Inter-Agency Coordination Turkey

Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group

Ankara – Istanbul – Gaziantep

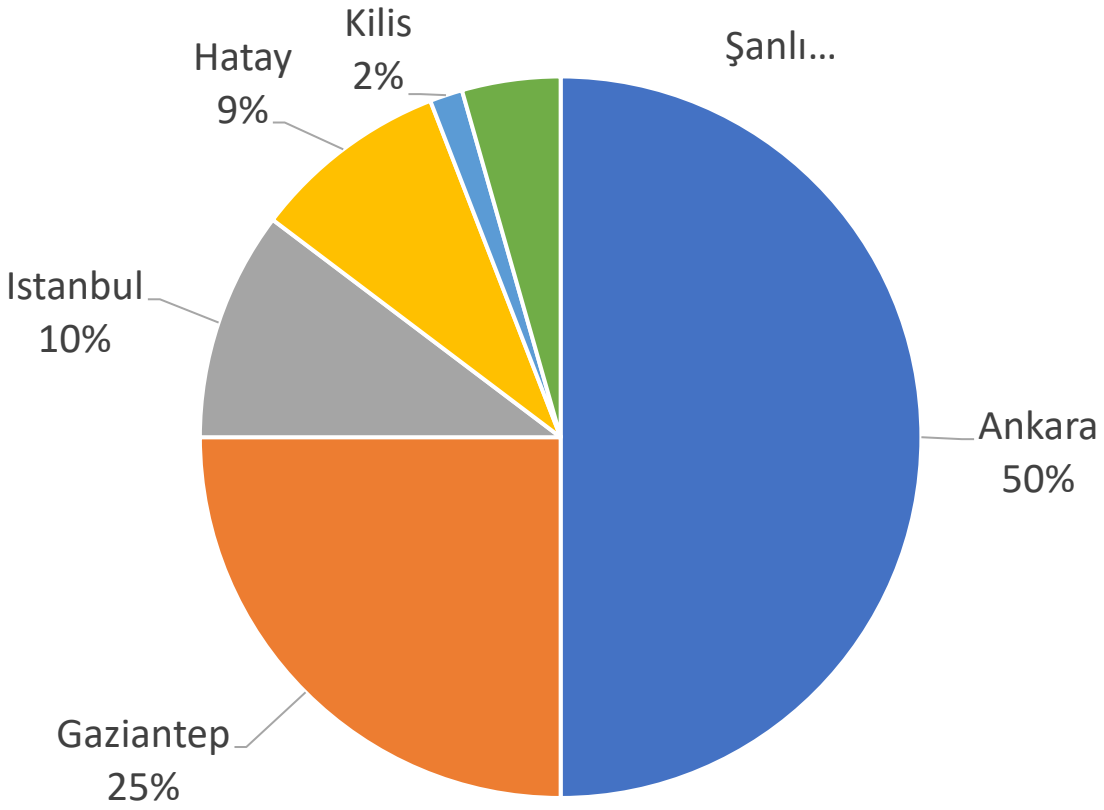
Hatay – Kilis - Şanlıurfa

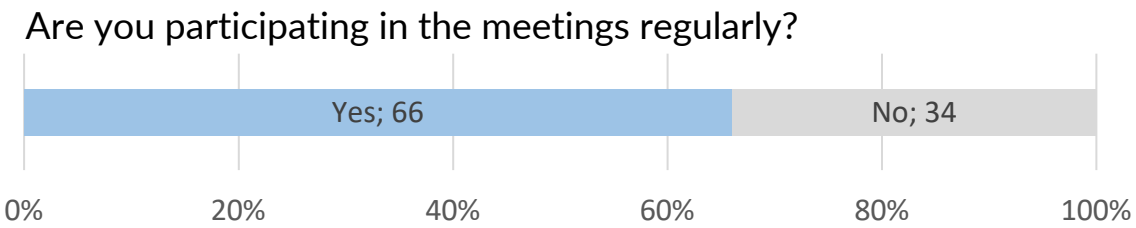
25 May, 2021

Agenda

1. Welcome & Introductions (5 mins)
2. Review of Action Points & Announcements (5 mins)
3. Present CCTE and Referrals (45 mins)
    a. Presentation (UNICEF, 35 mins)
    b. Q&A (10 mins)
4. Review CBI in Food Assistance (35 mins)
5. AOB (5 mins)

Welcome & Introductions





Alresala Foundation

ASAM

CARE

DG ECHO

FAO

GIZ

GOAL Global

IBC

IFRC

IOM

İGAM

Maya Vakfı

MSYD

MUDEM-RSC

Olive Branch

SENED

SEVKAR

TRC

UN Women

UNFPA

UNHCR

Violet Organization

WFP

WHH

World Vision International

WSA

Yeryüzü Doktorları Derneği

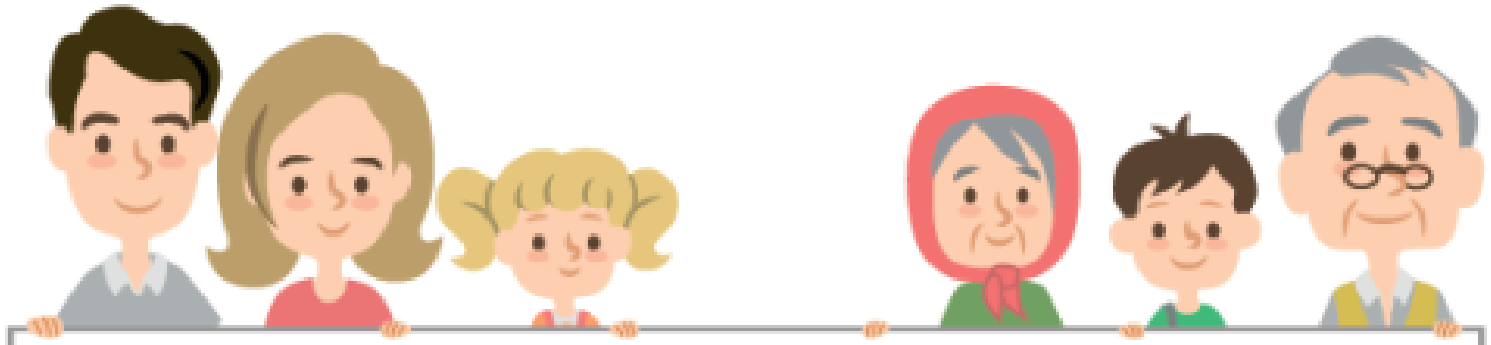
Review Action Points

Action Points	Progress
Partners who missed the mapping process, reach out to IM officer to share program information.	Done ✓
Partners to share program updates for the coming meeting.	?
Partners to share findings of Post-distribution Monitoring, M&E.	On-going
IA team to provide training opportunity for IARF	Mid-June

Announcement

Survey to capture the training needs will be send out in June.

Please look out for the survey and respond when you receive it.



CCTE for Syrians and Other Refugees

CBI TWG
25 May 2021

T.C. İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI GÖÇ İDARESİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

TÜRK KIZILAY

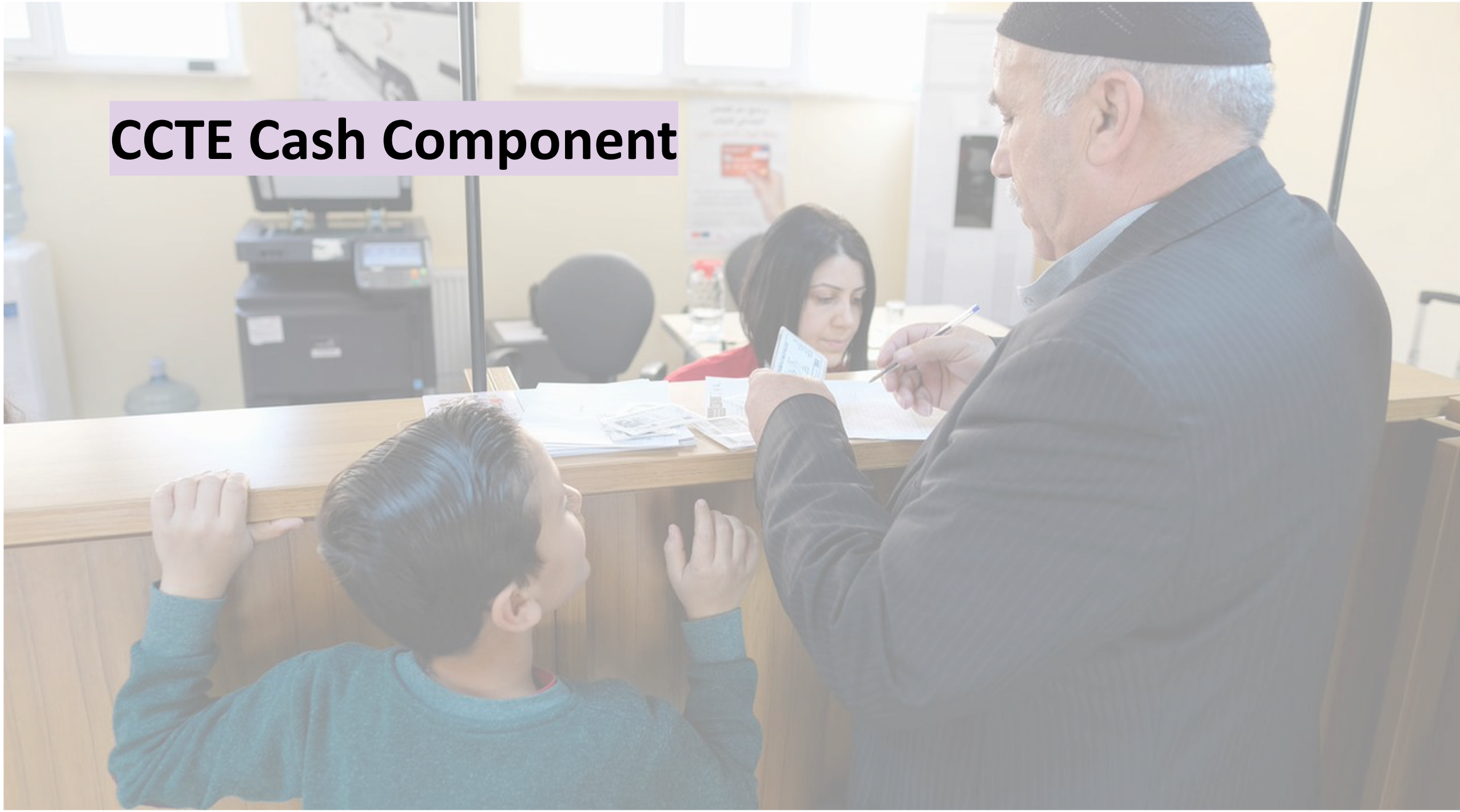
unicef

The extension of the CCTE program to Syrians and other refugees is made possible through financial support from EU's Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) of the US State Department and the Government of Norway.

Contents of Presentation

- **CCTE Cash Component**
  - Background and Context of CCTE
  - CCTE Objectives, Timelines & Coverage
  - CCTE Cash Data
  - Size & Frequency of Cash Transfers
  - Synergies Between CCTE and ESSN
  - CCTE During COVID-19
- **CCTE Child Protection (CP) Component**
  - CCTE CP Component (Objectives, CCTE CP Teams, Coverage)
  - CCTE CP Component Flow
  - Referrals within CCTE CP Component
  - CCTE CP Data
  - Why Integrated Social Protection?
  - «Cash Plus» Interventions and Considerations in Turkey
  - Considerations for Integrated Social Protection Systems in Turkey
- **Programme Evaluation and Key Findings**
- **Lessons learnt & Way forward**

CCTE Cash Component



Background and Context

More than **4 million** Refugees

1.7 million children

1.1 million school going age children

Approx. **400,000** Syrian children remain out of school

- ✓ **Key Barriers to education for Refugees' children:** Family poverty, language, social cohesion, missed years of schooling, psycho-social distress, disabilities.
- ✓ **Socio-Economic Barrier to Education:** In 2017, **82%** of refugees below the poverty line, **24%** in extreme poverty.

Government of Turkey has been implementing **Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE)** since 2003.

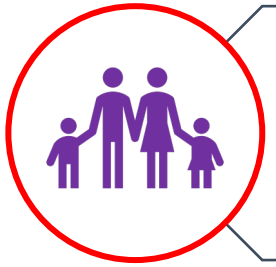
1.3 million Children enrolled under national CCTE and receiving regular and predictable cash transfers.

Extension of the CCTE program to refugees' children was introduced through partnership between **MoFSS, MoNE, TRC, EU and UNICEF since 2017.**

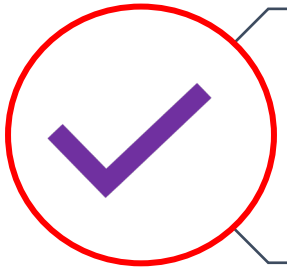
685,977 refugees' children enrolled in the CCTE and receiving regular and predictable cash transfers.

CCTE Objectives

Encourage school enrolment and regular attendance of the most vulnerable refugee children



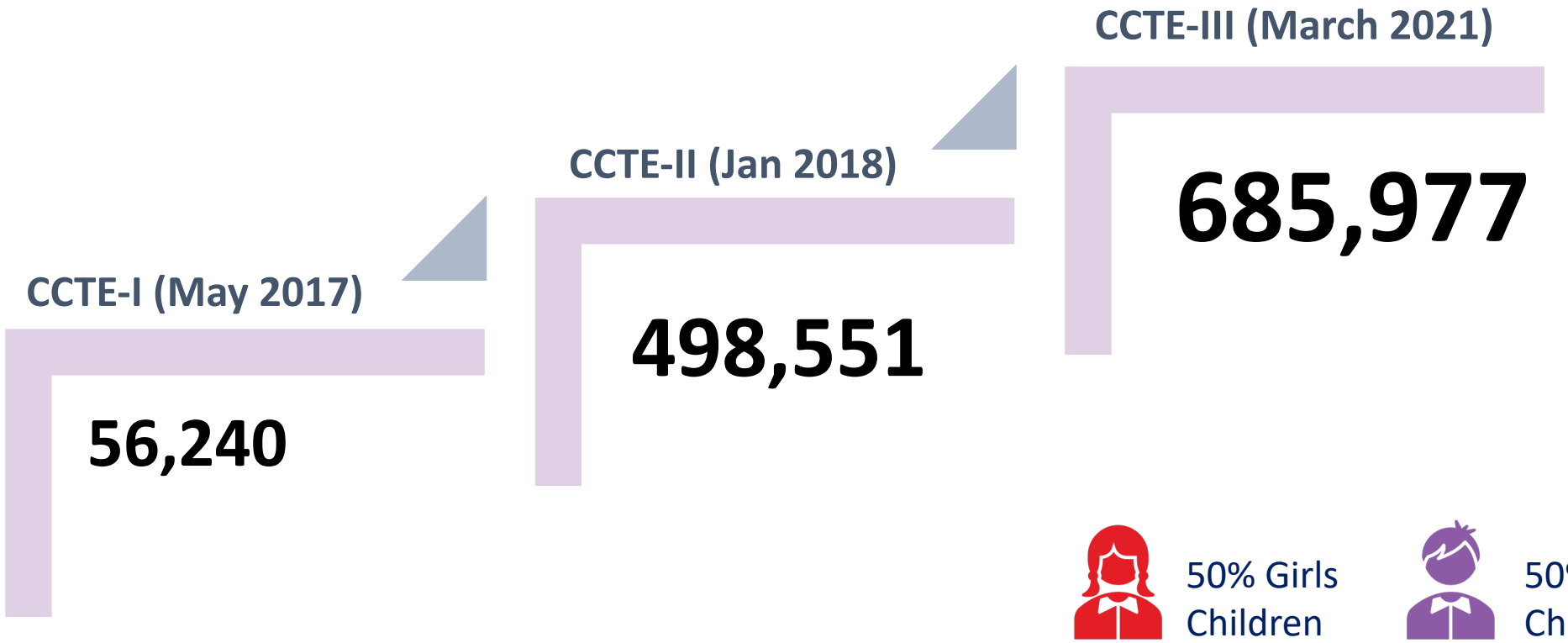
Sustaining positive education outcomes by mitigating child protection risks and violations which are closely intertwined with economic vulnerabilities



Strengthening national social protection and social service systems to better respond to the needs of children in Turkey

CASH + CARE

Timelines and Coverage/Cumulative beneficiaries



- ✓ **60%** of all school-age refugee children benefit from CCTE
- ✓ **90%** of all refugee children enrolled in schools benefit from CCTE

School enrollment of CCTE beneficiary children

Total number of Beneficiary Students

685,977

Pre-primary
Kindergarten

20,363

10,041	10,322

Primary
Grades 1st to 4th

318,828

155,061	163,767

Lower-secondary
Grades 5th to 8th

260,903

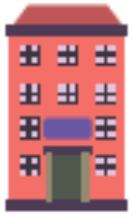
128,719	132,184

Upper-secondary
Grades 9th to 12th

76,287

42,151	34,136

ALP



4,368

2,037	2,331

Size of Cash Transfer

Formal Education (Public Schools)

45 TL per month from kindergarten to 4th Grade

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

50 TL per month from kindergarten to 4th Grade

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

45 TL per month

5th - 8th Grades

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 100 TL Motivational Payment

50 TL per month

5th - 8th Grades

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 100 TL Motivational Payment

55 TL per month

9th-12th Grades

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 150 TL Motivational Payment

75 TL per month

9th-12th Grades

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 150 TL Motivational Payment

Non-Formal Education (Accelerated Learning Programme -ALP)

75 TL per month for Modules A, B, C, D

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 150 TL Motivational Payment

75 TL per month for Modules A, B, C, D

+ 100 TL Additional Payment

+ 150 TL Motivational Payment

Frequency of Cash Transfer/Payments to beneficiaries

- Every two months.
- Conditional on regular school attendance (at least 80% of open school days).
- During Covid-19, all active students in the E-School system recorded as ‘attending’ (Temporary suspension of conditionality)

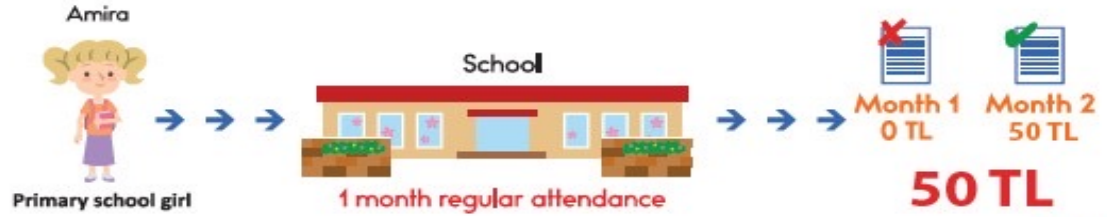
Scenario # 1

When **Amira** has **attended school regularly** in both of the 2 previous months assessed:

The family will get 100 TL in that payment period: 2 months x 50 TL= 100 TL

Scenario # 2

When **Amira** has **attended school regularly** in 1 of the 2 previous months assessed:



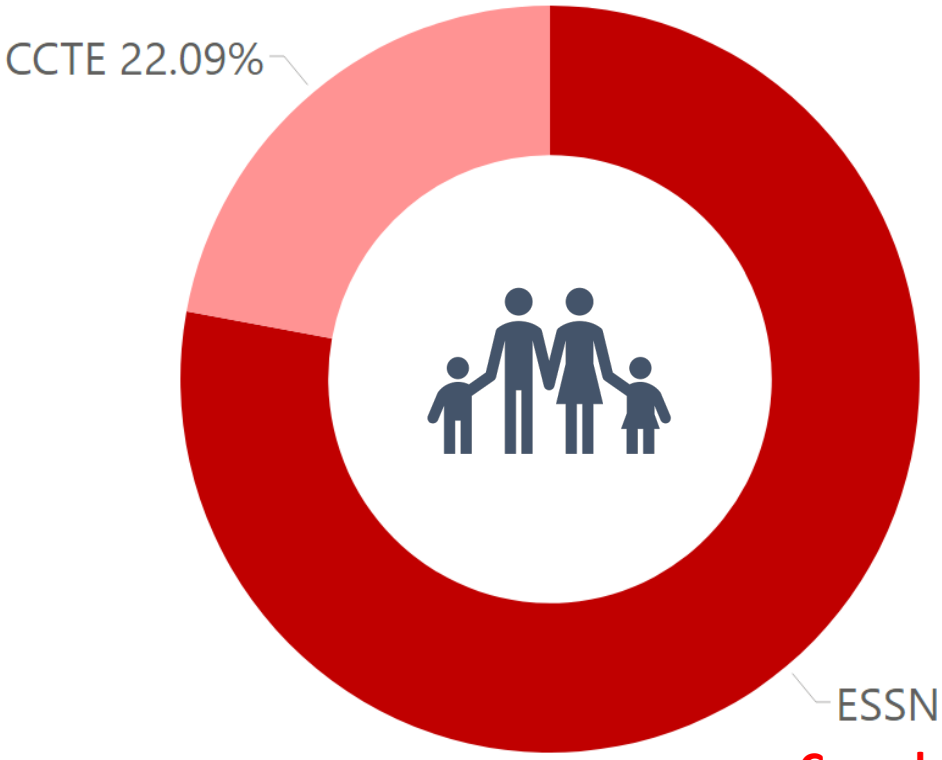
The family will get 50 TL in that payment period: 1 month x 50 TL= 50 TL

Scenario # 3

When **Amira** has **attended school regularly** in neither of the 2 previous months assessed:

The family will get 0 TL in that payment period: 1 month x 50 TL= 0 TL

Synergies Between Emergency Social Safety Nets and CCTE



Complementarity of the programmes

Synergies on Capacities and Systems:

- ✓ Common implementing partner (TRC)
- ✓ Common payment system (TRC Kizilaykart)
- ✓ Coordinated programme communication and beneficiary outreach & referral
- ✓ Shared helpline for beneficiary complaints and feedback (e.g. 168 TRC Call Centre)
- ✓ Coordination and sharing of experiences/best practices to promote national capacities and systems

CCTE Programme Implementation during Pandemic

01

COVID-19 Prevention Messaging & Promoting distance learning

Beneficiaries received **automated digital (SMS) messages and phone calls** through the TRC 168 Call Centre with info on **COVID-19** and **access to EBA distance learning**.

Information was also provided through other communication channels, (TRC social media accounts, website etc).

02

Design tweaks - Adjustment of Implementation Procedures

TRC Introduced COVID-19 prevention and safety measures at Service Centers

Temporary adaptation of the household visit modality to **remote assessments, including** follow-up on **high risk cases** to assess the impact of Covid-19

03

Continuation of regular Cash Transfer

Regular CCTE payments continued **without disruption** throughout the pandemic.

Kızılaykart outreach activities with delivery of card to houses to new CCTE beneficiaries, due to lockdowns and restrictions.

04

Attendance Monitoring

Temporarily suspended conditionalities (All students automatically accepted/made present by the system to allow payment processing)

Program importance during a time of **education crisis**

✓ **Vertical Expansion of the CCTE:** One-off additional 85TL payments to all CCTE beneficiaries (on top of regular cash transfer) was made in November 2020 payment cycle, in consultation with all partners. The objective was to boost purchasing power of families with school going children to mitigate the immediate impacts of COVID-19.

CCTE Child Protection Component

Child Protection Component - Background and Context

The Extension of the CCTE program to Syrians and other refugees Program includes a Child Protection Component:

Aiming at

- **Sustaining positive education outcomes**
- **Mitigating child protection risks and violations**, which are closely intertwined with economic vulnerabilities
- **Reducing the damage** caused by exposure of children to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, and family separation

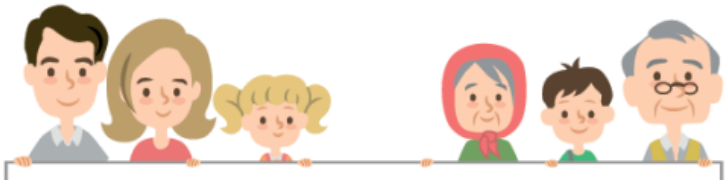
Through 18 Child Protection Outreach Teams

- Social Workers
- 1 Case Manager
- 3 Interpreters

In

- **15 Provinces** with the highest number of refugees and in **Adıyaman & the Black Sea Region** with two mobile teams

Child Protection Component Flow



CASH COMPONENT

CHILD PROTECTION COMPONENT

CCTE APPLICATION

Enrolled

4 criteria:

1. Family members registered in Turkey

2. No regular income

3. No family member have social security

4. The child enrolled in school

OOSC

Eligible for CCTE programme

No CCTE no record

Non-attendance > 4 days*

Not eligible for payment

PAUSED

Non-attendance ≤ 4 days*

Eligible for payment

PAYMENT RECEIVED

TRC Card SMS Bank

Children who will benefit from the CP component

CCTE beneficiary children with low level of attendance

Other children (beneficiary or not) in the household

CP Team Visit

ASSESSMENT of the risk level: CP concerns and well-being concerns

RESPONSE

High Risk

Medium Risk

Low Risk

No Risk

Mandatory referral to MoFLSS

For all risks, other types of referral:

External referral

Internal referral

On the spot

SERVICES

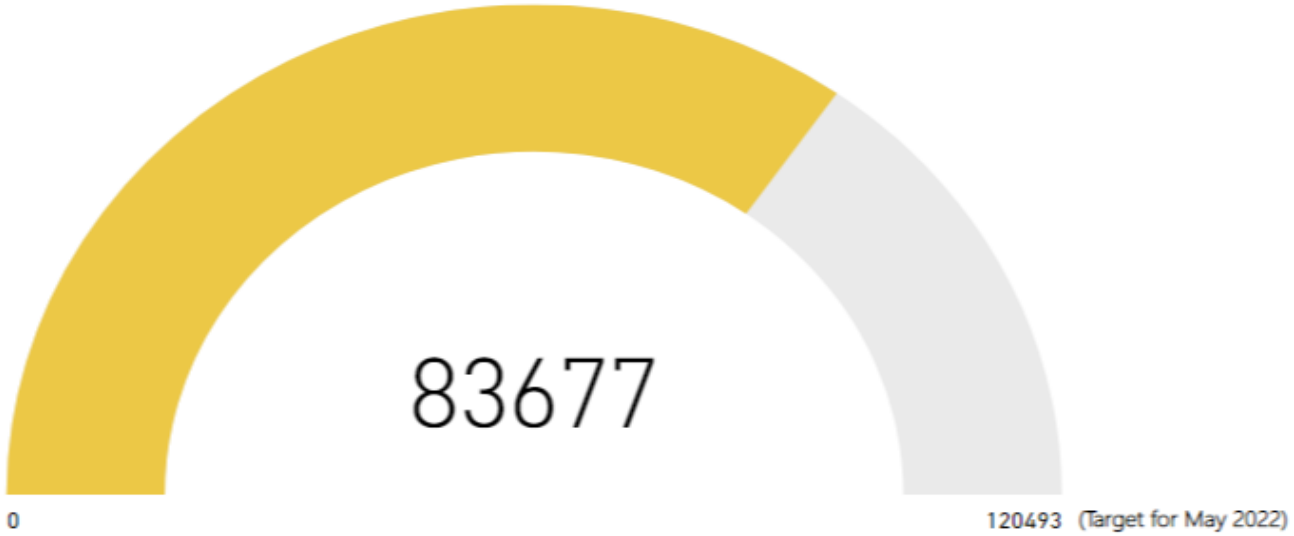
Follow-up:
- by TRC + SS
- by TRC
- by SS

Review of the case

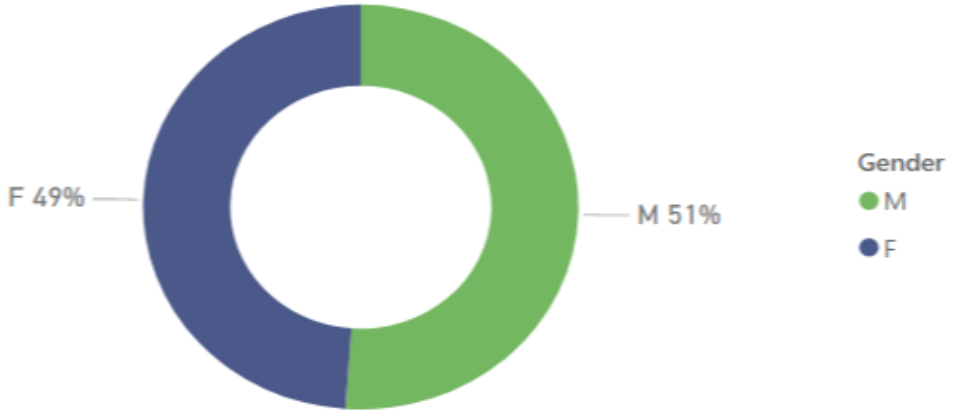
CASE CLOSED if no more risk

Child Protection Component Data from June 2017 to March 2021 (inclusive)

Results vs targets



Total # of children screened by outreach teams (gender)



Children screened by outreach teams

83677

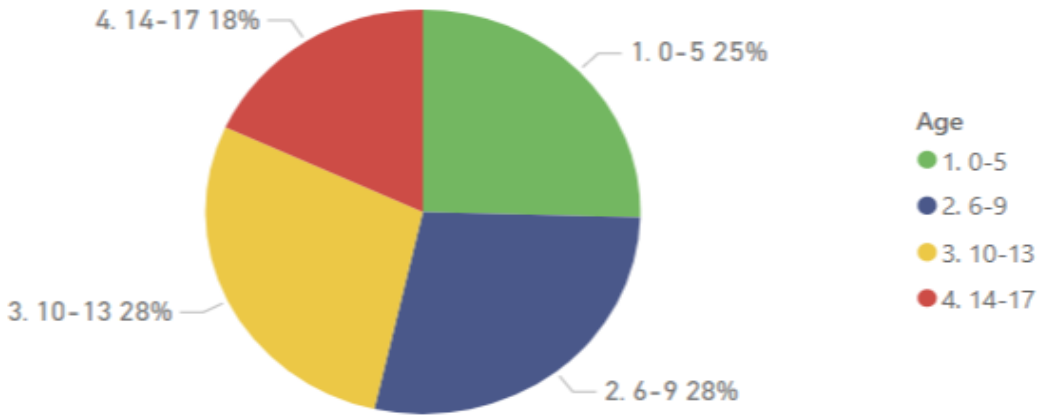
children

Children referred to specialized services

7270

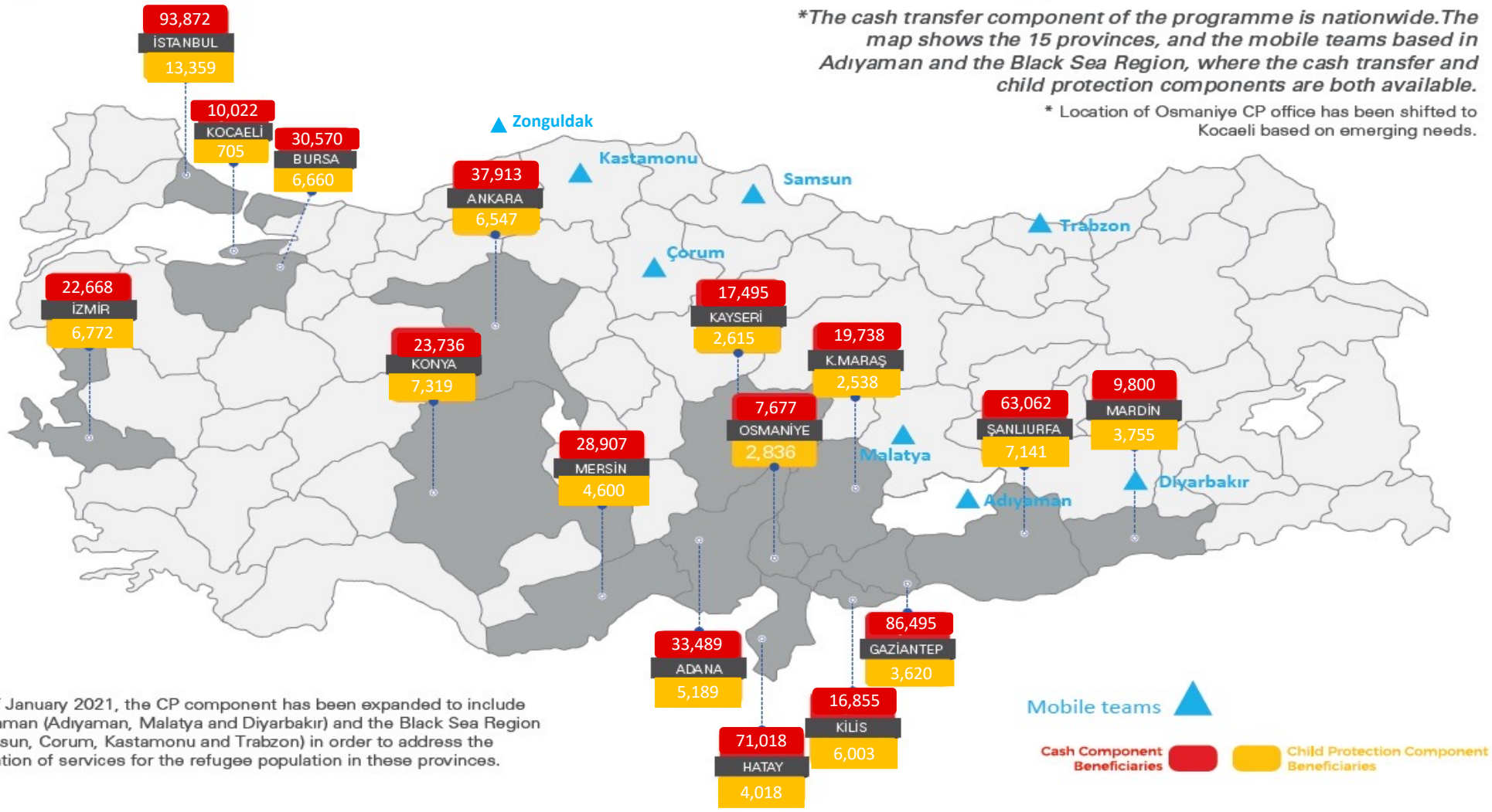
children

Total # of children screened by outreach teams (age)



CCTE Cash Country-wide, Child Protection in 15 provinces and 2 mobile teams in the Black Sea Region & Adıyaman

Beneficiaries Geographical Breakdown



*The cash transfer component of the programme is nationwide. The map shows the 15 provinces, and the mobile teams based in Adıyaman and the Black Sea Region, where the cash transfer and child protection components are both available.

* Location of Osmaniye CP office has been shifted to Kocaeli based on emerging needs.

As of January 2021, the CP component has been expanded to include Adıyaman (Adıyaman, Malatya and Diyarbakır) and the Black Sea Region (Samsun, Corum, Kastamonu and Trabzon) in order to address the limitation of services for the refugee population in these provinces.

Child Protection Component – Case Management and Referrals

- 2 types of referrals within the CCTE CP Component

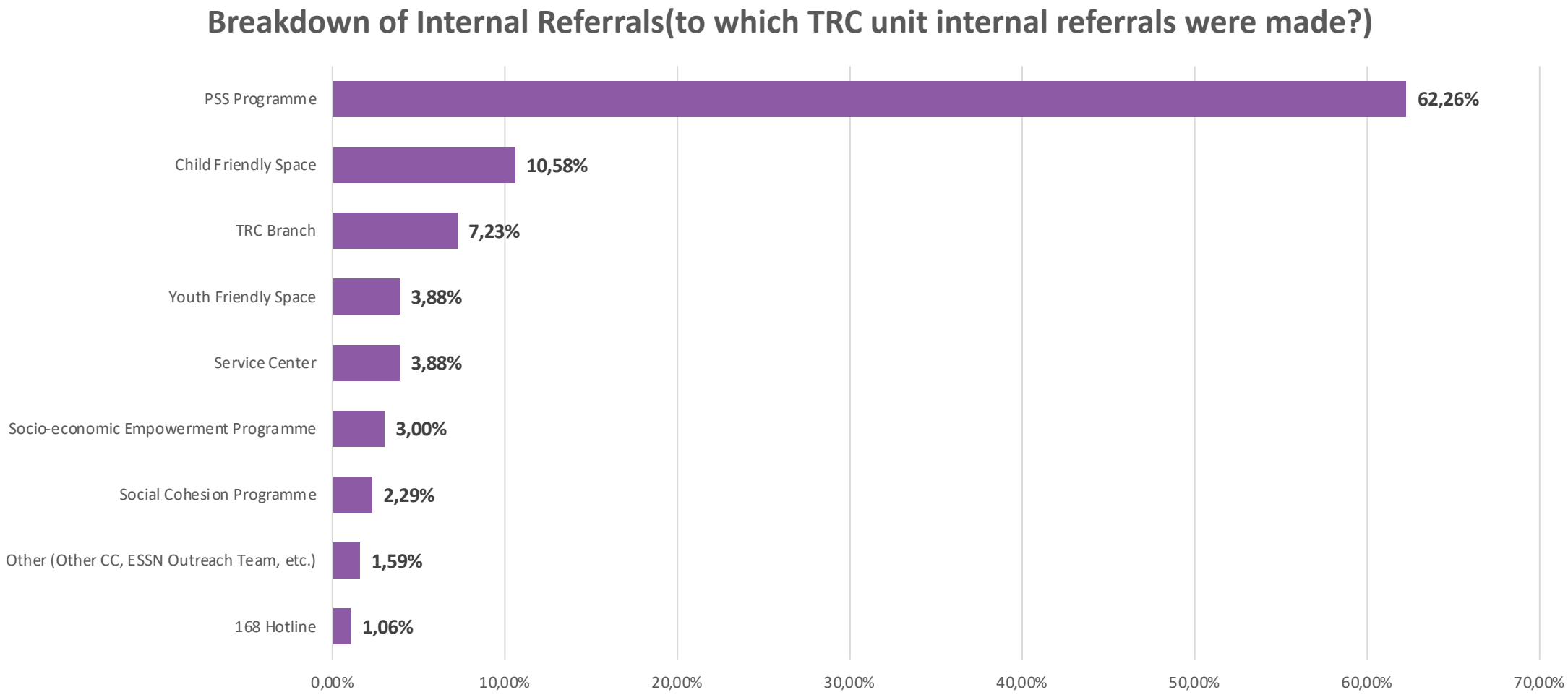
Case Management is a way of organising and carrying out work to address an individual child's (and their family's) needs in an appropriate, systematic and timely manner, through direct support and/or referrals, and in accordance with a project or programme's objectives.

Referral is a process of formally requesting services for a child or their family from another agency (e.g. cash assistance, health care, etc.) through an established procedure and/or form. Referral is most crucial intervention used during case management process.

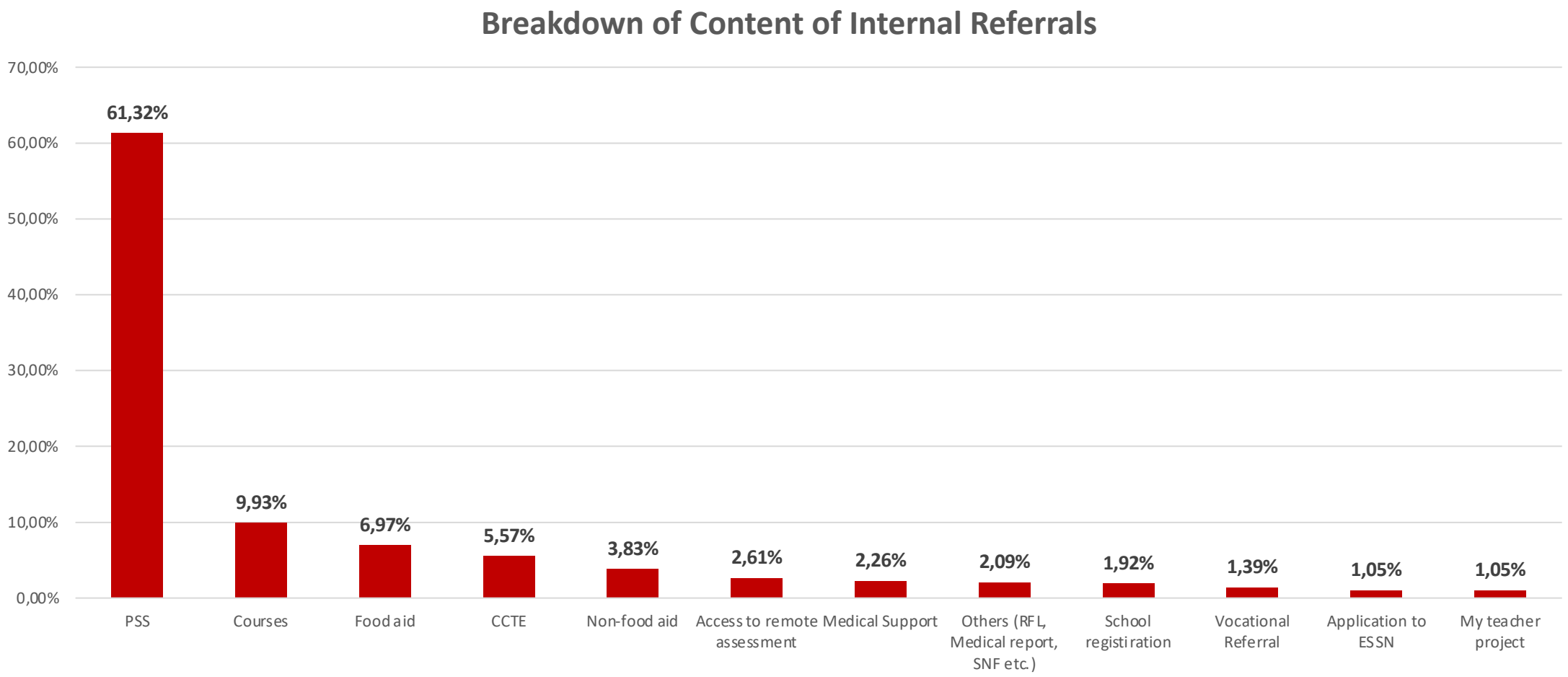
Internal referral is made if the need of beneficiary can be ensured by a different programme/unit of TRC such as Kızılay Branch, ESSN Unit, Child Friendly Space and etc. Internal referrals are mostly done by e-mails, CM Database, and phone.

External referral is made if the need of beneficiary cannot be ensured by any of TRC unit but can be met by a different institution such as PDMM, a NGO, hospital or etc. External referrals are mostly done by e-mails and cover letter by EBYS.

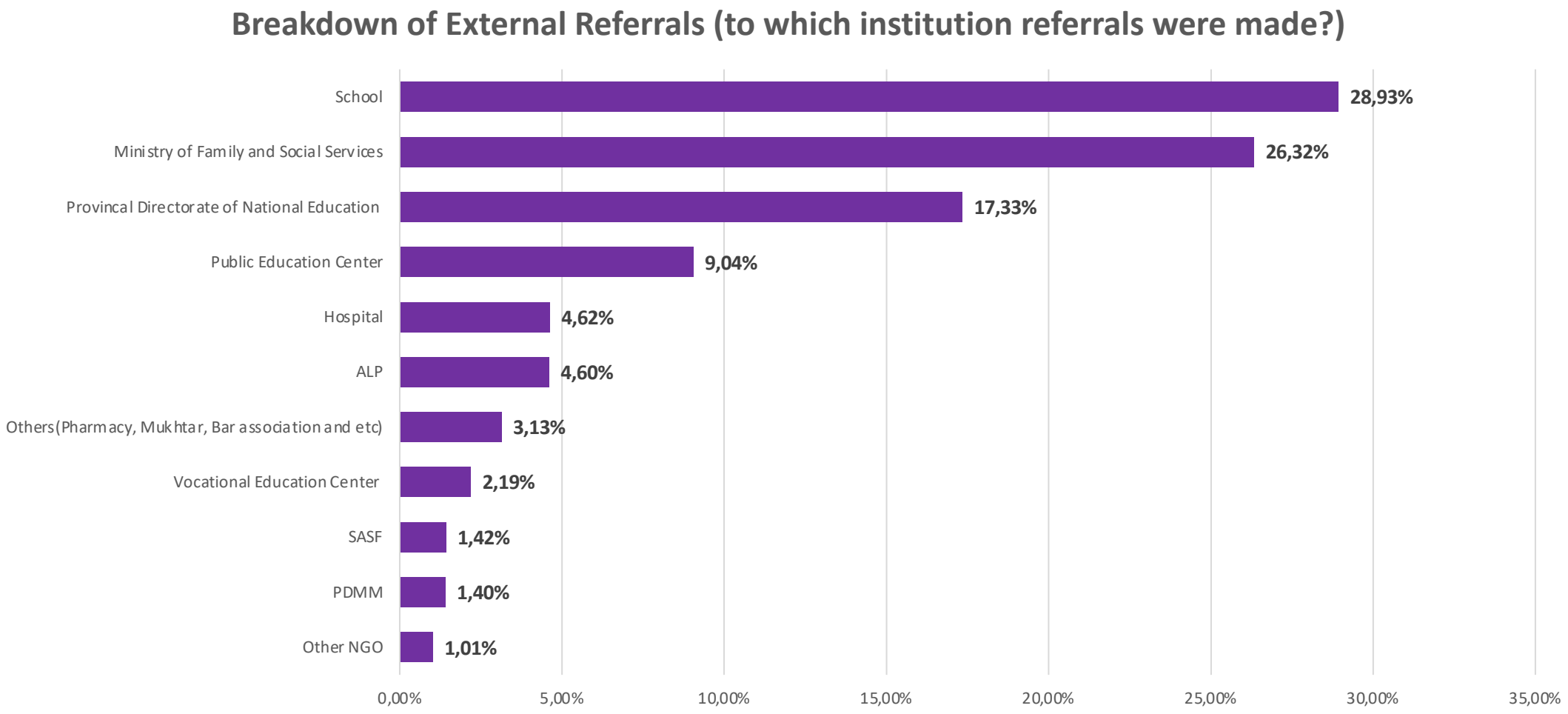
Child Protection Component – Internal Referrals



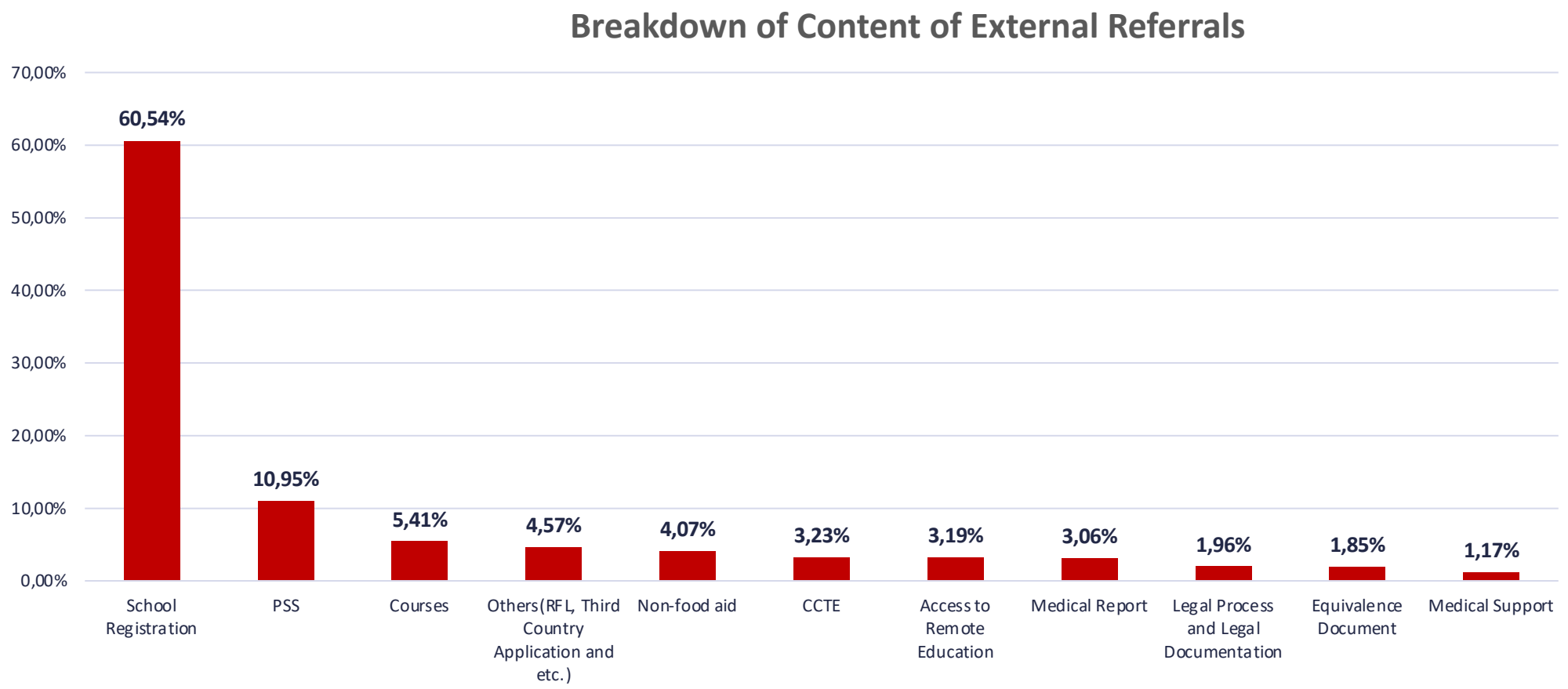
Child Protection Component – Internal Referrals (cont.)



Child Protection Component – External Referrals



Child Protection Component – External Referrals (cont.)



CCTE Programme Evaluation

Programme Evaluation of the CCTE

Purpose

1. Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and coordination, and sustainability of the CCTE for Syrians and Other Refugees;
2. Document lessons learned and innovative approaches to cash transfer and child protection components

Highlights of the approach

- Participatory and learning-oriented, involving stakeholders in the design of the evaluation process
- A mixed methods approach – Desk review, extant data analysis and primary data collection in the form of key informant interviews with stakeholders, actor mapping and focus group discussions with parents of beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries of the CCTE for Syrians and Other Refugees

Timelines

October 2019 to July 2020 (Report released in September 2020)

Activities

Desk review of documents

Discussions with key stakeholders and finalization of methodology

Inception workshop

Development of data collection tools, training, testing and finalization

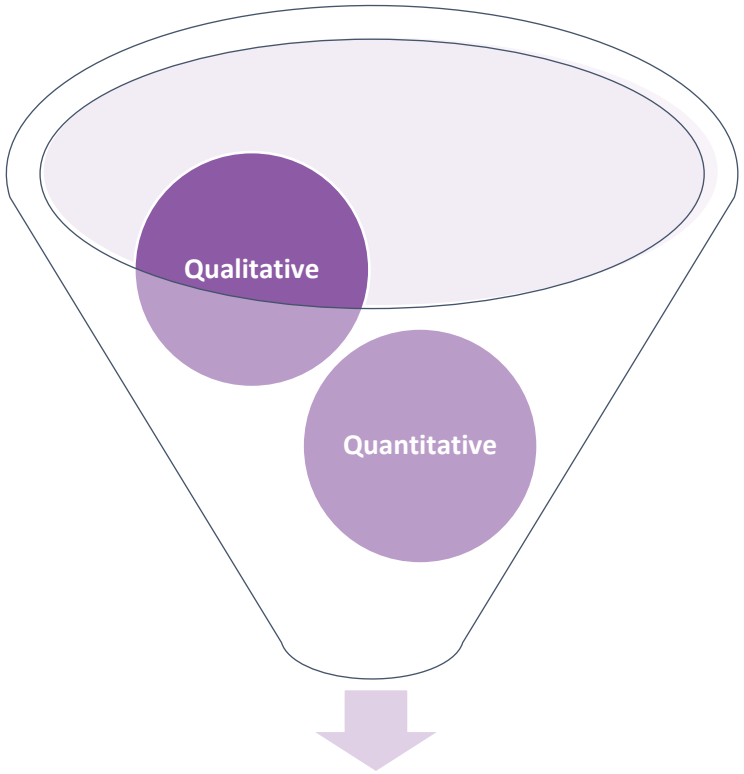
Data collection Sites :Istanbul, Ankara and Sanliurfa

Data analysis of data and secondary literature review

Triangulation of findings

Report writing

Evaluation Methods

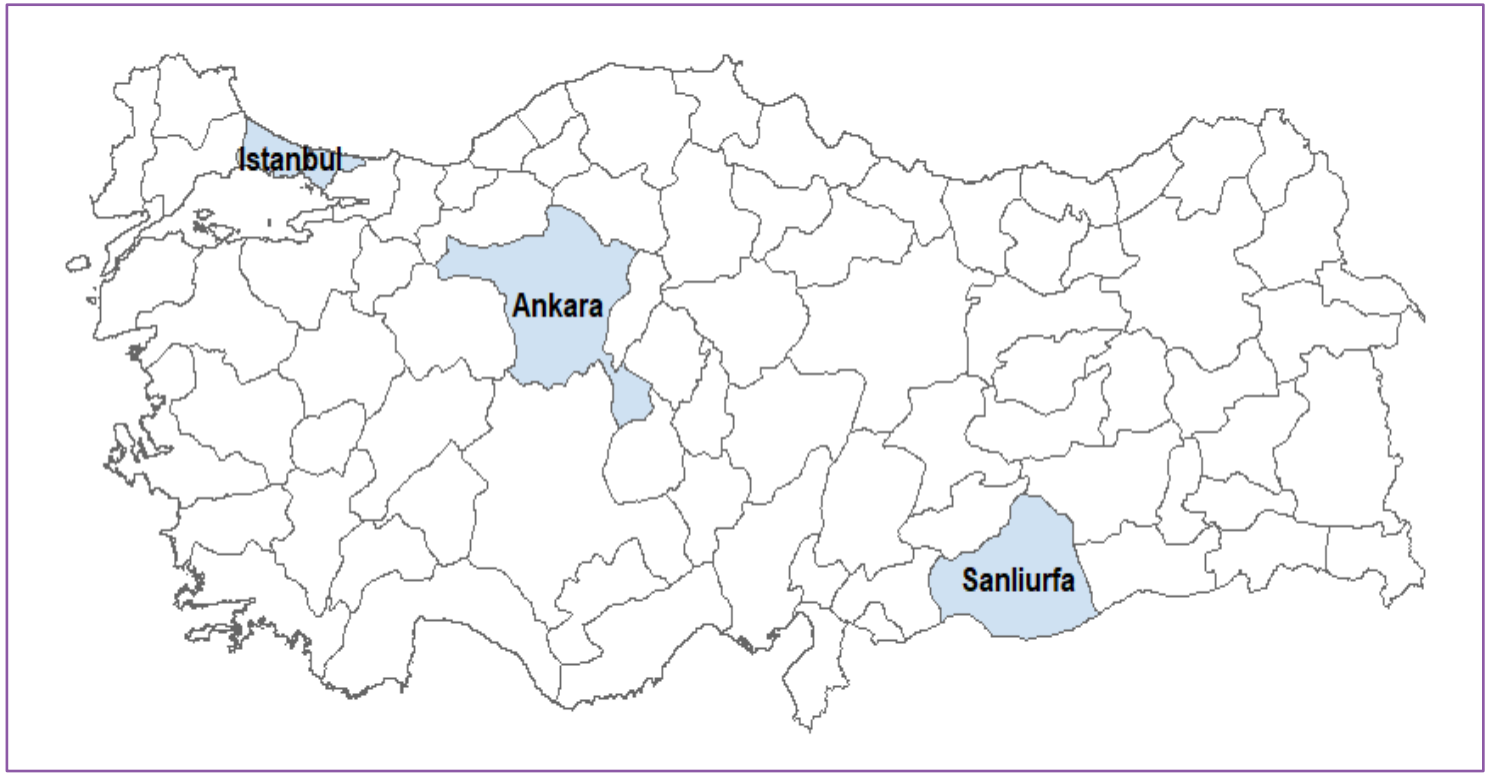


Mixed Methods

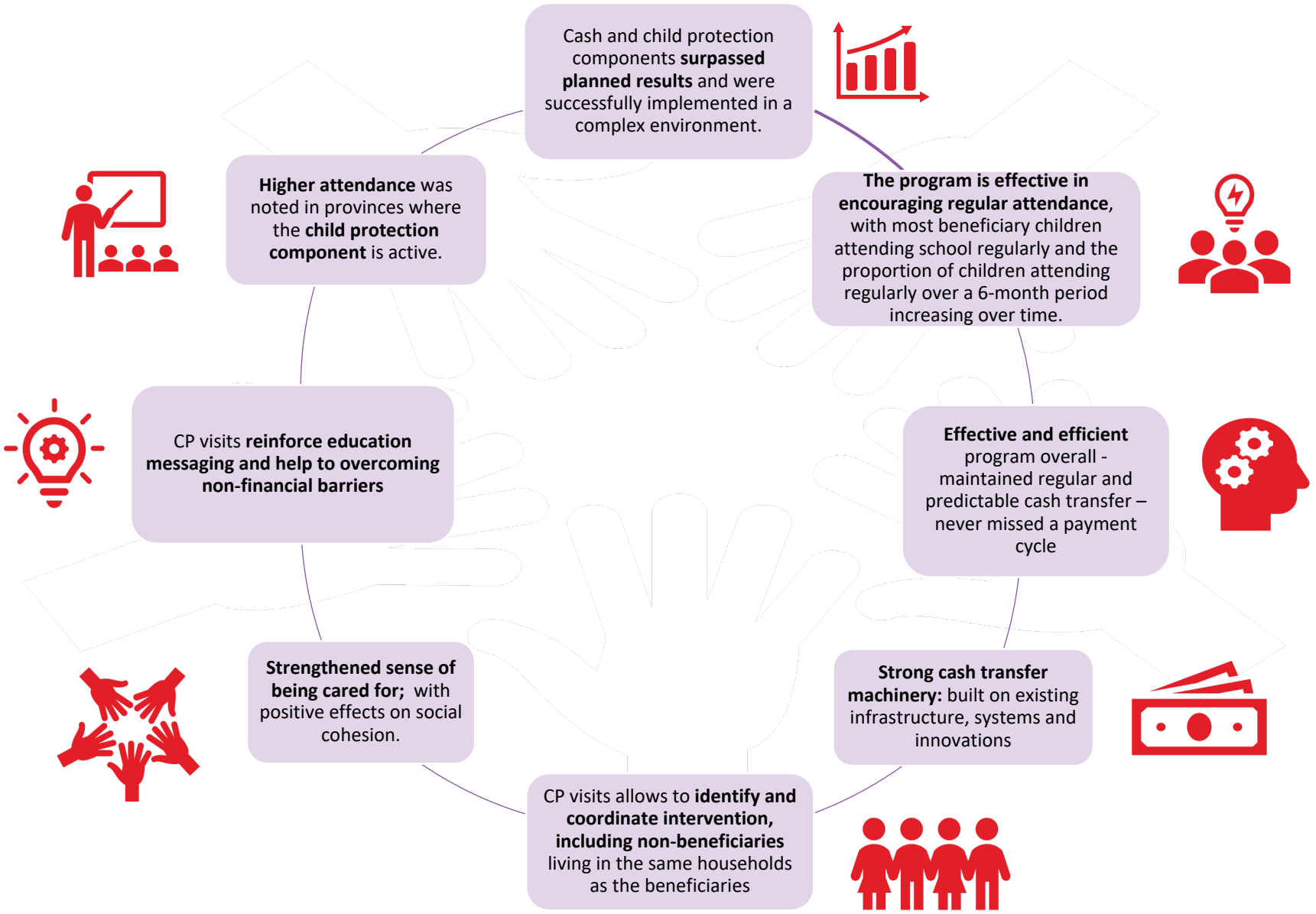
- Document review
- Extant data analysis (quantitative)
  - TPM data
  - MoFLSS and MoNE's administrative data on attendance
  - TRCS child protection data
- Primary qualitative data collection (KIIs + FGDs)

Programme Evaluation of CCTE (2020)
Qualitative Data Collection (February-April 2020)

- ✓ 36 key informant interviews with 73 stakeholders
- ✓ 14 focus group discussions with parents of CCTE beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries



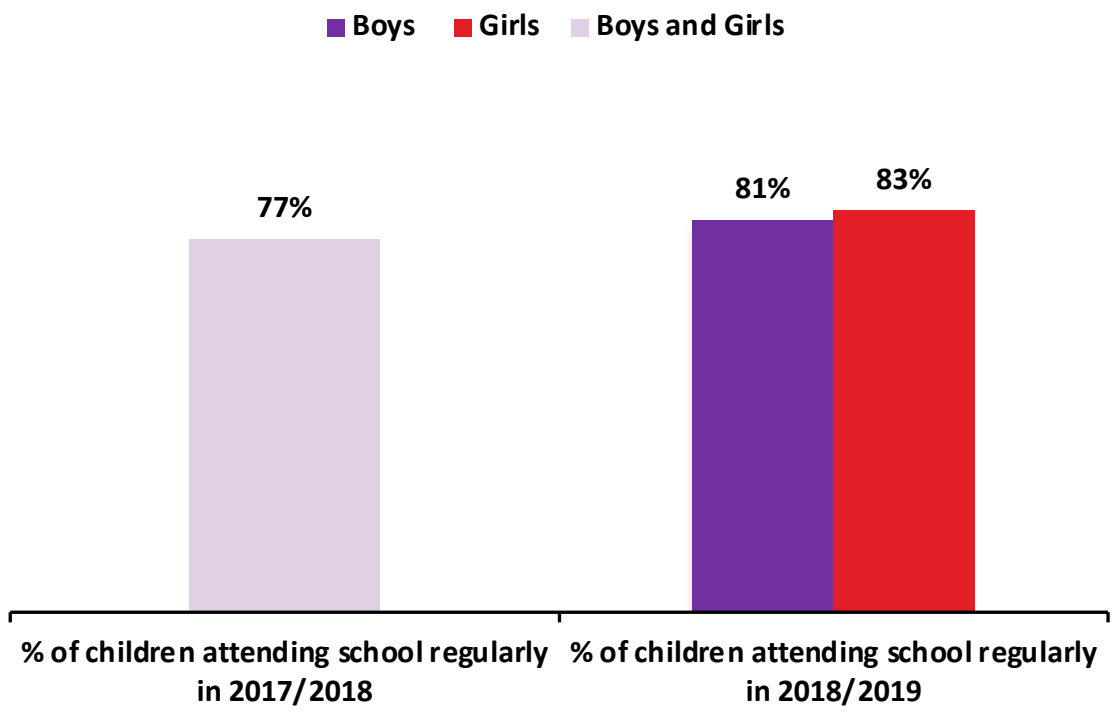
Programme Evaluation of CCTE (2020) - Key Findings



Effectiveness Findings: Regular Attendance

Evidence suggests programme is effective in encouraging regular attendance among beneficiary children

- ✓ In 2018/19 school year ***82% of children attended regularly*** as defined by the programme log frame (attending at least 80% of the time over a six-month period)
- ✓ Regular attendance rate improved by five percentage points during the period investigated in this study
- ✓ Girls attended slightly more frequently than boys (83% compared to 81% respectively)



Sample size: 614,542

Effectiveness Findings: Conditionality

The majority (roughly two thirds) of all CCTE beneficiary children always met the 80 per cent monthly attendance condition in the 2018/19 school year

Yet, children who miss the 80 per cent condition at least once are much more likely to miss it again

Principals and teachers reported that school attendance is quite regular

Lessons Learnt and Way forward

Strengthening coordination and collaboration with Govt. of Turkey, UN Agencies and CSOs on Social Protection and COVID-19 response with objective to building better for the future

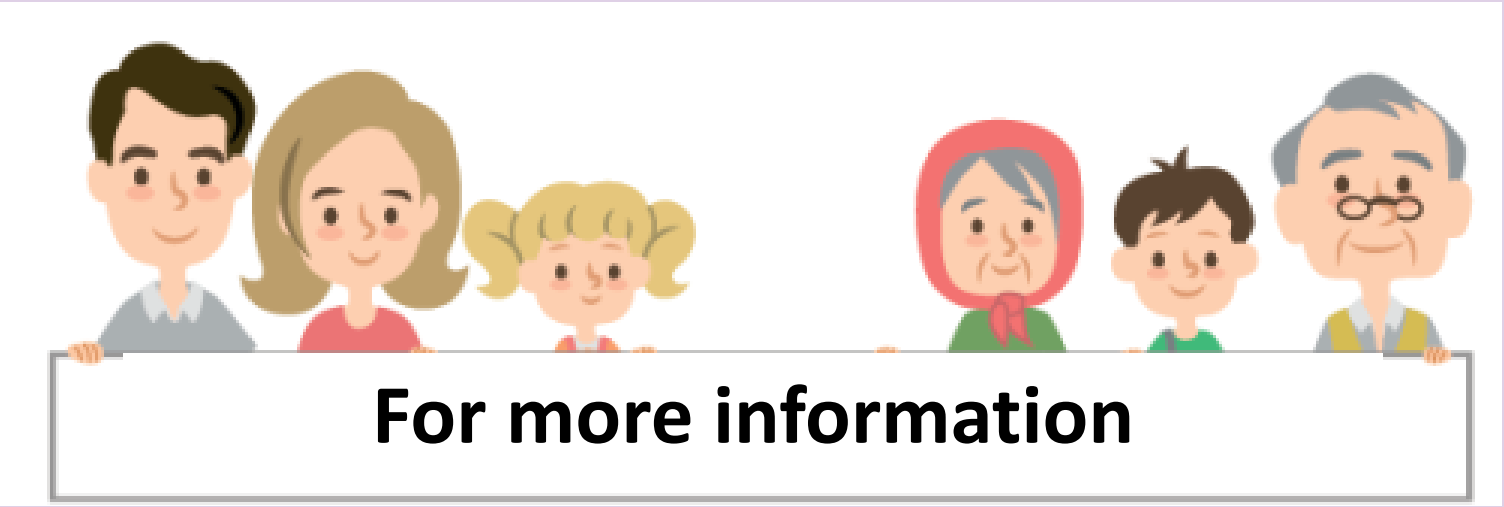
Strengthening Cash Plus and Integration with other sectors – CCTE+ this includes promoting social and behavioral change communication to promote access to basic and social services and promoting social cohesion through C4D interventions

Strengthening capacities and national systems for risks informed and shock responsive social protection programming (embedding shock-responsive elements into design and implementation of the CCTE)

Supporting Child protection case management - particularly in areas currently facing strict lockdown/ movement restrictions (Pyscho-social support)

Data warehouse and business intelligence system integrated with ISIAS will be key to strengthen strategic planning, measuring performance and supporting informed decision making

Promote linkages of CCTE with **social, productive and financial inclusion** interventions – Skills, financial literacy, income generating activities etc.



For more information

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Inter-Agency Coordination Turkey

CBI in Food Assistance

What to Consider when designing a CVA component to address food insecurity

May, 2021

Introduction

Today we are going to discuss briefly how we can design a cash and voucher assistance (CVA) program to meet the nutrition needs in few practical steps.

During this session we will focus on the following aspects of the design stage:

1- Targeting

2- Conditionality

3- Expenditure basket and transfer amount

4-Timing, duration and frequency

5- Sustainability

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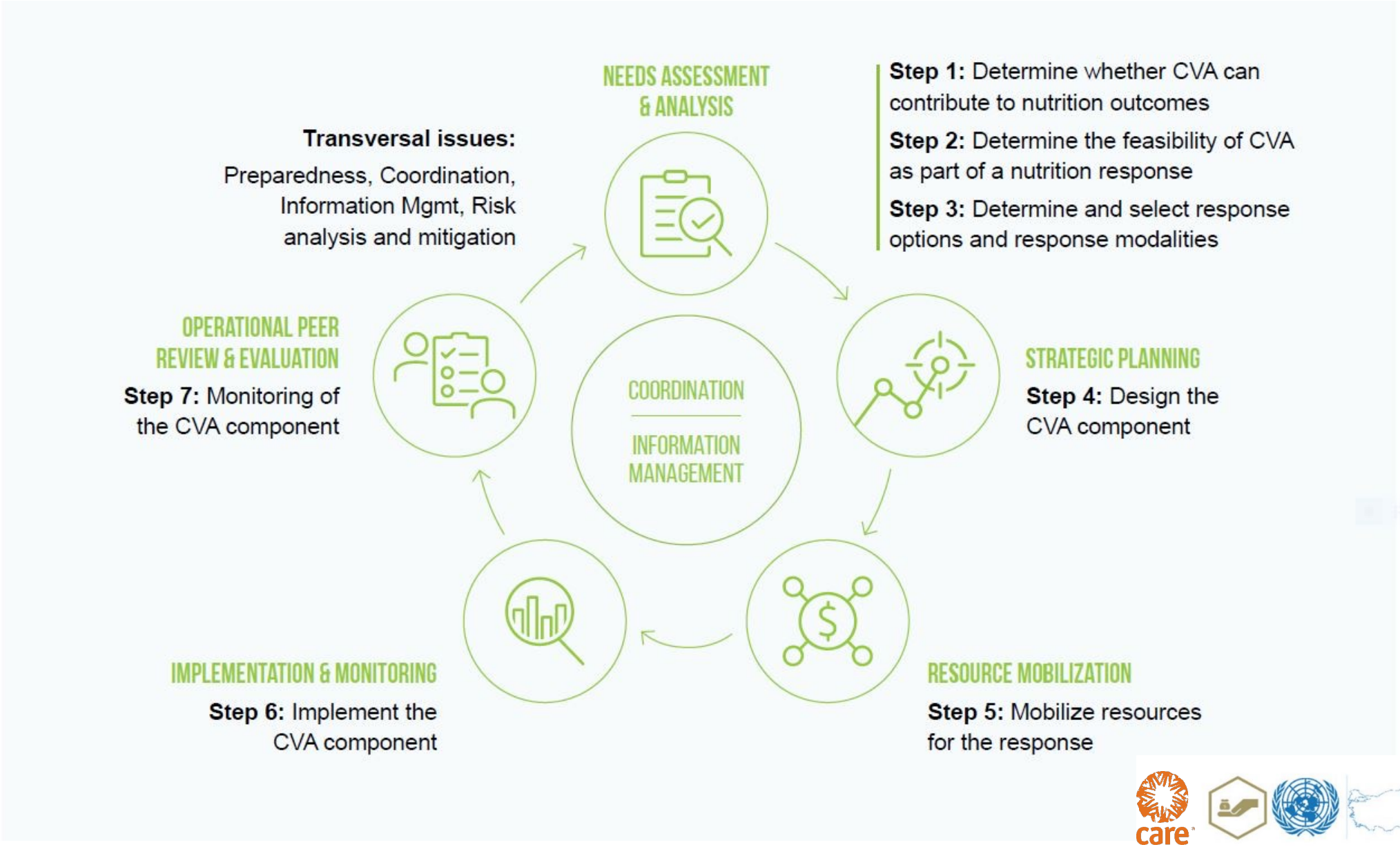
Steps of the CBI Programme Cycle



Step 1- Determine whether CBIs can contribute to nutrition outcomes

The main way for CBIs to contribute to nutrition outcomes is by addressing the economic barrier to adequate nutrition.

Therefore, the most straightforward way to assess the potential for CBIs in contributing to nutrition outcomes is to understand the economic barriers that vulnerable people face and how significant these are.

In other words, to what extent is the lack of purchasing power impacting households' abilities to access and prepare nutritious foods, access health services, safe water, improve hygiene conditions?

We need to closely **collaborate with other sectors** to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the **economic barriers** to adequate nutrition across the underlying determinants.

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Step 2- Determine the feasibility of using a CBI for food assistance

Feasibility (i.e. the ability of an organization to deliver CVA safely and for recipients to use CVA to access intended goods and services), needs to be verified before considering these modalities as part of a nutrition response.

This includes the markets for goods and services, delivery mechanisms, the buy-in from communities and authorities, organizational capacity to use CVA, timeliness, risks and costs.

A good starting point to assessing the feasibility of a CVA component is to review relevant secondary information and to consult with the **CBI-TWG** as well as organizations that are already implementing these modalities. If the available information is insufficient, additional assessment and analysis needs to be conducted.

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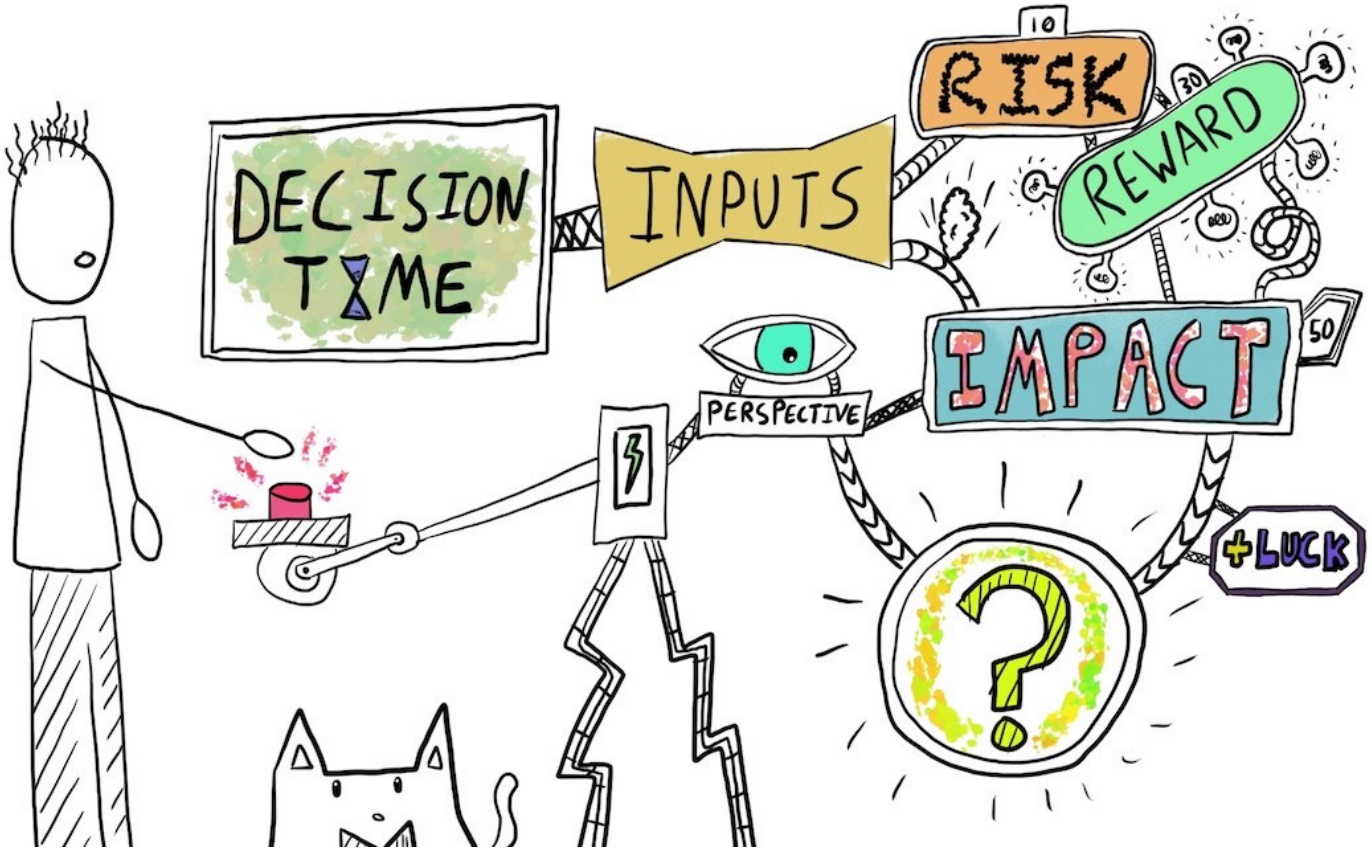
Step 3- Determine and select response options and response modalities

Response options analysis (ROA) refers to the process by which the objectives and modalities (and associated delivery mechanisms) of programme response options are determined, for example

CASH	**Voucher**
Electronic transfer Cash in hand Mobile money ATM card Cheque	Paper Electronic
	Restricted Non-restricted



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Step 3- Determine and select response options and response modalities

The five main approaches for using CVA in nutrition response are:

Prevention

1. Using cash or vouchers for household/ individual assistance.
2. Combine household cash transfer of vouchers with Social and Behavioral Change (SBC) interventions.
3. Provide conditional cash transfers to incentivize attendance to priority health services.

Response

4. Provide cash or vouchers to facilitate access to treatment for malnutrition.
5. Provide household CVA as part of treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

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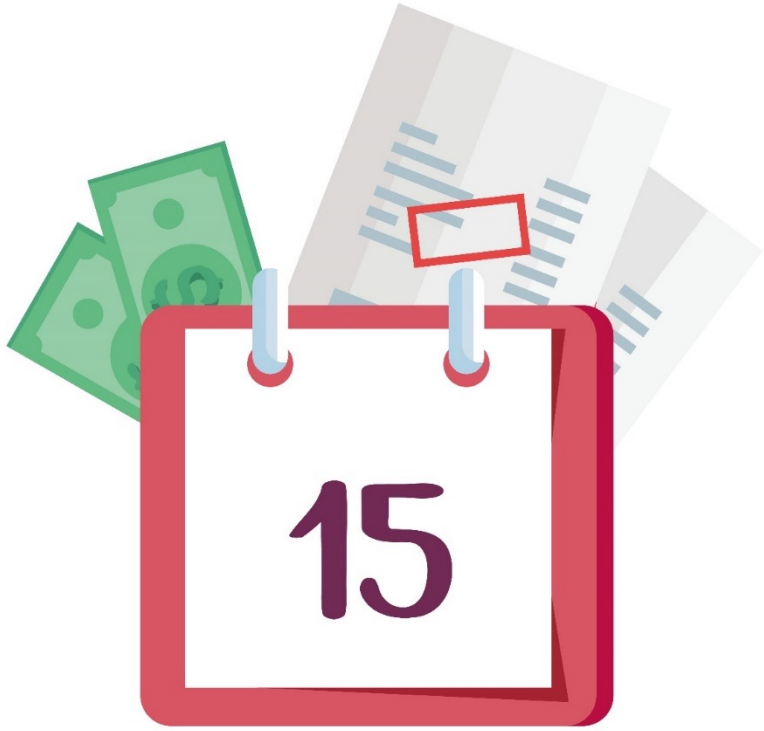
Step 4- Design the cash and voucher assistance component

The design quality of the CBI is a major contributor to its potential impact on targeted households' food security.

There are a range of design decisions that need to be taken to develop the intervention. These decisions include targeting, conditionality, transfer amount, frequency, timing and duration, as well as sustainability.



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Targeting

Considerations for targeting CVA components involve defining the **eligibility criteria**, finding people that fulfil these criteria and the decision on who should physically or electronically receive CVA. The targeting criteria are largely determined by the programme objectives and type of response rather than the assistance modality.

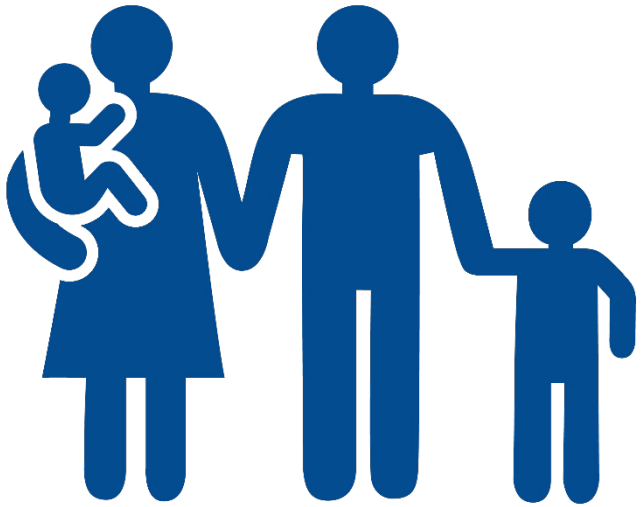
You can always refer to the following

CBI-TWG partner mapping

The Service advisor

Lest Discuss!

Who should be the recipients of the food assistance though CVA?



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Conditionality

Conditionality can be considered when it is expected to improve participation in cash based interventions and provide clear guidance on selection of recipients.

These expected benefits of introducing the conditionality need to be weighed against estimated costs, resource requirements and other factors, e.g. risks related to, implementing the conditionality, and technical feasibility of conditionality. Not forgetting about excluding eligible recipients due to their inability to meet conditions.

Lest Discuss!

What should be the conditions to receive the CVA?

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Expenditure Basket and Transfer Amount

The tool used to quantify what recipients are expected to be able to purchase is the expenditure basket.

Commonly used *expenditure baskets in humanitarian responses* include the

- Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
- Minimum Food Basket (MFB).

The cost of the expenditure basket and the transfer amount are closely related but not necessarily the same. **The transfer amount should only address the gap in relation to basic needs or food requirements.**

For example, in the calculation of the transfer amount for multi-purpose cash, the estimated average households' contribution to the MEB (income, remittances, savings, other humanitarian assistance, etc.) is subtracted from the cost of the MEB or MFB.

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Expenditure Basket and Transfer Amount (Example)

When people are fully dependent on food assistance, WFP provides 2,100 calories per person.
https://www.wfp.org/wfp-food-basket

IOM worked with WFP on a food kit which covered 84% from calories need per person for the family size of 6.

#	Commodities	Kg	Packaging	No of calories per day	Quantity per day
1	Rice	3	3 x 1 kg pp bag	345	100g
2	Bulgur	1.5	3x 0.5 Kg PP bag	172	50g
3	Brown Lentils	3	3 x 1 Kg PP Bag	116	100g
4	Red Lentils	3	3 x 1 Kg PP Bag	116	100g
5	Dried Chickpeas	3	3x1 kg pp bag	364	100g
6	sun flower oil	1	1x 1 Liter bottle	221	25g
7	tomato paste	1	2 x 0.5 kg metal can	28	35g
8	sugar	1.5	3x 0.5kg packets	193	50g
9	salt	0.5	1x 0.5 Kg PP bag	0	5g
10	tea	0.15	1x 150 g pkt	5	5g
11	Pasta	3	6 x 0.50 kg PP bag	131	100g
12	beans	1.5	3x0.5kg pp bag	77	50g
TOTAL		22.15		**1768**	

care
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Expenditure Basket and Transfer Amount (Example)

Example monthly food basket for family of 6, prices based on gross markets in Turkey (25.05.2021)

#	Commodities	Kg	Packaging	No of calories per day	Quantity per day	Pack	Price	Indv. Cost (100%)	HH Cost (100%)	HH Cost (75%)
1	Rice	4,00	4 x 1 kg pp bag	460	133g	4	₺ 6,00	₺ 24,00		
2	Bulgur	1,50	3x 0.5 Kg PP bag	172	50g	3	₺ 6,00	₺ 18,00		
3	Brown Lentils	4,00	4 x 1 Kg PP Bag	155	133g	4	₺ 10,00	₺ 40,00		
4	Red Lentils	4,00	4 x 1 Kg PP Bag	155	133g	4	₺ 10,00	₺ 40,00		
5	Dried Chickpeas	4,00	4x1 kg pp bag	484	133g	4	₺ 7,50	₺ 30,00		
6	sun flower oil	1,00	1x 1 Liter bottle	221	25g	1	₺ 14,50	₺ 14,50		
7	tomato paste	1,60	2 x 0.83 kg metal can	46	55g	2	₺ 6,00	₺ 12,00		
8	sugar	1,50	3x 0.5kg packets	193	50g	3	₺ 3,50	₺ 10,50		
9	salt	0.5	1x 0.5 Kg PP bag	0	5g	1	₺ 5,50	₺ 5,50		
10	tea	0.15	1x 200 g pkt	6	6g	1	₺ 11,00	₺ 11,00		
11	Pasta	3,00	6 x 0.50 kg PP bag	131	100g	6	₺ 3,50	₺ 21,00		
12	beans	1,50	3x0.5kg pp bag	77	50g	3	₺ 6,50	₺ 19,50		
		26,10		2100				₺ 246,00	₺ 1.476,00	**₺ 1.107,00**

There is no one-size-fits-all standard, but it recommended to cover at least 75% calories needed per person.

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Timing, Duration and Frequency

Duration and timing of assistance, irrespective of the modality, should be based on the scale and severity of the vulnerability/situation of targeted households.

The following questions should be asked when defining timing, duration and frequency:
1- when should the recipients receive the assistance
2-for how long
3- how many times during the duration

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Sustainability

CBIs for the prevention and response of food insecurity are usually not sustainable if they fail to properly address the underlying causes related to the lack of income and sustainable livelihoods.

The positive impact of CBI on the food security of households often may not extend beyond the duration of assistance.

Organizations (e.g. World Vision International, Concern, Save the Children) utilize a graduation approach that contains a similar package and can be geared towards sustainable food security outcomes.

Lastly, more sustainable nutrition outcomes of nutrition interventions with a CBI component can also be achieved by strengthening linkages between humanitarian CBI and existing government social safety nets where such programmes exist.

Lest Discuss!

How long should we provide CVA, and what is the best exit strategy for Food assistance through CVA?

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Resources

1- https://www.calpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/ninja-forms/2/UNICEF_Cash-Voucher_V4_DEF_RGB.pdf

2- Maxwell, D., Stobaugh, H., Parker, J., and McGlinchy, M., 'Response analysis and response choice in food security crises: a roadmap,' HPN paper number 73, 2013.

3- MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB) DECISION MAKING TOOLS https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/mebcalpv4_0.pdf

4- WFP Minimum Expenditure Baskets Guidance Note https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000074198/download/

5- Nutritional Value Calculation tool https://www.nutval.net/

6- WFP Food Basket https://www.wfp.org/wfp-food-basket

7- Cash Learning Partnership Library https://www.calpnetwork.org/library/

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Next Meeting: 27 July 2021

THANK YOU