expenditure of households in top two expenditure percentiles of WFP monitoring data, and verified with field interviews.	100 TL estimate in Ankara	50	60	60	
Total Utilities							120	150	60	
Accommodation										
Accommodation	Rent	x	Average satisfactory livable	Average satisfactory livable	Based on SPHERE standards Space: 33sqm per person in room for cooking/bathing, separate room for women and men to sleep more than one family. - In addition to sleeping space, requires enough room to undertake living activities inside (cooking, bathing etc.) - Hygiene: Access to separate toilet, running water and space to cook. - Natural light & windows/ventilation. - Secure and safe space.	Prices are very subjective, most agencies in the field are technical working group believe that the average prices collected from current expenditure do not reflect minimum standards with crowding, lack of hygiene and unsafe spaces in the form. Interviews were undertaken with the field monitors referring to organization's estimate of the minimum price of the standard. It is difficult to calculate as it is subjective and no organization is presently capturing the full data in a way that makes it easy to immediately identify adequate housing. Some organizations have data that are intended to remove barns, tents etc. and these filter out the averages, however it is still hard to verify with this information. Other about household significant crowding, with 10 people from multiple families sharing the same sleeping room in the form. Amounts in pink have been validated through discussion with field monitors/staff in the areas based on estimates.	250	450	350	
Total Accommodation							250	450	350	
Access to Services										
Health	Healthcare	0			Based on the costs of medicines and tests etc. not covered under Turkey Government free health care including optical, dental, scans etc.) and costs of access to medical support should allow for 20 adult visits per year and 2 children visits per year. This figure is based on household data from CARE based on people who appear to be meeting needs based on total expenditure. The data was validated in the field in Ankara (NRC), Sanliurfa (CARE), Gaziantep (CARE). Covers some of the cost of transport, school meals, pens and exercise books etc. not all households need meals and not all need transport, so this is an average estimate of 20 per child. Interviews with NGOs/ITWG members identified that many children are being charged attendance fees, these fees are not included. Estimates are based on interviews with school managers and Syrian families in the East. Government and UNICEF are providing 50 TL incentive voucher acknowledging this doesn't meet full costs. In family 1/5, assumes 2.	15	90	0		
Education	Education	0			Urban and Rural divide. Urban most places assume transport is limited except for medical and work (education travel included above and in this section). Rural allow for weekly travel for groceries, medical and work. This figure is based on existing expenditure data amongst those in the highest two expenditure brackets in WFP household monitoring data and CARE data for people who appear to be coping based on their level of expenditure also validated through field discussion with Syrians, very subjective.	70	100	30		
Communication	Communication	0	400	2000	1 card for data/phone per household per month (35 TL) and average cost of 20¢ per call per month.	40	40	0		
Total Services							125	530	30	
Total MEB Per Person							603	1715	942	
Total MEB Per Person USD							603	286	157	
Total MEB Per Person 0.34							205.2	97.2	53.4	
Add-on										
Winterization					Based on winterization working group identified needs in this sample basket only)	Based on average prices of items collected by 10 ITWG members	550	1100	900	

Appendix 2. Detailed Calculation Sheets (Continued)

Winterisation

Sample Minimum Basket FAMILY of 5						
Heating		SMEB	Item Quantity	Cost (TL)	Total household of 5 pax	Total household of 1 pax
Stove		0	1	170	170	170
Coal 25kg bag		0	16	16	250	250
Total					420	420
Other Household Items			Item Quantity	Cost (TL)	Total Family of 5 pax	Total household of 1 pax
Double Blanket	x		1	80	80	
Single Blanket	x		4	30	120	30
Total					200	30
Adult Warm Clothes Package	x		2	100	200	100
Children Warm Clothes Pack	x		4	70	280	
Total					480	100
Total SMEB					1100	550
Total SMEB					900	130