

# Cash-based Intervention Technical Working Group

## Turkey

### Meeting Minute

03 February 2020, Gaziantep

**Chaired by** Ahmet Unver (UNHCR), Hiba Hanano (WFP)

**Venue:** UNHCR Country Office (Gaziantep)

#### Participants:

Ender Öztürk( FAO), Ferah Seyh Elsebab ( IOM), Muhammed Zahir Naşher( WSA), Khalil Omarshah (IOM), Radiya Korkmaz (HA), Başak Atalay( WF), Serap MerveDoğan (CARE), Beyza Mumcular (TRC), Ali Kaya (CARE), Burcin Tumay (UNCHR), Betül Rifaioğlu(UNCHR),Derya Cengiz (OB), Hazal Aydis (GOAL), Muna Mohebaldin( MWL), Yehia Aljabri (WV), Lara Özügergin (UNCHR),Mohamad Ameen (IOM), Chris Bender ( UNCHR), Meryem Süt ( IOM), Gözde Gülgün(WFP), Tülay Dasedemir (UNCHR), Behnam Moharrek (UNCHR), Sara Asadifar ( UNCHR)

#### Agenda:

Welcome & Review of Agenda

- 1) Review and Endorse CBI Mapping Survey
- 2) Thematic Focus: Cash for Protection Programs in Turkey
- 3) Work on 2020 CBI TWG Working Plan
- 4) Q&A

#### Action Points - Follow up Issues and Updates:

- ✓ ToR will be updated and shared with partners.

#### New Action Points from the Meeting:

- ✓ Technical training meeting on IA referral form will be planned.
- ✓ Data for CBI Mapping Survey will be collected after 3 February 2020.

## 1. Review and Endorse CBI Mapping Survey

- The structure and aim of CBI TWG and Inter-Agency Coordination structure were introduced to the participants.
  - The CBI data collection aims at mapping available activities and give a projection on what is continuing through 2020-2021, through the survey the chairs can analyze the data, see gaps and areas to develop, enhance referrals, capitalize on opportunities for harmonization and prevent overlaps.
  - Some useful information to help with the mapping exercise; ensure coordination to prevent double reporting, submit programs separately. If cash is used as a tool it is still considered as a CBI activity.
  - Survey can be accessed through [this link](#). Data collection deadline is 28 February.
- CBI TWG – Cash based assistance programs in Turkey – 2019:
  - Total of 2.016.351 are receiving support.
  - A total of 1.742.875 are benefitting from monthly cash transfers.
  - 215.045 benefited from one-time cash transfers.
  - 57.965 benefited to cover their protection needs.
  - 564.307 children and adolescents are benefitting through conditional cash-grants.
  - 90.608 are receiving cash for food in TACs.
  - 466 of persons employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement.
  - Two dashboards using the partner reported activityinfo data are presented by the co-chairs:
    - CBI – Cash Based Assistance Programs in Turkey, refer to [this link](#)
    - Cash/In-Kind for Protection, refer to [this link](#)
- CBI Beneficiaries segregated by sector:
  - **Basic Needs sector** supports 2.048.528.
  - **Education sector** supports 564.307.
  - **Protection sector** supports 57.965.
  - **Livelihoods sector** supports 466.

## 2. Thematic Focus: Cash for Protection Programs in Turkey

- Key Considerations and Protection Mainstreaming are:
 

Prioritize safety and avoid causing harm, ensure meaningful access, accountability to affected populations and participation and empowerment.

## - Key considerations:

- Understand communities and individuals who receive service. Identify, monitor and mitigate different protection risks. Continuously evaluate the programs and interventions to make sure that they are still relevant and addressing the needs of communities.
- Make sure that your programme addresses different age, gender. Prioritize personal data protection.
- Collaboration between cash and protection units to design complementary activities and services.
- Ensure cash programs accountability framework is in place.
- Ensure staff capacity development on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

## - Recommendations for Programming Protection-Sensitive CBI

- Understand the context, assess the different protection risks and mitigation mechanism. Then consider different outcomes of assessments and incorporate them into the design.
- Organize with available government public institutions programs.
- Analyze potential shifts in dynamics in consultation with communities.
- Ensure modality and delivery reflected protection risks mechanisms, consider alternative delivery mechanisms for certain individuals or groups as necessary.
- Analyze potential risks of PSEA in the delivery process, engage in capacity development on PSEA and protection mainstreaming, establish accessible feedback/complaint mechanisms.
- Analyze potential shifts in dynamics in consultation with communities, assess whether these shifts create, prevent or mitigate tensions within households and the community.
- Ensure modality and delivery reflected protection risks/benefits, also consider alternative delivery mechanisms for certain individuals or groups as necessary.
- Analyze potential risks of PSEA in the delivery process, engage in prevention efforts through capacity development of staff on PSEA and protection mainstreaming (including if delivery is through state mechanisms), establish accessible feedback/complaint mechanisms.

## - Linkages between Cash and Protection:

Cash is a mean to achieve protection outcomes. It aims at reducing harmful coping mechanisms, there is a certain understanding that cash can be utilized to mitigating the risks of negative coping mechanisms such as child marriages. Cash is also used as a mean to reduce tension between communities.

### Examples from Turkey: IPA and SNF

**IPA:** Specifically intended to reduce remote and prevent individual protection risks. It is used in simple time-bound intervention.

**SNF:** It does not have protection specific outcome, it is a more general issue. It is used for covering medical expenses not covered under the health implemented directions.

## - Presentation by Women Support Association

### Cash-based intervention / Added Value

- CBI enhances protection benefits such as improved household and community relations, dignity through choice, and safe, impartial access to assistance.
- Enables the choice of affected women and girls to use humanitarian aid.
- Reduces protection risks and enhances protection benefits

### What does WSA provide?

- Direct case fund for GBV cases including paying for medical intervention, transportation, translation etc. 300-500 TL for one time.
- Grants for women under risk of GBV to establish or to improve their small business, this includes training and consultations- up to 10,000 TL.
- Support the women headed families with rent or monthly financial aid for cases who are not able to work.
- Financial aid for children who don't have a breadwinner.

### WSA priorities for CBI

- GBV survivors and at-risk of GBV women and Girls.
- Women-headed families, or when the head of the family is not able to work due to serious condition.

### Necessity of CBI

- All of these aspects make women and girls the most vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and harassment

- Because of the Syrian Crisis, many women have become the only breadwinner in the family, most of the women are not able to work because they are also responsible for taking care of their young children.
- Because of the bad economic situation among a lot of refugee families, many of these families are preventing their girls from going to schools, and child marriage became a solution for some of those families.
- Many children in the school age are working to get bread for their families instead of going to schools.
- Some women has an occupation, but they don't have the financial capacity to start their own project.

## Statistics:

### Achieved in 2019

140 children who benefited from financial aid  
 40 Cases who benefited from the urgent case fund  
 560,000 TL is the amount of money invested in the direct CBI

### Planned for 2020

35 women to benefit form livelihood grants  
 100 children to benefit from financial aid  
 40 Cases to benefit from the urgent case fund  
 900,000 TL is the amount of money to be invested in the direct CBI

## - IOM Turkey Protection Unit -Emergency Case Management and Counter Trafficking Interventions

### a)Emergency Case Management

- Emergency Case Management (ECM) aims at effectively meeting the protection needs of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and host community residing in Turkey on an identified or referral basis and targets the individuals and/or families with specific, complex and/or multiple vulnerabilities
- ECM receives nationwide referrals as a last resort from NGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies and government entities.

#### Types of Intervention

One of Assistance  
 Case Management  
 Protection Information Dissemination  
 Internal&External Referrals

#### Reasons of Intervention

Facilitating meaningful access to existing service.  
 Covering costs of life-saving/life-altering assistance.  
 Acquiring or amending documentation.  
 Supporting access to durable solutions.  
 Supporting for resilience of individuals.  
 Contributing to alleviating protection risks.

#### Temporary Assistance Types

- Medical equipment and Needs
- Accommodation/Rental Assistance
- Documentation/Translation/Legal Cost
- Transportation
- Material Assistance
- Other

### b) IOM Support to Victims of Trafficking

- Example of a VoT case using CBI methodology:
- IOM referred a female and her family by PDMM
- The family had no shelter – most pressing Protection concern
- IOM and PDMM worked to arrange safe temporary shelter before transfer to DGMM run facilities
- To support with other basic needs
- IOM utilized its e-vouchers with assistance from CBI team in Gaziantep
- Family was able to purchase what they needed in a dignified manner rather than being provided a standard NFI kit

#### Case example:

Protection Risks  
 LGBTI beneficiary getting threats from the family  
 Transferred by PDMM from SE to a satellite city  
 Lack of recourses to travel to or start life in the satellite city

#### Intervention

Transportation booking bus tickets on the same day  
 Hotel booking once arrived to the satellite city  
 Referral to the available protection actors in the city that he arrived at; for PSS and counselling  
 One-month Rental Assistance

### 3. 2020 CBI TWG Working Plan

The below plan is suggested to take place during 2020

January	March	May	August	October	December
Cash for Protection	<i>Gender Mainstreaming in CBI</i>	CBI Mapping Analysis	<i>Regional Good Practices on Cash</i>	<i>Risk Assessment and Mitigation</i>	<i>Social Protection</i>

### 4. Questions & Answers

- CBI Mapping related questions were responded, feedback was taken by coordinators and reflected on the mapping survey.
- *To WSA; how are beneficiaries selected under case management activities?*  
Beneficiaries are selected using a specific selection criteria including refugee women, they could also be receiving support.
- IOM distribution card is specific to IOM usage, IOM is upgrading their system with all UN agencies to harmonize the cash distribution processes.