

## Basic Needs Workshop, 2<sup>nd</sup> February,

Kempinski Hotel, Amman

Session	Time	Activity	Outcome
Introduction of participants	8:30-8:45	Round table	Introduction
Basic Needs - Background	8:45-9:30	Presentation	Discussion and Q&A
Basic Needs Sector – New Structure	9:30-11:00	Discussion	TORs (national and camp level) Modalities of the WG Accountability of the members
	<i>11:00-11:15</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
Objectives-Challenges	11:15-13:00	Group exercise	Identify challenges (reporting- harmonisations of standards- gender mainstreaming- overlapping- general coordination issues)
	<i>13:00-14:00</i>	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
Objectives-Challenges	14:00-15:00	Report to Plenary/ Group presentations	Discussion on the recommendations
	<i>15:00-15:15</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
VAF and BN Sector Protection and BN Sector Coordination in 2015	15:15-15:35 15:35-15:55 15:55-16:15	Presentations and discussion	VAF sector tree Q&A Expectations
Basic Needs Strategy	16:15-17:00	Work plan	Action Points and Deadlines

### Minutes

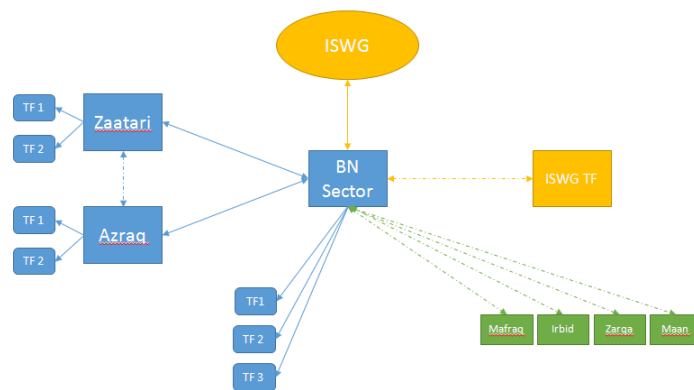
#### Introductions –round table.

**Basic Needs Background:** From RRP 2 to RRP 6, the NFI Sector mostly covered the distributions in the camps while the Cash Sector focused on cash assistance in urban settings. This structure worked fine because it spoke to an operational reality. For winterization the two sectors along with Shelter worked together. Towards the end of RRP6, discussions took place on combining the two groups under 3RRP. More and more partners shift their assistance to cash or vouchers, cash is seen by the humanitarian community as a modality. However, there is a need to look into technical elements and work that has already been developed and how to merge it under the new structure.

#### Basic Needs structure and TORs:

- Main points and comments from partners:

- Need to continue to operate the same way, hold our selves accountable, give a meaningful structure and make sure that we have what to need.
  - Standardization of cross checking: the use of RAIS needs to be explicitly mentioned and partners should be engaged in using it for all types of assistance, the same way it happened with winterization.
  - Coordination of needs assessment: should be included and underlined in the TORs. Engagement of CBOs and local NGOs. Questions raised: How to coordinate the needs assessment and how to involve CBOs?
  - General push to cash assistance from donors. However, sometimes there is still need for NFIs- need to advocate this to donors.
  - Information sharing. Feedback from partners on the use of the different tools developed during the year. Challenges- success stories. Results to be shared.
  - Need to have a list of documents- standards- tools developed for reference- package of documents for new WG members – coordination guide.
  - Need to have different TORs for camps and urban.
  - Need to incorporate the role of the government/presence in coordination. (ex SRAD in the discussion). Need for the authorities to be on board.
  - Need to expand the background information, and explain the rational of having the BN WG.
  - Enhance consultation with the refugees communities
  - How we open the doors to resilience?
  - Jordanian beneficiaries – how to manage/ coordinate assistance to HC
  - Need to clarify the role and participation in the different TF/ sub- working groups (Appeals TF, VAF, and technical TF).
- Linkages around the different structures of coordination in the country
- How we connect the national level structure with the camp
  - How do we split out, technical issues, how do we deal with some multi-sectorial issues and structures coming from JRP?
  - 2 possible scenario were presented:
    - Option 1: decentralised meetings with a Steering Committee meeting every three months.
    - Option 2: one meeting at the national level with representatives from the camps and the area based coordination meetings. This group will report to the ISWG and will have tight linkages with the camps as well as TF that will be formed to look into specific issues such as Winterization etc.



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- Camp structures:
  - NFI camp meetings- remain. However more coordination is needed when it comes to inter-camp / standards and targeting.
  - Cash discussion need to have a country wide approach.
  - Vulnerability-targeting think tank: volunteers of experts, 4-5 people, to make the bridges with the ISWG (livelihoods, protection, MEB).
  - Reflect on the participation of several different participants – commitment of participants- demand actions on commitment- information is taken back and operationalized. Explicit reference in the TORs. Need to clear the mailing list, possible solution: to take out of the mailing list after 4-5 absence.
  - Area based meetings in Mafrag-Irbid-Zarqa (Action Aid)- and soon in the south will feed the national WG.
  - Strong coordination in local level will be represented in the national level- geographical coordination – decide among themselves how to be represented.
  - What support is needed from the ad hoc level meetings

**Group exercise: brainstorming on challenges and how to mitigate.**

**Presentation of the team work to the plenary- Tables of Group A, B, C**

**Presentations by external participants**

- **Basic Needs Coordination in 2015- Alex Tyler**
  - **UNHCR Coordination interactive maps:** <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/>
- JRP: it was developed last year; it represents government's leadership in the response. It includes 11 TF, same number than ministries. A workshop took place last year where the strategy was discussed and agreed. We are hoping that this is an opportunity to link the

humanitarian response with development long term response. We have some concerns about the process: the process is not inclusive enough.

The refugee structures continue BUT they need to be better linked to the government. Need to consider how to invite them in the meetings. We want continue the monitoring of the interventions. The purpose is to have tangible coordination values. Every three month we might want to present to the government what happened. Need a strong coordination, with strong data.

Approval process: we hope that the JRP is a step to a better approval process. For now, the only information we have is that the process is the same as last year. The process is really long and we don't have specific criteria. UNHCR has strongly advocated for a more transparent process.

Share information is really important. We need feedback on how we can improve the ActivityInfo and the dashboard. Need to be used for coordination, not just for the donors.

What for 3RP 2016? Need assessment should talk together. We don't have much data yet but it is really important to do this soon.

Impact assessment, we do a lot on the indicators but we don't know the impact. A group of specialist will come in in feb/march will work on the impact of the assistance; partners will be invited to participate.

Some ministries are more inclusive and other not. The composition of JRP TF depends, it's case by case.

#### - **Protection and Basic Needs – Karen Whiting**

As Protection WG we try to work together with other sectors focusing on advocacy messages for donors, analysis of existing information and impact of the Syrians on the market and the Jordanian economy. How we can better coordinate with the BN WG to develop exit strategies and livelihoods opportunities. Last year the Cash WG initiated a very fruitful workshop, we also have the ILO studies on the impact to the local economy. We can build on these recommendations.

The Protection Sector is organising a briefing with donors on quarterly basis-we hope that some messages will reach the government. The head of agencies asked us to develop high level messages, by highlighting the priorities – livelihoods always come up as an issue.

Urban verification: new MOI cards with photo. All Syrians except from those with laissez passer or those having Jordanians nationality, info campaign will start this weekend, share with partners to be disseminated among refugees, documents needed: valid certificate and a lease agreement. Not able to receive MOI a) those who left after 14 July and they don't have a bail out. Will be encouraged to approach the camp and bail out properly and b) those with no documents at all. Issues to be clarified: return of the original documents that have been confiscated by the authorities. Part of the campaign is to explain to the refugees how they can retrieve their Syrian documents.

Important for refugees to know: not to bring any forged documents. Only genuinely issued documents. In case of forged documents there is a risk for people to be deported. UNHCR info line will have information about the verification. Litigation desk will be available at the police stations and also ARDD-Legal Aid will provide information.

People with specific issues or concerns related to their documents or status should approach UNHCR office in advanced before going to the verification. UNHCR will make available fast track lines for people with invalid UNHCR refugees. The lease contract doesn't need to be stamped but refugees should bring the ID of the landlord.

For those living in the ITS they should bring a lease agreement. If they don't have a lease agreement they cannot participate in the verification exercise – will not be able to obtain MOI cards which means no access to services incl health and education as well as possible problems with the authorities.

More information will be circulated as soon as available.

#### **- VAF and Basic Needs Sector- Kate Washington**

The VAF helps organizations make programming decisions on whom to assist by identifying the beneficiaries least able and best able to help themselves so assistance can be tailored to specific needs and locations.

Welfare model: The results of the Welfare model 9,000 and the Governorate representative model are identical amongst each other and to those of the Welfare model 700 and 5,000. The identified characteristics, their directional effect and the explanatory power of the model in its entirety have remained the same. Sector based rules model: In addition to the Welfare model the different Sector Working Groups have developed Sector Based Rules models based on the VAF data collection tool and the home visit form. Sectors were supported by the VAF team to develop rules based models that build on work done in Lebanon. Six sectors have developed rules based scoring (Health, Education, Food Security, WASH, Shelter and Basic Needs). The sector based rules were developed based on the pre-identified sector priorities, experience and needs analysis. The sectors were supported by the VAF team to develop their sector scores on the basis of the data points available. In some cases some sectors were able to develop more comprehensive rules than others due to the limitations of the data sets available. Datasets available: Currently all VAF data and modelling is being conducted on the VAF data set which is based on the VAF questionnaire form developed from an interagency workshop on sector based vulnerability and indicators held in February 2014.

The Basic Needs Sector tree needs to be revised and finalised so to be applied on the information available. The results will be discussed with the group and validated.

A meeting will be scheduled for Sunday.