



## DEEP POVERTY NETWORK

Combatting Poverty in the Context of the  
Pandemic



açıkalan





THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO ALL THOSE  
WHO STRUGGLE WITH DEEP POVERTY  
AND ESPECIALLY TO CHILDREN, WHOSE  
STRUGGLE IS GREATER THAN OURS.





Prepared by  
Ceren GÖKÇEN

Editor  
Hacer FOGGO

Design  
Elif GÖÇMEN

Photography  
Özge ERGİN

Translation  
Deniz CEBE

Published at  
November 2020



This report has been prepared by Ceren GÖKÇEN in the frame of findings derived from the face-to-face or telephone interviews conducted 24/7 by the members of Deep Poverty Network, Elif GÖÇMEN, Güliz KALENDER, Hacer FOGGO, Selen YÜKSEL, Şevval ŞENER, and Şeyma DUMAN following the calls of "Stay at Home" by the Government on 11 March 2020. These interviews aimed to collect information on the urgent needs of the families interviewed in order to define those needs and find suitable donors and they can be classified under 28 topics from rent support to food aid.



# INDEX

COVID-19: “IT ALL HAPPENED WAY TOO QUICKLY AND NO-ONE WAS READY!” .....	1
PREFACE: AS THE PANDEMIC SLOWS LIFE DOWN.....	3
THE FIRST STEP: “WE MUST DO SOMETHING, PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ARE FAILING THESE PEOPLE, LET US BRING TOGETHER THOSE WHO WANT TO SUPPORT THESE PEOPLE WITH THOSE WHO ARE IN NEED!” .....	3
SOLIDARITY MODEL “WE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH MONEY” .....	5
ISTANBUL DISTRICTS COVERED BY DEEP POVERTY NETWORK.....	5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS DEEP POVERTY NETWORK REACHED IN DISTRICTS ACROSS ISTANBUL.....	9
WORKING CONDITIONS OF BREADWINNERS IN HOUSEHOLDS.....	11
ASSESSMENT OF DISTRICTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX (SEDI).....	13
GENERAL PROFILE OF NEIGHBOURHOODS SUPPORTED AND NEIGHBOURHOODS THAT NEED SUPPORT - THE GAP IN BETWEEN.....	15
AID ITEMS PROVIDED.....	17
TOTAL PURCHASING BUDGET ACHIEVED BY DPN THANKS TO ITS SUPPORTERS.....	19
DISTRIBUTION OF AID BASED ON THE MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS.....	21
HOW DID WE GET IN TOUCH WITH THE FAMILIES? .....	25
OUR PROCESS MANAGEMENT -- PREPARATION OF THE PACKAGES -- DIRECTING SUPPORTERS.....	27
MANAGING THE PROCESS: STEP A - TWO PACKAGES NEED TO BE CREATED!.....	29
MANAGING THE PROCESS: STEP B - IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER EACH FAMILY, MOTHER, FATHER, CHILD, ELDER, SEPARATELY!.....	31
MANAGING THE PROCESS: STEP C - WE CREATED A SEPARATE SUPPORT GROUP FOR DIAPERS AND FORMULA ONLY!.....	33
OUR BENEFICIARIES’ PERCEPTION OF THE PANDEMIC AND SENSE OF SECURITY.....	33
WHAT WAS THE PUBLIC POSITION WHEN ALL THIS WAS HAPPENING? .....	37
QUICK DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENT .....	37
LACK OF TRUST IN THE PUBLIC AND SUSPICION OF THE HUMANITY OF BUREAUCRATIC WHEELS.....	37
PEOPLE DON’T KNOW WHERE TO APPLY .....	37
IN TIMES OF SOCIAL DISASTERS, CIVIL SOCIETY - DEEP POVERTY NETWORK AND PUBLIC AND PUBLIC SIMILAR BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURES .....	41



FOOD IS JUST THE TIP OF DEEP POVERTY, THERE'S ACTUALLY NEED FOR EVERYTHING.....	43
OUR SUPPORTERS AND THE PERCEPTION OF THE DEEP POVERTY NETWORK - OUR BEAUTIFUL AND GREAT SOLIDARITY - OUR SUPPORTER NUMBERS AND THE CURRENT SITUATION.....	49
WHY DPN AND NOT ELSEWHERE?.....	49
SUPPORTERS' MOST IMPORTANT EMOTION IS "WE HAVE A DEBT!" - "THE RELATIONSHIP WE NEED TO BUILD SHOULD BE AT THE EYE LEVEL, NOT ONE THAT LOOKS DOWN UPON PEOPLE!" .....	51
SUPPORTERS' SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEXT PERIOD .....	53
INCOME DISTRIBUTION, POVERTY AND DEEP POVERTY IN TURKEY .....	55
FROM THE NUMBERS TO EVERYDAY LIFE DIVIDES OF POVERTY 1: MATERIAL POVERTY .....	55
FROM THE FIGURES TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY 2: RELATIVE POVERTY .....	57
FROM THE FIGURES TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS 3: CONTINUOUS POVERTY .....	59
FROM THE NUMBERS TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY 4: HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?.....	61
ALL THESE CALCULATIONS INCLUDE STATE AIDS!.....	61
INDICATORS OF MATERIAL POVERTY .....	63
CURRENT SITUATION.....	67
ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS.....	71
1) SITUATION ASSESSMENT - CAPACITY DETERMINATION .....	71
2) CHARTING RISKS AND REALIZATION POSSIBILITIES.....	71
3) BRINGING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TOGETHER ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SCENARIOS.....	73
4) SUPPORT IN BASIC NUTRITION AND IMMUNITY RISING ACTIVITIES NEED!.....	73
5) IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS .....	73
6) EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN.....	73
7) SPECIAL HELP PACKAGES FOR FAMILIES UNDER QUARANTINE .....	75
DERIN YOKSULLUK AĞI'NDAN HABERLER .....	77
BASINDA DERIN YOKSULLUK AĞI.....	79



# DEEP POVERTY NETWORK

---

## Combatting Poverty in the Context of the Pandemic

### COVID-19: "IT ALL HAPPENED WAY TOO QUICKLY AND NO-ONE WAS READY!"

*At the beginning of March, we contacted families we had previously been in touch with to ask how they were doing. But when people were told to "stay at home" on March 11, they started to call us back. When they said they had "nothing to eat" we knew very well what "nothing" meant. They meant that the neighbours also had nothing to eat. We started getting more and more calls. Families who would previously call us for their children's educational needs or for literacy courses for themselves started calling us to say that they had "nothing to eat", to have access to basic foodstuffs. (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)*







Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



## PREFACE: AS THE PANDEMIC SLOWS LIFE DOWN

As first cases were being acknowledged at the beginning of March in Turkey, Open Space Association - Deep Poverty Network (DPN) volunteers started to call families who frequented the Çimenev community centre in Harbiye, established to support the educational needs of children under socio-economic risk, as well as families they were acquainted with during years of field work to find out how they were doing. Because they feared that the impending economic troubles would severely upset the already fragile socio-economic situation of these families.

Open Space Association - Deep Poverty Network (DPN) has made the following assessments about these households: they are largely comprised of people in precarious lines of work with no social security coverage, those who subsist on daily wages, people in the most vulnerable groups (homeless people, the disabled, immigrant, members of the LGBT community, seasonal labourers, international IDP's), people who try to make ends meet by working in industries where remote work is not possible: waiters and waitresses, paper and cardboard collectors, cleaners, florists, street vendors, musicians, tailors, textile workers, construction workers, welders, domestic workers, electricians, hotel workers, barbers etc.

The lockdown orders that followed the onset of the pandemic further reduced the already irregular income of these households. The pandemic affected those who worked on daily wages, who were employed in precarious work and those who worked on the streets. Paper and cardboard collectors, florists and street vendors as well as cleaners were affected as they couldn't go to homes, places where waiters worked closed down and textile workers were furloughed as work dwindled in workshops due to the economic crisis.

In short, when the onset of the pandemic was coupled with the economic downturn that preceded it, those who suffered the biggest loss of income were by and large those who already worked informally in informal industries.

### **THE FIRST STEP: “WE MUST DO SOMETHING, PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ARE FAILING THESE PEOPLE, LET US BRING TOGETHER THOSE WHO WANT TO SUPPORT THESE PEOPLE WITH THOSE WHO ARE IN NEED!”**

Right after the call to “stay at home” we expedited the efforts of the Deep Poverty Network, largely comprised of the members of the Open Space Associated, under the hashtag, #ChangeFromHome.

Deep Poverty Network developed a model of solidarity with these families without seeking financial support for itself or without giving IBAN information. As per this model DPN matches families with supporters and enables supporters to shop for these families through online shopping channels.

Over time, the outreach of DPN grew through families it met through field work, the acquaintances of these families etc. Then it started to include families/people who heard about DPN on social media and on the streets. DPN continues to grow still.

DPN has been actively engaging in bringing together some of the most vulnerable segments of the



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



society who live in deep poverty with those who want to support them at a time when all institutions in the world were caught unprepared since the beginning of March.

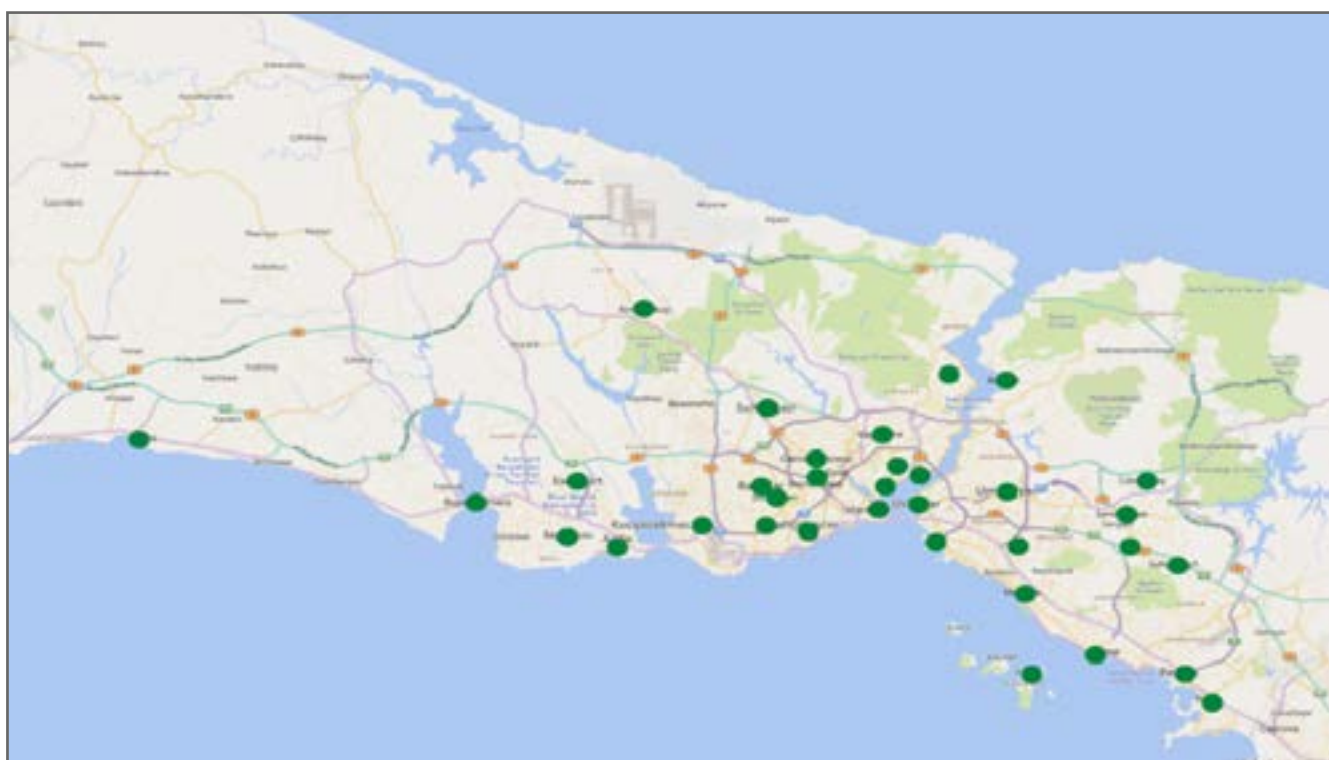
We believe these efforts are in essence a network of solidarity and we take pride in bringing together those who need solidarity and those who wish to exhibit solidarity. DPN does not believe in a hierarchical relationship between the parties in this process, rather in a relationship that is established “eye to eye, where one party does not look down upon the other,” in the words of a supporter.

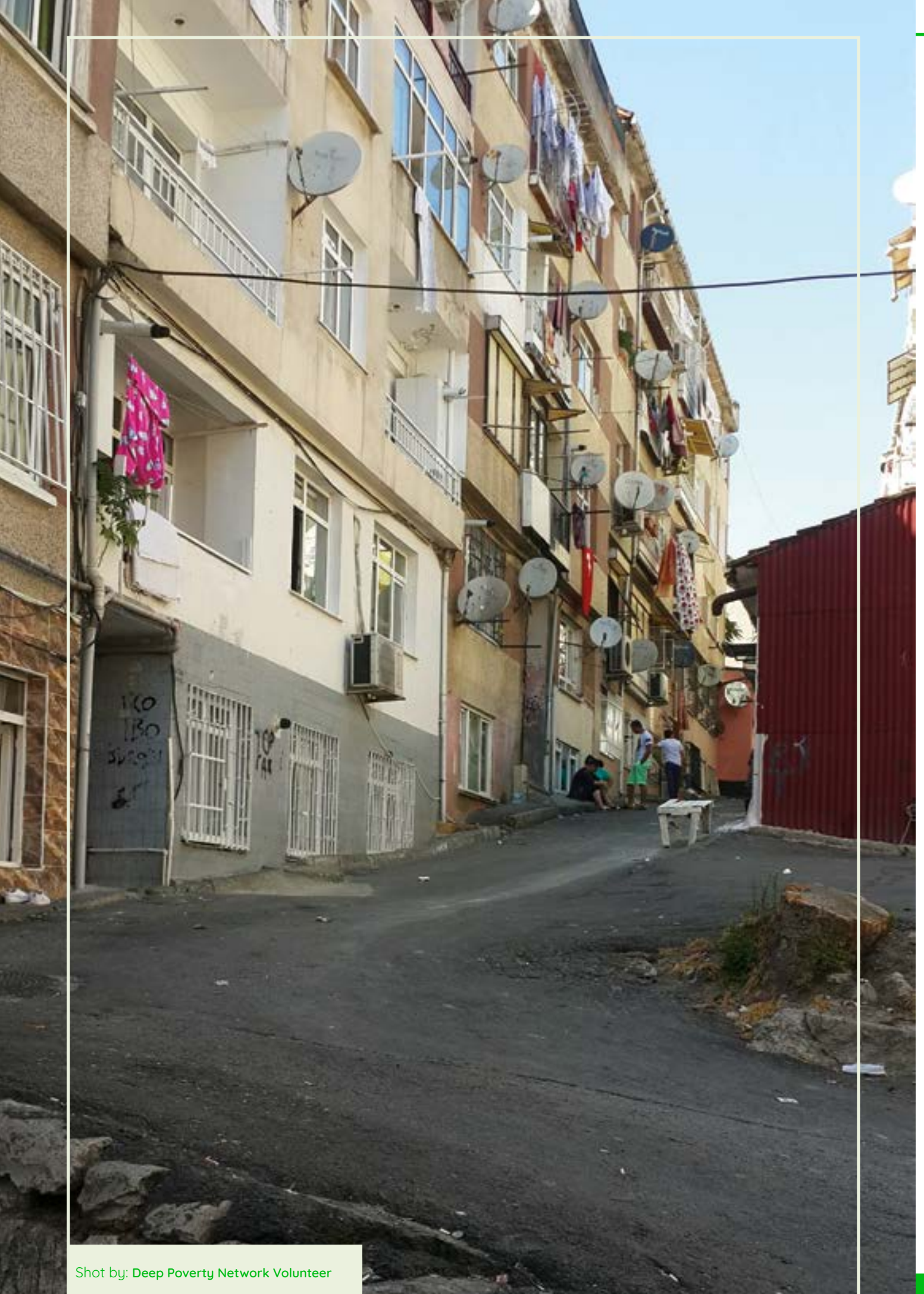
### **SOLIDARITY MODEL “We have nothing to do with money”**

DPN did not receive any financial donations when the pandemic hit. Its supporters who wished to support the solidarity were informed about the families needs by the DPN volunteers, and made sure that the supporters were able to send a suggested list of groceries or their own shopping through online shopping channels.

### **ISTANBUL DISTRICTS COVERED BY DEEP POVERTY NETWORK**

With its model implemented as of March 18 2020 Deep Poverty Network succeeded in reaching out to families in need who reside in 34 out of 39 districts in Istanbul.





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

WE REACHED OUT TO FAMILIES LIVING IN DEEP POVERTY IN 34 OUT OF 39 DISTRICTS IN ISTANBUL

AID WAS PROVIDED IN 34 DISTRICTS IN ISTANBUL			
Adalar	Beylikdüzü	Kadıköy	Sultanbeyli
Arnavutköy	Beyoğlu	Kağıthane	Sultangazi
Ataşehir	Büyükçekmece	Kartal	Şişli
Avcılar	Çekmeköy	Küçükçekmece	Tuzla
Bağcılar	Esenyurt	Maltepe	Ümraniye
Bahçelievler	Eyüp Sultan	Pendik	Üsküdar
Bayrampaşa	Fatih	Sancaktepe	Zeytinburnu
Beşiktaş	Gaziosmanpaşa	Sarıyer	
Beykoz	Güngören	Silivri	





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS DEEP POVERTY NETWORK REACHED IN DISTRICTS ACROSS ISTANBUL



Districts	Number Of Households	Districts	Number Of Households	Districts	Number Of Households	Districts	Number Of Households
Şişli	1041	Silivri	29	Sarıyer	9	Güngören	2
Beyoğlu	239	Pendik	19	Sultangazi	9	Kadıköy	2
Fatih	139	Sultanbeyli	17	Bahçelievler	8	Zeytinburnu	2
Çekmeköy	79	Eyüp Sultan	16	Bağcılar	4	Adalar	1
Ataşehir	61	Maltepe	15	Bayrampaşa	4	Beşiktaş	1
Kağıthane	54	Büyükçekmece	14	Avcılar	3	Beykoz	1
Sancaktepe	49	Esenyurt	13	Kartal	3	Tuzla	1
Ümraniye	40	Arnavutköy	10	Üsküdar	3		
Gaziosmanpaşa	39	Küçükçekmece	10	Beylikdüzü	2		

When we look at the districts DPN has reached in Istanbul, we see a concentration of households in Şişli, Beyoğlu and Fatih districts. The families supported in these districts make up 70% of the families covered by our solidarity network.

These three districts are some of the most central in Istanbul and property prices are well above the city average. In other words, the “deep poverty” experienced in Istanbul takes place in neighbourhoods which are located at the heart of the city.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## WORKING CONDITIONS OF BREADWINNERS IN HOUSEHOLDS

When we look at people Deep Poverty Network is in touch with, almost half define themselves as unemployed. The majority of the other half is engaged in informal industries such as working as a street vendor. As such, it was not possible for these people to make a living while staying at home during the pandemic. It is evident that conditions imposed by the pandemic are a huge burden for those engaged in manual labour, which requires work to be done outside home.

JOB TITLE	NUMBER	JOB TITLE	NUMBER	JOB TITLE	NUMBER
Unemployed	980	Tea maker	7	School bus attendant	2
Musician	256	Hotel worker	6	Textile	2
Textile	150	Cook	6	Bartender	2
Paper, Scrap and plastic collector	136	Courrier	6	Pastry cook	2
Florist	42	Sales clerk	6	Teacher	2
House cleaner	34	Painter	6	Freelance	2
Labourer	29	Baker	5	Technical service	2
Cleaner	32	Driver	5	Hairdresser	2
Daily wage earner	29	Motorcycle courier	5	Welder	1
Waiter	25	Barber	5	Cab driver	1
Street vendor	20	Porter	4	Set worker	1
Construction worker	16	Tissue seller	4	Stationary shop worker	1
Student	12	Shoe dyer	4	Cleaner	1
Construction worker	12	Janitor	3	Kokoreç seller	1
Retired	11	Balloon seller	3	Lawyer	1
Security	12	Farmer's market seller	3	Journalist	1
Stairway cleaner	9	Electrician	3		
Restaurant worker	9	Carpark	3		
Dishwasher	8	Tourism	3		
Market worker	8	Real estate	2		





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



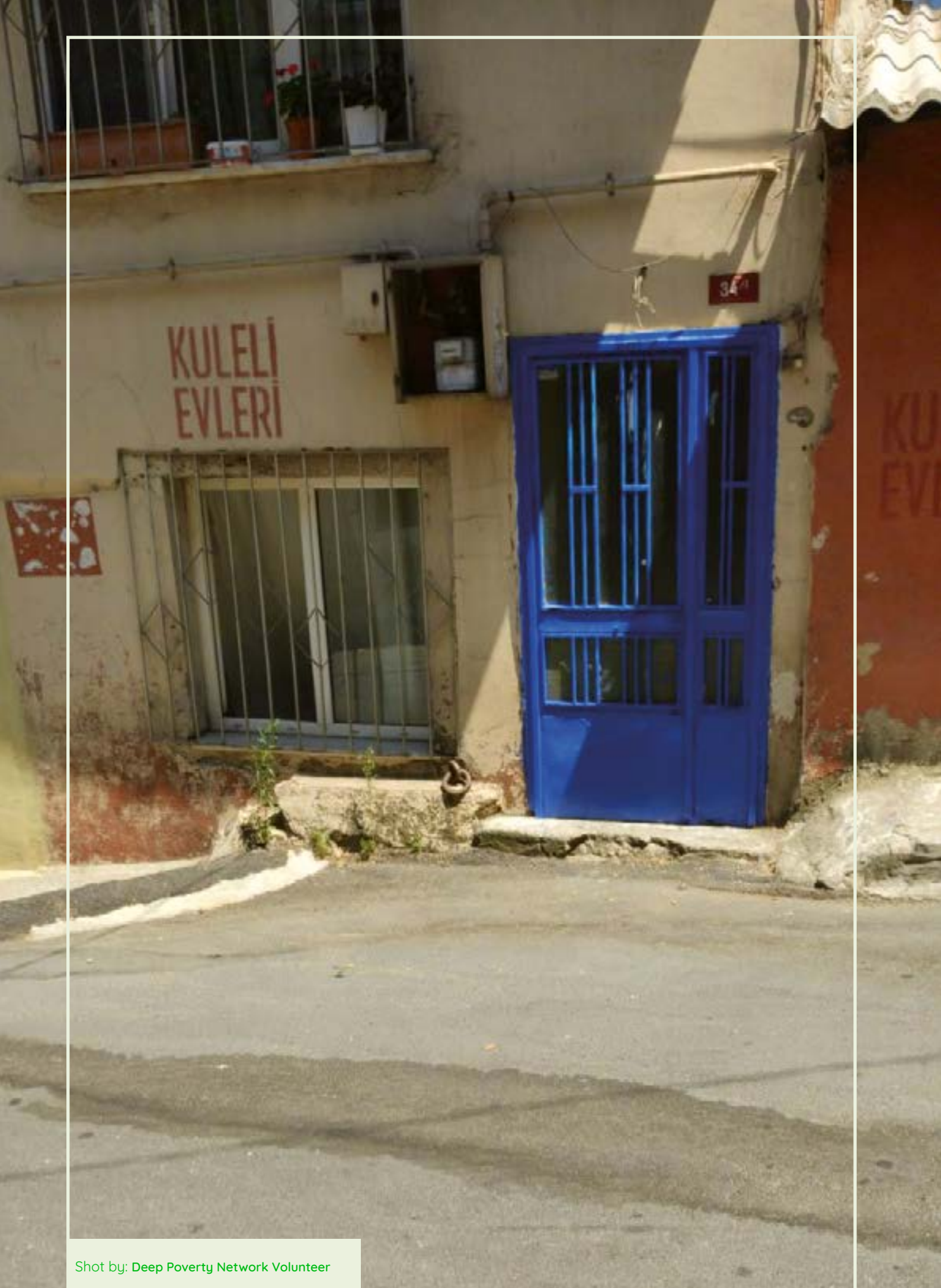
## ASSESSMENT OF DISTRICTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX (SEDI)

The top three of the 24 districts covered in Istanbul constitute 70% of the households supported. In these three districts, the average social economic development index (SEDI) of the neighbourhoods barely surpass 50 out of 100. Many of the districts are below 40 points.

The neighbourhoods reached as part of DPN's efforts, when compared to other neighbourhoods, score 10 points lower than Şişli and 7 point lower than Beyoğlu in terms of social economic development index (SEDI). In Fatih they score 4 points above the overall average of Fatih, it is also evident that Fatih's SEDI average is already extremely low with 33.75 out of 100.

Şişli	SEDI INDEX	Fatih	SEDI INDEX	Beyoğlu	SEDI INDEX
Fulya	78.9	Karagümrük	46.8	Bostan	17.3
19 Mayıs	69.7	Ayvansaray	31.8	Bülbül	18
Mecidiyeköy	69	Cankurtaran	30.7	Camiikebir	32.2
Bozkurt	63.6	Kocamustafapaşa	46.8	Çukur	26.6
Gülbahar	60.3	Balat	34.6	Fetihtepe	19
İnönü	56.9	Sümbülefendi	32.7	Gümüşsuyu	91.2
Duatepe	55.6	Hırka-i Şerif	36.5	Hacı Ahmet	25.7
Feriköy	54.4	Silivrikapı	47.8	İstiklal	17.4
Eskişehir	46.9	Derviş Ali	33	Kadı Mehmet	33.2
İzzet Paşa	46.8	Nişanca	23.3	Kalyoncu Kulluğu	34.4
Kuştepe	37.2	Şehremini	59.2	Kaptanpaşa	26.4
Paşa	35	Molla Hüsrev	31.2	Kocatepe	34.1
Yayla	33.2	Saraç İshak	22.9	Küçükpiyale	34.2
Mahmut Şevket Paşa	26.3	Seyit Ömer	47.4	Kulaksız	26.2
<b>AVERAGE INDEX</b>	<b>52.5</b>	Yedikule	32.2	Ömer Avni	90.5
<b>ŞİŞLİ AVERAGE</b>	<b>62.34</b>	<b>AVERAGE INDEX</b>	<b>37.12</b>	Örnektepe	32.1
		<b>FATİH AVERAGE</b>	<b>33.75</b>	Piri Paşa	34.2
				Piyale Paşa	26.5
				Sururi Mehmet	33.2
				Sütlüce	37.2
				Yahya Kemal	32.9
				Yenişehir	31.7
				<b>AVERAGE INDEX</b>	<b>34.28</b>
				<b>BEYOĞLU AVERAGE</b>	<b>41.63</b>

This data is taken from the Mahallem İstanbul/My Neighbourhood İstanbul Project.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## GENERAL PROFILE OF NEIGHBOURHOODS SUPPORTED AND NEIGHBOURHOODS THAT NEED SUPPORT - THE GAP IN BETWEEN

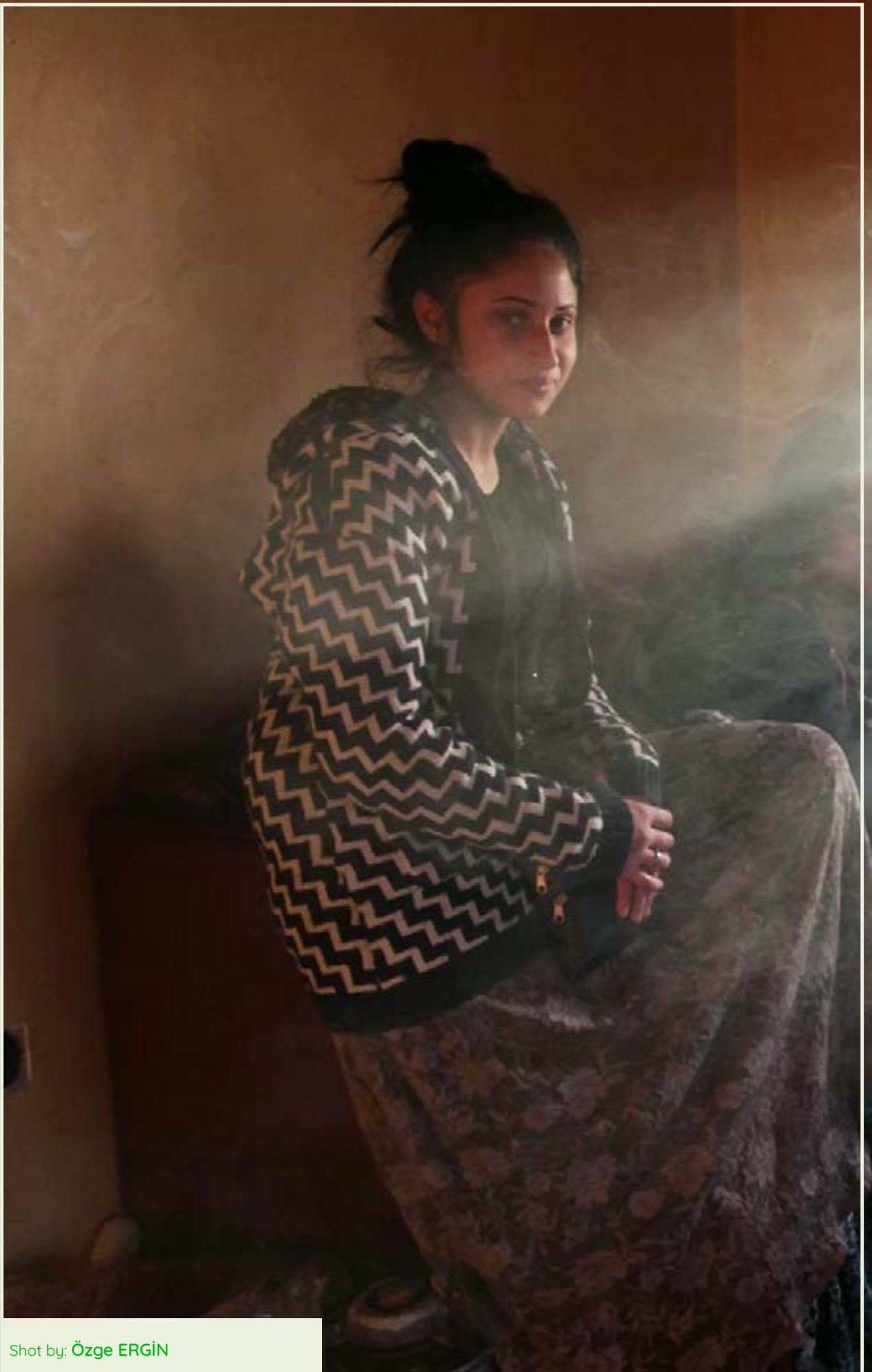
The average of 171 neighbourhoods in 34 districts covered by the network is 36.02. When taken into account with the SEDI scores of 959 neighbourhoods in Istanbul, this social economic development index score average, awarded out of 100, help us realize that 67.88% of the neighbourhoods in Istanbul fall within in the 0-49 range in terms of SEDI, and that amounts to 651 neighbourhoods in total in Istanbul.

What this result really tells us is that there are many neighbourhoods in Istanbul that need support.

Detailed SEDI scores for the 171 neighbourhoods that

SEDI RANGES IN ISTANBUL	NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOODS	CUMULATIVE TOTAL RATE
0 - 10	0	0.00%
10 - 20	209	21.79%
20 - 30	215	44.21%
30 - 40	227	67.88%
40 - 50	90	77.27%
50 - 60	74	84.98%
60 - 70	66	91.87%
70 - 80	43	96.35%
80 - 90	21	98.54%
90 - 100	14	100.00%
<b>TOPLAM</b>	<b>959</b>	





Shot by: **Özge ERGİN**

## AID ITEMS PROVIDED

Several needs of more than 2000 families that Deep Poverty Network got in touch with since March 2020 were met through voluntary supporters. Among these items the highest number of aid are made up of food/meal orders and formula and diapers for babies. These were followed by rent aid and paying of bills.

AID ITEMS			
Baby aid (formula, diapers)	Financial support to purchase medications (prescription and OTC, vitamins)	Special products of the disabled (shoes)	Hygiene package (Masks, gloves, disinfectants)
Newborn Arrival Set	Clothes aid (For Eid ve and in general)	Stationary aid (books, pencils and paper)	Rent aid
Walking of pets	Accommodation support	Household goods (furniture, home appliances aid)	Furniture aid
Socialization support for those who cannot leave home or those who are lonely (telephone conversation)	Psychological counselling support	Home-made in kind aid (jams and cookies)	Ramadan box
Air-ventilator machinery	Transportation aid (intercity, cash aid, purchasing of tickets)	Paying of bills (electricity, natural gas, telephone)	Moving aid
Pet food	Transportation aid (within the city, cash aid)	Food aid (food and beverage)	Paying off debts in local shops
Legal counselling (divorce, dismissal)	Adult diapers	Ordering ready-to-eat meals	Heating aid (natural gas, gas cylinders)





Shot by: Özge ERGİN

## TOTAL PURCHASING BUDGET ACHIEVED BY DPN THANKS TO ITS SUPPORTERS

During this period, Deep Poverty Network reached a budget of 1,072,826 Turkish Lira. The entire budget was used to purchase food, diapers, formula etc. by the supporters directly.

The breakdown of the total budget is as follows:

FOOD	NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER BILLS	RENT	DIAPERS AND FORMULA	FESTIVE EXPENDITURES (New clothes for Eid)
86% (share in the overall budget)	3%	4%	6%	1%
₺ 920,490.00	₺ 29,949.00	₺ 44,260.00	₺ 64,767.00	₺ 13,360.00
<b>TOTAL BUDGET: 1,072,826 TL (As of end of September)</b>				

The vast majority of the budget goes toward food. This is followed by baby formula and rent support, followed by paying of bills and purchasing of new clothes for children ahead of Eid.

Deep Poverty Network still continues to regularly support 117 households and is now in a position to maintain this support until the end of 2020 thanks to its supporters.

DPN is also currently carrying out activities to provide tablets to households where children who cannot participate in remote learning live, in a bid to eliminate the digital inequality that has resulted in education, thanks to its supporters. So far 52 tablets have been purchased and these have enabled children to continue their education. The total value generated as part of this effort will be published in greater detail in the 2020 activity report.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## DISTRIBUTION OF AID BASED ON THE MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS

MARITAL STATUS	FOOD	BILLS	DIAPERS & FORMULA	RENT	CLOTHES FOR EID
Single	51				
Divorced	25	2			2
Spouse in prison	16	1	2		1
Widowed	23		1	1	
Married	1766	37	175	22	56
Spouse abandoned, no official divorce	1	1	1	1	1
Single parent	121	2	10	4	5
<b>Total number of support</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>65</b>

An important portion of aid is directed towards households where there are married people with children as well single parents.

Below you will find a breakdown based on household population. Most of the support we provide go to households with 4 and 5 people. This is followed by households with 6 people. The total number of all households is 7768 people and the average size of the households is 3.87 people, which is above the Istanbul average (3.33) and the Turkey average (3.35). Individuals with various degrees of disability live in 170 households .

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER
1	90	9	72
2	958	10	120
3	807	11	44
4	2004	12	48
5	1845	13	26
6	978	15	15
7	560	16	16
8	184	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7767 People</b>





Shot by: Özge ERGİN



When we look at the number of children Deep Poverty Network has reached, we see that a total of 3315 children were supported in all households.

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF CHILDREN
1	--	9	33
2	38	10	56
3	247	11	24
4	867	12	18
5	1024	13	5
6	540	15	7
7	350	16	2
8	104	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3315</b>



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## HOW DID WE GET IN TOUCH WITH THE FAMILIES?

As of middle of March, we got together as members of Deep Poverty Network and thought about how families we had been in touch with for a long time through the Open Space Association - Çimenev were impacted by this process. We discussed how negatively we thought they would be affected by the pandemic and we decided to call to find ways to eliminate or at least mitigate this negative impact. Because we knew that the families we had been in touch with were:

- Of low income
- With no regular income
- Mostly did not have social security
- Working in precarious industries which were not amenable to remote work at a time of pandemic.

We could foresee how negatively the families and their already fragile economic situation of these families would be effected in light of these conditions:

*As Deep Poverty Network we started worrying about families we knew through the Çimenev community centre, families whose children we had supported in terms of education when the pandemic struck and curfews were first announced, or families whose mothers received computer literacy or literacy courses from us. We called them to find out how they were doing. At first they said all was fine, that their spouses were going to work and that the children were attending school. But then... after about a week they started to call us, telling us how their spouses were laid off work or put on unpaid leave. When we asked them what we could do, the first thing we heard was "There's nothing left to eat at home". We had never previously got in touch with them for such a subject. We would try to solve problems such as schooling, text books, literacy, stationary and even technology literacy. We would never ask them whether they had anything to eat at home. This was a delicate subject for the families as well as for us. This was not how our relationship started. They would come to Çimenev for their children's or their own education and they found it hard to ask for food, cleaning products and breakfast material from Çimenev. At the time we were only contacting them by phone but we did know these people, we knew from their voices, the way they spoke that this was a very difficult situation for them. It wasn't easy for us either. (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)*

We also need to talk about the feelings of those who benefit from solidarity here. It is important that the emotional burden of asking for food aid from a person or an organization be understood. Because mother and father who never previously asked for help, who always fought on their two feet and never asked for food aid feel uncomfortable with making such a request.

Such feelings of discomfort affect them once more as the sentimental burden of the financial impossibility hits them for a second time.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



### EMOTIONAL BURDEN ON TOP OF FINANCIAL BURDEN: "IT IS DIFFICUT TO ASK"

"I've always taken care of my children myself, and with my wife when she was alive. I used to run a restaurant. People would show up at our door, we would feed them without asking for anything in return. It upsets me so much to find myself in the same position now. I can't ask for anything! What else can you give me, thank you..." (35-45, Single Father)

### "YOU SUBSIST ON YOUR OWN FOR A LIFETIME, AND NOW YOU HAVE TO ASK..."

"It's awful to be ill, destitute and elderly at the same time! There was this elderly couple, the man was a shoe dyer, I got in touch with them and asked them if they needed anything. He sobbed on the phone. It was the first time they were asking for help and the first time someone asked if they needed anything..." (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)

The families we pair our supporters with are families who have been standing on their two feet for a long time, but what we call standing on their two feet actually consists of ways of coping with poverty, acquired over the years. For instance, visiting marketplaces after market hours, visiting markets, bakeries and pastry shops to collect products that cannot sell or products that are not good enough to be displayed on the shelves, are all parts of this existential struggle strategy.

### Our Process Management -- Preparation of the packages -- Directing Supporters

As DPN we started off by asking families how they were at the beginning of the pandemic, families who largely make ends meet by working in industries that require menial labour: barbers, waiters, cleaners, musicians, textile workers, waste collectors, florists etc. Over the first couple of days there wasn't much demand, and a certain level of reticence due to the "difficulty in asking" mentioned above. In a short while, however, we were met with a substantial and sustained demand for food and baby products (formula, biscuits, milk etc.)

### LET'S NOT ASK, LET'S FIND OURSELVES....

*"We started waiting in front of supermarkets. Because police officers were telling people on the streets to go back home during the weekend. There was a curfew but if can't collect paper and waste we cannot make a living. We were taking unwanted, unsold products from the supermarket. We were asking for discarded bread from bakeries..." (Solid waste collector)*

*I was on the phone from 8 or 9 in the morning till late at night. My phone was ringing constantly. People were calling me constantly. People we knew and people who'd heard about us from them were calling. We have been working in these neighbourhoods for years so we knew what neighbourhoods were like. There was great suffering. This is nothing new. This has been going on for generations. These people subsist on the daily wages. They are trying to make a living*



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

by collecting waste but they couldn't leave their houses even for that...." Deep Poverty Network volunteer).

When we looked at the neighborhoods we were in constant contact with as the Deep Poverty Network, we knew that there were families who had trouble getting even the most affordable biscuits, fruit juice or sweets for their children in their daily lives, so we started to expand our aid packages with these products. To be of more use to the families, and especially to meet children's actual needs, our supporters asked us the gender distribution, age and the number of people living in households.

"Our supporter told me that he bought basic food items, but just before I sent it, he called me and asked about the children. Because if there is a child, he wants to send some candy, chocolate or something, so that they will be happy. Later, we started to give our supporters the profiles of the households in greater detail. We were already telling them the number of diapers needed, but we decided that informing our supporters about the number and ages of the children would create a better support package." (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)

### Managing the Process: Step A - Two Packages Need To Be Created!



As the process progressed, we thought that the matching of supporters and families and the identification of needs should be done more systematically. Because our phones were constantly ringing and we were trying to answer questions about support packages. We had to reach more households in less time. At the same time, we created two different packages containing basic necessities so that we could direct the needs of the households we reach to the supporters accurately and quickly. (March 26, 2020):

While creating these support package lists, we knew that our supporters did not have an unlimited budget and as such we wanted to offer them a choice.

We took care that both packages contain basic food and hygiene items. Because we knew that by providing both immunity and cleanliness together, disease could be prevented!

At first, we listed the products of the fastest and most used national chain market brands by our supporters; However, throughout the whole process, all of our supporters can reach their families by using the online order channel they wish. Our supporters can customize orders according to the profiles of their families from the channel that is the most suitable for them on budget and they are the most trusted channel.





Shot by: **Özge ERGİN**



## Managing the Process: Step B - It is necessary to consider each family, mother, father, child, elder, separately!

After standardizing the packages in this way, we continued to inform our supporters about the population, age and gender information of the households. We didn't just think about general demographic differences, we wanted to move forward knowing that each household has its own needs:

- Seniors - Is there anything they want in particular? Can they get their medication?
- Patients - Are they bedridden? Do they need diapers or medication?
- Disabled - What disability do they have? Do they need a special medical product?
- Those with gluten, sugar or food sensitivity? Do they need a specific type of food?
- Babies - What size and brand of diapers? What brand and number do they use?
- Kids - Would there be a board game, or stationery that they want?

The items above were composed of both what we heard from families in need of support and the guidance from our supporters.

*"We knew very well that the support packages sent by the municipalities are a good thing, but this is not something that ends by sending two packages of pasta and milk! There is a child in the household, we need to know the brand of his formula, the brand of his diaper. Otherwise, what the supporter will send will be either incomplete or useless! With regards to hygiene, we could not see any toilet paper in the municipalities' parcels! Or we said we should consider the women in the household, and we put sanitary towels in both packages!" (DPN Volunteer)*

### BUYING DIAPERS ONE BY ONE...

*We learned that diapers and sanitary towels were sold one by one in the grocery stores in the neighborhoods of the families we covered. While we were creating our packages, we were already putting sanitary towels in them. Because we know that this is also a basic need. (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)*



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## Managing the Process: Step C - We created a separate support group for diapers and formula only!

We were trying to reach too many households at the same time, and since we were trying to meet the demands of the most vulnerable of them first and foremost, we formed a separate group from the supporters who could only provide diapers, food and milk to the households with babies. In the meantime, providing nutrition to children and babies is still our most important agenda.

### *TIME WAS WORKING RAPIDLY AGAINST US WHEN IT CAME TO THE BABIES...*

*Some examples illustrate very well how the pandemic changed lives in a short while!*

*I was talking to a mother. She told me that she now used number 4 when she was using number 5 diaper at the beginning of the pandemic. We had sent number 5 before, but the baby was also very negatively affected by the process and now he started using number 4 due to weight loss... I froze when I heard these words from the mother. That day, I said to my friends, let's also list the mothers that we will send diapers and formula in addition to food. Babies should not be left without food and diapers. That's what we did. Why should babies or children be a victim of this? (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)*

## OUR BENEFICIARIES' PERCEPTION OF THE PANDEMIC AND SENSE OF SECURITY

When we look at the thoughts of those who receive support from the solidarity network in the process, the anxiety created by the uncertainty, the livelihood fear caused by not being able to go out on the streets, and the anxiety caused by not being able to benefit from the social - assistance system are evident.

### *FIRST RESPONSE - WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?*

*I feared death when I first heard it. They said there was a contagious disease. There were extreme bans. We had psychological fears in our children. We can't get out. The children's school has stopped. I was going to an association here, about 3 months ago. I heard about Hacer there. She had given me her number then. I said let me call her too. We were already applying to many other places, to the District Governor or something, but we could not get results. They were telling me that our documents were missing... All of this for 300 TL, which they would give for once... It was always like this in our country. My father is still collecting waste at the age of 65. (Solid Waste Collector, Female, 3 children, Spouse in Prison)*

Because many people were actually lodging several applications at municipalities, district governors and the Ministry of Family only to receive limited aid. They also had to go through a lot of red tape to receive this aid. This perception relating to the slow functioning of the social support system coupled with its limited benefits were compounded with curfews, unemployment, and the fear to go out due to the disease. These people now believe the current system will be of little help to them.

The most important aspect of the solidarity network for the families was the fact that their urgent





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

needs were met in a short while. Their previous experiences at other places they turned for help almost always meant long waiting times and negative outcomes and as such, disappointment.

### YOU NEVER LET US DOWN, UNLIKE THE OTHERS!

*When we send our kids to school we are treated as second class citizens. "You are a Gypse, don't come with us," other kids tell ours. My child's doing well at school but he doesn't want to go to school when he hears these words. I went to the district governor's office before the pandemic to file an application. Nothing came out of it. They don't even tell you why. Then we found out that it was because my husband owns a car. The car is nothing but scrap, the police fine us if they see it on the streets. We got 350TL from the Metropolitan Municipality 2 years ago, and that was that. Now you send us everything at around halfway through the month. I know it will come! (Solid waste collector, single mother, 3 children)*

There's a sense of lack of trust when it comes to the estimation of the families of the social benefits system.

- They do not know where to go
- The bureaucracy takes too much time
- They have a difficult time expressing themselves on the phone
- They don't know how to follow up on the process once the application is lodged
- The benefits they receive can easily be cut off due to a legal amendment, all which cause a great deal of uncertainty.

### ONE DAY THEY DISTRIBUTED SOMETHING SOMEWHERE...

*My husband is a textile worker, but his workshop was shut down when the disease struck. He didn't have insurance anyway. He worked at the same place for years but since he had no insurance he didn't receive any unemployment benefits. We used to receive aid from the municipality for kids. I don't where else to file an application. Last month we heard a guy on the street below, he was distributing vouchers for clothes at LCW. We didn't know who he was. He was gone when we went there. We always hear such things. People hide from one another places that give scholarships or places that hand out aid. So that others don't benefit from them... (Housewife, 3 children)*

That's the general reflex of the families is centered around searching for alternative aid channels. Because they do not get enough help and they also think whatever they receive will not be sustainable. They also say that some of their peers hide information about places that give aid, for fear that their limited resources might mean the aid they receive might be cut off one day.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



### ELDERLY COUPLE - Uncle O., 73 - Aunt M., 70

I asked for aid from the district governor's office. I'd heard they were giving out 1000TL, but they didn't give it to me. I went to the municipality. They said they offer no help. At least send us meals, I said. We're old, can't cook hot meals. No luck about that, either. I am a COPD patient and I still collect cardboard at this age, sell them in this old car. This car shouldn't even be in traffic. I get a fine if they ever see me drive it, but I have no other option. My wife is 70, our washing machine works on and off. She too has COPD, also rheumatism. We've heard of Hacer and you lot from the neighbours, may God bless you all. We talked on the phone once and a few days later our packages arrived..."

## WHAT WAS THE PUBLIC POSITION WHEN ALL THIS WAS HAPPENING?

We heard from the families we interviewed that they were applying to other places other than us and waiting for help. In fact, we believed that the whole process should actually be managed with an effective public administration policy solution set. However, both civil society and the public were quite unprepared.

### Quick Decision and Implementation Requirement

We believe that the most important advantage of civil society is fast decision making and implementation in pandemic conditions where even the most developed states in the world have difficulty taking action. Because if non-governmental organizations have been in the field for many years, they can have volunteer staff who know the neighborhoods and their surroundings very well with their families. It is able to bring this social trust network, which it has in times of crisis, as well as pandemic, together with supporters and needy people very quickly.

It takes a lot of time for the public to identify families in need, to classify individuals according to the differences in the household, and especially to provide in-kind benefits with the product quality that households rely on, and in some cases (such as distributing masks to households) are activities that cannot be carried out in a short time.

### Lack of Trust in the Public and Suspicion of the Humanity of Bureaucratic Wheels

In our meetings with our supporters, they state that they are hesitant to help public and semi-public non-governmental organizations. The doubt about whether their aid will reach their place and the thought that the system for determining the most needy families in the wheels of bureaucracy would not be humane enough caused some of the aid to move away from the public and towards non-governmental organizations like us.

### People Don't Know Where To Apply

The primary problem we hear about the difficulties they face while receiving public assistance from the



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

families we communicate with is the lack of instructions on the processes they can access, understand and follow easily!

First of all, many families say they do not know exactly where to apply. There is a large mass of people who do not know exactly which aids they will receive from metropolitan, district municipalities and district governorships.

In this process, it is seen that the most visited muhtars in the neighborhoods do not have full information about the processes.

#### WHERE TO APPLY AND HOW, WE DON'T KNOW...

*The biggest problem households face is the fact that they do not know where to apply and how for aid. The bureaucratic hurdles in application processes also preclude them from getting the help they need in time.*

*We had a muhtar in the past, he was great at giving us advice. Then another muhtar came along and he didn't help us at all. I went myself, to the district governor's office. They said I needed to have a paper. I didn't, so I couldn't even file my application. (Mother, 35-45 with a disabled child)*

*They told me to go somewhere and I did. They told me to go elsewhere and I did. Apparently there was one stamp missing somewhere, I didn't even realize... They said my application couldn't go ahead without a stamp... (Mother, 23-35, 3 children)*



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



## IN TIMES OF SOCIAL DISASTERS, CIVIL SOCIETY - DEEP POVERTY NETWORK AND PUBLIC AND PUBLIC SIMILAR BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURES

We believe in the importance of getting the right solution as soon as possible in times of social disasters and taking proactive measures before problems affect families!

In our work during the pandemic period, we tried to be a non-governmental organization acting by foreseeing the effects of deep poverty according to different social profiles from the very beginning. In the table below, we try to explain in which areas a non-governmental organization operating with our methods is more effective than bureaucratic and large-scale organizations.

	Deep Poverty Network NGOs	Public Institutions and similar structures
Identification of families and different profiles	They know the families and neighbourhoods closely thanks to volunteers	Cannot touch lives closely even in the presence of detailed information
Identification of problems based on different profiles	Needs are identified by personal visits and phone conversations	Might know how old infants are but would take a long time to find out about diaper and formula preferences
Action speed	The enthusiasm of supporters to help biggest source of speed	Cumbersome process from the centre to the district, then to neighbourhoods
Quality of aid provided	Solution with products and brands available on the market depending on the budget of our supporters	Specially produced, untried products purchased in large tenders
Speed with which aid is handed over	We depend on the supermarkets' speed for deliveries, which is between 1 to 5 days. Only at the beginning was this as long as 5 days.	Bureaucratic purchasing and delivery processes might take weeks



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## FOOD IS JUST THE TIP OF DEEP POVERTY, THERE'S ACTUALLY NEED FOR EVERYTHING

Our solidarity network, which we formed with our supporters, was receiving requests of food aid from households as a priority at the beginning of March, and accordingly, we directed many of our supporters in this way; but then it became clear that the issue is not just a nutrient deficiency that occurs in a pandemic. There is a strong need to support households in a wide range from housing assistance, stationery assistance, adult diapers to psychological assistance. Because even though basic food and baby products are more important than other items, in fact, as a solidarity network, it is necessary to support households in many different areas of life in order to make life sustainable.

For many years, basic nutritional aid has been a priority for households who live in extremely severe conditions, who do not have a regular income and struggle with chronic diseases. For this reason, the Deep Poverty Network gives priority and emphasis to this issue; but only to assist people in this regard is not enough.

Additionally, it does not provide medium and long term opportunities for households to escape from the deep poverty spiral that they have been going through for many years.

There is great need to support households in education, physical and mental health, culture, or the simplest everyday life issues. Here are some examples from our households:

Thanks to the supporters, the children were able to eat healthy in the mornings, which is great. However, a tablet is required for children to continue their education, and a subscription is required for connecting the tablet to the internet.

*"May Allah be pleased with you, I do not know what would happen to us. I was working as a waitress, but the hotel drove us out when the business was low; now I go to daily work but it is not enough. There is work once or twice a week. 100 - 130 lira a day, but I earn when I go. Now there is a small phone in our house, thanks to the upper neighbor, he turned on his internet. For now, the bill does not matter, but for how long? The screen of that phone is tiny, and the lessons of the 2 children are on the online learning platform at the same time! It always conflicts with each other. One of them is watching but the other is not at that time..."*  
(35 - 45, Single Father)

Our single mother or fathers were relieved a little more with the supporters' rent assistance. However, psychological counseling is also needed for the mother alone to sustain the household while struggling to survive:

*"Now the food is coming, thank you so much! I don't have to think about it. God bless you a thousand times! I have been unemployed for a long time. There is no job anywhere. After my divorce, my ex is not very supportive either. We returned to my father's house. We live with him. You do not know what the responsibility of a child handed over to you means! You are thinking of it all, you have to think. I was pregnant and when I left my spouse, I felt like going crazy. Sometimes you just don't have the money to go out and have a cup of tea. You*





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



*want to talk to someone and have a chat. Travel means money, when you go out everything is money..." (30 - 35, Single Mother)*

Grocery shopping was made for our elderly aunt, and it was delivered to her home. However, she needs a person in order to make a hospital appointment over the phone and the internet, to have her salary withdrawn from the bank or just to chat:

*"Thank you, son, thank you. They go to the market, they get me what I need. Everything comes from the grocery store, but now, for example, I cannot make an appointment at the hospital. I don't know how to do it. I don't know how the internet works. I needed help with this too. I used to walk to the hospital. Now I'm afraid of the illness... I'm alone at home, we used to meet as friends and go to the island, but now we can't get out, we are all afraid..." (83, Woman, lives alone)*

Trying to make a living by collecting garbage for her children, the mother wants to send money to her imprisoned husband and wants her children to get a new, healthy bed as well as a study desk:

*"Now, my husband is in prison, God bless them for the kids' room, they bought these ward-ropes, proper beds and a desk. I will not throw the sofa beds into the street. They wouldn't be wanted anyway, we did not have any other option until this time... I will not throw it on the street, I will burn it in the stove when winter comes. It is not clear what will happen. The computer will also come to the children, God bless. His lessons are good, but the teacher is not very interested in us. So many people in the class, the children failed when they could not go to school." (25 - 35, Mother with three children)*

Workers working in a factory far from their homeland and hearing about our network of solidarity need travel money to go back home:

*"The factory is infected with the virus. We are left in the open with two of my friends. We came to Beylikdüzü. We don't have money to stay in a hotel. Then, while sitting in a coffee shop, we heard about Hacer. We called her and thankfully she called the Metropolitan Municipality to arrange a hotel. Then the fare was arranged for us to return to our hometown." (Seasonal worker)*

Households with chronic patients or those caring for bedridden patients at home need adult diapers, ventilators, or oxygen cylinders that need to be filled. They could not find this opportunity to fulfil these needs during the lockdown. A 73 year old COPD patient explains:

*"We are locked in the house. I live with an oxygen cylinder. I cannot fill the tube, I have no money. I'm calling the municipality, the police, where I'm going to fill the tube. If there is no oxygen I will die. I called Hagar as a last resort. There is a curfew. She called a friend and her friend found another friend in a hospital, an oxygen machine. Thankfully they got a permit to go out and brought the cylinder to me...."*

*"Look, these tubes of your uncle need to be filled once a month, a big oxygen tube costs 40 lira to refill... We have also accumulated an electricity debt. Continuously lawyers are calling*



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

***us, threatening us with confiscation and imprisonment but we have no money! We make ends meet by collecting garbage..." (30 - 40, Married, 3 children household, Spouse with COPD)***

Our family is very happy to have breakfast with the food items sent by our supporters but it is equally important to have a properly working refrigerator where they can store food until dinner, and there's also the need to pay the bill for the natural gas to keep on cooking:

***"I couldn't set the table in the evening, there was nothing at home, we went to bed hungry, I wrote to you. Around noon time your packages arrived. We had our breakfast... God bless you!" (Mother, Solid waste collector)***

A special pair of shoes for the disabled was also sent to a household that our supporters helped. Because the household was unable to afford this special pair of shoes.

These examples can be further increased; but here is what we hope to convey with them:

- Deep poverty is not just a basic food problem,
- Nor is it a problem that can be solved with one or more help efforts, without this awareness help is not sustainable.

For this reason, we believed that it was right to expand the solidarity network as a structure that offers support in many different topics, and we brought together solidarity supporters with the advice of our supporters. When these headings are examined, it will be seen that the subject is not only basic food items. Deep poverty manifests itself in many areas, both material and spiritual. Because in fact, the families that want to be covered by solidarity networks are not only families who have fallen into deep poverty due to the pandemic, but also families who have been in deep poverty for many years due to conventional reasons. But in times of crisis that affect the whole world like the pandemic, these families are the most risky groups.





Shot by: Özge ERGİN



## OUR SUPPORTERS AND THE PERCEPTION OF THE DEEP POVERTY NETWORK - OUR BEAUTIFUL AND GREAT SOLIDARITY - OUR SUPPORTER NUMBERS AND THE CURRENT SITUATION

We have had 786 individual supporters within the Deep Poverty Network to reach more than 2000 households under tens of different items, primarily food. Apart from these supporters, a corporate company delivered 182 food parcels to families. In addition, our 117 supporters, who have the financial means, said that they will continue this beautiful and great solidarity until next December, and that they will regularly meet the needs of families and continue to help.

### WHY DPN AND NOT ELSEWHERE?

The most important reasons for our supporters to contribute to solidarity within the Deep Poverty Network are the

- reference of an acquaintance,
- the fact that Deep Poverty Network is not receiving any donation of money during the pandemic period,
- supporters feeling that families are really in need
- traceability of the help they extend via SMS, they state that they immediately feel that they are doing something useful.

Our supporters who participate in the solidarity state that they have started to be distant from the associations that donated money in recent years and that they cannot fully trust them. They want you to have someone you know every once in a while while you're helping in this insecure environment. Because they are worried that their donations may not really reach those in need.

*First of all, your name is the reference of my daughter, so I heard from her. Since she knows all these things well, she knows associations well, I did it with you. So there are other places. I do not know if you are old enough, my son, they got up and collected money for Bosnia. Let me be honest, I like small living organizations more. Large organizations can not acquire that much time people-oriented ... not necessarily a bad thing necessarily, but something like this happens once ... then they give money as a bad thing, which was in Turkey. We are hearing now, I do not give names, but who and who are alike. You weren't getting any money. We were doing the shopping. When nothing happens like this, it means doubt... Oh, I believe that families are also in need. My daughter said because she told me that these are the families they care about one by one... How did I feel when the package was gone, well, I was very happy. (63, Female, Retired Expert)*

*Now that I am abroad, I moved away from what is happening in social institutions. For some reason, I establish ties with the country from people I know. You learn what's going on from those friends you trust. Covid started to be a very serious problem in the time of the state, and it seemed that there was not much, from the outside. The most important for me is reference! An important reference friend of mine to know about you. I know that you can only look at*



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

them to be human, where they are. I have a strong confidence that you will not discriminate on race, ethnicity, religion or gender, because of my friend who knows you. (50+, Male, IT Sector Expert)

The story of one of the families who got help from the Medyascope with Hacer hit me a lot! She explained that she wanted the number 5 diapers on the list of demands. It is then what the mother wants number 4 diapers. First he wants the number 5, and then the body of the child who has dropped to number 4. Because when the child is feeling weakened, I think the most accurate metaphor of this order is the reality itself. Then I tried to reach Deep Poverty Network from all social resources I could find on Instagram. I saw that you were looking at a world with a depth that I had never known. It turns out that I knew very little about what the florist, the paper collector, the balloonist did... Look, you also know what! People had a reaction to sending an IBAN! People did not like it when the state published an IBAN and asked for money. For this reason, the suspended bill practice of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality was also positive. I think that's how it happened to you. You just guided us without getting any money on where to help us. (65+, Documentary Producer)

One of the things that attracted me here was that the personal touch was so I could see it. When I gave first aid there, I saw that you are in contact with the family. How old are the children, what does he need, we are even talking about the child's book. It is very important that you provide this in such detail. Everything in detail! We are already doing the shopping. Let me choose this, not that, look, the child reads this book too. Even that is such a beautiful excitement :). Delivered message comes from the store, you say you've done a good thing. (Senior Manager, 40+, Female)

## SUPPORTERS' MOST IMPORTANT EMOTION IS "WE HAVE A DEBT!" - "THE RELATIONSHIP WE NEED TO BUILD SHOULD BE AT THE EYE LEVEL, NOT ONE THAT LOOKS DOWN UPON PEOPLE!"

Our supporters think that the solidarity we make together should not be seen as a charity / charity, it is a kind of debt to the disadvantaged people made with a humanitarian understanding.

*It is an obligation to be in solidarity, an obligation to be a human, a debt, this is our debt to humanity, this is what we do. The happy owes the unhappy one. What is enough for himself owes what cannot be enough. I am not saying that I am helping the Deep Poverty Network that much. It was my debt, I am paying it. You help me pay my debt in the best way possible. How? Here I am asking who is in the household. If there is an elderly person, I will send chicken, if there is a child, I will buy something suitable for him... The Deep Poverty Network establishes a relationship at eye level without creating a hierarchy. If what we call solidarity is a hierarchy, charity will be compulsion, solidarity is something at eye level. (65+, Female)*

Look, there is a saying in a movie that "the rich have a debt to the poor". The rich take place in the movie at the crossroads, they don't do good to the poor, they pay their debts.





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

*You are all working, the money you can earn is certain, if the family did not do anything during your time, we are the type that is ready at that time. (63, Retired Expert)*

Although our supporters see themselves as the owner of this debt in the solidarity network, they also state that the problems related to deep poverty should be solved systematically and permanently by the state.

*Volunteer networks, NGOs are very important, but there is also a danger that studies on poverty, inequality or deep poverty become the responsibility of NGOs. The existence of the public means meeting the basic needs of basic services. It is not a good situation for volunteer networks like you to stay on top of it! Such basic needs must be met by the state, the problems must be solved, the needs must be met by the state! (50+, Male, IT Sector Expert)*

## SUPPORTERS' SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEXT PERIOD

Supporters emphasize that our work so far should continue in the upcoming period, because, according to them, it is not clear when the pandemic will fully pass and life will return to its former state with the vaccine. They think that states are still unable to provide correct, systematic and comprehensive solutions to fulfill their responsibilities.

They state that under this uncertainty, food supplements and especially activities that touch babies and children should be carried out.

*I know you touched the priority part. I think you should keep touching this part. If not sustained, nothing has passed! For example, there are people from Caddebostan that I have touched personally. If I buy flowers for 2 days, I cannot take 5 days, and that's what I call sustainable. So what are those people doing when I can't get those days! I think we should continue to help. (Senior Manager, 40+, Female)*

*The most fearful thing is that states do not do their part and instead accuse the peoples as if they did not take precautions. I think the most dangerous thing that can be completely out of liability is this attitude in such countries. I think bad experiences can happen. It can be devastating when you don't recognize a problem and don't take action on it. It's hard to see ahead, and it's not clear when it will end! (50+, Male, IT Sector Expert)*





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION, POVERTY AND DEEP POVERTY IN TURKEY

In order to understand poverty and deep poverty, we must first look at the share of the income distribution in Turkey. In other words, we can get an idea about the justice in the income distribution by examining who gets how much of a slice from the overall value produced in the country. For this, a brief look at the income distribution table below will give us a very clear idea about the general distribution .

Sıralı yüzde 20'lik gruplar itibarıyla yıllık eşdeğer hanehalkı kullanılabilir fert gelirinin dağılımı										
Anket yılı	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gelir referans yılı	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Toplam</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
İlk yüzde 20 (En düşük)	5,8	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,1	6,2
İlk yüzde 20	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,7	10,9	10,7	10,6	10,7	10,6	10,9
İkinci yüzde 20	15,3	15,2	15,3	15,2	15,3	15,2	15,0	14,8	14,8	15,2
Üçüncü yüzde 20	21,9	21,7	21,7	21,4	21,7	21,5	21,1	20,9	20,9	21,4
Son yüzde 20 (En yüksek)	46,4	46,7	46,6	46,6	45,9	46,5	47,2	47,4	47,6	46,3

According to the table above, while the 20% segment in the highest income quintile gets 46.3% of the country's income, the segment in the bottom 20% income group can only get a share of 6.2%.

In other words, when we say poverty, we can see that those in the lowest income group get a much lower share from the total share than other groups.

### FROM THE NUMBERS TO EVERYDAY LIFE DIVIDES OF POVERTY 1: MATERIAL POVERTY

When we examine the different definitions defined by TURKSTAT and the European Union, we come to the definition of material Poverty, which is based on the following indicators:

1. Washing machine,
2. Color television,
3. Telephone ,
4. car ownership,
5. economically to be able to take up an unexpected expenditure,
6. to be able to afford a week away from home on holiday,
7. rent, mortgage loan, interest rate debts to pay,
8. being able to afford meat, chicken or fish every two days
9. dealing with the state to meet household's heating needs





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

If a household has difficulties in meeting at least four of the nine items mentioned in the above items, it falls under the definition of “material poverty”. According to TURKSTAT statistics, the material deprivation rate was 26.5% in 2018, while it decreased by 0.2 points in 2019 survey results to 26.3%. In other words, we know that 1 out of every 4 households in the country’s population lives under material poverty and has difficulty in spending for at least 4 of the 9 items above.

*“Someone asked, “I am ashamed to say this, but the children have not eaten meat for 6 months. Would you put meat or chicken in the packages?” (Deep Poverty Network Volunteer) ”*

## FROM THE FIGURES TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY 2: RELATIVE POVERTY

According to the general level of society, individuals with an income below a certain limit are considered relatively poor. According to this logic, we see that 14.4% of households, which are also used in international indices, are below 50% of Equivalent household disposable individual median income, that is, 8892 TL per year (50% of 17.784 TL per year - changes every year).

Eşdeğer hanehalkı kullanılabilir fert gelirine göre hesaplanan yoksulluk oranı (%), 2010-2019

Anket yılı	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gelir referans yılı	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Medyan gelirin % 40'ına göre	10,3	10,1	10,0	9,1	8,7	8,7	8,4	7,4	7,9	8,3
Medyan gelirin % 50'ına göre	16,9	16,1	16,3	15,0	15,0	14,7	14,3	13,5	13,9	14,4
Medyan gelirin % 60'ına göre	23,8	22,9	22,7	22,4	21,8	21,9	21,2	20,1	21,2	21,3
Medyan gelirin % 70'ına göre	30,6	30,0	30,2	29,5	29,4	29,5	28,7	28,1	28,5	28,5

And when we look at the table above, we see that this situation is almost stable despite all economic growth and other ‘successes’ in the last 10 years. In other words, we know from official statistics that there are households trying to make a living with 741 TL, which we think for 2019, when we divide the annual income of 8892 TL into 12 months, and the ratio has been stable for years.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



Eşdeğer hanehalkı kullanılabilir fert gelirine göre sıralı yüzde 5'lik gruplar itibarıyla yıllık eşdeğer hanehalkı kullanılabilir fert gelirinin dağılımı, 2006-2019

Distribution of annual equivalised household disposable incomes by vigintiles ordered by equivalised household disposable income, 2006-2019

Yüzde 5'lik gruplar - Vigintiles

	Toplam Total	İlk %5 <sup>(1)</sup> First vigintile <sup>(1)</sup>	İkinci %5 Second vigintile	Üçüncü %5 Third vigintile	Dördüncü %5 Fourth vigintile	Beşinci %5 Fifth vigintile	Altıncı %5 Sixth vigintile
2018							
Yüzde (%) - Percentage (%)	100,0	0,9	1,4	1,8	2,0	2,3	2,5
Ortalama (TL) - Mean (TL)	24 199	4 519	6 949	8 471	9 770	11 004	12 186
Medyan (TL) - Median (TL)	17 784	4 737	6 987	8 460	9 765	11 019	12 183
2019							
Yüzde (%) - Percentage (%)	100,0	0,9	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,3	2,6
Ortalama (TL) - Mean (TL)	28 522	5 338	8 301	10 148	11 817	13 342	14 835
Medyan (TL) - Median (TL)	21 584	5 676	8 311	10 117	11 819	13 336	14 842

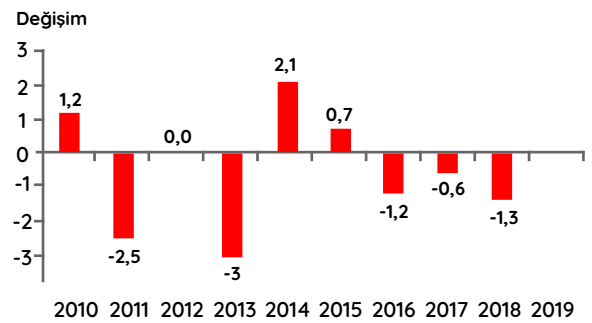
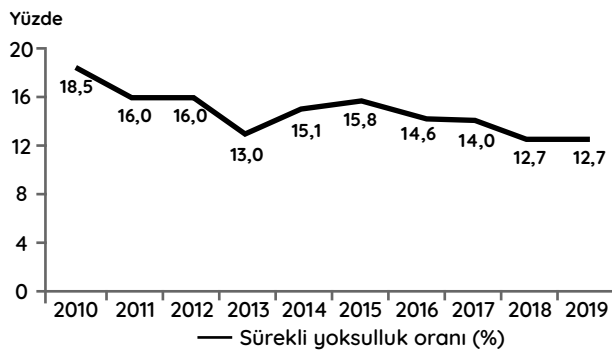
Note: The reference year of the 2019 accounts are the 2018 figures!

When we look at the average or median income of households in the lowest 30% income group as of 2019 and 2018, we can get an idea about the monthly level of the household budgets we talked about.

In particular, we are talking about a struggle for survival, which we call Deep Poverty and when we start to think about the lowest 5% and 10%, within the red square frame we see in the table, with figures below 5 to 8 thousand TL per year.

### FROM THE FIGURES TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS 3: CONTINUOUS POVERTY

#### Medyan gelirin %60'ına göre sürekli yoksulluk oranı ve bir önceki yıla göre değişimi, 2010-2019



It can be said here, "The proportion of households living at this level of income does not change, but some families may rise above this level, while others may fall below this level. Although bad, in times



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

of economic growth, the situation of some households may improve and go beyond the definition of poverty!”

However, when we look at this interpretation with the ‘Continuous Poverty’ data of TURKSTAT, we can see that the households falling under this definition in at least two of the last 3 years are the same households. Although in this case it tends to decrease in 10 years, that at least 12.7% of households in Turkey in the last 10 years we can say with specific recognition of permanent poverty-called official statistics.

### FROM THE NUMBERS TO THE DAILY LIFE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY 4: HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

When we look at the data of TURKSTAT, the number of people with annual income below 60% of the median incomes in the last two years (17,784 TL and 21,584 TL for 2018, respectively, is 16,889,000 and 17,207,000, respectively.If

we calculate, around 17 million people in 2018, 10,670 per year. In 2019, more than 17 million people continued their struggle to survive with TL 12.950 per year.

### ALL THESE CALCULATIONS INCLUDE STATE AIDS!

All these calculations include the state, unemployment benefits, old-age pension, death compensation to disability pension,and many more social aid transfers provided by the state. We must take all these into account when we assess the situation.

INCLUDED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SUBSIDIES			
Unemployment allowance for pension	widow / orphan's pension death benefits	Disability pension invalidity pension,	gratuitous scholarships and grants related to education family and child benefits
Old age pensions optional pension	Diseases assistance	Veteran pension,	housing benefit other social benefits

When we interpret the current situation, knowing that the state aids that receive money are also included in this account, it is seen that even state aids are not enough to take people out of the poverty spiral, considering both the relative and nominal poverty definitions (hunger limit, etc.), these aids cannot move the households above and above the borders.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



## INDICATORS OF MATERIAL POVERTY

An important way of understanding the quality of life is to understand the conditions of the house where the most time is spent. Poverty indicators also both tangible and households in Turkey is possible to understand the situation of the homes of the poorest.

QUESTION: HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	UNDER THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF 10.670TL, PERCENTAGE	RATE IN ALL OF TURKEY
leaky roofs, damp walls, rotten window frames and so on	57.8%	36.9%

Ahead of us in the winter and the overall situation in Turkey and the situation of the households of the poorest sectors of households are as follows:

QUESTION: HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	UNDER THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF 10.670TL, PERCENTAGE	RATE IN ALL OF TURKEY
Insulation related heating problems	60.1%	39.3%

Or we can approach the issue of quality of life for the content of food cooked in the kitchen:

QUESTION: HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	UNDER THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF 10.670TL, PERCENTAGE	RATE IN ALL OF TURKEY
ability to afford meat, chicken or fish every other day	38.2%	66.4%

Or if we close out the social life of the subject, years 1 times away from home a holiday possibility:

QUESTION: SOCIAL LIFE	UNDER THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF 10.670TL, PERCENTAGE	RATE IN ALL OF TURKEY
able to afford one week's holiday away from home	11%	41.3%



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

If we are to assess poverty in terms of the next 1-2 years, we can turn to the World Bank report published a few months ago, from the Turkey desk. According to the report in the coming period the number of people defined as poor (overall 1.2 million) in Turkey may increase more!

### **FUTURE OUTLOOK**

*The global economy and Turkey faced a challenging 2020, after the rise again subject to uncertainty in 2021. According to the baseline scenario it expected 3.8 percent contraction in 2020 of Turkey's economy. Key sectors of Turkey's economy is highly vulnerable situation against the economic pressures associated with Covidien and this may further reduce employment, labor force participation can reduce and the poor population in 2020 may increase further to 1.2 million people. (World Bank, Turkey's Economy Monitor: sails to adjust, August 11, 2020*





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## CURRENT SITUATION

- 1) Outdoor Association - Deep Poverty Network as a result of the solidarity network expansion activities pursued since mid-March, reached more than 2,000 households.
- 2) A support budget of more than one million lira was created with the work of a team of 10 people consisting of the volunteers of the association and 786 individual supporters.
- 3) It is seen that the economic crisis, which deepened with the pandemic, seriously shook the economy of families working in the labor-intensive and informal sector. A closer look at these groups reveal that:
  - a. irregular,
  - b. socially insecure,
  - c. people who work on a daily wage
  - d. most risky groups (Homeless, Lonely Parents, Disabled, Immigrants, LGBT, Seasonal Workers, International Displaced People),
  - e. Those who are not able to work remotely (Waiters, recycling workers, daily workers, florists, peddlers, musicians, tailors, textile workers, construction workers, welders, house workers, waste paper workers, electricians, hotel workers, barbers, etc.).
- 4) Families who receive support through the Deep Poverty Network lack regular and sufficient income to set aside money for difficult days before the pandemic. With the pandemic, it was seen that their already fragile and low economic situation worsened.
  - a. Many households who were interviewed or told about their situation at the time of application to the network stated that they were worried about the aftermath of a few meals at the beginning of the pandemic; They said that they could only make a living on credit from the grocery store.
- 5) It has been observed that public and local governments lag far behind the required level in determining the situation of households and providing appropriate solutions.
- 6) There was a shortage of diapers and formula in households with babies. The high prices of these products forced families to buy one by one. It was observed that the families who could not buy used unhygienic products and preferred alternatives with extremely low nutritional value (eg sugar water, tea, etc.).
  - a. If precautions are not taken, encountering situations where unhealthy nutrition slows down hidden hunger and physical and mental development is a possible situation for these families in the short and medium term.
  - b. Buying diapers one by one also poses a risk to the health of babies whose immune systems are not fully developed, due to the suitability of grocery stores where protection and storage conditions may be substandard.
- 7) School attendance rates of school-age children in households are low as they have to work due to financial difficulties. There is an increase in the rates of school dropout with the pandemic.



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



- a. It has been observed that the households, which are defined as Digital Inequality today and who cannot access the internet and technological devices required to access all kinds of information and opportunities of the modern world, are further adversely affected by the pandemic.
  - b. In an environment where education is digitized with all its fields, these conditions have created a serious break for households who cannot benefit from distance education.
  - c. In general, education is at the center of the Social Mobility concept, which is defined as having better living standards than the households in which they were born and raised in sociology literature. There is a very strong relationship between education rates and social mobility. The life-long opportunities of the children of this period, who are now distant from education opportunities due to the pandemic, are in danger.
  - d. School dropouts will also increase the rate of working children!
- 8) It was determined that a significant portion of those who bring income to the household are unemployed, while those who have a job are concentrated in the informal sector, which is not suitable for remote work.
- a. The financial loss caused by being unemployed in the household also affects people negatively as a moral motivation.
  - b. Due to the inability to earn income, the processes that can lead to severe depression and suicide create serious problems both psychologically and socially.
- 9) The deep poverty experienced by households also manifests itself in health. Out of the 2000 households supported, around 170 have individuals with different levels of disability and / or chronic diseases. Households find it difficult to provide special food and other products to disabled people.
- 10) Households do not know and worry about how they can earn an income in case of any home closure that may arise in the coming winter months.
- 11) Although the Deep Poverty Network has delivered support to more than 2000 households, the number of households it can continuously support is 117.
- a. Although it continues its efforts to find regular supporters in the upcoming period, it is expected that the economic conditions in the country will affect the supporters negatively.
  - b. Inadequate nutrition negatively affects the immune system. Children in particular we think Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, 6% of stunted children under age 5 in Turkey according to 2018 data, 1.5% are severely stunted. This situation is explained by chronic malnutrition in the literature!<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> TNSA 2018, p. 141



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1) SITUATION ASSESSMENT - CAPACITY DETERMINATION

All Turkey or initial short-medium local governments and public institutions in Istanbul and the removal of the work during a pandemic emergency to long-term, precarious workers, unpaid leave social assistance for those who removed it is necessary to act for a moment before the service.

For this, first of all, data collection teams that will make rapid needs analysis on the basis of neighborhood and household should be formed.

According to this:

- a. There is a need for capacity measurement in all social assistance titles. All institutions SHOULD MOVE TOGETHER AND CONCURRENTLY, SHARE DATA AND RESOURCES WITH EACH OTHER!

FOR EXAMPLE, TWO NEIGHBOR MUNICIPALITIES CAN SHARE RESOURCES WITH EACH OTHER, FROM MACHINE PARK TO STAFF.

Help topic suggestions:

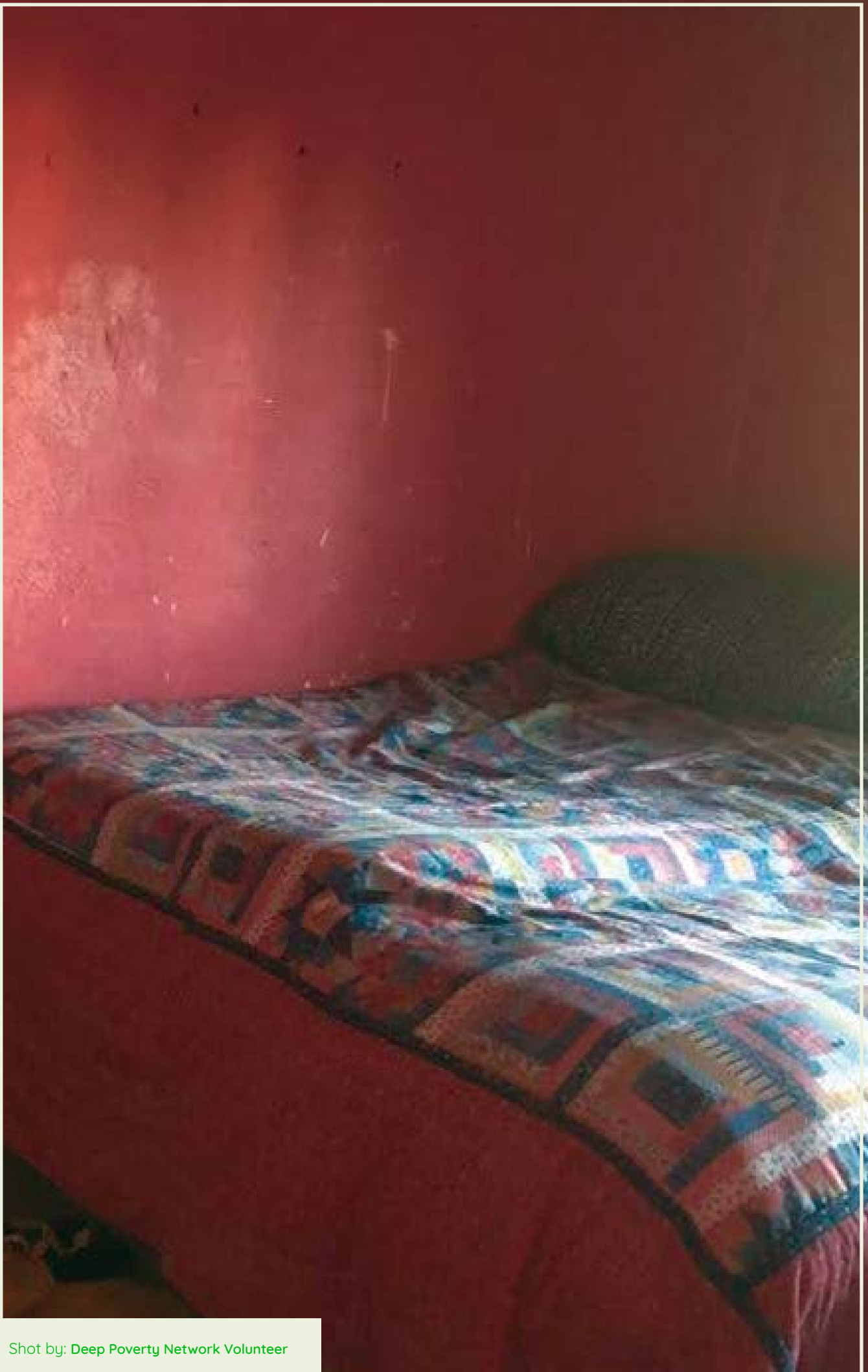
- i. Cash, material, food package, clothing and goods, diaper distribution, student scholarships, newborn baby assistance, military pension, wheelchair, battery powered chair, elderly care, patient transport vehicle, funeral dinner.
  - ii. Children's centers, psychological counseling, shelters, vocational courses
  - iii. Municipal health unit
- b. Afterwards, the evaluation of existing services:
    - i. Determining the number of people it can reach
    - ii. Determination of the necessity of the services (mobile / mobile cafe separate from the soup kitchen, etc.)
    - iii. Service quality needs to be measured.
  - c. In order to increase service quality and capacity, it can be progressed by determining the investments required in the short and medium term and determining the priorities.

### 2) CHARTING RISKS AND REALIZATION POSSIBILITIES

Until the next summer, the risks that may be encountered and their probability of occurrence should be studied with at least 2 alternatives, **BAD** and **WORST** possibilities.

- a. The risks that the poorest households will face in the coming months and the number of people affected will be different,
  - i. Climate conditions,
  - ii. Economic conditions,
  - iii. Political atmosphere,





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

- iv. and assessing how households will be affected by the course of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 3) BRINGING LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TOGETHER ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

Local governments should also study bilateral and trilateral Action Plans in advance, depending on the different probabilities of deterioration that will occur.

- 1) Which municipalities or public institutions,
- 2) Under which headings (Soup house, food bank, fuel aid and other owned services)
- 3) Istanbul and Turkey will act together to determine in which areas.

### 4) SUPPORT IN BASIC NUTRITION AND IMMUNITY RISING ACTIVITIES NEED!

The most important short-term risk in pandemic conditions is malnutrition!

- 1) In order to quickly pass the bureaucratic processes in food aid, mobile kitchens can be established where the municipality will regularly distribute food.
- 2) Hot drinks and soups can be distributed free of charge for at least two meals in mobile cafes in different parts of the city.

### 5) IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

Those who are homeless or live in barracks and similar conditions that do not meet the definition of safe and healthy home,

- 1) Stove and fuel,
- 2) Renovation material and technical workforce,
- 3) Hygiene material for WC and other expenses,
- 4) Support for winter clothing (overcoat, hoodie, beret, scarf and boots) should be provided.
- 5) In addition, these people should be informed about how to reach the shelters to be established during the busiest days of the winter and temporary housing or accommodation centers suitable for families.

### 6) EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN

In order to eliminate the distance education problems faced by households, first of all;

- 1) A serious tablet and laptop support is needed.
- 2) Households should have access to free WiFi.
- 3) At the points where distance education is insufficient, a staff should be created with instructors to be composed of volunteers to offer children the opportunity to study in basic lessons at home.
- 4) In addition to education services through online channels, private vocational courses can also be given to households. When considered for Istanbul, ISMEK's appropriate



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



---

courses can be given to these households with online content during the time other than education.

## 7) SPECIAL HELP PACKAGES FOR FAMILIES UNDER QUARANTINE

Free support packages should be created for all food and special needs of quarantined households. These packages should be differentiated according to the demographic characteristics of the households.

Support packages can be created taking into account the differences of women, elderly people and children.

“What deep poverty means is that you will bequeath this poverty to your children, to your progeny. That will be your legacy.”  
(Deep Poverty Network Volunteer)





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



## NEWS FROM DEEP POVERTY NETWORK

Open Space Foundation - Deep Poverty Network participated in the International Innovation Hackathon 2020, with a software developer-designer team that shares our social sensitivities, in a bid to bring to more people with greater speed the efforts we have been engaged in since last March.

We shared our ideas and needs with this young team, as to how our work day and night as a core team of ten people can reach more people. We met numerous times over a month, and we focused on different process management components for our supporters as well as receivers, to fulfil needs by focusing on details in a humanitarian and speedy way.

The humanitarian and speedy solution brought about by our software developers also respects personal rights and this achievement was crowned with the first prize by the jury of the International Innovation Hackathon 2020. We are delighted that the social benefit we brought into existence will now reach more supporters and well as more people in need.







Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## BASINDA DERİN YOKSULLUK AĞI

Gazete Kadıköy: 18 Eylül 2020 Evin Arslan

Yoksulluk derin ama görünür değil

<http://www.gazetekadikoy.com.tr/yasam/yoksulluk-derin-ama-gorunur-degil-h16651.html>

DW Tükçe: 3 Eylül 2020 Burcu Karakaş

Pandemi eğitimde fırsat eşitsizliğini artırdı

<https://www.dw.com/tr/pandemi-e%C4%9Fitimde-f%C4%B1rsat-e%C5%9Fitsizli%C4%9Fini-art%C4%B1rd%C4%B1/av-54807180>

Birgün: 23 Haziran 2020 Ayça Söylemez

Öyküler

<https://www.birgun.net/haber/oykuler-305613>

Bianet: 18 Haziran 2020 Evrim Kepenek İstanbul – BİA Haber Merkezi

“Fazla yemeği olan var mı?” çılgılığı

<http://bianet.org/bianet/yasam/225922-fazla-yemegi-olan-var-mi-cigli>

Bianet: 25 Mayıs 2020 Evrim Kepenek İstanbul – BİA Haber Merkezi

Derin Yoksulluk Ağı: Pandemiye Yoksul Haneler Açılığa Terk Edildi

<http://bianet.org/bianet/toplum/224758-derin-yoksulluk-agi-pandemide-yoksul-haneler-acliga-terk-edildi>

TV Woman Kadın: 25 Mayıs 2020

Derin Yoksulluk Ağı metropolün şaşkırtan yüzünü ortaya çıkardı

<http://www.womantv.com.tr/derin-yoksulluk-agi-metropolun-sasirtan-yuzunu-ortaya-cikardi-1019h.htm>

Duvar: 22 Mayıs 2020 Filiz Gazi

‘Herhalde bizim sonumuz daha da kötüye gidiyor’

<https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/gundem/2020/05/22/herhalde-bizim-sonumuz-daha-da-kotuye-gidiyor/>

Şehitler Ölmez: 22 Mayıs 2020

‘Herhalde bizim sonumuz daha da kötüye gidiyor’

<https://www.sehitlerolmez.com/herhalde-bizim-sonumuz-daha-da-kotuye-gidiyor>

1+1 Forum – 9 Nisan 2020- Söyleşi: Tuğçe Yılmaz

KORONA GÜNLERİNDE ROMANLAR VE DERİN YOKSULLUK AĞI

Yaşatan dayanışma için seferberlik

<https://www.birartibir.org/dayanisma-ekonomileri/661-yasatan-dayanisma-icin-seferberlik>



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer



Eşitlik Adalet Kadın: 7 Nisan 2020

Roman Kadınlarla Dayanışma Çağrısı: “Çocuklar Gıdaya Ulaşamıyor”

<http://esitlikadaletkadin.org/roman-kadinlarla-dayanisma-cagrisi-cocuklar-gidaya-ulasamiyor/>

Tükenmez Haber: 5 Nisan 2020

Foggo: Romanlar sokağa çıkamadığı zaman eve 10 TL götüremez

<https://www.tukenmezhaber.com/guncel/romanlar-icin-koronavirus-sokaga-cikmazsan-eve-10-tl-getirem>

Evrensel: 5 Nisan 2020 Hilal Tok

Roman kadınların koronavirüs günleri: “Çocuğuma yedirmek için ebegümece topluyorum”

<https://www.evrensel.net/haber/401318/roman-kadinlarin-koronavirus-gunleri-cocuguma-yedirmek-icin-ebegumeci-topluyorum?a=6eabd>

Sivil sayfalar: 03 Nisan 2020 Nurcan Çalışkan

Sivil Toplumdan Dayanışma Sesleri Yükseliyor

<https://www.sivilsayfalar.org/2020/04/03/sivil-toplumdan-dayanisma-sesleri-yukseliyor/>

Yeni Yaşam: 26 Mart Yedigörmüş Aygün

‘Yoksul mahalleler için acil önlem’

<http://yeniyaşamgazetesil.com/yoksul-mahalleler-icin-acil-onlem/>



Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

## APPENDIX: SEDI INDICES OF NEIGHBOURHOODS REACHED

NEIGHBOURHOODS	SEDI	NEIGHBOURHOODS	SEDI	NEIGHBOURHOODS	SEDI
19 MAYIS	69.7	ÜNİVERSİTE	58.2	YENİMAHALLE	27.9
BOZKURT	63.6	BAĞLAR	36	GENÇ OSMAN	33.8
GÜLBAHAR	60.3	DEMİRKAPI	26.5	SANAYİ	27
İNÖNÜ	56.9	KEMALPAŞA	24.6	CAFERAĞA	99.6
DUATEPE	55.6	YENİMAHALLE	25.3	FİKİRTEPE	35
FERİKÖY	54.4	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK	33.4	ÇAĞLAYAN	34.1
ESKİŞEHİR	46.9	HÜRRİYET	34.8	GÜLTEPE	32.8
KUŞTEPE	37.2	SİYAVUŞPAŞA	49.2	GÜRSEL	46.5
PAŞA	35	ZAFER	35.9	HARMANTEPE	26.2
YAYLA	33.2	CEVATPAŞA	25.3	HÜRRİYET	33.9
MAHMUT ŞEVKET PAŞA	26.3	MURAT	28.3	MEHMET AKİF ERSOY	32.4
AYVANSARAY	31.8	TERAZİDERE	28.1	MERKEZ	67.7
KOCAMUSTAFAPAŞA	46.8	YENİDOĞAN	37.8	NURTEPE	34
BALAT	34.6	GAYRETTEPE	77.5	ORTABAYIR	49.9
SÜMBÜLEFENDİ	32.7	ÇİĞDEM	32.5	SEYRANTEPE	35.3
HIRKA-İ ŞERİF	36.5	ADNAN KAHVECİ	59.3	ŞİRİNTEPE	25.7
SİLİVRİKAPI	47.8	MİMAR SİNAN MRK.	33.6	TALATPAŞA	33.6
ŞEHREMİNİ	59.2	AYDINLAR	24.8	TELSİZLER	35.3
MOLLA HÜSREV	31.2	ÇATALÇEŞME	31.1	YAHYA KEMAL	26.6
SARAÇ İŞHAK	22.9	ÇATALMEŞE	31.1	CUMHURİYET	34.9
YEDİKULE	32.2	EKŞİOĞLU	24.8	YAKACIK ÇARŞI	46.8
BÜLBÜL	18	MİMARSİNAN	49.3	ATAKENT	69.4
ÇUKUR	26.6	NİŞANTEPE	44.6	ATATÜRK	26.5
FETİHTEPE	19	ÖMERLİ	53.1	FATİH	33.9
HACI AHMET	25.7	PAŞAKÖY	24.7	İNÖNÜ	26.6
İSTİKLAL	17.4	AKŞEMSETTİN	31.8	SÖĞÜTLÜ ÇEŞME	25.3
KADI MEHMET	33.2	BALIKYOLU	18	YEŞİLOVA	34.2





Shot by: Deep Poverty Network Volunteer

KAPTANPAŞA	26.4	FATİH	24.8	ALTINTEPE	65.2
KOCATEPE	34.1	İNCİRTEPE	25.5	BÜYÜKBAKKALKÖY	20
KULAKSIZ	26.2	MUHTAR ÇEŞME	24.7	FEYZULLAH	64.3
ÖMER AVNİ	90.5	SÜLEYMANİYE	19.2	FINDIKLI	32.8
ÖRNEKTEPE	32.1	TURGUT ÖZAL	33.9	GÜLSUYU	26.8
PİRİ PAŞA	34.2	ÜÇEVLER	24.9	KIYALI	60.7
SURURİ MEHMET	33.2	ALİBEYKÖY	34.6	AHMET YESEVİ	25
YENİŞEHİR	31.7	ÇIRÇIR	32.6	ERTUĞRUL GAZİ	17.8
KINALIADA	33.2	DEFTERDAR	32.8	GÜZELYALI	33.2
ANADOLU	19.1	ESENTEPE	32.5	KAVAKPINAR	25.9
MAREŞAL FEVZİ ÇAKMAK	17.7	GÜZELTEPE	33.4	VELİBABA	26.2
MERKEZ	18.1	İSLAMBAY	33.9	YAYLALAR	32.9
YAVUZ SELİM	23	MERKEZ	46.6	YENİŞEHİR	57
FERHATPAŞA	25.5	YEŞİLPINAR	36.6	ATATÜRK	25.6
İÇERENKÖY	61.8	BAĞLARBAŞI	33.1	EYÜP SULTAN	34.8
KAYIŞDAĞI	34.8	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK	34	KEMAL TÜRKLER	33.5
KÜÇÜKBAKKALKÖY	67.3	KARADENİZ	26.8	OSMANGAZİ	24.9
MİMARŞİNAN	18.3	KARLITEPE	33.3	PAŞAKÖY	24.7
MUSTAFA KEMAL	33.1	KAZIM KARABEKİR	25.4	ÇAYIRBAŞI	45.9
NİŞANTEPE	44.6	MERKEZ	38.5	YENİMAHALLE	36.6
ŞERİFALİ	62.6	MEVLANA	33.6	HAMİDİYE	18
GÜMÜŞPALA	35.6	PAZARICI	33.1	MİMAR ŞİNAN	19.5
TAHTAKALE	44.3	YENİDOĞAN	25.6	MİMARŞİNAN	19.5
NECİP FAZIL	23.4	ADEM YAVUZ	25.5	YUNUS EMRE	25.7
ORHANGAZİ	18	AŞAĞI DUDULLU	33.1	ORTA	32.9
YAVUZ SELİM	17.5	ESENŞEHİR	34.4	YAMANEVLER	34.4
CEBECİ	26.1	HUZUR	26.1	YUKARI DUDULLU	34.1
GAZİ	25.5	MADENLER	46.9	İCADIYE	62.7
SULTANÇİFTLİĞİ	26.2	ŞERİFALİ	62.6	SELAMİ ALİ	55.5
BEŞTELSİZ	37.6	SEYİTNİZAM	48.1	ÜNALAN	58

# “ D E S T E K Ç İ L E R İ M İ Z ”

GÖZDE, HAKAN, SELDA, NEDRET, FATOŞ, FATMA GÜL, BERİL, ZEYNEP ECE, EMRE, HÜLYA, SERİM, NİLGÜN, GÖZDE, SELDA, NALAN, ÖZLEM, İNCİ, DUYGU ÇİĞDEM, NİL, SUMRU, ERZEN, PINAR, ZEYNEP, BENAN, GÜLGÜN, GÜLÇİN, DİLER, TÜRKAN, ZEHRA, BETKA, SİMGE, FERİHA, ÖZGÜL, İLKNUR, SAFİYE, BURCU, EREN, BERZA, CANDAN, FÜSUN, FİLİZ, HİDAYET, EZGİ, ARHAN, ERTAN, KUBİLAY, PINAR, VEYSEL, ELİF, ONUR, GÜLSÜM, ÖZLEM, BENGİSU, AYŞEN, SERDAR, ÖZÜM, OLCAY, SERMİN, ORHON, BEGÜM, AHMET, DİDEM, MEHMET CELAL, DUYGU, AKGÜN, FİGAN, CİHAT, FİLİZ, GİZEM, AYŞEGÜL, İREM, AYBIKE, SEFA, ÖZLEM, ANDAÇ YAGMUR, GÜLGÜN, COŞKUN, METE, ENGİN, MUTLU, NEDRET, HAZAL, TURAN, ÇAĞRI, SENEM, ZEYNEP DİDEM, ELİF, AYŞE, AYŞEGÜL, SEDA, TUBA, SONAY, ASLI, BAHAR, ERKAN, HASAN TAHSİN, ONUR, SİBEL, CANSU, EBRU, BETKA, GÜNSELİ, NAZ, FULYA, ÜLKER, METE, BENGİ, PELİN, TUNCAY, YÜKSEL, ATAER, HACER, DEFNE, KORAY, GÖZDE, ÖZGE, GÜLÇİN, SERAP, BAŞAK, ECE, ERSİN, DUYGU, ÇİĞDEM, GÜNSELİ, NAZLI, SENEM, KUBİLAY, GÖRKEM, SERAY, KATİBE, HİLAL, AYLAL, EGE, ASUTAY, ZEYNEP, İCLAL, LALE, HÜSEYİN, BENGİ, HATİCE, ZEHRA, GİZEM, CENK, HANDE, NERGİS, AKIN, YEŞİM, NAZMİYE, SERENAT, ANNETTE, YILDIRIM, HATİCE, TURGAY, SONER, MİHRİBAN, SEDA, DEVRİM, MURAT, DENİZ, SİBEL, RANA, İBRAHİM, IRMAK, NESLİHAN, TUBA, NESLİHAN, HASAN, AYBIKE, SERMİN, METE, EZGİ, BERKAN, ÖMER, MURAT, KORAY, TAYFUN, KEMAL, GAYE, BAŞAK, NEŞE, ARZU, EKİN, ÖZGE, FERİHA, AKIN, FERAY, NAZLI, LALE, AYLİN, NESİBE, AYTEN, SALİH, GÖZDE, HAZAL, EDA, BAŞAK, HATİCE, BATUHAN, BERİL, NEHİR, ŞEYMA, TUĞBA, BAKİ, ÜMRAN, GÖZDE, DENİZ, TOLGA, BURCU, MERİÇ, CEMAL, MÜNEVVER, ESRA, AYBIKE, YEŞİM, GÜZİN, KADER, AYÇA, BETÜL, HÜSNİYE, GÜLÇİN, RENGİN, BEYZA, ESRA, ATA, ZELİHA, NURCİHAN, LEYLA, SENEM, SELCAN, SİNEM, ALARA, MELEK, DİLEK, FULDEN, TEYFİK, YALÇIN, DİLAN, PINAR, MEHMET, MERDAN, BİRGÜL, BARAN, MİNE, ZEYNEP İCLAL, ECE, ŞAHİN, BARIŞ, RUKİYE, ARKIN, DEFNE, ÖZGÜN, NİSA, GÖRKEM, ERGÜN, SONER, GÜZİN, ŞULE, ŞEYMA, AYŞEN, IRMAK, ELVAN, UMUT, SERPİL, HAZEL, ÖZBEK, DİLEK, KADİR, CEM, ONUR, ÖZLEM, YOSUN, SENEM, ŞEYMA, CEM KADİR, BURÇİN, BERFİN, GÜLNUR, HİLAL, AYLİN, MELTEM, MİNA, MERVE, DUYGU, CANSU, GAYE, CİHAN CEM, RENGİN, GÖKHAN, MEHMET ALİ, İLKAY, SEDAT, NİHAN, AYSUN, AYLİN, BERNA, NAZAN, EYLÜL, FARAH, GÖZDE, SERAP, MERAL, YASEMİN, GÜZİN, FERHAT, NURSEL, CEREN, SEVGİ, FATOŞ, NURHAN, LİYAN, EMİNE, İDİL, ORHAN, ŞEVVAL, SONER, AYLAL, SİNEM, ANDAÇ, BERİL, MÜNEVVER, FATMA, SENEM, MELDA, NEVRA, DORUKHAN, EMİN, DİLARA, NİLÜFER, AYDIN, ÖZGÜN, FÜSUN, OKAN, HANDAN, GÜLCAN, İREM, MERVE, BERKAN, SELEN, SABA, GÜLER, SUNA, YURDAGÜL, BERKAN, FIRAT, ZELAL, RECEP, CUMHUR, ESİN KADRIYE, KORAY, AYDIN, ESMA, ŞENOL, MELTEM, TEOMAN, YEŞİM, CEYDA, MÜGE, GİZEM, BÜŞRA, ESİN, SEÇİL, BERFİN, BERKAN, ORÇUN, KORAY, VEYSEL, NUR, HAYAL, REZZAN, İLKEM, CEYLAN, GERÇEK, UFUK, NEZİHA, VİKİ, NAZAR, MURAT, ZEHRA, AYÇA, LİANA, SETENAY, EZGİ EMRE, KEMAL, NAZMİYE, İPEK, SERAP, SÜLEYMAN, CANAN, SERDAR, SELİN, SEMİH, PÜREN, GÜLAY, BAHİRİ, ZEYNEP, SÖZ, REYHAN, GÜLHAN, EMBİYE, TUĞBA, GÜLDEN, SEZER, EMRE, ÇAĞLA, CEYHUN, SEVECEN, SÜLÜN, CENGİZ, ŞIRAZ, MEHTAP, İNCİ, NAZAN, BARIŞ, ZAFER, ALİYE, İSMAİL HAKKI, ÖZNUR, UMay, GİZEM, NAHİ, PELİN, ÜLKER, BİLGE, NERMİN, ENDER, SAVAŞ, TANGÖR, GÜLŞEN, BADE, MUHAMMET, MİHRİBAN, ERDOĞAN, HALİDE, MURAT, ORKAN, SELCAN, TİMUR, YASEMEN, YUSUF, SABA, SELEN, SELVER, SERDAR, SERKAN, BURHANETTİN, AYBARS, NİLAY, AMİRA, GÖNÜL, CANAN, FATMA BERİL, KEZBAN, ALİ, MARAL, ÇAYAN, TÜLAY, BURÇAK, NİHAN, GÜLENDAM, NAZAN, NECİP, İLAYDA, TÜLİN, YİĞİT ALİ, BERCİN, EMRAH, HALİL, FARUK, MERVE, EYLEM, BAHİRİ, PEMBE HİLAL, BİNNUR, SERDAR, SEHİME, SERKAN, OZAN, CEYDA, ORKAN, OGULCAN, ŞÖHRET, FİLİZ, GÖZDE BELKİS, ŞÖLEN, ABDULLAH, HELİN, ÖZGÜR MEHMET, NAGEHAN, ADNAN, DEMET, BURAK, ZEYNEP, BEGÜM, FERİHA, ÖNER, MELİS, ÖZGÜN, AHMET CEMİL, MUSA, DENGE, SİNAN CAN, ERDOĞAN, HANDE, DAMLA, SELİN, NURDAN, EVREN, SEYHAN, HALİDE DAĞLI, AYŞE FİDAN, OYA, FATMA, BARIŞ, BEYHAN, VEYSİ, CAN, SİNEM, CANAN ELİF, CAN, BÜLENT, BEYZA, BERKAN, AYÇA, ASLI HANDE, SELCAN, SEHER, SAVAŞ, SAİME, SACİDE, İPEK, NEVRET, HATİRA, SERRA, BERRİN, AYCAN, FATİH, OSMAN, EBRU, MÜJDE, SENA, ADNAN, MERVE ÖZLEM, BÜLENT, KEREM MÜMTAZ, ALEV, FİGAN, YETER, AYŞEN, YASEMİN, SEÇİL, ÖZGÜR MEHMET, AYLAN, ULAŞ, RABİA, DEFNE, NURGÜL, SERCAN, MELDA, CEYLAN, AYGÜN, DİLA, ŞEREF, ŞAFAK EDA, SEREN, YAVUZ SELİM, HANZADE, BUKET, HURİ, CUMA, MELTEM, TUNCAY, ÇAĞATAY, NURDAN, KÜBRA, AYGÜN, İDEM, YURDAGÜL, ŞENAY, SELMA, SANİYE, ÜMİT, YELDA, GÜLER, FATOŞ ZEYNEP, SEDA, ŞEYDA, BETÜL, SARE, EMRAH, PINAR, ZEYNEP, DUYGU, AYŞEGÜL, FATİH, SEHER, GÜLCAN, CİHAN, NEZİHE, SİNAN, ALMİRRA, ASİYE, AYGÜL, AYŞE DEVRİM, BETÜL, CENGİZ, DİLEK, EMEL, EDA, KENAN, SELVİN, NEVRA, MENAV, JÜLİDE, GÜL, AYŞENUR, KÜBRA, MİNE, AYÇA, ASLI HANDE, AYSEN, BAHAR, BEGÜM, BENGİ, BERKAN, CİHAT, COŞKUN, DEFNE, DİLA, ERDİNÇ, FAHRİYE







açıkalan