## Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Items</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Welcome &amp; Introductions</td>
<td>13.00 – 13.05</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>• Welcome &amp; Introduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Announcements & Updates                                                   |
| 3. Operational Planning          | 13.20 – 13.35 | UNHCR/IOM                          | Joint Market Assessment  
• Brief overview and presentation of preliminary findings of the Joint Market Assessment |
|                                  | 13.35 – 13.50 | OCHA/CashCap                       | CBI TWG EQ Workplan  
• Presentation of Workplan  
• Consultation & Feedback                                                     |
|                                  | 13.50 – 14.30 | (on behalf of) Protection Sector   | Cash for Protection  
• Protection risks in earthquake affected areas  
• Sectoral Cash Based Interventions and Cash for Protection  
• Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Cash for Protectional  
• Individual Protection Interventions  
  • Cash for Protection  
  • Individual Facilitative Support  
  • Special Needs Fund  
• Case Study: One-off Cash for Protection as Rent Assistance                     |
| 4. AoB                           | 14.30 – 14.40 |                                    | • Any other business                                                    |
Welcome & Introductions

CashCap
CARE
Concern Worldwide
DG ECHO
DRC
GOAL Global
HRDF
Ihsan RD
IFRC
IOM
JCCP-REALs

MUDEM
Sened Organization
Support to Life
TRC
UNHCR
UNICEF
UN Women
WHH

Ankara, 35%
İstanbul, 6%
Adana, 3%
Mersin, 3%
Şanlıurfa, 3%
Gaziantep, 29%
Other, 19%
## Review Action Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Points</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALP training details and application form to be shared with partners</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An advocacy note to increase MPCA funding to be drafted and shared</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The workplan for the second half of the year to be presented in the next meeting</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBI TWG to set a cloud space including all relevant CBI TWG documents concerning the EQ response to be shared</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members to provide feedback on Gender Checklist for Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) in Türkiye Earthquake Response</td>
<td>No progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members to response to GBV capacity building survey</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members to respond to CashCap satisfaction survey</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Announcements

- 3W Updates
- Next Meeting: Şahinbey Municipality cash updates
- CALP MENA's Community of Practice for Locally Led Response (LLR)
- CashCap departure
Present: Findings of Joint Market Assessment

• Brief overview and presentation of preliminary findings of the Joint Market Assessment
CBI TWG EQ Workplan

- Presentation of Workplan
- Consultation & Feedback
Cash for Protection

• Protection risks in earthquake affected areas
• Sectoral Cash Based Interventions and Cash for Protection
• Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Cash for Protectional
• Individual Protection Interventions
  o Cash for Protection
  o Individual Facilitative Support
  o Special Needs Fund
• Case Study: One-off Cash for Protection as Rent Assistance
OUTLINE

• Protection risks in earthquake affected areas
• Sectoral Cash Based Interventions and Cash for Protection
• Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Cash for Protectional
• Individual Protection Interventions
  • Cash for Protection
  • Individual Facilitative Support
  • Special Needs Fund
• Case Study: One-off Cash for Protection as Rent Assistance
Overview of Protection Risks in Affected Areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>Cases identified who have already been evicted and are homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely damaged/loss/destruction of shelter</td>
<td>Relates to cases where shelter has been lost or severely damaged due to disaster, or deliberate destruction and if linked to a risk of loss of life or severe physical harm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inability to meet basic needs</td>
<td>Inability to meet basic needs poses a risk to life or severe physical harm through adaptation of severe coping mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of Resource / Deliberate Deprivation</td>
<td>Individuals are denied to access essential services due to discriminatory practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Separation</td>
<td>Movement caused by the earthquake causes the separation of family members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Psychological Wellbeing              | - Disruptions in the people’s way of life, including loss of livelihoods and assets, extreme poverty and damaged social support structure which have led to acute trauma and an increased risk for chronic conditions such as anxiety and depression.  
- Displacement caused by the earthquake further exacerbating the wellbeing of the affected population and increased the likelihood of exposing to the further protection threats such as GBV, disruption of the privacy in crowded families, interrupted care and nurturing environment for children, etc.  
- Nightmares, flashbacks, intense anxiety, crying, shaking, remaining eerily calm are the major signs of trauma observed among adults, while children were seen displaying signs such as bed wetting, loss of appetite, mutism, stuttering or difficulty making sentences, crying for no reason and/or acting out suffering from agoraphobia and/or claustrophobia. |
| Lack of information and access barriers | Loss of documentation, lack of information on where to access humanitarian and statutory services, access barriers of most vulnerable groups                                                                   |
| Risks caused by electricity/energy cuts, limited access to water, sanitation and winterization | Safety and security risks in collective areas and nearby WASH facilities e.g., violence, abuse, exploitation  
- Mother-infant health, malnutrition, life threatening conditions due to lack of winterization and cold weather                                                                                           |
SECTORAL CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS AND CASH FOR PROTECTION

- **Basic Needs & Socio-economic Vulnerability**: Addressed through MPCA (e.g. ESSN or 3PT), and other social assistance schemes of MoFSS and humanitarian organizations. Aim is to mitigate negative coping mechanisms and food insecurity.
- **Access to Livelihoods**: Supported by Cash for Work programs.
- **Education**: Responded to through cash for education schemes like CCTE.
- **Shelter**: Met by addressing shelter vulnerability and providing necessary assistance such as cash for rent.
- **Protection**: Responded to actual protection threats and risks
  - Integrated MPC/protection programming- i.e. MPC contributes to prevent/mitigate protection risks, including negative coping mechanisms.
  - Cash transfers can be used in protection programs to address a range of community/individual protection needs (including gender-based violence, child protection, civil documentation, and housing, land and property, etc.).
- Cash transfers targeting vulnerable individuals (e.g. elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households, minority groups etc) with the aim of fully or partially covering their basic needs (including access to non-protection services) are **NOT CONSIDERED PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS**
MPCA and CfP are complementary tools in crisis response. While MPCA helps beneficiaries meet basic needs and tackles socioeconomic vulnerabilities, CfP focuses on specific protection threats, enhancing safety and rights. Together, they offer a comprehensive solution, addressing immediate needs and promoting longer-term resilience and empowerment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPCA</th>
<th>Cash for Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To meet multiple based needs at once</td>
<td>To address specific protection issues, threats, or risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can be spent as the beneficiary chooses</td>
<td>Linked to the protection outcome and broader protection response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food, shelter, education, health, livelihoods</td>
<td>Gender-based violence, child abuse, exploitation, forced eviction, legal issues, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address socio-economic vulnerability</td>
<td>Specific protection issues, often in conjunction with other forms of holistic assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPI is an intervention where cash is used one of several modalities for a protection response. It aims to meet a specific protection outcome on the basis of an individual case by reducing person’s vulnerability to a threat through increasing their capacity to cope.

Categorizing factors of IPI are:
• The direct and causal linkage between the IPI used and the protection outcome
• The provision of IPI should be embedded into a broader protection program and response
• IPI is provided on an individual basis according to the specific protection need of the individual.
Cash for Protection as one-off or sustained payment which should be used as part of broader protection response to address or reduce the impact or high risk of serious harm because of a protection threat.

Cash for Protection is provided based on 3 eligibility criteria:

i. A clearly defined protection threat (difference between vulnerability and protection risk)
ii. Protection specific vulnerabilities
iii. Limited coping capacities to overcome the threat/incident
Individual Facilitative Support as one-off in-kind, voucher, and cash assistance that can be provided within or outside of broader protection response to facilitate access to services for people who lacks resources, assets, knowledge and means without the presence of a threat.

The objective of IFS is to distinguish those denied resources, opportunities or essential services due to a threat from those lacking resources to access the services and, thus, needing facilitative support - not facing a threat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Model</th>
<th>Cash for Protection</th>
<th>Individual Facilitative Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective</strong></td>
<td>To meet a protection outcome by addressing or reducing the impact or high risk of serious harm because of a protection threat</td>
<td>To facilitate access to services and assistance for people who lacks resources, assets, knowledge and means.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Qualification** | • Unconditional  
• Restricted to broader protection intervention | • Unconditional  
• Unrestricted (within or outside of broader protection intervention) |
| **Modality** | Cash (One-off or Sustained) | Cash and Voucher |
| **Used within** | Embedded to case management and broader protection response | Within or outside of case management to facilitate access to services and assistance |
SNF is a flexible intervention modality aims to remove or mitigate the impact of displacement, socio-economic shocks and poverty. It also contributes to improving the overall situation, well-being, and resources of the concerned individual/household to mitigate negative coping mechanisms through multi-sectoral and individual-based support.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Protection Intervention</th>
<th>Special Needs Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To meet a protection outcome by addressing or reducing the impact or high risk of serious harm because of a protection threat</td>
<td>To address and meet basic needs by multi-sectoral and flexible case-based response to a socio-economic vulnerability and shock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stop/mitigate/reduce impact of violence, coercion, deprivation, abuse, or neglect</td>
<td>• To meet basic needs and mitigate negative coping mechanisms by addressing socio-economic vulnerability and food insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Restore dignity after the occurrence of violence, coercion, deprivation, abuse or neglect</td>
<td>• To reduce and mitigate protection risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mitigate/prevent reliance on harmful and dangerous coping mechanisms</td>
<td>• To address medical emergencies and health needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Address/mitigate social exclusion/structural discrimination faced by specific groups</td>
<td>• To respond to the education needs of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Respond to urgent lifesaving need or critical risk to basic human rights (incl. high risk of eviction)</td>
<td>• To meet shelter needs and to address shelter vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clearly defined protection threat</td>
<td>• Limited coping capacities due to specific vulnerabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protection specific vulnerabilities</td>
<td>• Emergency socio-economic shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limited coping capacities to overcome the threat/incident.</td>
<td>• Risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualification</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash (One off OR Sustained)</td>
<td>• Cash, Voucher, In-Kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Within case management</td>
<td>• Within case management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• One-off CfP serves as a temporary bridge to medium-term social assistance (ESSN, Social Economic Support, Severe Disability Allowance, Home Care Medical Assistance) during application.
• It can be used to mediate between tenants and property owners, facilitating an individual's stay in a shelter via lease agreement and rent payments for one to three months.
• CfP can be provided for relocation support (transportation, temporary accommodation) and rent assistance post-eviction, until medium-term social assistance is connected.
• When risk of eviction arises from inability to pay rent due to socio-economic vulnerability, referral to SNF, MPCA, or cash for rent should be prioritized to prevent or reduce eviction risk.
• Sustained CfP can be provided in cases where referral is not possible, serious harm would occur without immediate response, or when one-off CfP is inadequate to mitigate the protection threat.
• Prior to eviction, one-off or sustained CfP should usually be used in conjunction with legal mediation and counseling.

!!! Analyze whether or not there is a threatening actor (spouse, neighbor, parent, house owner, service provider, etc.) to understand the difference between vulnerability and protection risk !!!
AoB

- Any other business
THANK YOU