

## Basic Needs & Livelihoods 3RP Sector Strategy Brainstorming Meeting Highlights and Summary of Discussions

<b>Time &amp; Location:</b>	09 September 2019, UNDP, Advocacy Hall, Ankara
<b>Chaired by:</b>	Özlem Çavuş (UNDP), Ahmet Ünver (UNHCR) and Hiba Hanano (WFP)
<b>Participants:</b>	Aysenur Ozcan (WFP), Mazen Aboulhosn (IOM), Dragan Markovic (UNICEF), Mustafa Ozer (Habitat), Gonca Savas (WFP), Ceylan Tunca (UNFPA), Tugce Sogut (UNDP), Nil Koza (UNDP), Arif Mert Ozturk (UNWomen), Emine Bademci (ILO), Necla Uz (ILO), Meircan Han (TRC), Zehra Kara (UNDP), Ildem Develi (TOSYOY), Imren Arslanoglu (UNHCR), Gokhan Gulbandilar (DRC), Nezih Kuleyin (TOSYOY), Yasin Demirag (United Work), Kagan Akdogan (Bonyan Org), Ridvan Gul (TRC), Hande Sogancilar (SCI), Mustafa Ozer (Habitat), Nisan Ozdemir (TRC), Baris Deyirmenci (IFRC), Cagatay Cebi (FAO), Ozgur Savascioglu (UNHCR), Gozde Bedirhanoglu Gurturk (UNDP), Gulnur Aydin (GIZ), Polat Kizildag (UNICEF), Tunc Gunduz (UNDP), Esin Koc (UNHCR), Aysenur Peker (UNHCR)
<b>Agenda:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Welcome and introductions (5 mins)</li> <li>2. Current &amp; expected activities in BN&amp;LH sectors (Sector Coordinators) (15 mins)</li> <li>3. Brainstorming session on 3RP sector strategies (All participants) (45 mins)</li> <li>4. Presentation of highlights (Moderators) (30 mins)</li> <li>5. Wrap up session (Sector Coordinators) (15 mins)</li> </ol>

### Highlights and Summary of Discussions

#### Welcome & BN&LH presentations

Coordinators welcomed participants and presented current and expected BN & LH activities.

Sector priorities will remain the same for the 2020. Both sectors emphasized the high priority of supporting self-reliance of the PoC (People of Concern) in coming planning year. Participants were worked in 3 groups to brainstorm on BN, LH sector strategies and transition to self-reliance.

#### Highlights of Brainstorming session

19 organizations participated. Below highlights are from the presentations of all three groups:

- No Major Changes: Participants do not expect major changes in the plan since population remains the same and large number of returns is not expected.
- Referrals: Importance of referrals between sectors is stressed. In order to ensure that protection is provided and self-reliance is supported, all sectors should develop effective referral pathways and improve its monitoring activities.
- Communication: Participants highlighted that significance of effective communication should be reflected in sector strategies. Timely and effective information sharing works for the benefit of PoC and decreases the social tension. More inclusive terminology may be used (in the place of SuTP & host community)

- **IFIs:** More clarity and complementarity on the role of IFIs, joint assessment and information sharing by all actors in the field is highlighted.
- **Municipalities:** Increasing partnership with national and sub-national partners. To increase collaboration with municipalities, better identify their needs and provide technical support.
- **Lenses:** Reflect gender, environment, and accountability to sector strategy where relevant.
- **Private sector:** Increasing role & participation of private sector in LH sector and transition to self-reliance.
- **Coverage:** Reconsidering the coverage of activities in Turkey, focusing on underworked metropolitan cities.

## **Outcomes of the Group Discussions**

### **Group 1**

#### ***Strategic Partnership with GoT & Increasing Access of PoC to National Services***

##### **Crosscutting issues**

- Communication and collaboration with public institutions should be enhanced.
- Enhanced use and mainstream of social media in combating with xenophobia and social tension to prevent/reduce speculation and miscommunication.

##### **Sector strategies for Basic Needs**

- Improve partnership with key stakeholders in basic needs service delivery such as: Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services and municipalities (specifically the South Eastern cities).
- Planning for phasing out from activities and support so that GoT to be the only responder of BN in the long run; and provide needed support through this process with external funding to ensure smooth transition.
- Eligibility criteria for ESSN program can be enhanced with further collaboration with GoT.
- Design and implement other programs that complement the ESSN program
  - i) Provide CBI support to most vulnerable population that is not eligible to ESSN.
  - ii) More inclusive approaches to address the refugees needs of different nationalities
- Support actors in increasing access to registration, so that refugees can access services.

##### **Sector strategies for Livelihoods**

- Terms such as SuTP and host community need to be reconsidered in order to have a more inclusive language.
- Wording for incentives and supports should be reviewed considering the possible social tension and hesitance of governmental agencies to openly announce livelihood opportunities&projects that target refugees.
- Strategic partnership with the public institutions require further efforts: MoFLSS Director General of the International Labor Force (DGILF), ISKUR, SGK, KOSGEB, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF) should be the main partners.
- Supply side of the livelihoods and created “needed jobs” should be prioritized.
- Decreasing informal employment, combating child labor and exploitation of labor should continue to be prioritized in planning.

### Transition to self-reliance

- A gradual transition from ESSN support to LH opportunities should be advocated with GoT, donors and implementing agencies. A six months transition from basic needs assistance to formal job can be provided.

### **Group 2**

#### **3RP Broad Coverage & Complementarity with IFIs and Development Actors**

### Crosscutting Issues

- All priorities that were set for 2019 are still valid for 2020; yet certain activities should be emphasized in 2020 such as support to service delivery of municipalities.
- Inclusion of the host community members to relevant services should be prioritized in planning.
- Referral mechanism within and between sectors and agencies should be enhanced, encouraged and also reported.

### Sector strategies for Basic Needs

- Municipality support should be increased on infrastructure and waste management. Needs of municipalities should be reviewed since situation has changed following the local elections.
- Cash-based interventions (CBI) is an effective modality in BN sector and several programs will continue in 2020. Transfer amounts should be reviewed in the light of increased inflation. Seasonal support is still needed and its activities will continue in 2020.
  - UNICEF's seasonal CBI (Winterization) will continue in strategic locations such as Hatay.
  - Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme (CCTE) for SuTP will continue until 2020. Transition is not planned or announced yet.
- Assessing and addressing needs of seasonal agricultural workers in terms of living and working conditions should be prioritized.

### Sector strategies for Livelihoods

- Private sector engagement should remain as a priority and it should be enhanced. 3RP can include a chapter on working with private sector with good examples from 2019.
- Inclusion of women to the work life should remain as a priority.
- Geographic coverage of the sectors should be reconsidered. Needs in Eastern provinces will still be prioritized; yet, underworked cities such as İstanbul. Activities targeting these metropolitan cities should be considered in planning.
- Cash for Work (CfW) provides short term support to refugees yet brings concerns of sustainability in both medium and long terms. CfW programs are effective when they work for building skills, which leads to desired long-term employment.
- Creation of sustainable job opportunities is to be prioritized.

### Transition to self-reliance

- ESSN Exit Strategy of MoFLSS is well received by members; advocating with GoT for further details and guidance in implementation of exit strategy is needed.
- Consultation meetings can provide enhanced information sharing and collaboration between key stakeholders of transition such as: MoFLSS, ISKUR, SGK and KOSGEB.
- Collaboration between UN Agencies and IFIs should be established/enhanced. This collaboration would lead to joint assessments, information sharing coordination and sharing of technical expertise between agencies.

### **Group 3**

#### ***Operational space for NGOs***

##### Crosscutting Issues

- Enhanced use of Service Advisor can increase referrals, coordination and collaboration between NGOs and other actors in the field.
- Further data collection and analysis should be prioritized to bring out what refugees think about Services Advisor platform (effectiveness, trust in services etc)
- NGOs should be in collaboration to meet the needs arising from relocation of refugees from Istanbul or other possible cities.
- NGOs can play a role in assessing needs, and bring out the gaps in cities that are underworked or neglected where there are less refugee population.
- UN should play the role of mediator between NGOs and governmental institutions by which NGOs role will be increased and more sustainable and effective solutions will be found.

##### Sector strategies for Basic Needs

- NGOs do not have the budget to meet the needs of refugees high number since size of their implementation depends on the funding.
- NGOs will continue to play a role in outreach, identifying the needs, referring refugees to CBI programs that are available.
- NGOs will continue to address the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, which are not eligible to ESSN, through CBI programs.
- Facilities that municipalities do not use (such as service centers etc.) can be effectively used in collaboration with NGOs. NGOs' outreach capacity and specific experience in response can support Municipalities in delivery of services such as awareness raising, NFI distribution etc.
- NGOs can support municipalities in waste management and recycling through awareness raising sessions or programs that incentivize public recycling. These programs can provide small income to PoC.

##### Sector strategies for Livelihoods

- NGOs can support establishment of refugee cooperatives to produce and sell goods in collaboration with municipalities or private sector actors.
- Short term employment implementations can be facilitated as means of skills development and transition from basic needs assistance to livelihood opportunities.