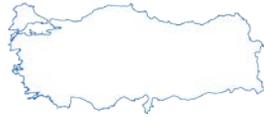


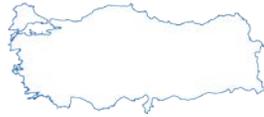
## Meeting Minutes

<b>Time &amp; location:</b>	01 November 2017, UNHCR Cinnah
<b>Chaired by:</b>	Hilary Bowman (UNHCR) and Dina Morad (WFP)
<b>Participants:</b>	Hilary Bowman (UNHCR), Dina Morad (WFP), Hamzah Khamis (UNHCR), Nesrin Semen (WFP), Vincent Ricouart (UNHCR), Dragan Markovic (UNICEF), Ilknur Varol (ASAM), Ozlem Gitmez (ASAM), Enver Emre Aykin (UNDP), Gonca Savas (WFP)
<b>Minutes prepared by:</b>	Gonca Savas (WFP)
<b>Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update on 3RP planning process – UNHCR</li><li>• PAB – WFP</li><li>• Stop-gap / transitional assistance update – WFP</li><li>• Basic Needs Beneficiary Cross-Check – UNHCR</li><li>• AOB</li></ul>

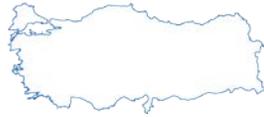
AGENDA POINT	DISCUSSION	ACTION POINTS
Action points from the previous meeting	Winterization documents including the cross checking of beneficiaries, advocacy paper and SoP have been distributed with the MoM. It can be re-circulated due to the requests from participants.	The requests should be directed to the Basic Needs Coordinators for the re-circulation of the documents.



<p>Update on 3rp planning process – UNHCR</p>	<p>19 Sept – 1<sup>st</sup> Planning Workshop: The first 3RP discussion was held with participation of line ministries and relevant government authorities, donors, NGOs and UN agencies. UNHCR and UNDP shared the 3RP Strategic Objectives and each sector presented their sector analysis and achievements.</p> <p>There were 4 inter-sectoral field meetings Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Istanbul and Izmir (29Sep, 2Oct) in order to include the feedback and the experience of the agencies operational in the field to the planning process. The needs per sector were discussed and the inputs of the meetings fed into the planning. The most common problems identified were registration (including address registration for especially seasonal workers and informal housing), child labor, dependency to aid, etc. The 3RP narrative has been drafted according to those priorities discussed. The draft sector strategies were shared with the line ministries for their comments and inputs ahead of the 2nd planning workshop.</p> <p>11 October – 2<sup>nd</sup> Planning workshop was more dynamic with line ministries, donors, UN agencies and NGOs providing feedback via table discussions per sector. Specifically for Basic Needs, issues around aid dependency and livelihoods linkage were raised discussed.</p> <p>12-18 October – Partner budgets were received.</p> <p>26 October - Stakeholders RoundTable: the whole plan was presented to high level participants from line ministries, relevant government authorities, donors, UN agencies, and other participants.</p>	<p>The final version of the Basic Needs Sector plan for 3RP to be shared with the partners.</p>
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	<p>31 October was the deadline for the last comments to the final version of the 3RP plan for 2018/2019 from government counterparts. Comments have focused mostly on terminology and wording and amendments will be made accordingly.</p> <p>3 November - Final Chapter to be shared with Amman.</p>	
<p>PAB – WFP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ~60% of household expenditures are spent on rent and food.</li> <li>○ Turkish language ability is the lowest in SET. The reason may be that there are more TECs in this region, the Syrian refugee community is quite large and the local population speaks Arabic/Kurdish so that the refugee community does not see a pressing need to speak/learn Turkish.</li> <li>○ Eligible households tend to use more negative coping strategies when it comes to livelihoods.</li> <li>○ As per the PAB data analysis, 9% of ESSN applicants are not found eligible based on the ESSN criteria but are considered to be extremely poor. Reducing this exclusion error is being focused on in programme design and adjustment discussions with all relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>○ Overall, 32% of the applicant population is below the poverty line but does not meet the eligibility criteria and is thus excluded from the ESSN assistance programme. One programmatic challenge remains to explore ways to increase the assistance coverage and reduce the exclusion as much as possible, within the limits of the available funding.</li> <li>○ An impact simulation shows that the ESSN has the potential to significantly reduce overall poverty amongst beneficiary households with the assumption that household expenditure will increase by the full amount of the transfer (i.e. no savings, no sharing of assistance). First actual results of the Impact Study are expected earliest in the second half of 2018, based on longer term data</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline report to be finalized by end of November.</p> <p>A comprehensive analysis on the basic needs assistance in Turkey would be conducted jointly with the efforts of the BNWG.</p>



	<p>collection and trend analysis to be conducted jointly by WFP and the World Bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The first round of remote Post-Distribution Monitoring was completed by TRC enumerators. Analysis of the results will take place in November followed by the first PDM report, most likely in January 2018.</li> </ul>	
Stop-gap/transitional assistance update - SET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SoP/concept note for the stop-gap/transitional assistance is still in process.</li> <li>○ The concept note on Cash Gap Analysis results will be shared with MoFSP and DGMM soon.</li> <li>○ SOPs relate to temporary assistance to vulnerable families that will be provided with assistance pending inclusion into ESSN.</li> <li>○ It is agreed that there will be time limitation and the transfer value will not exceed the ESSN transfer value as an incentive to access the ESSN.</li> <li>○ Organizations will be encouraged to continue to advocate for services which will facilitate households' transition to ESSN, e.g. registration, issuance of disability reports etc.</li> </ul>	<p>SoP/concept note to be finalized.</p> <p>The concept note to be shared with the MoFSP and DGMM.</p>
Basic Needs Beneficiary Cross-Check – UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNHCR has a data collection and verification system for winterization; to cross-check the beneficiaries that are being provided with UNHCR-funded winterization assistance.</li> <li>○ UNHCR propose to expand this tool to facilitate cross-checking of beneficiaries of basic needs assistance: cash (non-ESSN), NFIs, cash-for-shelter. There will be a separate meeting in order to better understand the need and also the modality for such an initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Meeting on 10 November at UNHCR.</li> </ul>
AOB	n/a	