HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN TURKEY: PRE-ASSISTANCE BASELINE RESULTS

FINDINGS FROM THE ROLL-OUT AND EX-ANTE IMPACT RESULTS OF ESSN

Analysis conducted by
World Bank and WFP teams
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And Aysha Twose (WFP)
25 September 2017

Content of the talk

1) **ESSN Pre-Assistance Baseline**

2) **Results**
   A. **Profile of Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries: demographics, language, schooling, vulnerability, poverty**
   B. **Assistance performance indicators (coverage, incidence, adequacy)**
   C. **Simulated impact of ESSN on poverty**

3) **Next Steps**

ESSN Pre-Assistance Baseline (PAB)

Partnership between TRC, WFP and World Bank teams.

Data collection	Tool Design & Sampling	Technical guidance: tool & sampling
Data quality control	Training	Analysis: poverty & assistance performance indicators
	Analysis: core ESSN indicators	Lead impact analysis

ESSN PAB Main Features

- Collected: Feb-May 2017.
- Modality: phone survey, TRC call center
- Content: 2-page questionnaire on demographics, food consumption, coping strategies, expenditures, income sources.
- Sample: 8,690 applicant households from 5 regional strata
- Representative of 270,000 households and 1.6 million people

	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	All Applicants
Households	163,904	104,452	268,356
	39%	61%	100%
Individuals	742,368	884,038	1,626,406
	46%	54%	100%

ESSN PAB Main Features

Strata: 5 regions

Strata
- ■ Aegean
- ■ Anatolia/Thrace
- ■ Istanbul
- ■ Mediterranean
- ■ South-East

	Applicant Population	Percent of Applicant Pop
Istanbul	236,018	15
Aegean	175,718	11
Anatolia/Thrace	363,679	22
Mediterranean	150,895	9
Southeast	700,096	43

ESSN PAB Main Features

Composition of PAB (region, age, gender) is similar to DGMM data.

Differences explained by eligibility criteria: PAB sample is younger and includes non-Syrian under international protection.
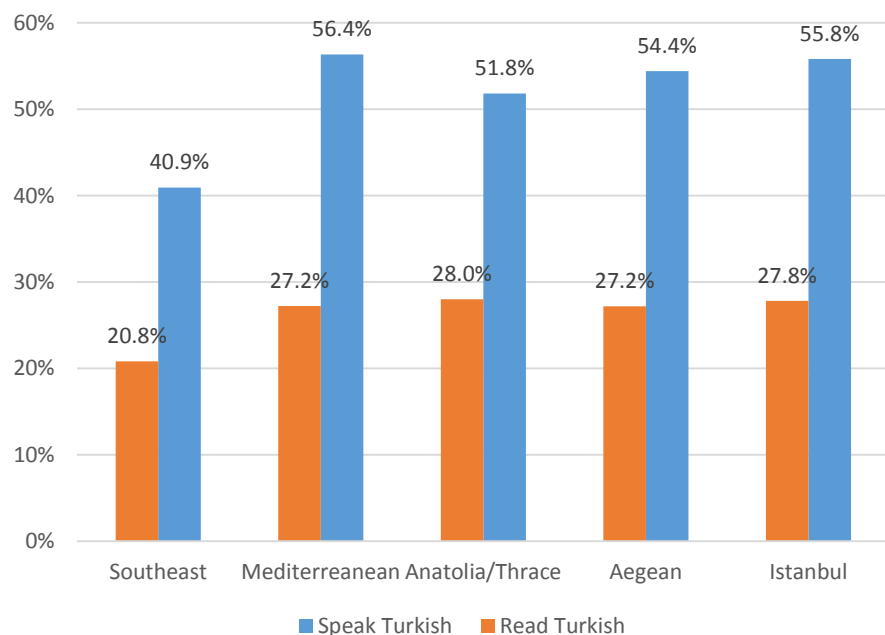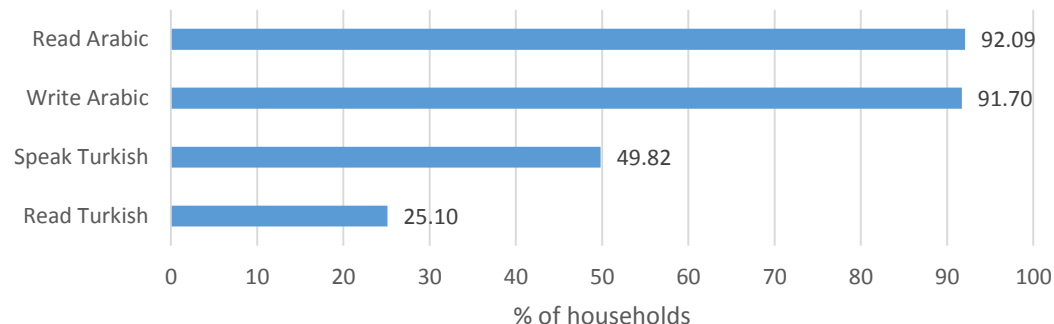

Regional Distribution
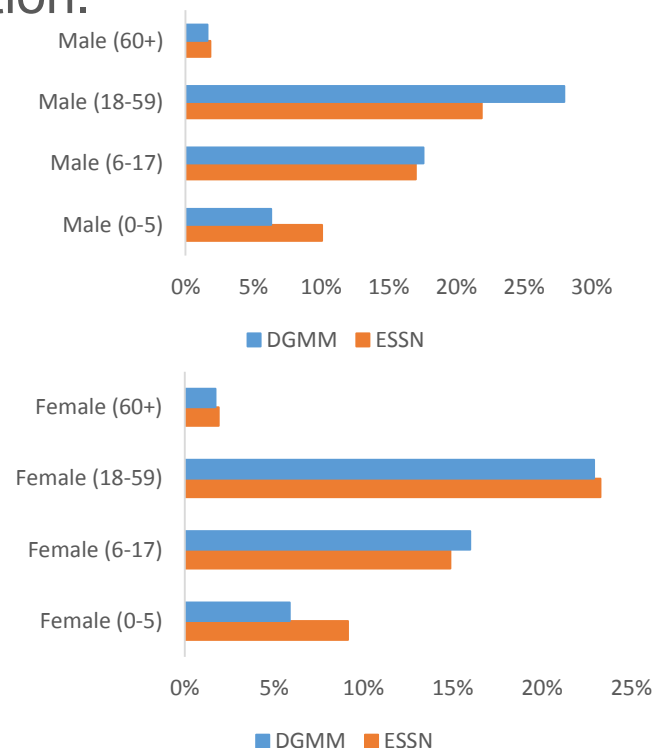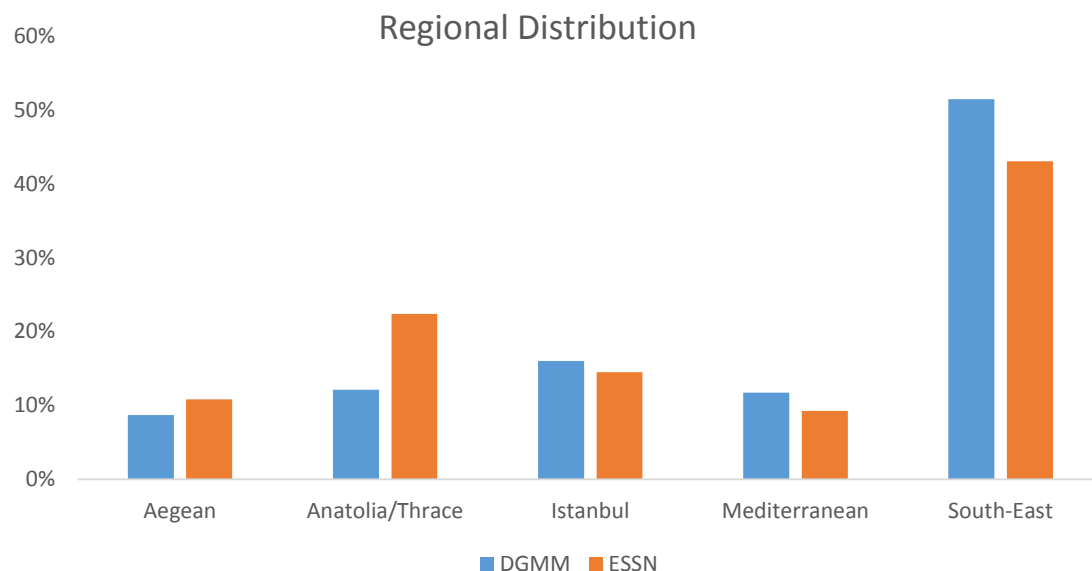
RESULTS

A. Profile Results
[1] Language

- **Half: speak Turkish**
- **Quarter: read Turkish**
- **Lowest in Southeast**

Language Abilities
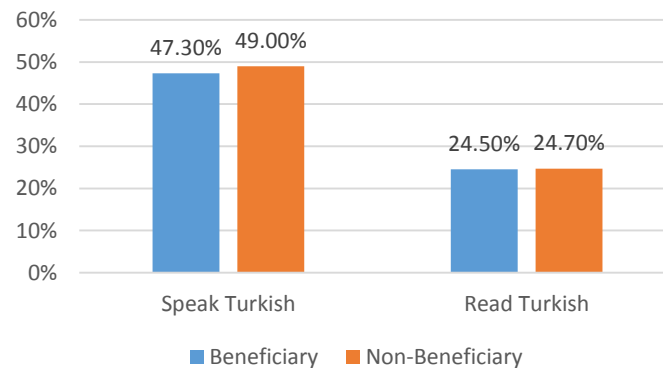(Household with at least one member who can:)

Category	Value
Read Arabic	92.09
Write Arabic	91.70
Speak Turkish	49.82
Read Turkish	25.10

% of households

Language Abilities by Stratum

Stratum	Read Turkish	Speak Turkish
Southeast	20.8%	40.9%
Mediterreanean	27.2%	56.4%
Anatolia/Thrace	28.0%	51.8%
Aegean	27.2%	54.4%
Istanbul	27.8%	55.8%

■ Speak Turkish ■ Read Turkish

Language Abilities by Eligibility

	Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
Speak Turkish	47.30%	49.00%
Read Turkish	24.50%	24.70%

■ Beneficiary ■ Non-Beneficiary

ESSN Evaluation: Baseline Results

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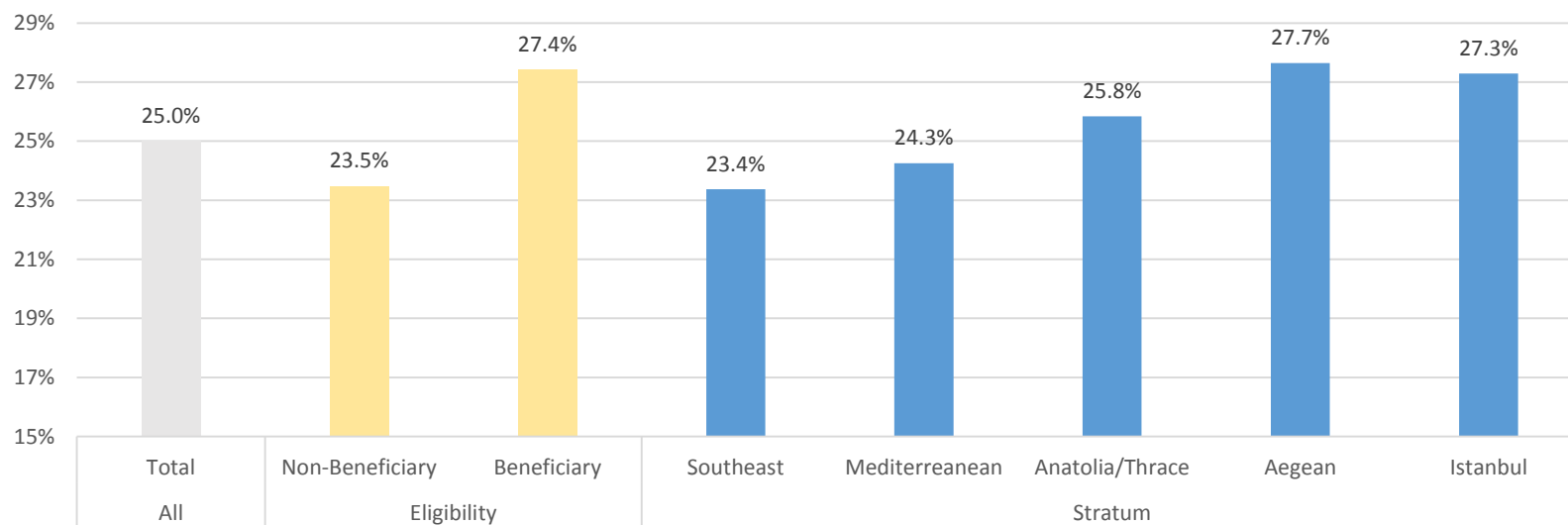
A. Profile Results
[2] Schooling

- **Average enrolment:**
  - **Beneficiary: 50.2%**
  - **Non-Beneficiary: 50.4%**
- **No children enrolled: 25%**
- **All children enrolled: 26.5%**

% of HHs with **<u>no</u>** school age children in school

Total	25.0%	
Non-Beneficiary	23.5%	
Beneficiary	27.4%	
Southeast	23.4%	
Mediterreanean	24.3%	
Anatolia/Thrace	25.8%	
Aegean	27.7%	
Istanbul	27.3%	

All — Eligibility — Stratum

A. Profile Results
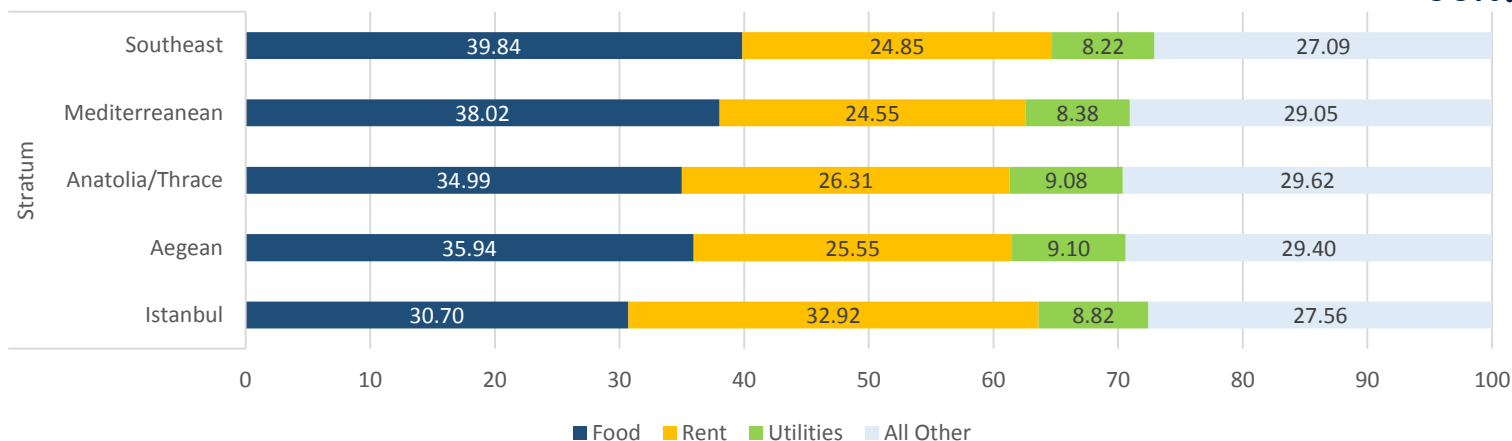## [3] Vulnerability

Indicators:

1. Expenditure Shares
2. Livelihoods Coping
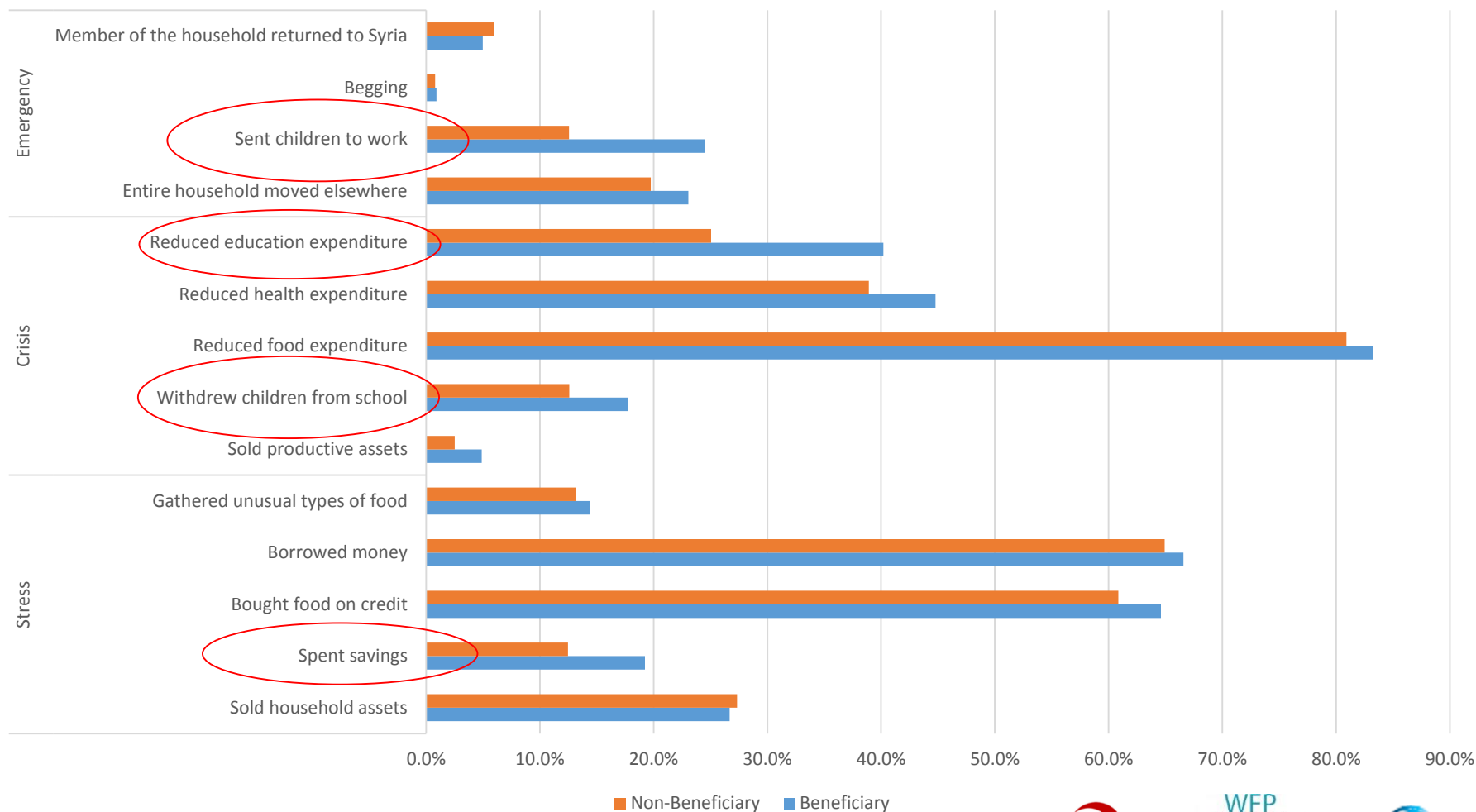
Expenditure Shares

Expenditure Share by Stratum

Highest: Food
~60%: Rent + Food

Stratum	Food	Rent	Utilities	All Other
Southeast	39.84	24.85	8.22	27.09
Mediterreanean	38.02	24.55	8.38	29.05
Anatolia/Thrace	34.99	26.31	9.08	29.62
Aegean	35.94	25.55	9.10	29.40
Istanbul	30.70	32.92	8.82	27.56

■ Food ■ Rent ■ Utilities ■ All Other

Expenditure Share by Eligibility

Eligibility	Food	Rent	Utilities	All Other
Total	36.89	26.36	8.61	28.15
Non-Beneficiary	36.42	26.80	8.37	28.40
Beneficiary	37.61	25.68	8.97	27.74

■ Food ■ Rent ■ Utilities ■ All Other

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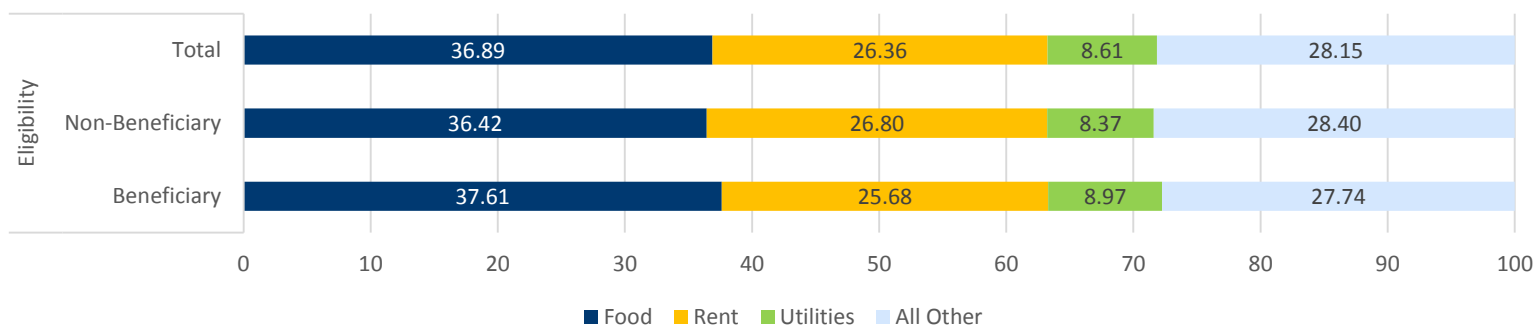
Livelihoods Coping

Livelihoods Coping Strategies

A. Profile Results
[4] Poverty

International Methodology for Comparable Poverty Estimates:

- **Extreme poverty line**: food needs, value **180 TL/month** (2.5 USD/day 2005 PPP)

- **Poverty line**: basic needs (food and non-food), **360 TL/month** (5 USD/day 2005 PPP)

Lines can be used to compare poverty incidence in Turkey and other countries:

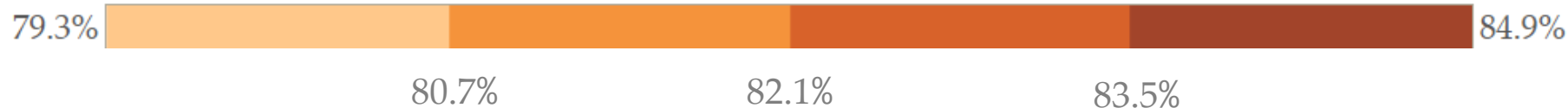|	Extreme Poverty	Poverty
Share of Turkish population	3.10%	18.30%
Share of Refugee applicant pop.	23.80%	82.50%

Sources: TUIK HBS and PAB.

Refugee Poverty Map (360 TL per capita per month)

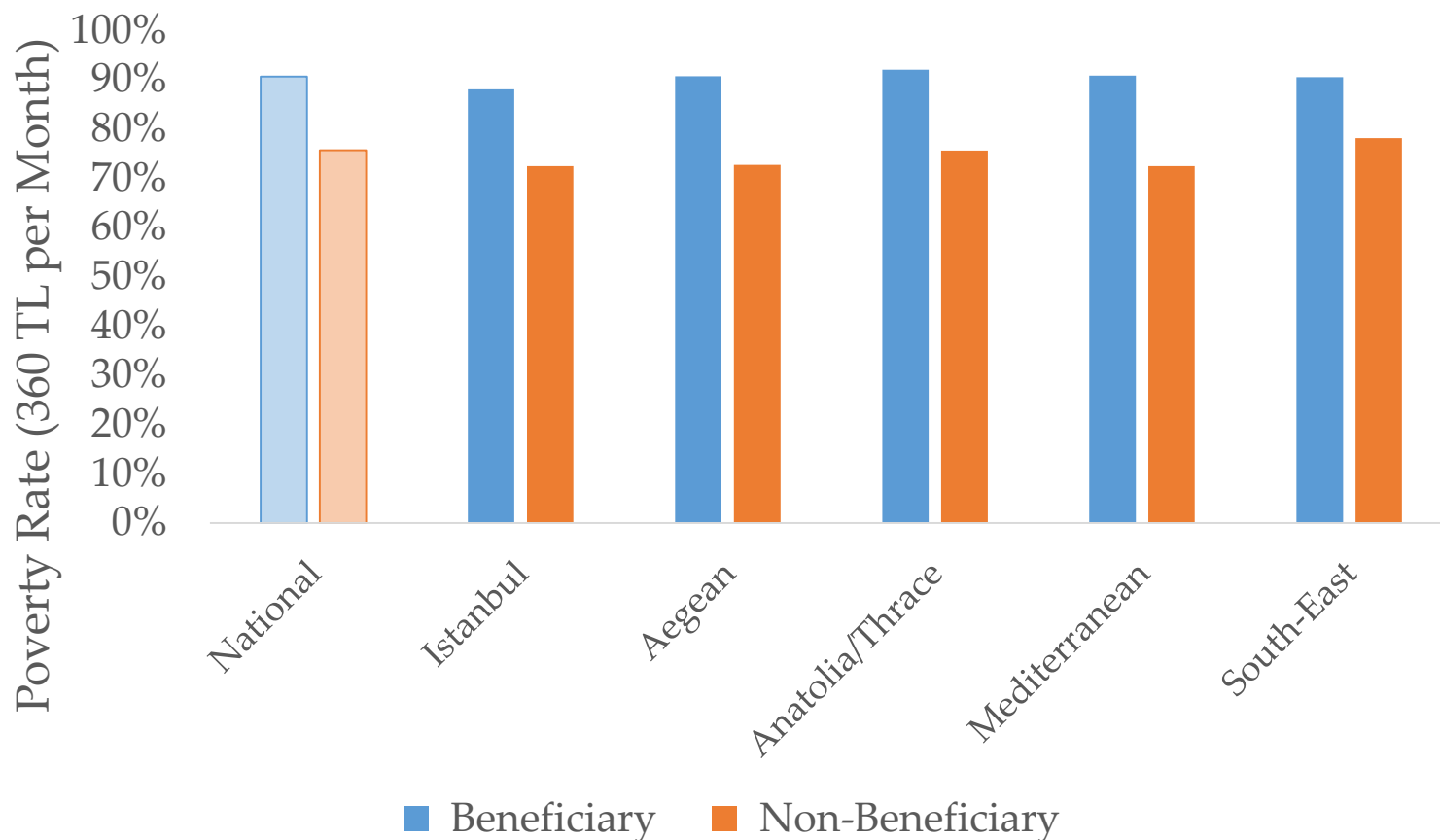Incidence highest in Anatolia ~85%, but count higher in Southeast (600k v. 300k)

Poverty Rate (360 TL)

79.3% ... 80.7% ... 82.1% ... 83.5% ... 84.9%

Overall Poverty Incidence: significantly higher among beneficiaries, but vast majority poor at this level

90% beneficiaries & 76% non-beneficiaries cannot afford basic needs

Beneficiary Non-Beneficiary

B. Assistance Performance Results
Definitions

First, Coverage
- Percentage of the population benefitting from the ESSN assistance program.
- Useful to look at results by eligibility criteria: dependency ratio, etc.
- Useful to compare between poor/non-poor (or quintiles, etc.).
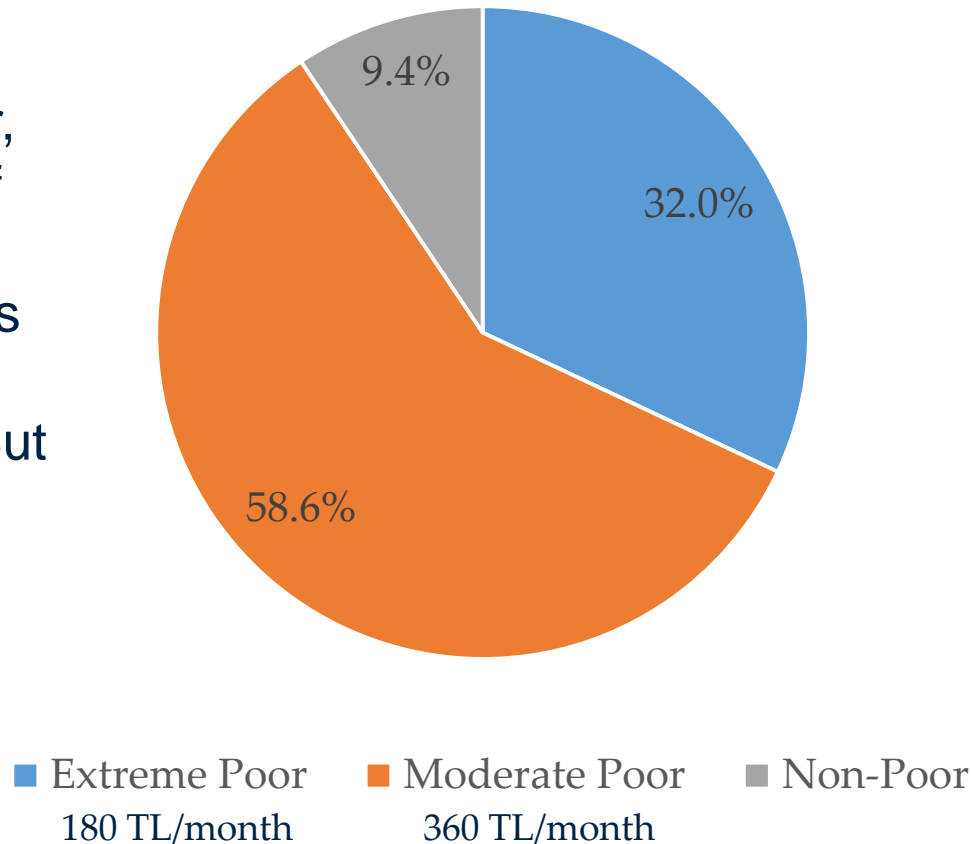- Informs about exclusion error, when coverage of target population is below 100%.

Then, Beneficiary Incidence and Adequacy

[1+] Coverage by poverty status

ESSN Evaluation: Baseline Results
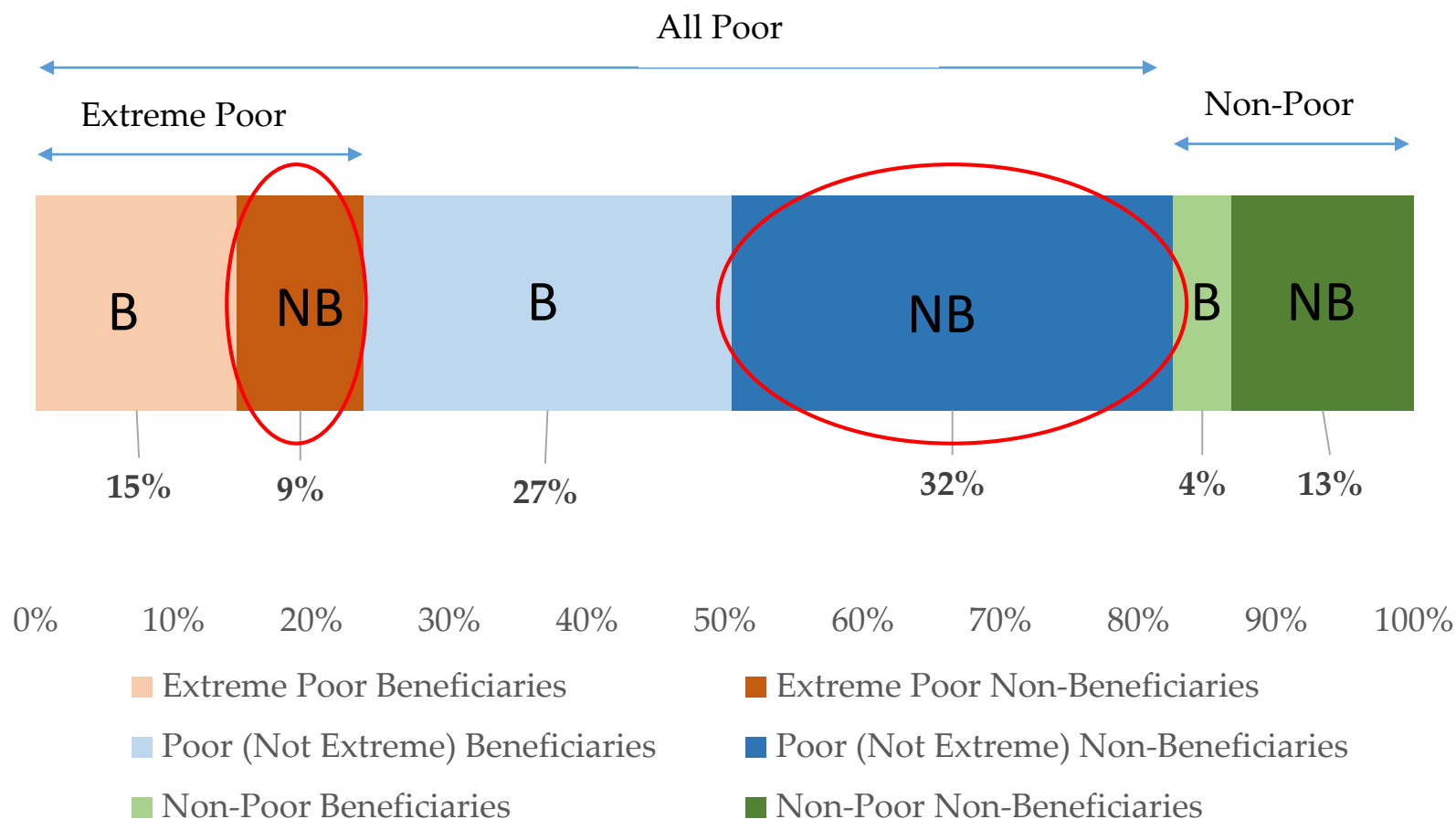
[2] Beneficiary incidence

- Percentage of program beneficiaries that are poor relative to the total number of beneficiaries. Useful to compare to non-poor.

- Informs about inclusion error, when share of non-poor beneficiaries is positive and substantive. But not the case here.

Pie chart:
- 32.0% (Extreme Poor – blue)
- 58.6% (Moderate Poor – orange)
- 9.4% (Non-Poor – gray)

■ Extreme Poor
  180 TL/month
■ Moderate Poor
  360 TL/month
■ Non-Poor

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C. Simulated impacts of ESSN on poverty (Ex-ante)
[1] Method

1) Calculate simulated Post-transfer Household Expenditure as:

 Pre-transfer Household Expenditure + ESSN transfer

2) Calculate the Post-transfer Poverty Rate using this Post-Transfer Expenditure

3) Compare to the Pre-transfer Poverty Rate

Key assumption: household expenditure will increase by the full amount of the transfer, i.e. no savings, no sharing.

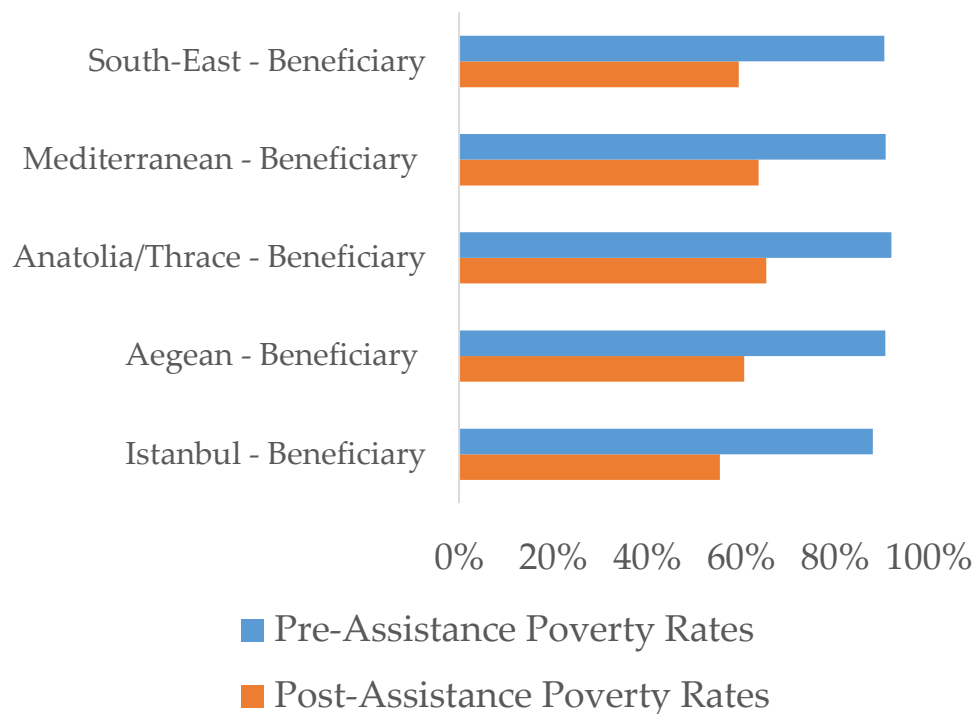Simulation may be taken as upper-bound of estimate of impact.

C. Simulated impacts of ESSN on poverty (Ex-ante)
[3] Simulation at the 360 TL/month Line

ESSN significantly reduces overall poverty for beneficiaries (basic needs)
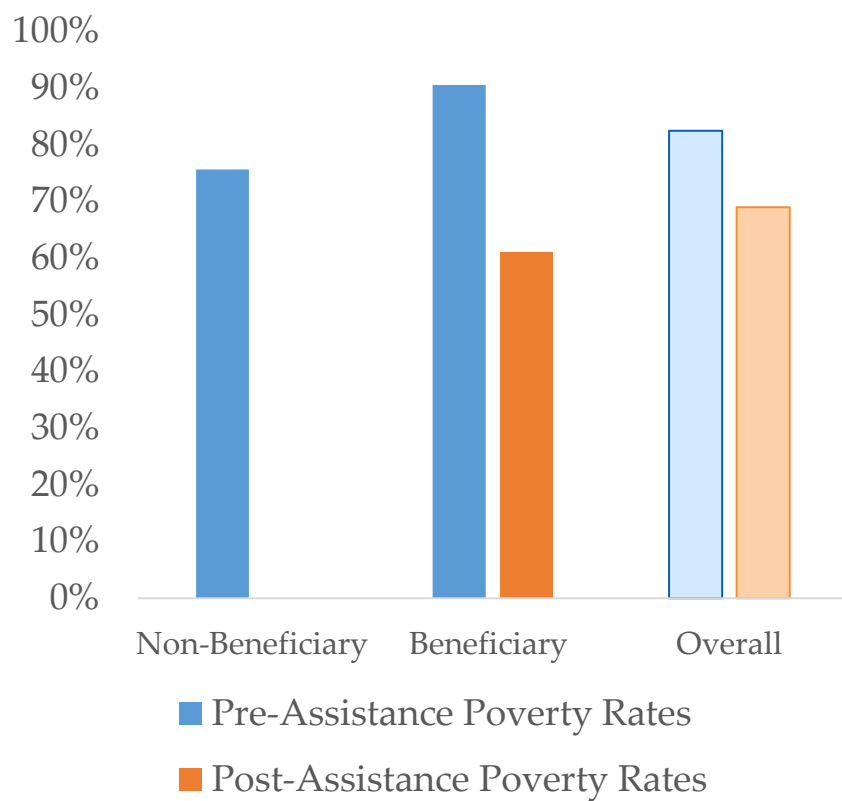
ESSN effects are significant across regions

ESSN PAB main messages

- ESSN is showing very positive rollout (design plus implementation) results: a portfolio of beneficiaries with relatively few non-poor households, and a transfer amount that makes a difference.

- ESSN is expected to eliminate extreme poverty among beneficiaries, increasing their resources to at least cover food needs. It is also estimated that poverty could be substantially reduced, with the share of beneficiaries that cannot cover their basic needs going down from 90 to 60 percent.

- Given constrained resources, the coverage of the poor is reasonably below universal. The Policy challenge is how to have universal coverage of those that cannot cover food needs -- reach the 40 percent of extreme poor that are not getting ESSN.

- Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are not that different. The other emerging Policy challenge is how to support them. Future program changes may prioritize expanding the beneficiary base rather than the benefit levels.
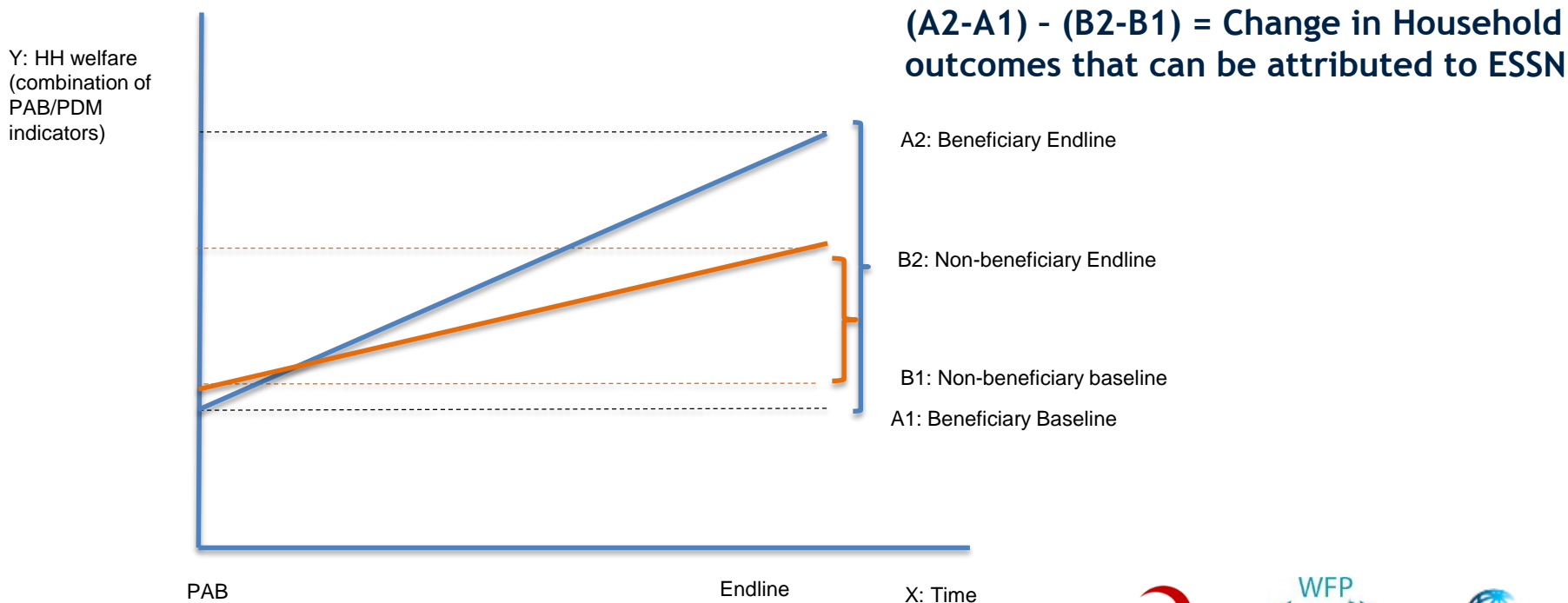
Next Steps

- Baseline report

- Post-Distribution Monitoring

- Conduct impact evaluation analysis

- Present preliminary results to partners

- Impact evaluation report

Appendix

Impact Evaluation: Difference-in-Difference method

Calculate the difference between 1) beneficiaries, PAB to endline; and 2) ineligible applicants, PAB to endline.

Difference between these differences = attributed to ESSN

(A2-A1) – (B2-B1) = Change in Household outcomes that can be attributed to ESSN

Y: HH welfare (combination of PAB/PDM indicators)

A2: Beneficiary Endline

B2: Non-beneficiary Endline

B1: Non-beneficiary baseline

A1: Beneficiary Baseline

PAB

Endline

X: Time

Section B: Exclusion and Inclusion Errors

Exclusion Errors	Inclusion Errors

Targeting Implementation Errors

Non-Beneficiary HHs that meet criteria
- Multiple families in one dwelling
- Less-skilled HHs, majority in Southeast (registration issues?)

Beneficiary HHs that do not meet criteria
- Female headed, above average expenditure

Targeting Design Errors

Non-Beneficiary Poor HHs that do not meet criteria
- Moderate poor, smaller HHs that do not meet demographic criteria

Beneficiary HHs that are not poor
- Small (single parent), female-headed HHs receiving remittances
- HHs that meet demographic criteria but have higher skill levels

Overall having a female head of household seems correlated with being a beneficiary even if the household does not meet other criteria
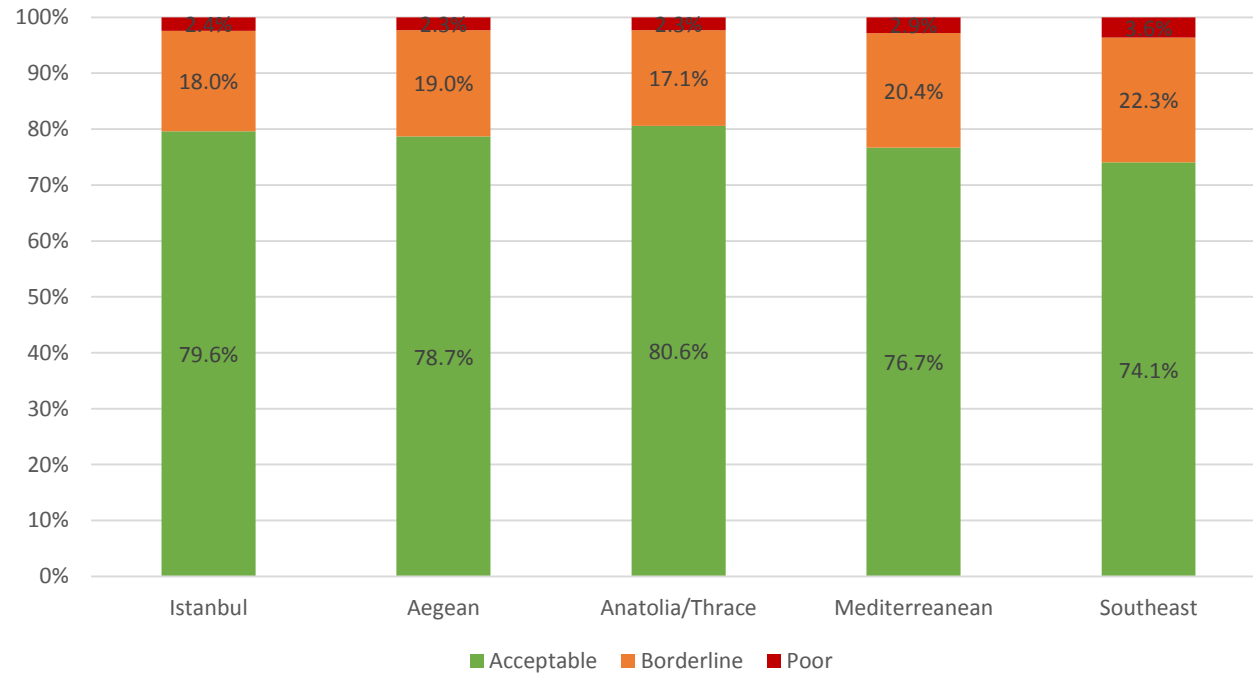
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Food Consumption

Food Consumption Groups
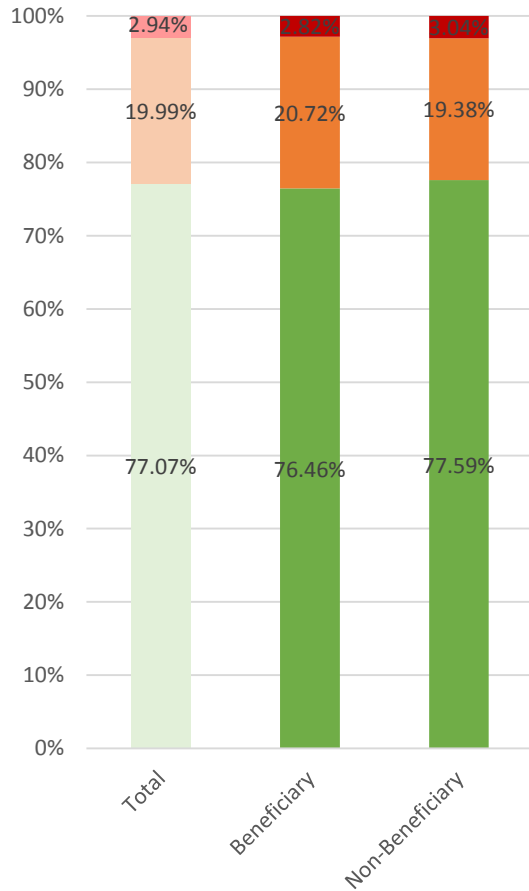
Food Consumption Groups by Stratum

Livelihoods Coping (2)

Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index