



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Turkey

Basic Needs Working Group

Meeting Minutes

Time & location:	14 February 2019, UNHCR Office, Anatolia Meeting Room, Gaziantep
Chaired by:	Ahmet Unver (UNHCR) and Hiba Hanano (WFP)
Participants:	Mustafa Burak Demirci (KK), Fatma Coşkun Caymaz (KK), Merve Agcabay (WATAN), Mohammad Bakkar (WATAN), Rabia Korkmaz (WFP), M.Orhan Pehlivan (WFP), Line Rindebaek (WFP), Iris Kristjansdottir (UNWomen), Gonca Savas (WFP), Hanifi Kinaci (TRC), Veli Acu (WFP), Aydın Yaman (UNHCR), Taher Kurdie (GIZ), Ali Kaya (CARE), Ozgur Savascioglu (UNHCR), Feyza Toprak (UNWomen)
Agenda:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Welcome & Introductions2. Action Points from the Previous Meeting3. Change of Gaziantep BNWG Schedule4. Quick Update on BNWG Work Plan 20195. Market Analysis Update: Q46. Gender & Basic Needs<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Overview- Needs Assessment- Interactive session- Open Discussion: Basic Needs and Gender7. AOB



AGENDA POINT	DISCUSSION	ACTION POINTS
Welcome and introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNHCR & WFP chairs welcomed working group members ▪ WFP Basic Needs WG Coordinator introduced herself, members were informed of the planned handover of WFP Basic Needs Coordinator in coming months. Contact information of both chairs was shared. ▪ The meeting agenda was introduced and accepted without changes. 	
Action Points from the Previous Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A BNWG ToR link will be shared with members – <i>ToRs are revised in February, 2019, a revised version will be shared with members after Feb cycle</i> ▪ A BNWG ToR in Turkish will be shared with members – <i>Once the revised version has been endorsed by BNWG and STF members, a Turkish translation will be shared with members</i> ▪ Links for all relevant 2018 documents will be shared – <i>After the February cycle</i> ▪ Members to share further feedback on 2018 with coordinators – <i>Done ✓</i> ▪ Members to share capacity development and training needs – <i>A survey will be conducted to identify capacity development needs of members</i> ▪ Coordinators to follow up on shelter workshop & shelter training requests – <i>in progress</i> ▪ Members to share with coordinators expectations from BNWG Priority Plan – <i>After February cycle, Priority Plan 2019 will be shared with members for their review and comments</i> ▪ Online survey for change of Gaziantep BNWG Schedule – <i>Done ✓</i> ▪ Members to reach out to coordinators to share programmatic update – <i>in progress</i> ▪ Members reminded to keep data up to date on Services Advisor – <i>Services Advisor training will be provided to increase awareness</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Revised BNWG ToRs link will be shared with members → List of links to be shared with members → Online capacity development needs survey to be conducted → 2019 Priority Plan to be shared with members after February cycle → Comprehensive Services Advisor training to be provided to members



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Next BNWG meeting be hosted by Watan- <i>Done</i> 	
Change of SET BNWG Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members decided through survey that: SET BNWG meets bi-monthly, on second Thursday of the month in the morning, following ESSN TF meeting. 	→ ToR be updated accordingly
Quick Update on BNWG Work Plan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members were introduced to “2019 Basic Needs Working Group Priority Plan”. For the planning of 2019, BN Coordinators have designed a plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focusing and highlighting tasks with high priority - Setting tasks that will be covered by BNWG - Keeping the Work Plan for 2019 as flexible and strategic as possible ▪ The Priority Plan will be a guidance document for BNWG, and it will identify the strategy and key tasks for the WG. ▪ Activities outside of the BNWG Priority Plan will continue to be the concern of the WG and its members. If the priority of any activity changes significantly, the WG will amend its strategy accordingly and the plan will be revised. ▪ The BNWG Priority Plan is composed of 8 areas of focus: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Needs to Livelihoods – Transition 2. Municipalities 3. Shelter 4. Winterization 5. Thematic Focus 6. Capacity Development / Training 7. IM – Strengthened coordination capacity 8. Humanitarian Programme Cycle (3RP Process) 	→ 2019 BNWG Priority Plan to be shared with members after February cycle
Turkish Economy Q4 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP presented the key highlights from the “Turkish Economy Q4 Report”, prepared by WFP VAM: 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- September: Government announced New Economic Programme: 2019 – 2021- Annual Inflation: peaked in October (25%), decreased by end of year (20%)- Gross National Product: annual growth decreasing trend (it reached 7.2% in Q1 and decreased to 1.6% in Q3. Q4 data will be developed by the end of March).- Energy: decreasing prices (petrol, diesel and cooking gas) in Q4 compared to Q3- Minimum Expenditure Basket: reached 338 TL per person per month (324 TL in Q3)- Estimated gap in ESSN beneficiary ability to meet basic needs: 63 TL per person per month (Gap is calculated by having the minimum expenditure basket value <i>minus</i> ESSN transfer value <i>minus</i> Estimated income). <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The full Turkish Economy Review Q4 report will be shared with the meeting minutes.	
Gender & Basic Needs: <i>Presentations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Given the thematic focus on Gender in the February cycle of BNWG meetings, UNWomen colleagues provided a presentation, composed of two sections.▪ The first section was composed of the below shared topics:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Why is gender equality essential?- What are UN commitments regarding gender equality?- What is The Gender Handbook purpose and content?- The IASC Gender Marker- The Age & Gender Marker▪ The first section highlighted that women and girls are disproportionately affected in cases of humanitarian crisis. For example, women and girls face:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high risk of limited or no access to services, such as education or critical health care.	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- face higher risks of child marriage, domestic work or sexual abuse▪ Between two sections of the UNWomen presentation, an interactive session named “Power Walk” was conducted with participation of members. Each member was given a role/identity and asked several yes/no questions, and after compiling number of answers; asked to explained why she/he was either very privileged or disadvantaged. The game aimed at bringing how social roles and gender attributions play a role in the way we access to basic services or we exercise our rights.▪ The second section of UNWomen presentation introduced the “Needs Assessment of Syrian Women and Girls under Temporary Protection Status in Turkey”.▪ The methodology and findings of the needs assessment was shared with members. The key findings were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The needs assessment was the first comprehensive work on exploring needs of temporary protection beneficiary Syrian women and girls in Turkey.- Language remains one of the most significant barrier: it is most pressing in health and education where communication is key.- Women who said they were looking for a job were approximately 17% and reasons stated against looking for a job were: childcare responsibilities, cultural reasons, illness/disability, care of other dependents and housework.- More than 17% of women stated their living space as sub-standard accommodation: such as basements with no sunlight and poor ventilation and shanty houses.- Many women end up in shared housing or with relatives, leading to crowded conditions, lack of privacy and an increased risk for gender-based violence.	
--	--	--



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 87% stated that their monthly income does not meet their basic housing needs.▪ Next steps to be taken were introduced and discussed:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Comparing access to protection and support between women, men, girls and boys through Gender Analysis.- In-depth analysis of occurring violence against women, girls, men and boys across different sectors.- Analysis of differences/similarities between refugee and vulnerable host communities.▪ Some of the key findings from the round table discussions conducted as part of the UNWomen Ankara event were shared:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Female employment is generally low amongst temporary protection beneficiary Syrian women- Almost a third of refugee households are headed by a woman which makes the household more vulnerable to poverty and abuse.- Mobility of women is limited- Services for the refugees living in Turkey are too often gender-blind▪ UNWomen colleagues shared that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Data can be made available to any partner who wants to do deeper research.- As stated in the next steps, new researches might be conducted. Annual or biyearly monitoring in the field might follow the needs assessment, and where applicable jointly with other partners. Findings of the assessment are to influence advocacy and program design, to become more gender responsive.	
Gender & Basic Needs: <i>Discussions</i>	Members in Gaziantep had the below shared discussions:	



- Women only centers **encourage refugee families and increase trust** therefore they are effective in getting women out of their houses and help them access services.
- There is need for more centers that respond to multiple needs of women and all vulnerable and any vulnerable group, and can establish strong linkages between sectors.
- **Men and boys should also be targeted** through social activities, their integration to the society should also be supported.
- Many of the refugee families **do not know their rights as tenant**. Needs Assessment brought out that, in many cases women undertake unpaid labor to landlord so as to keep their housing contract. **Awareness raising sessions on tenant rights** should be provided to refugee families.
- If support mechanisms are not in place, young mothers cannot benefit from livelihood opportunities. **Support for increasing mobility and child care** should be in place.
- Many women want to work from home to contribute to the income of their family. An assessment can be done to both explore **expectations of women and also needs of the market**. Women should be trained for producing goods that would actually sell and **provide income**.
- Currently there is more funding available for LH project. Current and future LH projects must have strong **protection and basic needs linkages** for both men and women.
- Awareness raising activities that target gender equality, should include both women and men. Focusing on women only will not bring the desired change and positive outcomes.
- **Hotlines should be provided to women** for making complaints regarding abuse, exploitation. Specialized organizations such as UNWomen can be part of these mechanisms.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Women Federation is already providing a hotline service to address domestic violence as they provide legal assistance through lawyer networks and they have linkages to NGOs and bar associations. They also give service to Syrian women. Further attempts to address the hotline needs shall be integrated to the currently active systems.▪ Experience from implementing shelter projects brings out that majority of refugee women are home most of their time. Therefore, they are exposed to unsanitary or improper living conditions of the houses. At district level, living conditions are moderate; however, in sub-district level, living conditions are challenging.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access to clean water, proper plumbing and connection to infrastructure network (sewage) is limited or non-existent. Negative impacts affect women the most.▪ House rehabilitation projects should aim to overcome barrier and hear the voice of women in the house. Without the extra effort, men is the only decision maker in rehabilitation process and voice of women cannot be heard.▪ Most of the refugee families have never been in contact with their municipalities to place their complaints and demands. This prevents municipalities from addressing the most pressing needs, therefore capacity of Municipalities to address needs of refugee families might be supported.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Members can focus on working with Mukhtars, since they are the local authority that can escalate the needs –regarding shelter, streets, and public spaces- to Municipalities.	
	Next meeting: 11 April 2019, Watan Premises, Mehmetkamil, Gaziantep	