This project is funded by the European Union.
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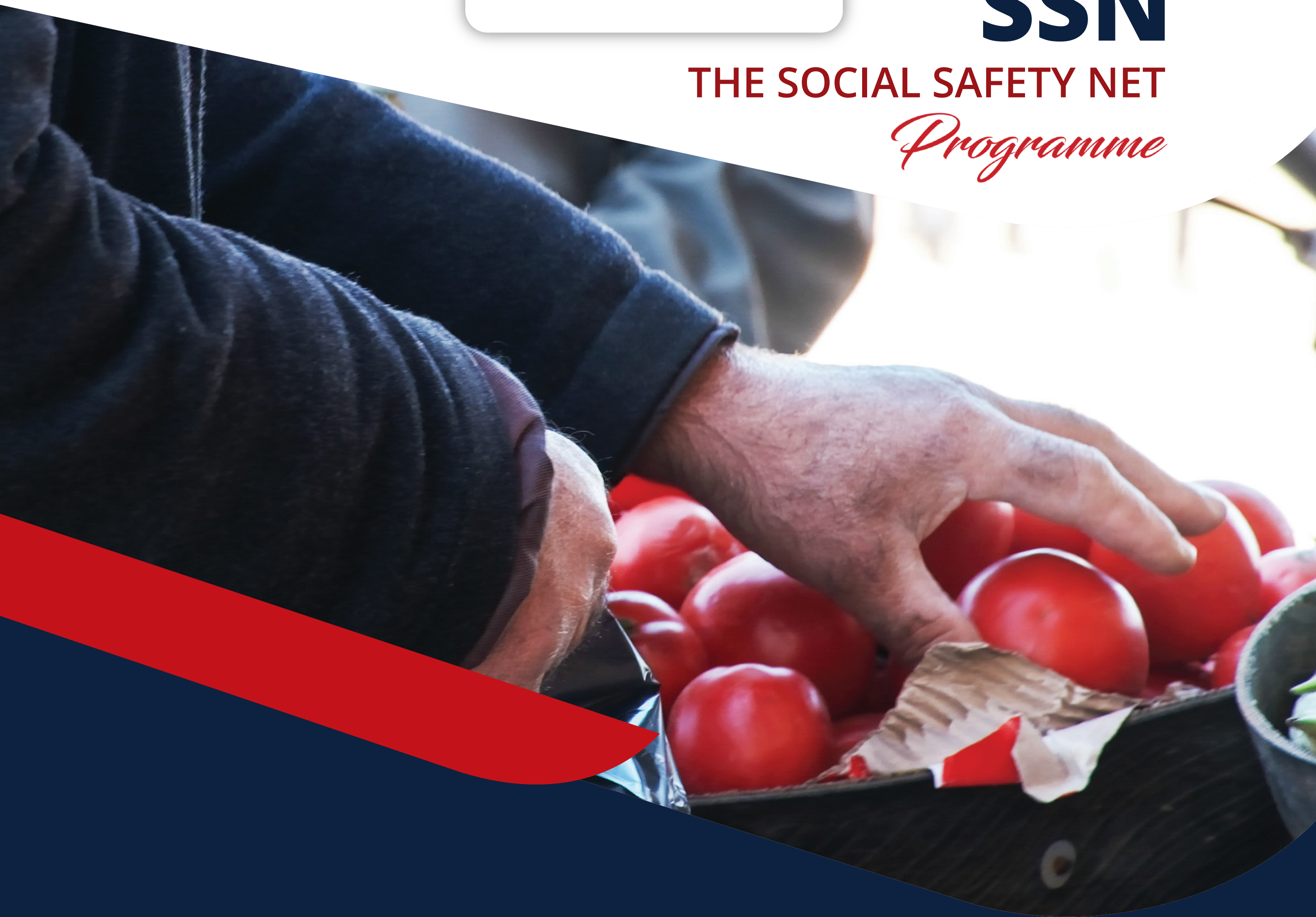
TÜRK KIZILAY

SSN

THE SOCIAL SAFETY NET Programme



2nd Market Assessment Report

Nov'24

KIZILAYKART
Cash Based Assistance Programmes

2nd Market Assessment Report

Nov'24

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

C-ESSN	Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net Project
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
KII	Key Informant Interview
MA	Market Assesment
NFI	Non-Food Items
PAB	Pre-Assistance Baseline
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
LCSI	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index
FCS	Food Consumption Score
ODK	Open Data Kit
SSN	Social Safety Net Programme
TRC	Türk Kızılay (Turkish Red Crescent)
TRY	Turkish lira

Introduction

The Social Safety Net (SSN) Programme composing of the Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net (C-ESSN) and the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) have been supporting 1.5 million refugees since 2023 through monthly cash assistance for basic needs. Amidst ongoing economic fluctuations in the country, this assistance plays a crucial role for the most vulnerable communities to sustain their living in Türkiye. Although the effects of the February 6th earthquake are starting to diminish, the sharp and continuous acceleration of inflation is continuing to result in growing inflationary pressures on the residents of Türkiye[1]. The annual change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was recorded at 63.47 per cent, specifically the cost of food items saw an annual increase of 43.72 per cent as of September 2024[2]. In line with this finding, the price checklist filled by Türk Kızılay M&E Team in 2023 and 2024 reveals an inflation rate of 48% in food and NFIs (Detailed breakdown of items can be found in Annex 3). Consequently, the elevated consumer prices causes persistent pressures on both supply and demand, as it becomes more difficult to access goods and services various sectors[3]. The rising costs are alarming for 1.5 million ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries who rely on the SSN cash assistance. Economically vulnerable beneficiaries are more at risk as economic fluctuations negatively affect their ability to access necessities such as basic food items. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) data which reflects that 30 per cent of both ESSN and C-ESSN households are unable to reach acceptable food security levels, with nearly 7 per cent being in poor conditions.[4] Hence, periodic Market Assessment studies are essential in analyzing the capacity of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries to meet their basic needs. The Market Assessment is also a contributing study for the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)[5] as the price checklists and web-scraping data will be utilized for determining the Minimum Expenditure Basket cost - a key tool in determining the amount of transfer amounts with the specific necessities outlined within the MEB. Through combining consumer behaviors and market dynamics data, the ability of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries to meet their basic needs was analyzed in this report. In further detail, categorical food consumption rates and purchasing habits of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries were compared in line with the availability and accessibility of products in markets. In addition, an initial overview of market dynamics and consumption behaviour, specific market-related experiences of the target groups will be explored in this report. The behavioral reasoning will be deepened by the accessibility and availability of goods and services in different regions. Analyses and complementary findings are supported with secondary data and previous studies throughout the document.

1 Turkey Inflation Rate. Trading Economics. (October, 2024) https://tradingeconomics.com/turkey/inflation-cpi

2 Consumer Price Index. TURK STAT. (2024, September). https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Consumer-Price-Index-September-2024-53618

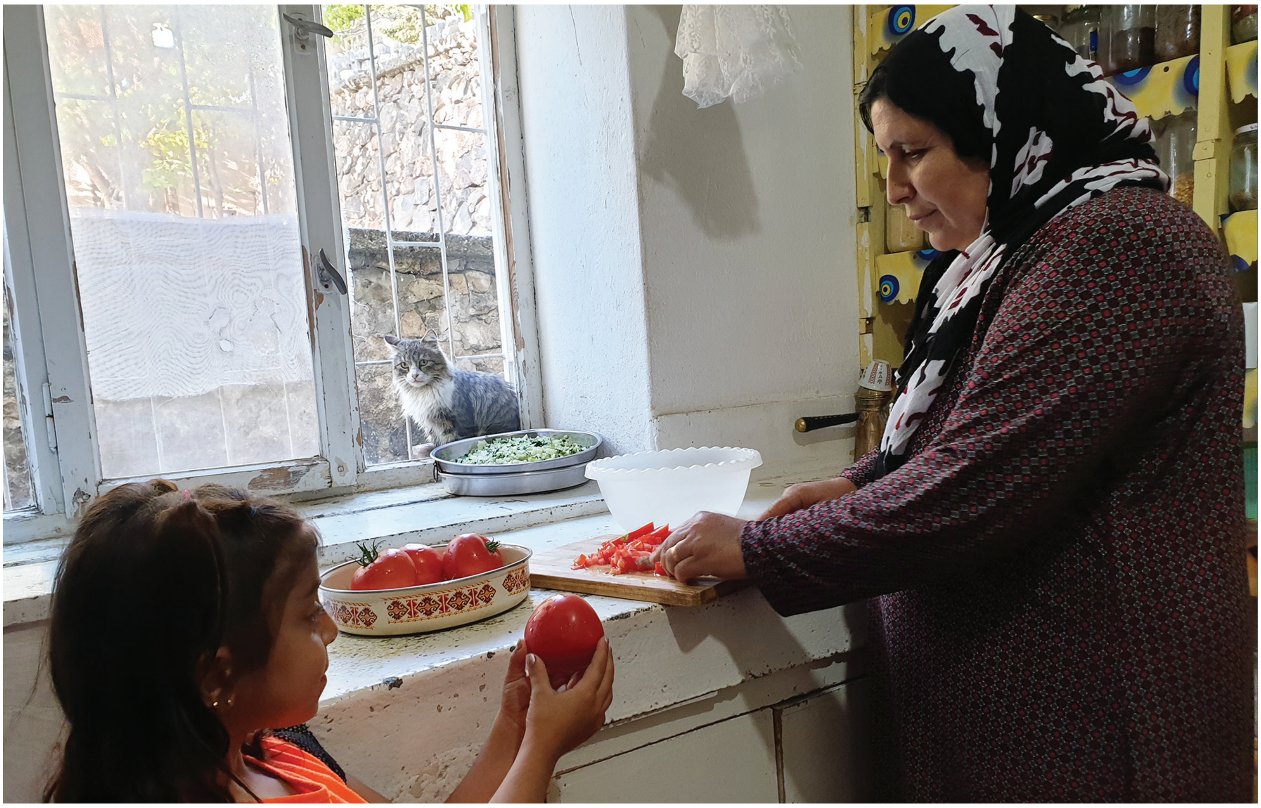
3 Ibid.

4 Türk Kızılay, "Social Safety Net Programmes: Pre-Assistance Baseline Report, (October 2024).

5 For more quantitative data see the most recent MEB Report: Türk Kızılay, "Minimum Expenditure Basket After the Earthquake Disaster in Türkiye" (June, 2024).

Key Findings

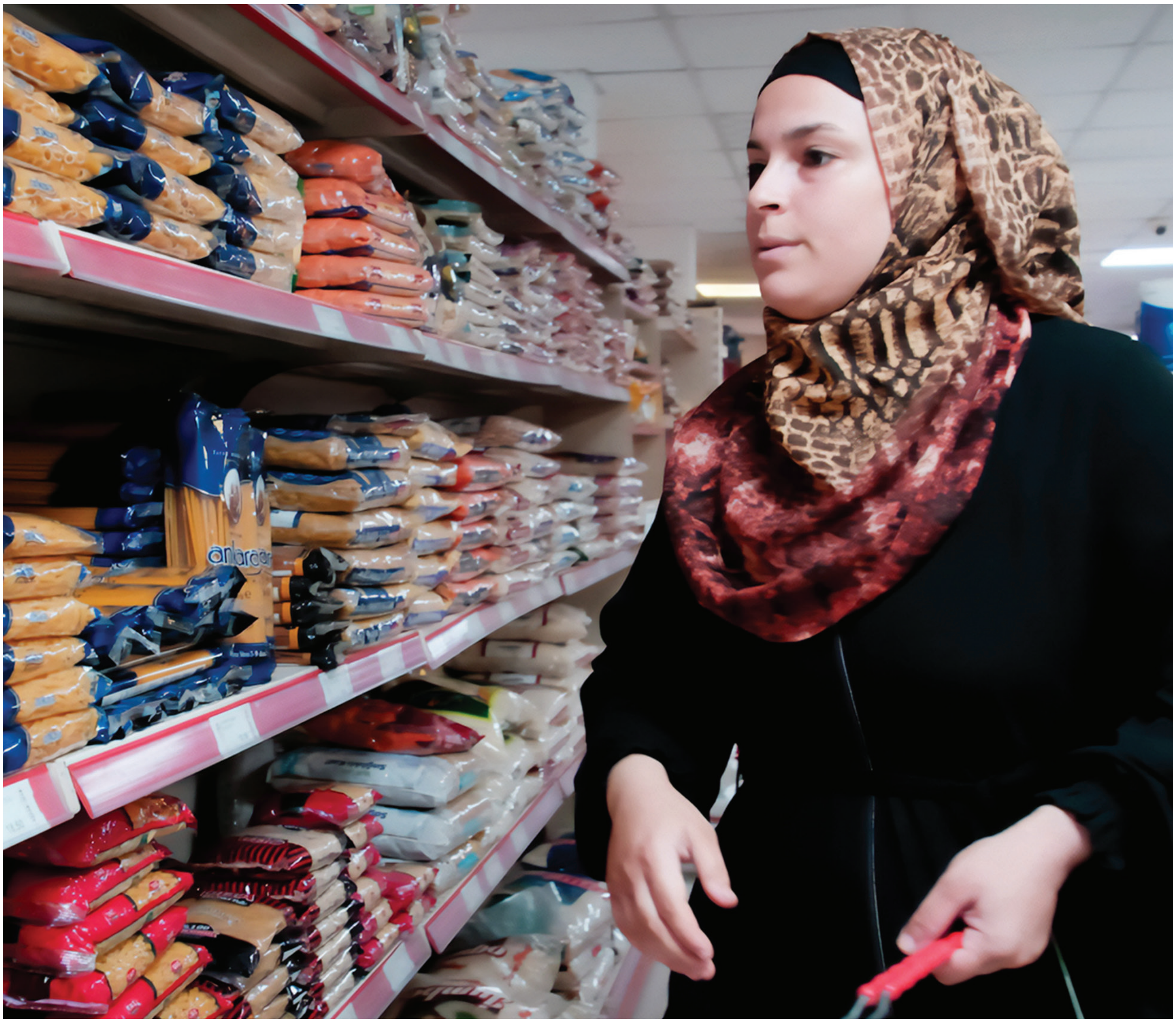
- With the rising inflation and decreasing purchasing power, households are depending on coping strategies such as buying smaller quantities of food and shifting toward cheaper alternatives.
- Loaning (buy now pay later strategy) has become more prevalent as a payment method that vendors feel obliged to accept as a way to maintain their business.
- Chain markets are the most popular shopping venues for most products due to their affordable prices and variety, particularly for cereals, grains, dairy, and non-food items.
- Both ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries demonstrate similar consumption habits of prioritizing carbohydrate-dense foods, such as bread and pasta, over more nutritionally varied options.
- C-ESSN beneficiaries are less capable of accessing nutritious food items, compared to ESSN beneficiaries.



Methodology

Research Design

The study was designed using a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Quantitative components included market assessment surveys, price checklists, and web scraping, while qualitative methods encompassed key informant interviews (KIIs) and observation forms. The analysis focused on both supply and demand dynamics: on the demand side, the purchasing habits of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiary groups were examined, and on the supply side, the sales and supply experiences of bazaars, local vendors, and Syrian market vendors were explored.



Data Collection and Sampling

Data collection was conducted between August 19 and 23, 2024, by Türk Kızılay field staff using the ODK (Open Data Kit) platform. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team of Türk Kızılay carried out data cleaning and analysis using MAXQDA software. To capture demand-side dynamics, phone interviews were conducted with ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries through the 168 Turkish Red Crescent Call Center. For the supply side, face-to-face KIIs were held with market vendors selected for their expertise in local and Syrian market trends. Additional data were collected through web scraping of chain market websites and manual price checklists completed by field staff in six provinces.

A random sampling method was applied for the beneficiary survey, with a 95 percent confidence interval and a 5 percent margin of error. In total, 804 individuals (401 ESSN and 403 C-ESSN beneficiaries) were interviewed nationwide. Due to resource constraints, field observations, KIIs, and price checklists were limited to six provinces with the highest concentration of refugee populations: Ankara, Gaziantep, İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, İzmir, and Adana. Snowball sampling was used to identify market experts for 160 KIIs. Field observations and price checklists were carried out in 17 districts across these six cities, resulting in 116 completed checklists and observation forms from bazaars, local, and Syrian markets.

Data Collection	Method	Location	Number of Surveys
Vendors • Syrian Shops • Local Shops • Bazaars	**KIIs** **Observation forms**	**Ankara** **İstanbul** **Gaziantep** **Şanlıurfa** **İzmir and Adana**	**160 KIIs** **113 Observation forms**
Consumers	**Phone Surveys**	**Türkiye**	**804 phone interviews** **401 ESSN and 403 C-ESSN beneficiaries**
Prices	**Web-scraping** **Field Observations**	**Ankara** **İstanbul** **Gaziantep** **Şanlıurfa** **İzmir and Adana**	**116 price checklists**

Table 1 *Details of Data Collection*

Findings

Purchasing Habits

Confronted with rising economic pressures, purchasing habits of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries show similarities. It was found that the first two categories of consumption are cereals, grains, roots and tubers followed by vegetables and leafy greens. Both groups tend to adopt negative coping strategies that prioritize affordable, carbohydrate-dense foods like bread and pasta over more varied and higher-quality nutritional options. However, when meat, chicken and eggs are the third most consumed food category by the ESSN beneficiaries, it is in the fifth place for C-ESSN beneficiaries. The breakdown of the most consumed items, purchasing rates, and shopping locations are further detailed below.

Cereals, grains, roots, and tubers are the highest consumed group for both ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries nearly at 96 per cent. As financial constraints directly affect habits of food consumption, refugees usually tend to prefer cheaper food alternatives. Cereals and similar food products are not only cheaper but also makes people feel fuller for longer time over vegetables or proteins[6].

Vegetables and leafy greens come in second place with around 96 per cent consumption rate. For both groups, the most commonly consumed vegetables are tomatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants, listed respectively. Other popular items include onions, peppers, zucchini, and parsley. Bazaars provide the freshest and most diverse produce options, making them the primary shopping source for this category. Afternoons are the preferred shopping time as remaining items are typically reduced in price.

Meat, chicken and eggs are the most distinctive category as it is ranked third for ESSN beneficiaries, whereas it comes in fifth place for C-ESSN beneficiaries. As the most vulnerable group of individuals, C-ESSN beneficiaries tend to consume **d airy p roducts** instead of meat, for their third choice considering that they cannot afford to buy meat products due to their high cost. 14 per cent of ESSN beneficiaries can consume meat, over 12 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries. During household visits some parents stated that they buy meat and eggs for the mere consumption of their children. In addition, due to the lower economic earnings of refugee families, there is a preference for chicken over red meat. Hence, 72 per cent of the ESSN and 60 per cent of the C-ESSN beneficiaries prefer chicken instead[7] red meat consumption among ESSN beneficiaries increased from 8 to 14 per cent. To make up for their reduced consumption of red meat, refugees often purchase a mix of chicken meat and sheep fat, preparing a meatball-like blend known as "kababeh." This mixture is then cooked along with other dishes or used for grilling[8].

6 Esin K, Işık T, Ayyıldız F, Koc M, Vatanparast H. Prevalence and risk factors of food insecurity among Syrian refugees in Türkiye. BMC Public Health. 2024 Jun 30;24(1):1748. doi: 10.1186/s12889-024-19129-x. PMID: 38951797; PMCID: PMC11218280.

7 Market Assesment Report: Purchasing and Consumption Preferences of KIZILAYKART Recipients, Türk Kızılay, IFRC, December 2023.

8 Cevger Y, Dayoub J. Socioeconomics situation and animal food consumption characteristics of Syrian refugees residing in Ankara. Vet Hekim Der Derg. 2020;91(2):129-36.

For both beneficiary groups, the most frequently consumed **dairy products** are eggs, with approximately 80 per cent consumption rate, as opposed to cheese which has only 30 per cent consumption rate. Moreover, yogurt, boxed and raw milk, and cheese are among the most consumed dairy items respectively. Considering their expensive price, cheese products are consumed less. For both meat and dairy products, chain markets are the preferred shopping destinations.

	ESSN		C-ESSN	
Meat, chicken and eggs	Eggs	80%	Eggs	76%
	Chicken	72%	Chicken	60%
	Beef	14%	Beef	12%

***Table 2** C-ESSN and ESSN household comparison on red meat consumption*

Only 40 per cent of the ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries purchase fruits. The most consumed fruits are watermelon, apple and melon respectively which are mainly obtained from bazaars by both target groups. Given the big size and relatively low price, customers usually prefer melons during the summer season.

ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries show differing consuming and purchasing habits for the category of pulses. Around 75 per cent of ESSN beneficiaries consume pulses, compared to 63 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries. Lentils, beans and chickpeas are the most consumed items by both groups. When it comes to purchasing locations, ESSN beneficiaries typically favor local markets, while C-ESSN beneficiaries prefer chain markets. The differing shopping locations could be explained by the price differences between local and chain markets.

The consumption rates of condiments are similar among ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries, with approximately 78 per cent of ESSN beneficiaries and 74 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries purchasing these items. The most consumed condiments include tea, spices, salt, and coffee respectively. Both groups predominantly prefer to buy these products from Syrian markets due to their cultural habits and the Syrian markets having a wider product variety compared to local markets.

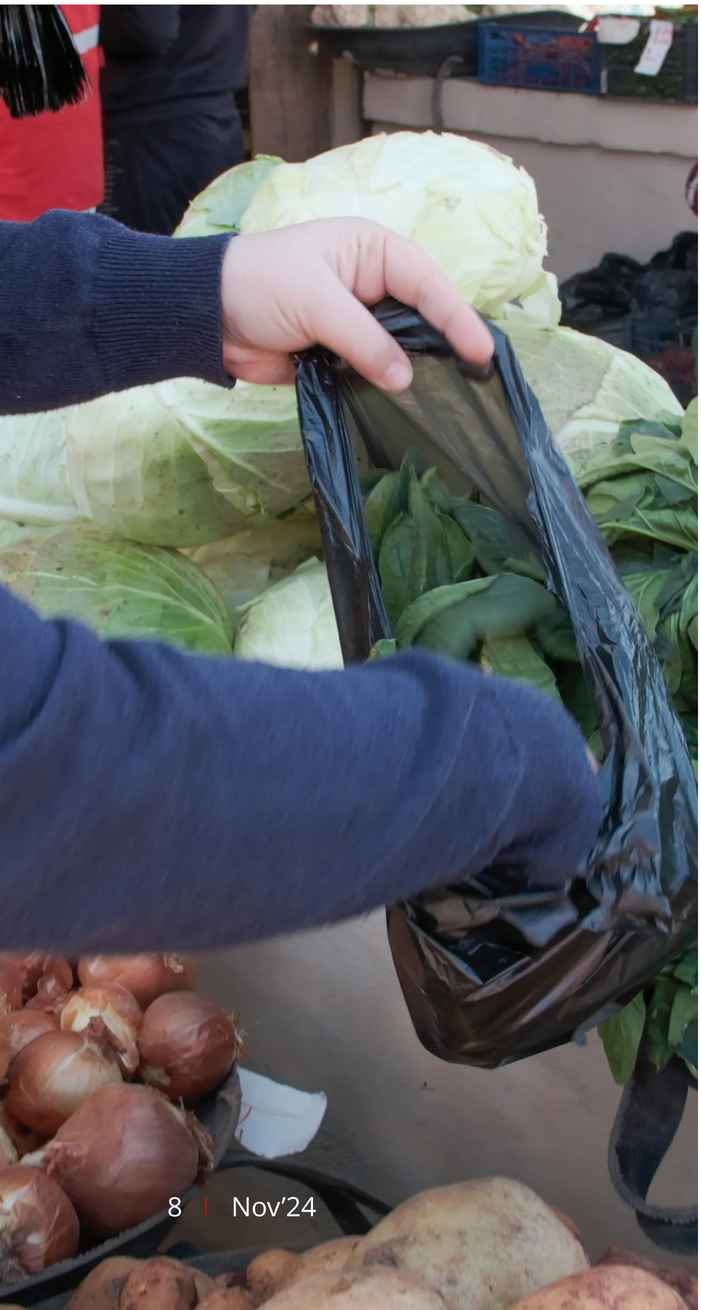
“We’ve started cutting back on the children’s expenses. We’ve com-pletely cut down on food like meat and chicken[9].”

Female, Gaziantep

9 FGD Report: “Female Participation in Labour Among SSN Beneficiaries”, Türk Kızılay, unpublished (July, 2024).

In **sugar** category, 82 per cent of ESSN and 72 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries consume sweets, all mainly bought from chain markets. White sugar constitutes approximately 80 per cent of consumption within this category, followed by hazelnut cream and jam at around 6 per cent. Sugar and sweets are preferred for their good taste and cheap price, In terms of **cooking oil**, households prefer sunflower oil instead of olive oil and butter due to its' cheaper price.

Non-food items (NFIs) such as detergents, soap, and shampoo are consumed by 80 per cent of both groups with chain markets serving as the primary shopping destination for these products. Parallel to the findings of beneficiary consumption patterns, market owners state that their best-selling product category is cereals, grains, roots, and tubers. Following cereals, basic nutritional essentials such as sugar and oil rank second, while dairy products come in third. The next most popular item is eggs followed by legumes. Other frequently mentioned products include coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits, hygiene items, and salami.

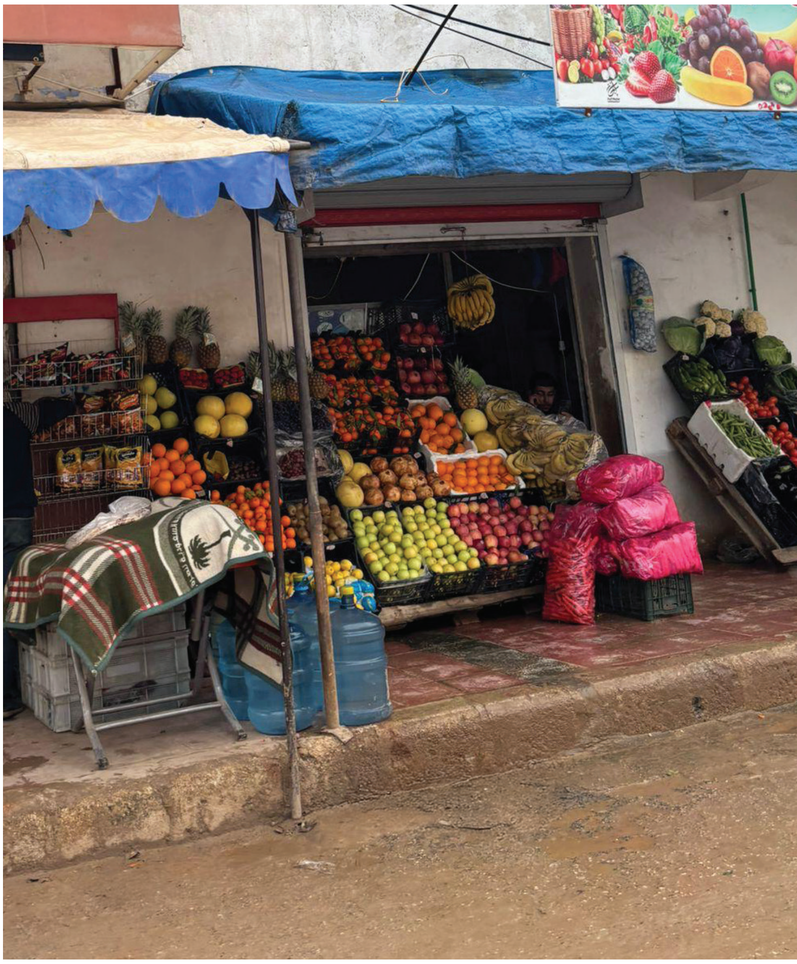


The average weekly sales volume for products varies based on the market size. It has been observed that the sales volumes of meat or dairy products have decreased, whereas basic necessities (such as bread, bulgur, eggs, etc.) have increased. For one of the top-selling items, bread, the weekly sales quantity in a market has been observed to be between 100-500 pieces or more than 1000 pieces. Typically, the amount of sugar varies between 50-100 kg, oil ranges between 100-300 liters, eggs typically fall within the 300-500 pieces range. Some market owners have noted that the variations in sales can be seasonal for certain products. Additionally, it was mentioned that the ongoing Gaza conflict has led to a boycott of certain brands, including Coca Cola and other snacks, resulting in decreased sales.

Overall, more than 50 per cent of ESSN beneficiaries can consume all food items compared to 40 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries who can only consume basic needs. These findings highlight the vulnerability of C-ESSN beneficiaries compared to the ESSN beneficiaries. In terms of persons with special needs, 62 per cent of C-ESSN households compared to 15 per cent of ESSN households had at least one person with special needs among the surveyed households. No notable difference was found related to food diversity between households with individuals with special needs and those without. This means that families with special needs can access and consume similar rates and variety of food.

Shopping Locations

Both ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiary groups show a similar pattern for their preferred shopping locations. For most items, chain markets are the preferred shopping venues due to their low prices, accessibility, and product variety. Chain markets are also the most hygienic and organized among all the alternatives, which positively affects the shopping preference of customers. Bazaars are the main destination for vegetables and fruits. Although they can be dusty due to their open-air nature, they offer a diverse range of fresh produce compared to markets. They are also easily accessible as they are set up in various neighborhoods once or twice a week. Syrian markets are the first option for buying condiments and cereals such as tea and coffee as they offer Syrian and foreign products unlike local markets. However, Syrian markets were observed to be less hygienic, organized and accessible than bazaars and local markets. Some may also lack product variety and face stock shortages. However, it was possible to find alternative options to bazaars and markets nearby while Syrian markets did not have alternatives.



Customer Profile

Local and Syrian markets generally include a mix of Turkish and Syrian customers. However, Turkish customers predominantly prefer Turkish markets, whereas Syrian markets are mainly preferred by Syrian customers. Syrian markets also serve a small number of Iraqis, Turkmens, Afghans, and other customers. The daily average customer count in Syrian markets typically ranges between 0-100 or 100-300, while Turkish markets report customer numbers in the 100-300 or 500-1000 range. Turkish markets have been noted to attract a higher daily number of customers compared to Syrian markets.

“Purchasing power has decreased. People no longer buy kilos of product, they buy the bare minimum.”

Bazaar Vendor, Gaziantep

Suppliers’ Side

The perspectives of bazaar, local and Syrian market vendors were analyzed in this section. The responses reflect the challenges faced by businesses in managing inventory, adapting to fluctuating demand, and navigating price sensitivity, all while dealing with external pressures like inflation and supply chain disruptions.

Price changes due to inflation have impacted most businesses, with many reporting reduced sales and profitability. Both local and Syrian markets have noted that the prices of products sold are increasing significantly day by day. Some market owners have stated that they struggle to cover rental expenses due to their increased debts and some even had to lay off employees. Although a few remain unaffected, others have noted specific issues like lower profit margins, higher costs and reduced purchasing power. As rising costs and inflation are pressuring both consumers and businesses, price sensitivity directly affects sales volumes. Consequently, over the past six months most businesses have experienced a gradual decline in sales, likely due to rising costs and changes in consumer spending behavior.

Despite these challenges, businesses are finding ways to adapt, such as dropping prices, managing their stock more efficiently or offering alternative payment methods like loaning[10]. The majority of bazaar vendors tend to sell unsold leftover products at a cheaper price, while some prefer to sell them on another day. Dropping the prices is also a common coping strategy to maintain sales and minimize waste. Only a small number of vendors give out products for free.

10 Loaning is a purchasing type that lets customers buy products on a condition to pay later. It is an old-school method commonly used in local and Syrian markets in Türkiye where vendors use a payment book to write down which products were given to which customer. It is up to the vendor to use this option since payment date or amount is not fixed nor guaranteed.

Buy now pay later
Buying products on loan is a preferred payment method

Market owners offer various payment options including credit card, cash, and loaning (buy now pay later). Cash is the most common payment method however, due to the decrease in purchasing power, loaning has become a more prevalent payment method after credit card payments. Although, loaning is more common as compared to using credit cards in Syrian markets. Some small market owners loan products to customers on the condition to pay later. Vendors who do offer loaning noted that they allow a repayment period of one or two months, in certain circumstances such as illness, or for well-known customers, the option is more readily available. Syrian market owners stated that ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries usually repay their loans after their assistance amount is deposited to their KIZILAYKART debit cards. Vendors emphasize that sales would not be possible without offering products on loan, indicating a necessity for this option in customer transactions. Yet, some vendors are reluctant to lend products due to concerns about trust and lack of familiarity with the customer.

71 per cent of the C-ESSN beneficiaries and 74 per cent of the ESSN beneficiaries are in debt due to severity of economic conditions[11]. Moreover, approximately 85 per cent of this debt is attributed to food-related expenses[12]. In addition, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) indicates that 72 per cent of the ESSN beneficiaries and 68 per cent of the C-ESSN beneficiaries purchase their food on loan[13]. The female beneficiaries highlight that getting into more debt by relying on loans, consuming a smaller variety and quantity of food as their main coping strategies[14]. Modifying purchasing habits such as bulk buying or shopping at different stores becomes more prevalent as the severity of food insecurity intensifies[15].

“If I don’t offer products on loan, the wheel won’t turn. Customers will go elsewhere, so I do it to keep them coming back.”

Local Market Vendor, Şanlıurfa

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11 Türk Kızılay, “Social Safety Net Programmes: Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey,” Technical Paper (August 2024).

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Seivwright et al, Cutting more than meals: Increasing severity of food insecurity is associated with the number and types of household financial strategies used to cope with inflation, Aust J Soc Issues. 2024;59:65–86.

“Sometimes the people in need wait for the leftovers in the evening, majority of them are Syrians.”

Bazaar Vendor, Ankara

When asked about how the demand for certain products has trended recently, bazaar and market vendors shared similar viewpoints. Syrian and Turkish market owners largely reported that their customers now prefer cheaper products, leading to a decrease in the quantity of products sold. Also, bazaar vendors stated an increase in demand for leftover products. Consequently, due to price drops, evenings are peak periods for almost all bazaars. The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)[16] data found in the PAB report supports these findings with the data of 82 per cent of ESSN beneficiaries and 80 per cent of C-ESSN beneficiaries which resort to consuming less preferred and cheaper food options[17].

Although, the majority of the interviewed Syrian and local markets (85 per cent) reported no issues in their logistics and supply processes, some market owners reported difficulties in obtaining supplies and delays in product deliveries during periods of expected price increases. Supply chain issues and declining product quality have also been noted as a constraint that further affect their performance. The priority given by suppliers to export customers and chain stores was cited as another factor which occasionally slows down the supply process. A reduction in the variety and volume of products offered due to the procurement issues was mentioned as well. It was observed that the provision of products can vary seasonally, indicating that certain goods may be more or less available depending on the time of year. Moreover, with increasing product prices, some market owners noted that their ability to purchase inventory was restricted by their budget limits. Some vendors even mentioned that they buy their stocks from chain markets at cheaper prices.

16 Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is a food insecurity proxy based on five strategies: eating cheaper food, borrowing, fewer meals, smaller portions, and adults eating less so children can eat. (USAID, The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual, 2nd Ed.)

17 Türk Kızılay, “Social Safety Net Programmes: Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey,” Technical Paper (August 2024).

Conclusion

The purchasing habits of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries elicits valuable insights into the economic struggles and the coping strategies employed in response to rising inflation and limited financial resources. Price changes and inflation have had a noticeable impact, with many bazaar, local and Syrian market businesses reporting reduced sales and profitability, while shaping customer behaviors and reduced purchasing patterns.

The ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiary groups show similar consumption patterns. As observed, both groups prioritize affordable, carbohydrate-rich foods such as cereals and pulses, followed by vegetables and leafy greens. However, ESSN beneficiaries have better access to all food categories and have a slightly higher intake of protein groups such as meat, compared to C-ESSN beneficiaries who rely more on dairy products instead. Shopping preferences show a shared reliance on chain markets for essential food items and NFIs, while bazaars are the preferred source for fresh produce like vegetables and fruits.

From vendor's perspective, the economic pressures on both customers and businesses have led to a shift in consumer behavior, with many people now purchasing only minimal quantities of essential items due to decrease in the purchasing power. As a result, a significant number of customers look for cheaper alternatives or leftover produce at the end of the day. Specifically, bazaar vendor reflected that customers were more likely to purchase the remaining products in the evening hours due to price drops.

Although cash payments are the first option, loaning (buy now pay later) has become increasingly common after credit card payments. Vendors feel compelled to offer loaning as a payment option to retain their customers and maintain business. On the other hand, most of the vendors stated no issues with supply procurement of products. However, it is possible to state a reduction in the variety, quality and volume of products on the market.

Overall, this comparative analysis underscores the greater vulnerability of C-ESSN beneficiaries, who consume less diverse and nutritious food items, reflecting their lower purchasing power. This situation is exacerbated by inflation and supply chain disruptions, which affect both consumer behavior and vendor operations. Since the last Market Assessment study, the price of food products has increased by approximately 3 per cent[18] while the purchasing power has remained constant, placing vulnerable groups at risk. In addition, no significant changes in consumer patterns and vendors' experiences were observed. The findings highlight the need for continued support and intervention to address the food insecurity and financial struggles faced by both ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries, particularly as inflation and economic hardship persist.

18 Tüketici Fiyat Endeksi, September 2024, TÜİK Kurumsal (tuik.gov.tr)

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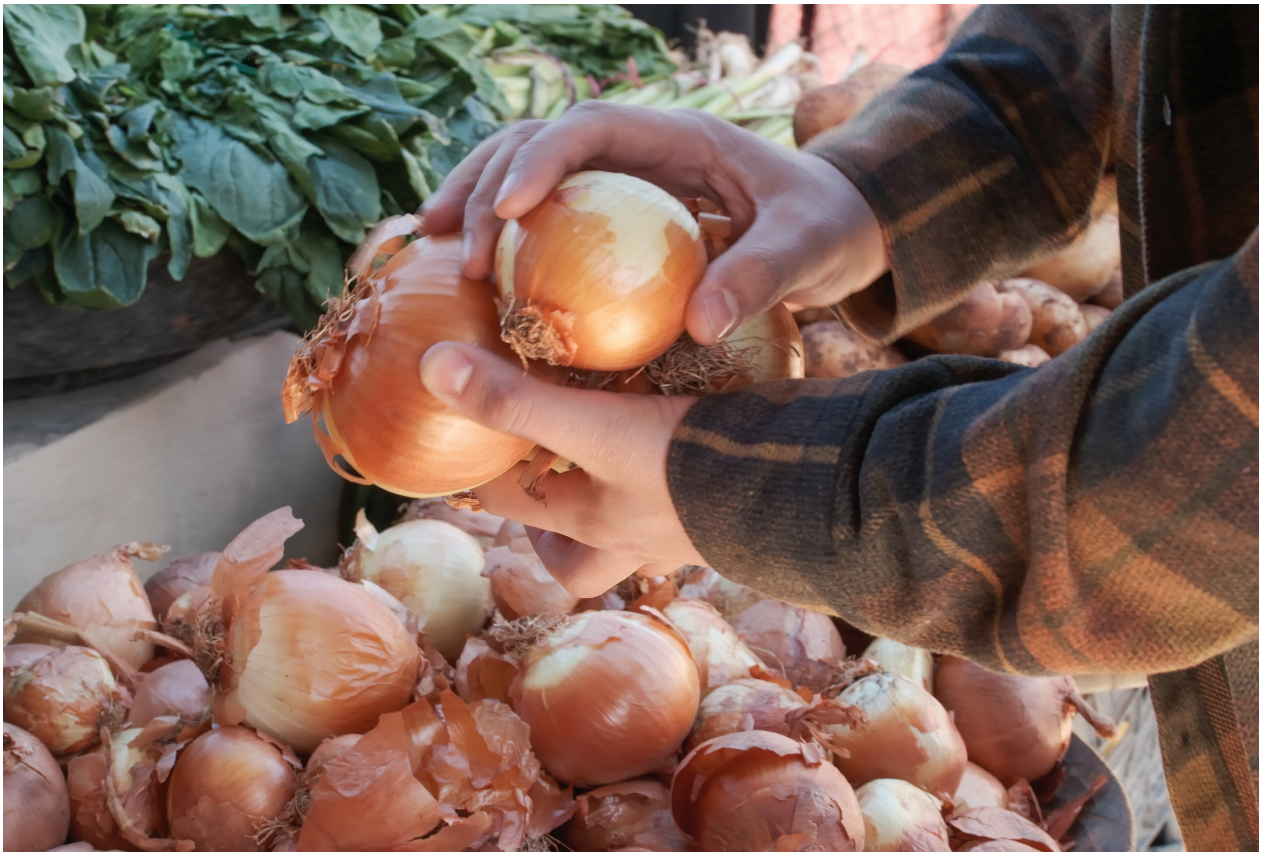
Annex I



Location	Number of KII Forms	Number of Observation Forms	Number of Checklist Forms
Adana	25	16	19
Ankara	26	18	18
Gaziantep	23	15	15
İstanbul	33	25	26
İzmir	24	19	18
Şanlıurfa	29	20	20
Total	**160**	**113**	**116**

***Table 3** Provincial Details of Collected Data*

Annex II

Food Items Categories	Most Consumed Items			
	ESSN		C-ESSN	
Cereal	Bread	91%	Bread	92%
	Rice	82%	Rice	73%
	Pasta	72%	Potato	65%
Vegetables	Tomatoes	95%	Tomatoes	92%
	Cucumber	75%	Cucumber	79%
	Eggplant	65%	Eggplant	59%
Meat, Chicken and Eggs	Eggs	80%	Eggs	76%
	Chicken	72%	Chicken	60%
	Beef	14%	Beef	12%
Dairy Products	Yogurt	79%	Yogurt	80%
	Boxed Milk	53%	Boxed Milk	45%
	Cheese	35%	Cheese	29%
Fruits	Watermelon	43%	Watermelon	39%
	Apple	36%	Apple	24%
	Melon	31%	Melon	23%
Sugars and sweets	Sugar	82%	Sugar	71%
	Hazelnut Cream	7%	Jam	5%
	Molasses	4%	Hazelnut Cream	4%
Condiments and Spices	Tea	68%	Tea	59%
	Spices	60%	Spices	52%
	Salt	57%	Coffee	46%
Oils	Sun-Flower Oil	77%	Sunflower Oil	63%
	Olive Oil	10%	Olive Oil	11%
	Butter	2%	Butter	2%
Pulses	Lentils	62%	Lentils	50%
	Chickpeas	61%	Chickpeas	44%
	Beans	59%	Beans	42%

Table 4 *Top consumed food items of ESSN and C-ESSN beneficiaries*

Annex III

Rate of Inflation	Food	NFIs	Overall
	35%	72%	48%

Table 5 *Categorical inflation rates between July 2023 and August 2024*

Categories	Items	Inflation Rate
Cereal	Rice	71%
	Bulgur	42%
	Bread	44%
Dairy Products	Yoghurt	46%
	White Cheese	54%
Meat, Chicken and Eggs	Eggs	16%
Oils	Sun-Flower Oil	37%
Vegetables	Tomato	-23%
	Cucumber	-27%
Pulses	Dry Bean	64%
Sugars and Sweets	Granulated Sugar	26%
Condiments and Spices	Salt	71%
	Tea	24%
Non-food Items (NFIs)	Laundry Detergents	50%
	Dishwasher Detergents	86%
	Disinfectants And Insecticidies	76%
	Shaving Articles	109%
	Articles For Dental Hygiene	51%
	Bath Soap	50%
	Hair Care Products	103%
	Toilet Paper	61%
	Baby Napkin	-6%
	Hygiene Pad For Women	78%

Table 6 *Inflation rates of food items between July 2023 and August 2024*

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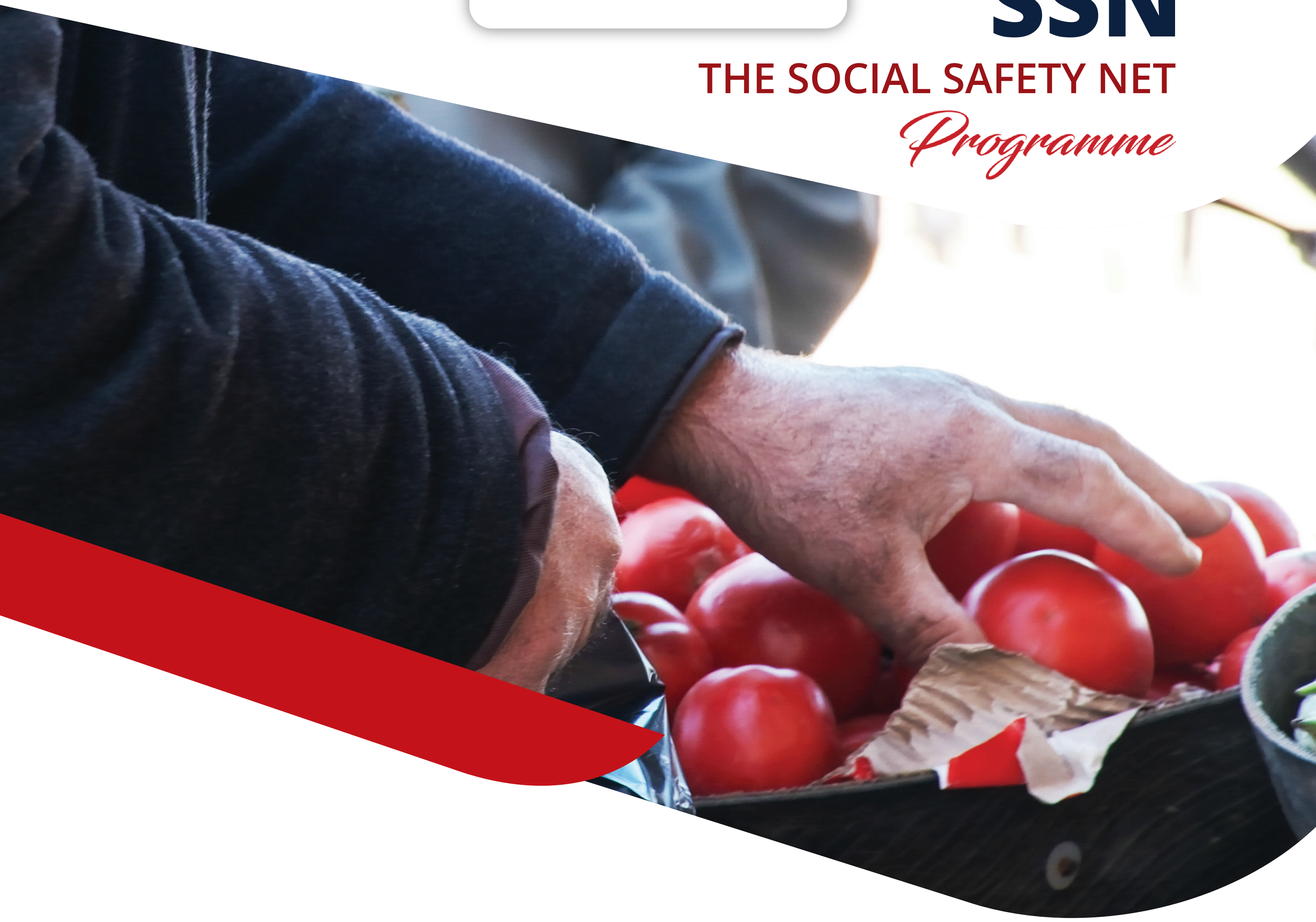
هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

TÜRK KIZILAY

SSN

THE SOCIAL SAFETY NET Programme



2nd Market Assessment Report

Nov'24

KIZILAYKART
Cash Based Assistance Programmes