

ESSN Task Force Gaziantep Minutes

Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome and Introduction 2. Action points from the previous meeting 3. Updates on ESSN and its implementation in SET. 4. Updates on the CCTE 5. ESSN Market Bulletin for the first quarter of 2019 6. AOB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Care International ESSN implementation highlights</i> 		
Meeting date and time:	13 June 2019 09:30 - 11:00	Location Meeting Co-Chairs	UN House- Gaziantep WFP: Hiba Hanano TK: Hanifi Kinaci

1. Action points:

- Co-Chairs will share updates about the new DHR for children once available.

2. Updates on ESSN:

- The Co-Chairs introduced Faruk Acar (WFP) and Onur Özdemir (TK) who are going to be leading the ESSN TF in SET forward.
- The Co-chairs provided an update on ESSN noting that a total of 1,627,731 beneficiaries have received support in May with an eligibility rate of 54.47%.
- Some details about the Criteria Breakdown, four nationalities are covered which are Syrians (88%), Iraqis, Afghans and Iranians. Elderly cover a total of 3% while children cover over than 60%.
- Top three provinces with highest beneficiaries are Gaziantep, Istanbul and Sanliurfa. With a gender breakdown of 51% female and 49% male beneficiaries.

ESSN and Disability:

- The total number of disabled beneficiaries till May 2019 has reached 28,432 while 14,483 of those are registered in SET.
- A total of 7,215 are severely disabled and 1,601 of those are located in SET.
- There have been new updates regarding the DHR, a core group was created in Ankara to address outstanding issues. Current problems are still yet to be solved.
- The new DHR is only to be applied to when people are going to renew their documentation. Current DHR are valid.
- The Adult DHR changes do not affect the operation as percentages are listed for all levels and the report is using the term fully dependent instead of severely disabled but percentage is still 50% and above.
- The Children's DHR is controversial as percentages of the disability are not listed which is causing some discrepancies while publishing a new. New DHR for children does not include the exact report percentages but some definition like "Having Special Needs" and other 6 more different definitions correspond to some specific percentages' interval. Entering these percentages to ministry integrated system by SASF offices or TRC service centres causes some controversial issues. Process is followed by DHR core Group and Co-Chairs will share updates once available. New report version can be found [here](#) (Please see pages 9 & 10).

South East update:

- Estimated number of TP refugees reached 2,100,590 of which a total of 1,369,848 has applied to ESSN. The eligibility rate average (applications) is 59%.
- Some of the activities is represented in visits by the SASF offices/TRC SC.

- In GZT, in particular the branch of HalkBank is located in the service centre and hands over the cards to the beneficiaries from there.
- Focus group discussions took place in different locations covering gender, vulnerability, protection and livelihoods
- People living in informal housing or agricultural settlements have a problem when trying to access ESSN, because this informal housing cannot be registered to Nufus.
The success achieved by Mersin team to overcome the address registration for people living in tents resulted in Karataş (Mersin) 111 HHs out of 123 HH were deemed eligible and registered in Nufus.
- In Urfa processing applications was slower than usual (239 non-assessed app). Mainly because of Ramadan and due to the closure of two camps in Urfa.
- Sariçam SASF monitoring has also followed up cases where people who are living inside the camps wanted to apply based on their DHR. It does not work because they are already receiving the assistance.

Communication Channels:

- TK has six main way of communication with beneficiaries:
 - The main channel of communication with beneficiaries is to deliver **messages**. By May a total of 10,000,000 SMS were delivered.
 - **Facebook** channel, which has over than 75,000 followers.
 - Kizilay Kart **Website**, which can address all question and has a frequent Q&A easy access page.
 - **168 call centre**
 - **Field teams**
 - **Printed material** that are delivered upon request.

Call Centre:

- Served in five languages: Turkish Arabic, Persian, Pashto and English.
- Received over than 1 million calls till May 2019.
- Gender breakdown of our calls averages to 54% Males and 46% females.
- Highest upon Call categories is information request reaching 72% and particularly on application and evaluation process.
- Top three provinces are Istanbul with 15% and Gaziantep follows it with 14% and Sanliurfa with 10%.

Useful reminders:

- Beneficiaries cross check using the duplication matrix, template has been shared earlier. To the mail address: suyveritakip@kizilay.org.tr or ESSNdatacheck@kizilay.org.tr
- Protection and outreach related cases can be sent to: kizilaykartdiserisim@kizilay.org.tr
- Calls to Halkbank through the call centre can be converted free of charge.

3. Updates on CCTE:

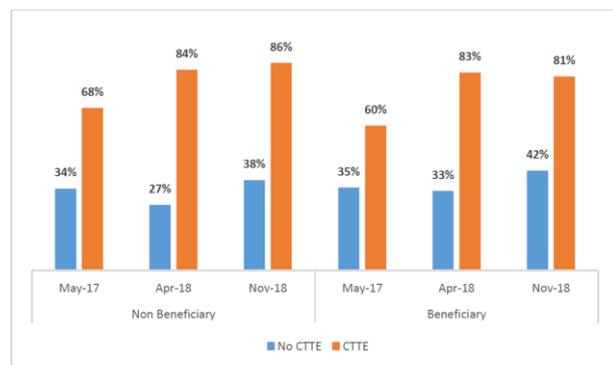
- **399,024** beneficiaries were entitled for payment in May 2019. **202,814** Kizilaycards have been uploaded with the payment. **1,596,450** Turkish beneficiaries received May payment in the National CCTE Program.
- As of May 2019, the number of children reached with at least one CCTE payment has become **511,453** and the total number of Kizilaycards in the CCTE program are **247,753**.
- In **Gaziantep**, the total number of children reached as of May 2019 is **64,994**. Out of these children, **89.5%** are in Primary School, **6.5%** are in Middle School. When it comes to gender disaggregation, girls came in slightly higher than boys (49 %) with 51%. The top five districts with the highest number of beneficiary children in Gaziantep are Şahinbey, Şehitkamil, Nizip, Islahiye, and Nurdağı.
- Districts where the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) takes place in Gaziantep are: Islahiye, Nizip, Nurdagi, Sahinbey and Sehitkamil. As of 10 June, the number of CCTE applications accepted from ALP students is 467 in Gaziantep, and 1,414 in the provinces in Southeast (Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Adana, and Osmaniye).

Third Party Monitoring (TPM) for CCTE – 1st Wave.

TPM 1st wave findings were shared with the participants. A total of **1,902** households have been surveyed during the first wave of the TPM. More information can be found in the presentation. Some of the highlights from the findings are:

- The average total income of the households is approximately **2,000 TL** in Istanbul, higher than South East provinces surveyed.
- Primary sources of income of CCTE beneficiary households are **skilled labour (48%)** and **unskilled labour (28%)**, followed by **ESSN (13%)** and **CCTE (3%)** benefits.
- Findings show that for the overall age range of 6-17 years more girls (**81.2%**) than boys (**76%**) are enrolled among the CCTE beneficiaries.
- For the influence of CCTE on first time enrolment, **71.8%** of the families in Istanbul reported no influence but when the attendance practices are asked **89.6%** of the children attend regularly in Istanbul.
- One of the top reasons for irregular attendance is illness of the children (**36%**) but also children looking for job or working (**20%**), followed by children doing household chores or taking care of relatives and siblings (**12%**).
- UNICEF does not have any comparison of the attendance patterns between CCTE applicants and none applicants as it was not included in the survey.
- WFP can share results of ESSN PDM cross sectional report, it shows it was lower to none CCTE beneficiaries, but worth to mention that it was even lower before people apply for assistance. The full report is attached with meeting materials. Full report can be accessed [here](#).
- The quantitative household survey of the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) exercise did not include non-beneficiaries, therefore comparisons are not reported as part of the TPM exercise. Discussions are ongoing with the MoFLSS and the MoNE, as part of the evaluation of the CCTE, to analyse the attendance patterns of various groups of children (including beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries). If a robust data set becomes available for analysis, findings on comparisons will be shared in coming months.

Figure 29: Proportion of School Attendance based on ESSN and CCTE Status



4. ESSN Market Bulletin for Q1 2019

Highlights:

- The Turkish economy has contracted, particularly in the sectors that the refugees are employed, namely construction and manufacturing.
- With the formal unemployment rate reaching to 14.7%, the possible job competition between the Turkish and refugee communities in the informal market is highly likely and can lead to social tension. The annual inflation rate is still high (18.71% as of May 2019); the prices continue to increase after some decrease in Q4 2018.
- The refugees increasingly resort to more coping strategies since mid-2018, might be attributed to reduced income along with the inflation. Please see attached report for a thorough analysis.

5. Any Other Businesses:

- Participants have been informed that future meetings will dedicate a 10 min presentation to one participant NGO per meeting for them to present their work within the scope of the ESSN program. More information will be provided ahead of the meeting.

6. Care International ESSN implementation highlights:

- CARE's case management approach aims to decrease the vulnerability and increase the capacity of beneficiaries in order to mitigate the threats.
- Linking beneficiaries with ESSN and CCTE is considered one of the opportunities to increase the capacity of the beneficiaries.
- CARE supported the beneficiaries with a lot of ESSN registrations but meanwhile faced challenges as well.
- Lack of civil and legal documentation (such as birth certificate, TPIDs, registration with MERNIS, medical reports etc.) and challenges in obtaining these documents affects the eligibility of beneficiaries to receive the ESSN-CCTE support.
- Marital status changes of beneficiaries require apostille from Istanbul Consulate which is a bureaucratic process that is costly, requiring travels, document fees etc. This affects having a correct TPID and consecutively the eligibility to receive ESSN.
- Ceased ESSN support due to the changes in the situation of the family (for ex: reaching 18 years of age or starting a formal job with social insurance etc.) creates a challenge as these beneficiaries continue to be vulnerable.

Next Meeting: The next meeting will be held in August (TBC). The venue, time and agenda will be shared accordingly.

Attachments:

1. ESSN Task Force Istanbul Presentation
2. CCTE Presentation
3. ESSN Market Bulletin Q1 2019
4. The Fact Sheet about Disabilities.