Inter-Agency Coordination Türkiye

SECTOR-SPECIFIC PACKAGES

Türkiye

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(Living Document)

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Acronyms

AAP	*Accountability to Affected Population*
CBI	*Cash Based Interventions*
CBI TWG	*Cash Based Interventions Technical Working Group*
CCTE	*Conditional Cash Transfer for Education*
CfW	*Cash for Work*
CfP	*Cash for Protection*
CVA	*Cash and Voucher Assistance*
EES	*Economic Empowerment Sector*
EiE	*Education in Emergencies*
EQ	*Earthquake*
ERRP	*Earthquake response and recovery plan*
ESMAT	*Earthquake and Mobility Analysis Team*
ESWG	*Education Sector Working group*
FSL	*Food Security and Livelihood*
GBV	*Gender Based Violence*
HH	*Households*
ICPI	*Individualized Child Protection Interventions*
ISKUR	*Türkiye İş Kurumu*
JMA	*Joint Market Assessment*
MEB	*Minimum Expenditure Basket*
MoFSS	*Ministry of Family and Social Services*
MoNE	*Ministry of National Education*
MPCA	*Multipurpose Cash Assistance*
NFI	*Non-food Items*
OSH	*Occupational safety and health*
RAM	*Rapid Market Assessment*
SGK	*SGK Premium*
SSF	*Small-Scale Fisheries*
SSN	*Social Safety Nets*
TFM	*Total fatty matter*
TL	*Turkish Lira*
TRC	*Turkish Red Crescent*
TRY	*Turkish Lira*
TV	*Transfer Value*
TVET	*Technical and Vocational Education Training*
VAT	*Value Added Tax*
WASH	*Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*

Sector-Specific CVA

Background

The Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG), recognizing the emerging humanitarian needs in Türkiye, has compiled sector-specific packages with the support of various sectors. These packages are designed to assist CBI TWG partners in using different types of packages to support individuals and communities affected by crises. At its core, these packages employ Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to address specific needs across various sectors, including WASH, Shelter and NFIs, Economic Empowerment, Education, Protection (including GBV and Child Protection), and others. Some of the packages included were recommended by sectors during the Earthquake Response, making them useful as references. It is, however, recommended that sectors be contacted for updated information.

The goal is to ensure access to essential services, help individuals rebuild their lives, and support organizations in developing sector-specific packages tailored to these packages. Recognizing the diverse nature of needs, the CBI TWG customizes the CVA to be flexible—whether restricted or unrestricted, conditional or unconditional—making it suitable for both refugee response and earthquake recovery contexts.

In its pursuit of sustainable recovery across sectors, the CBI TWG collaborates with sectors and the Technical Advisory Group to develop Sector-Specific Packages. These packages provide comprehensive guidelines for selecting items and services, including pricing and sector recommendations, ensuring they meet the specific needs of each sector. This approach aims to foster a more unified, evidence-driven method of delivering humanitarian assistance. Due to the nature of protection, which requires individual support and varies greatly, the Protection sector has not shared specific packages but has provided recommendations for Protection, Child Protection, and GBV. It is advised that the relevant sector(s) be consulted for more detailed information.

What is Sector-Specific Package

This refers to an intervention designed to achieve sector-specific objectives. Sector-specific assistance can be conditional or unconditional. Vouchers (restricted transfers) might be used to limit expenditure to items and services contributing to achieve specific sectoral objectives. Labelled cash transfers might also be used to influence recipients' spending to align with sector specific objectives. Cash and/or vouchers may also be used alongside other activities to achieve sector specific outcomes as part of a complementary approach.[1]

What are different Sectors Covered through this guideline

As part of this evolving process, the guidelines encompass a range of sector-specific packages. These include packages for Shelter (with options for Winterisation, Summer, and Specific Shelter Needs), FSL and Economic Empowerment, WASH (including Family Kit 1 and other recommended kits), and Protection, which covers GBV, Case Management, and Child Protection. Additionally, the guidelines address the Education sector's Back-to-School campaign. There is also a top-up for Basic Needs, along with other specialized packages. These packages will be revisited and updated according to emerging needs and the evolving context.

How it is different from Multipurpose Cash Assistance Guidance

The Multi-purpose Cash Assistance Guidance (MPCA) note was revised in July 2024, MPCA are unrestricted cash transfers that people affected by emergencies can use to cover the gap between the cost of their basic needs as defined by the MEB, and the financial resources available to them. Whereas Sector Specific Package addresses the specific needs and sectoral specific objectives and can be restricted comparative to the MPCA. MPCA, offers a methodology for determining transfer amounts and frequencies that can be adapted to various forms of CVA. However, it cannot be directly applied as guidance for sector-specific cash. The MPCA Guidance can be accessed here.

[1] https://www.calpnetwork.org/resources/glossary-of-terms/?letter=S

Sectors and Packages (CVA Sectors Song sheet)[2]

Sector	Activity	Description	Package	Remarks
Basic Needs	MPCA	One off / Monthly	₹ 9,463	More details on per capita approach and frequency can be found here
	Winterisation Support Top-up for MPCA recipients	As per household size	Min: ₹ 2840 Max: ₹ 5900	Agencies have flexibility to choose amount transfer values between min and maximum. Calculation is intended for Heaters Fixed ₹ 2500 + (Winter NFIs and Utilities ₹ 340 per individual x Number of household members)
WASH	Hygiene Items covering Family Kit 1	Family of 5 per month	$35	The Transfer Value can be calculated as per family size
		Family of 3 per month	$23	
		Family of 8 per month	$58	
		Family of above 8 Per month	$70	
Shelter and NFIs	Address Shelter Needs During Winters			
	Cash Assistance for Rent	Rent	$100 to $200	For displaced EQ-affected HHs who cannot afford rental prices. For extremely vulnerable HHs through referrals (in coordination with Protection sector)
	Essential household items	Full Package	$375	for EQ-affected HHs who have had to relocate and need essential HH items
		Small Package	$150	for EQ-affected HH in precarious temporary accommodation that need essential HH items
	Cash for light repairs	repair of low-damaged dwellings	$900 to $1500	Based on BoQ prepared Repairs for Lightly Damaged Dwellings Technical Guidance | Shelter Cluster
	Cash for temporary shelter upgrades		Min $150 to full package $600	For EQ-affected HHs staying in temporary shelters such as containers, tents, or makeshift tents
		A. Tents	$150	Insulation, raising off the ground
		B. Containers	See below	
		Tarpaulin	$150	Water proofing
		Tarp + Anchoring	$350	Water proofing and stabilization
		Full Package	$600	Water proofing, stabilization, improving thermal comfort
		C. Snow Kit	$217	
	Cash for fuel for heaters		$100	Winter Period For EQ-affected HHs with fuel-based heaters, generally in remote areas
	Address Shelter Needs During Summers (Summer Support)			Special Recommendations for Summer Seasonal Support | Shelter Cluster for reference
	Summer NFIs (rural areas)	One off seasonal support, Criteria: Those presumably not covered through unconditional cash grants, Those in hot/crowded conditions	$170	The value includes NFI items for summer: shading of windows, fans, cool box, 6xbed sheets

[2] Living Document: can be used as reference, and will be updated as per the guidance from sectors

		Location of house		
	Summer NFIs for Households	Recommend to be based on household assessment to identify needed items.	$230	HH level: Materials to make a shade area over or beside containers, Fans, cool box 6xbed sheets, Jerry cans, Mosquito nets.

FSL & EE	Food Basket		₹ 633.60	Current TV is based on July 2023, need to revisit with Food Security and Livelihood Sector as per current market conditions.
	Livestock Support	Animal Feed	$150	Compound Dairy Feed
	Open Field Crop Support	Field and cash crops	$300	During EQ emergency 2023
	Home Garden Support		$257 to $310	During EQ Emergency 2023
	Cash for Work	Minimum Wage	₹ 20,002.50	CALCULATION OF MINIMUM WAGE (Turkish Lira/MONTH) MINIMUM WAGE: TRY 20,002.50 SGK PREMIUM %14: TRY 2,800.35 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PREMIUM %1: 200.03 TOTAL DEDUCTIONS: 3,000.38 NET MINIMUM WAGE: 17,002.12
	Harmonization of Stipends among 3RP partners in Türkiye			
	Vocational training courses / TVET courses	Vocational training course beneficiaries	₹ 261.57	
		Vocational training course beneficiaries for the Industrial sector	₹ 425.05	
		Vocational training course for beneficiaries with disabilities without employment guarantee	₹ 196.18	
		Vocational training course for beneficiaries with disabilities with employment guarantee	₹ 261.57	
	On the Job Training / Work based learning programmes	Student trainees (full)	₹ 563.93	
		Student trainees (portional)	₹ 490.45	
		Recipients of unemployment benefits	₹ 326.97	
		For programs organized in professions determined as future professions	₹ 719.32	

Education	Monthly Payments CCTE	Pre School to 8	₹90 to ₹100	Boys $90 Girls $100 (every 2 months)
	Monthly Payments CCTE	From Grade 9 to 12	₹100 to ₹150	Boys $100 Girls $150 (every 2 months)
	Motivational Payment	Grade: Preschool to 4	₹100	made at the start of semester, September and January to all children registered under CCTE programme)
	Motivational Payment	Grade: From 5 to 8	₹100 + ₹100	
	Motivational Payment	Grade: From 9 to 12	₹100 + ₹150	

Basic Needs – top up

MPCA Transfer Value Calculation: Please refer to MPCA Guidance (updated version developed in July 2024)

Cash and Voucher Assistance Top-up for Winterisation (One off)

Within the scope of the Basic Needs Working Group and under the guidance of IOM, A Winterisation Task force have been initiated among relevant agencies to plan winter assistance for Türkiye in 2023-2024, with a focus on the most vulnerable families in need including those affected by earthquakes. The winter season in Türkiye spans from October to April, varying by region, with the most challenging months typically falling between December and February. It is crucial to expedite the delivery of assistance to the target populations to ensure their preparedness for the harsh winter weather conditions. *For 2024-25 updated guidance contact the Winterisation Task Force.*

In the 2023-2024 Winterisation Task Force, partners delivered a onetime winter cash transfer to eligible families. This transfer amount was determined in October 2023, by building upon the previously agreed-upon value of TRY 6000[3] under the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) program, which itself was calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)[4].

Winter Package: the winter package includes the added costs of winter essentials, such as

- **Heaters** (fixed at TRY 2500 for a single household),
- **Winter non-food items, and utilities** (calculated at TRY 340 per household member).

Recommendations by Winterisation Task Force:

- Given the significant gap between identified households in need and those currently receiving support, it's recommended to expand coverage to reach the remaining 21,170 households lacking assistance.
- Ensure priority is given to the most vulnerable households, including refugees/migrants, Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants, and vulnerable members of the host community, especially those not already receiving support through SSN.
- Utilize specific criteria such as shelter and living conditions, protection status, health conditions, socio-economic factors, and household composition to prioritize beneficiaries with high winter needs and complex vulnerabilities, especially those not receiving continuous assistance throughout the year.
- Focus efforts on the eleven most affected provinces, particularly in the eastern regions where winter conditions are severe and compounded by the impact of earthquakes. Ensure coordination among partners operating within the same districts to prevent duplication of efforts and harmonize implementation plans.
- Establish mechanisms for data sharing and verification among partner organizations to avoid beneficiary overlaps and ensure efficient targeting. This includes sharing beneficiary information and verifying overlaps across datasets to prevent duplication of assistance.
- Maintain accountability to affected populations through multiple AAP channels, including hotlines and SMS systems. Conduct post-distribution monitoring to assess the effectiveness and impact of the winter assistance program.
- Ensure timely implementation of winter assistance between November and January, aligning with the start of winter in different locations. Finalize monitoring frameworks before assistance delivery and initiate post-distribution monitoring surveys one month after assistance delivery.

[3] The Value of MPCA, refer to updated guidance

[4] WFP/IFRC/TRC Minimum Expenditure Basket After the Earthquake Disaster in Türkiye (July 2023).

CVA and WASH | Hygiene Items Package

To determine the Hygiene Sector Basket, we adopted the Family Hygiene Kit from the WASH Sector's Family Kit 1, designed to fulfill the hygiene needs of a household with 5 members for one month. This kit, among others recommended by UNICEF and distributed within the WASH sector, is part of a broader effort to provide tailored assistance to families, including specialized kits for babies, individuals with disabilities, and for the cleaning of WASH facilities in camps, as well as COVID-19 kits.

The initial bulk procurement price in September 2023 was USD 26.50. However, after adjustments and validations through the Joint Market Analysis (JMA) Phase 2 conducted in October 2023, the price was updated to USD 36.84. An online market survey further adjusted the price to USD 33.91. Considering the exchange rate of 28.58 TRY per USD, discussions with the CBI Technical Working Group (TWG) led to a rounded **final price of USD 35** for the Family Kit 1.

This kit includes essential items such as depilatory razors, toilet paper, soap, sponges, liquid detergent for dishes, shampoo, combs, toothbrushes, toothpaste, sanitary pads, garbage bags, nail clippers, and laundry detergent. Each item's quantity and pricing were meticulously calculated to ensure they meet the household's monthly needs effectively and efficiently.

The price adjustments and the decision to round off **to USD 35** were made in collaboration with the CBI TWG members on 8 November 2023 during the CBI TWG Meeting, taking into account the results from the JMA Phase 2 and the online market prices survey, thereby ensuring that the kit is both cost-effective and adequate for the intended beneficiaries.

The CBI TWG analyzed market prices to guarantee that families could purchase the intended items from the standard kit if provided with cash or voucher. According to the Joint Market Analysis, the Family Hygiene Kit's components are accessible in markets, ensuring families can obtain them through cash and voucher assistance.

For a comprehensive overview and detailed insights into the pricing and contents of the WASH Sector Family Hygiene Kit Basket, refer to following table whereas for WASH and CBI TWG recommendations to design a Cash or Voucher intervention please refer to the Recommendations Section.

Family Hygiene Kit for one Household for one month

Item	Assumptions by WASH Sector	Quantity	Unit	Total Price TRY (Round off)
Depilatory/ Razor	2 Depilatory/ Razor double blade	2	Pieces	₹ 35
Laundry detergent	Environment friendly for washing cloths by hand/ 2 packs x 1.5 kg	3	KG	₹ 130
Soap	Contains Sodium Palmate, Aqua, Sodium Palm Kernelate, Grade 2 TFM 71%/ 1 pack of 4 equal to 1000 gram	1	Packet	₹ 100
Sanitary pads	Regular Size 8 packets of 10 pads per packet	8	Packets	₹ 240
Toothbrush	Toothbrush 2 adults – 2 kids with teeth	4	Pieces	₹ 150

Toothpaste	good quality/ 1 tube	1	Tube	₹ 35
Shampoo	650 ml, not allergic for normal hair/ 1 bottle	1	Piece	₹ 70
Comb	Good quality of plastic comb with handle	1	Piece	₹ 40
Nail clipper	Medium size, strong/ 1 each	1	Piece	₹ 60
Garbage bag	Plastic, 90 liters, pack of 10	10	Pieces	₹ 20
Toilet paper	2 Ply toilet paper.	16	Rolls	₹ 75
Liquid detergent	bottled Dishwashing liquid 650ml	1	Piece	₹ 25
Sponge	Good Quality Sponges for dishes	2	Pieces	₹ 20
*Rate TRY to USD used at the time of price calculation mid-November around 13 and 14 November 2023 was USD 1 = to TRY 28.58 [5]			**TRY**	**₹ 1000**
			USD	**$35**

Hygiene Kit Transfer Value Guidance

Transfer Value: The Recommended value for the Hygiene Kit to deliver assistance through the Cash and Voucher Assistance is set at USD 35. When converting this amount into Turkish Lira (TRY), it is advisable to utilize the daily exchange rate at the planning stage. This approach ensures that fluctuations in the value of the Turkish Lira, whether appreciations or depreciations, are accurately accounted for.

Family Size: Transfer Value for Hygiene Items can be divided into below four categories calculated per following scalable hygiene kit packages that can be adjusted based on the size of the beneficiary family, ensuring adequacy of supply for both small and large families.

Formula	Family Size	Amount	Remarks
A	Family <=3 Persons	$23	
B	Family = 5 Persons	$35	
C = (A+B)	Family >5 and <=8	$58	
D = (B * 2)	Family >8	$70	

Challenges:

Here are some challenges highlighted;

- Ensuring the people are buying intended items as per objectives to provide Hygiene Kits
- Dignity, Preferences, Satisfaction of beneficiary: How to make sure restriction address issues of preferences and priorities by beneficiaries and restriction to insure the right hygiene items are purchased with voucher
- Ensuring Quality
- Flexibility (period allowed for a voucher to be redeemed)
- How to contract with any larger chain shops / or small vendors to ensure recommended
- Design packages as per family size? Small family size vs big family size
- How long kits should be given to families, one off versus multiple
- Targeting approach v/s Blanket Cover?

[5] https://www.oanda.com/currency-converter/en/?from=TRY&to=USD&amount=28.5972

Recommendations

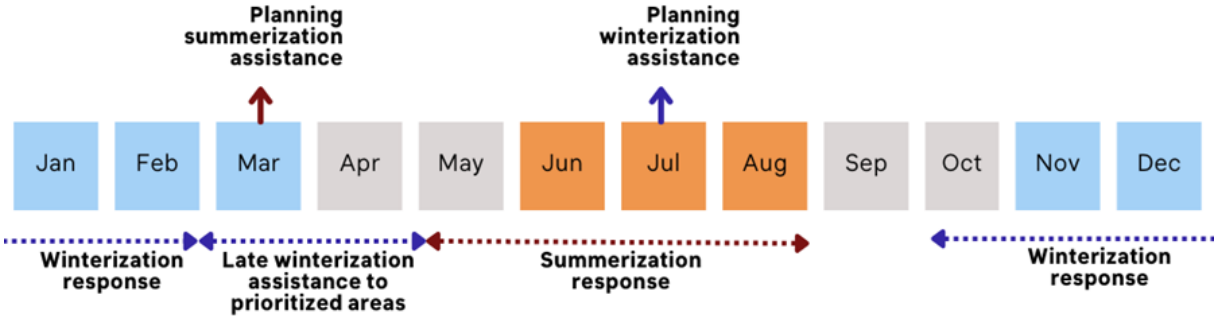
Addressing the challenges within the WASH sector when providing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) requires a multi-faceted approach. Below are recommendations tailored to each highlighted challenge:

- It is Recommended to contact WASH Sector for any additional information or guidance and Refer to WASH sector guidelines to develop the selection criteria.
- Design a CVA program that allows beneficiaries the autonomy to make their own purchasing decisions within the framework of the assistance provided, respecting their dignity and decision-making along with not compromising on quality of assistance.
- Utilize comprehensive data collection and analysis methods to identify and prioritize the needs of different groups within the beneficiary population, ensuring the most vulnerable are targeted effectively.
- To ensure sectoral outcomes, vouchers might be more effective. Implement a voucher system that can only be redeemed for pre-approved hygiene items, ensuring that beneficiaries redeem vouchers for the intended items.
- Where needed with consultation of WASH Sector and CBI TWG offer a mix of restricted vouchers for essential hygiene items and unrestricted cash assistance that allows beneficiaries to prioritize their hygiene needs, balancing necessity with personal preference.
- Regularly Monitor the Markets to ensure availability of quality items in markets without any disruption and conduct PDMs as well collect regular feedback from beneficiaries to understand their needs and preferences better, to allowing for adjustments to the assistance provided.
- Establish contracts with a mix of large suppliers and small local vendors to diversify the supply chain and support the local economy. Include clear terms regarding item quality and delivery expectations.
- Collaborate with reputable suppliers and vendors known for quality products. Conduct regular quality checks on the items available for purchase through the assistance program.
- Determine the voucher validity period based on the average time beneficiaries require to utilize the assistance fully, considering local market dynamics and availability of hygiene products.
- Develop a phased implementation plan, starting with pilot programs in selected communities to refine the approach based on real-world feedback before scaling up.
- Assess the needs and economic conditions of beneficiaries to decide between one-off or multiple cycles of distribution. Continuous assessments can help in deciding the optimal duration and frequency. WASH Sector recommends provision of hygiene kits for at least 3 months.

TÜRKİYE RESPONSE
SHELTER & NFI SECTOR
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

CVA and Shelter

These interventions are aimed at supporting the refugees and earthquake-affected households (HH) in addressing their shelter needs through provision of Cash and Voucher Assistance for rehabilitation of shelter, essential household items, and to support site levels where applicable, during different seasons. All assistance should be based on needs assessments. The current Sector Specific Packages for Shelter covers CVA for Winterisation, and Summer Response.



Cash and Voucher Assistance for Winterisation

The winterisation support proposed by the Shelter Sector Türkiye aims to improve liveability during the winter months and in the process also increase the shelter resilience beyond the winter (where households are expected to remain in the temporary shelters for a longer period). Key elements of this approach are to provide households with dignity and meet basic human rights. See recommended amounts below and refer to the Cash for Winterisation document on the shelter sector website for more details.[6]

1. **Cash for Rent:** $100 - $200 per month cash support recommended to support vulnerable households to meet increased rental prices
   - For displaced EQ-affected HHs who cannot afford rental prices. For extremely vulnerable HHs through referrals (in coordination with Protection sector)

2. **Cash for Essential Household Items:** Two options of packages- $370 for full package, $150 for small package (see Winterisation and upgrading temporary shelters. | Shelter Cluster)
   - Full Package – for EQ-affected HHs who have had to relocate and need essential HH items
   - Small Package – for EQ-affected HH in precarious temporary accommodation that need essential HH items

3. **Cash for Light Repairs:** A range of $900 - $1500 is recommended for repair of low-damaged dwellings
   - Assess house and design BoQ, including labour and transport, to define exact amounts needed to repair the dwellings.
   - For HHs whose primary dwellings were lightly damaged by the EQ and for tenants living in low-damaged dwellings. Prioritize displaced households who are living in temporary shelters close to their low-damaged dwellings.

[6] CVA Türkiye EQ Winterisation Guidance 2023

4. **Cash for Temporary Shelter Upgrades:** Packages start at $150 minimum, (see section 9-d of Türkiye Technical Guidance Winterisation) for upgrade packages of tents and containers
   - More technical interventions, like anchoring, require direct implementation and are not recommended through cash.
   - For EQ-affected HHs staying in temporary shelters such as containers, tents, or makeshift tents.

5. **Cash for Fuel for Heaters:** Assumed at $100 for winter period
   - For EQ-affected HHs with fuel-based heaters, generally in remote areas
   - Intervention proposed, not operationalized, more details to follow

6. **Package for Tents:** The cost for insulation and raised grounds for tents is estimated at $150 by shelter sector
   - For Insulation, raising off the ground

7. **Package for Containers:** Assumed The cost for Water proofing, stabilization, improving thermal comfort for Containers the cost is divided into three categories
   - Tarpaulin for water proofing = $150
   - Tarp + Anchoring for water proofing and stabilization = $350
   - Full Package for water proofing, stabilization, improving thermal comfort = $600

Recommendations by Shelter Sector for

Winter Support

- The Shelter sector in collaboration with the CBI TWG strongly recommend cash assistance through vouchers or direct deposit as a modality for winter response as opposed to cash in hand which carries more risk.
- Access to markets in EQ-affected areas in peak winter periods needs to be taken into consideration, as extremely remote areas may require in-kind assistance if access to and transportation from markets is too difficult.
- Shelter Sector recommends the use of cash for rent, for essential household items, for light repairs of low-damaged dwellings, and for HH-led shelter upgrades.
- Tents and makeshift shelters have a limited lifespan (around one year). In order to increase the lifespan, it is recommended to add Tarpaulin on the roof and/or wherever the shelter is not waterproof/windproof. This solution is much cheaper than a new tent. If the tent is heavily damaged, it is recommended to replace it with a new one.
- Raising the floor of the tent by using wooden pallets and covering it with flat boards. This reduces heat loss, protects the tent from water, reduces fuel consumption, and keeps the shelter warmer.
- Start the Winterisation delivery in October – February, extend support into March and April for higher elevation households. Prioritize high elevation households.
- Prioritize the most vulnerable households.
- Consider shelter and social vulnerability.
- Prioritize households with higher winter needs.
- Recognize various shelter types.
- Address shortcomings of foldable and inadequate containers.
- Consider conditions of tented sites.

Sector-Specific CVA

- Repair lightly damaged dwellings for durable solutions.

Environmental and Safety Considerations:

- Ensure safety before providing heaters to prevent fire hazards during cooking.
- Coordinate fire safety measures. Avoid smoking and open flames and properly dispose of hazardous materials.
- Ensure insulation safety.
- Implement measures to prevent flooding.
- Coordinate with Shelter Sector, Winterisation Task Force, CBI TWG guidance [7]
- Prioritize providing winterisation support for shelters to protect inhabitants from strong winds, cold temperatures, rain, and snow. Consider upgrading tents and foldable containers with insulation, tarpaulins, and sealants to enhance structural integrity and thermal comfort. Anchor containers to provide stability against winter storms.
- Implement measures to prevent heat loss from shelters, such as raising the ground with pallets, insulation, wind proofing, and sealing gaps with sealants and tarpaulins.
- Provide a minimum package of essential household items for winterisation, including thermal blankets, sleeping bags, mattresses, carpets, solar lamps, and winter clothing. Adapt assistance based on shelter typology and specific needs, especially for households at higher elevations.
- Coordinate with Shelter Sector to disseminate key messages for winterisation, including dressing appropriately, staying active, fire safety, energy conservation, shelter maintenance, and considerations for vulnerable individuals.
- Consider both in-kind assistance and cash for winterisation. Prioritize in-kind items for remote areas with limited market access and vulnerable households. However, prioritize cash assistance where markets are functional, adapting the cash value based on rapid assessments. Provide cash assistance through multiple tranches where possible and consider restricted cash assistance using vouchers for better targeting and flexibility.
- Collaborate with ESMAT, IMWG, and the intersectoral Winterisation Task Force to map EQ-affected hubs and prioritize regions with higher elevations and precarious shelter typologies for assistance. Focus on informal sites at the neighborhood level based on shelter typology, considering the intensity of winter and accessibility in remote areas.
- Consider referring to Shelter Sector Technical Guidance Winterisation, Winterisation Strategy and SoPs for winter assistance 2023 – 2024.
- For the year 2024-2025, consider consulting with Shelter Sector for updated guidance.

[7] Winterisation Strategy 2023-2024

Cash and Voucher Assistance for Summer Response

The purpose of summer seasonal support is to assist vulnerable households cope with extremes in temperature during the summer months through the provision of shading, items that promote cooling and ventilation, items that meet needs related to higher water demand/consumption and cool storage for perishable food. Although, the Summer Kit content may come with different items, this guidance will focus on the essential needed items. See below the breakdown.[8]

Activity	Shelter and NFI Items	Cost	Selection Criteria	Implementation Modality
Housing in Rural Areas	External shading of windows	$50	Those presumably not covered through unconditional cash grants Those in hot/crowded conditions Location of house	External shading to include technical advice Restricted/conditional cash Vouchers are unlikely to be appropriate as the range of items may require a range of suppliers
	Portable Fans /Wall or ceiling mounted ventilation fans where appropriate	$50		
	Coolbox (48 liters)	$20		
	Bed sheets x 6	$50		
	Total	$170		
Summer NFIs	Household level assistance: Summer NFIs,			
	Materials to make a shade area over or beside containers	$100	Recommend to be based on household assessment to identify needed items Blanket distribution if needed Mosquito nets in areas with prolonged summer mosquito problems	Restricted/conditional cash Unless in case of sites far from urban areas without good access to shops/markets in which case in kind In kind assistance budget is likely to be lower, though will incur distribution costs
	Fans where appropriate	$40		
	Coolbox (48 liters)	$20		
	Bed sheets *6	$50		
	Jerry can (10L x 2)	$10		
	Mosquito net	$10		
	Total	$230		

Recommendations by Shelter Sector for Summer Support

- Shading nets and plastic sheeting for shading.
- Quilts as lighter versions of blankets, often used for padding in lieu of or in addition to a mattress to sleep on mats.
- Summer clothes for women and children - consider sun hats and caps, however these may be locally available in markets.
- Increase water supply.
- Ventilation for foldable containers: Provision of window fly net should be included in seasonal summer planning, to encourage families to keep their windows open and their shelters well-ventilated during the hot summer months. Technical and needs assessment is required.
- Mosquito nets: As most of the affected areas are humid enough to have mosquitoes during the summer, provision of mosquito nets in summer seasonal support programs. Technical assessments are highly recommended.
- Hygiene kits to include sun block cream - consider inclusion with hygiene kits for summer months especially for families with young children, please consult with the WASH sector.
- Insect bite/skin rash cream – there were several requests for ointment to treat bites and rashes, and there may be a higher demand related to the summer. However, communities should be trained in the identification of scabies and the mechanisms of referral to Public Health clinics.

[8] Special Recommendations for Summer Seasonal support 2024

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

CVA and Economic Empowerment

The objective of this package is to provide guidance to humanitarian actors as to the standards and the content of the Minimum Packages of Assistance (MPA) for the Economic Empowerment Sector (EES) activities in regard to modalities of cash, in-kind and service provision. The CBI TWG has used Minimum Packages of Assistance document developed by EES to extract different Minimum Packages recommended by the Sector. It is recommended to consider coordination with EES and CBI TWG for further clarification. The Basket has different packages to look at recovery and development nexus under Economic Empowerment.

Food and Cash Assistance

(last updated in July 2023)

As a part of the FSL strategy, first line food assistance has been provided through the distribution of hot meals (aiming for 2,100 k calories/day) and complementary Soup Kitchen food provision since the first week of the earthquake. With the increased functionality and access to markets, is the FSLS aims to shift from hot meal assistance to Food Basket distribution, when and where possible, and to Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) where markets are functioning. MPCA is recommended for meeting food needs under conditions where there are functioning markets, and where there is access to water and cooking facilities.[9]

Minimum Food Basket

Food basket (targeting 2201.8 k calories/day, costs TRY 633.60, which is enough for a 5-person household to fulfil their food needs for a week.

Recommended Content of the Food Basket

FOOD BASKET			
# of items	Unit	Product	Total Calories
1	2 L	Kırlangıç sunflower oil	18000
1	1 L	Kırlangıç sunflower oil	9000
1	2 Kg	Söke flour	7260
2	1 Kg	Doğuş granulated sugar	7734
1	500 gr	Arbella pasta fussili	1750
1	500 gr	Arbella pasta penne	1750
1	500 gr	Arbella pasta vermicelli	1750
1	500 gr	Arbella pasta orzo	1750
1	500 gr	Marmarabirlik olives	1820
1	1 Kg	Tat red lentils	3750
1	1 Kg	Tat dry chickpeas	3220
1	1 Kg	Tat bulgur	3470
1	750 Gr	Billur salt	0
1	500 Gr	Doğuş Tiryaki tea	0
1	830 Gr	Tukaş tomato paste	904
1	2 Kg	Tat Osmancık rice	6900
1	500 Gr	Arbella semolina	1750
1	750 Gr	Doğuş sugar cubes	3000
1	81 Gr	Bizim instant soup "ezogelin"	350
1	51 Gr	Bizim instant soup chicken with vermicelli	840
1	380 Gr	Koska strawberry jam	1080
1	180 Gr	Çokokrem cacao hazelnut spread	985
1	50 Gr	Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi Turkish coffee	0
		Total Calories	77063
		Per Person Calories for 7 days	15412.6
		Per Person Calories for 1 day	2201.8
PRICE		627,33 TL + KDV (%1) TRY 633.60	

Note: The materials of the food packages and food commodities are delivered in November 2022; thus, the prices are subject to change due to inflation, market price variations, differences in ingredient types, and value chain dynamics. Food commodities are distributed to the soup kitchens/entities. Hence, the prices differ than the food basket due to bulk production.

Following Packages are developed by EQ FSL Sector with the help of CBI TWG as Minimum Package of Assistance in Mid-year of 2023, to support organizations on taking decisions on different seasonal packages.

[9] MPCA Guidance created by EQ FSL after the EQ to respond the Emergency in July 2023

Package for seasonal inputs from June to September – Field and cash crops

Crop Type	Certificated Seed Cost Per Kg	Sown Seed (Per Da)	Cost (Per Da)	Cost (Per Farmer)
Parsley	$ 7.72	1.5	$ 12	$ 350 for 30 Da
Okra	$ 3.09	2	$ 6	$ 309 for 50 Da
Sesame	$ 9.78	1	$ 10	$ 343 for 35 Da

Home Garden Support – for household consumption and dietary diversity

Crop Type	Certificated Seed Cost Per Kg	Planted Seedling (Per Da)	Cost (Per Da)	Cost (Per Farmer)
Tomato	$ 0.10	1500	$ 154	$ 310 for 2 Da
Pepper	$ 0.13	2300	$ 296	$ 296 for 1 Da
Cucumber	$ 0.13	2000	$ 257	$ 257 for 1 Da

Guidance Points:

- Note seasonal deadlines for the current seed packages, and plan accordingly for upcoming seed and fertilizer requirements (see attached seasonal calendar).
- Note variance in seed requirements between districts, appropriateness to local climatic conditions.
- Contact government to ensure harmonization with technical strategies/ polices and to avoid duplication with ongoing efforts.
- Packages may be adjusted based on farmer holding size.
- Greenhouse production has not been taken into consideration for the SSF as the majority are growing in open field technologies.

What investments in agriculture can achieve

USD 300	=	With seeds and fertilizers provided a family can cultivate 1 hectare of land and produce 3 tonnes of wheat, worth USD 1 500 on the local market.	=	**Support a family of 4 to earn enough income to meet their needs for 5 months**
USD 150	=	With animal feed provided, a family can feed 25 small ruminants for a month and earn an income of USD 880/month from selling meat and milk in local markets.	=	**Improve a family's nutrition and income generation capacity**
USD 330	=	With one unconditional cash transfer, a family can meet its basic needs for one month.	=	**Protect the most vulnerable families from resorting to negative coping mechanisms (e.g. skipping meals or depleting productive assets)**

Source: FAO. 2023. Türkiye: Earthquake response and recovery plan, 2023–2026. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5910en Earthquake response and recovery plan, 2023–2026

Cash for Work

Cash for Work (CfW) is a type of humanitarian intervention that provide temporary employment to communities affected by crises or disasters. The objectives of these programs include providing short-term income support through unskilled work, improving community infrastructure and public assets, and promoting community development and resilience. They can also address urgent needs such as debris removal, rebuilding damaged infrastructure, and improving community resilience. CfW has dual objectives:[10]

a) Provide short-term / quick income support (targeting vulnerable populations) through intensive and unskilled work so that they can meet the immediate financial needs and,
b) Through rehabilitating/building public/community assets and infrastructure that are vital for sustaining the livelihoods of a community and restoring agricultural activities as well as ensuring provision of basic services within their communities.

Best Practices:

1. **Feasibility of the cash and voucher assistance:** The cash for work programs are the conditional cash and voucher programs; therefore, the feasibility requirements of the CVA programs should be applied to the cash for work projects as well. This includes the existence of operational and accessible market and reliable mechanism to deliver cash safely, social and political acceptance; etc. The feasibility of the CVA activities is as the following;

   - Existence of well-functioning market supplying goods and services prior to the emergency.
   - Availability of adequate local supplies of necessary goods or food to meet immediate needs.
   - Existence of operational and accessible markets in the region (In Türkiye EQ response context, CBI TWG conducts Joint Market Assessment in the impacted provinces to reveal the market situation)
   - Reliable mechanism to deliver cash safely.
   - Identifying possible risks of providing cash assistance and taking steps to minimize them.

2. **Compliance with minimum wage regulations**: Ensuring that the payment rates for temporary employment programs are at least equal to the national minimum wage, whichever is higher.
3. **Non-discrimination and equal opportunity:** Ensuring that all individuals, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, or disability status, have equal access to participate in the programs, and that they are treated fairly and without discrimination during the recruitment, implementation, and payment processes. Given their vulnerabilities, special attention should be given to include people with disabilities and chronical diseases and their families, single female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly as they have a harder time accessing livelihoods opportunities which impact them from recovering.
4. **Protection against forced labour and child labour**: Implementing strict measures to prevent any forms of forced or compulsory labour, as well as ensuring that children under the legal working age are not engaged in these programs. Risk information dissemination is encouraged so that individuals who are seeking for informal/casual labour could make informed decisions.
5. **Occupational safety and health (OSH) standards:** Ensuring that safe and healthy working conditions are provided for all participants, with appropriate measures in place to prevent workplace accidents and injuries, including training, provision of personal protective equipment, and regular monitoring of working conditions. Information regarding where to seek advice/counselling in case the individuals get insured should also be included in the risk information package.

[10] Cash for Work Guidance developed by CBI TWG in October 2023

6. **Provision of social protection:** Working with private sector and individuals to ensure that program participants have access to appropriate social protection benefits, such as health care, and pensions, in accordance with national legislation and international labour standards. In some cases, partners contribute/subsidize social security and pension for a duration to promote formal employment of refugees and vulnerable populations.
7. **Gender-sensitive program design and implementation:** Ensuring that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, and other gender identities are considered in program design, implementation, and monitoring, and promoting gender equality in access to and benefits from the programs. In some cases, gender specific jobs (such as providing care services to the PWDs) are created to promote employment opporutnities for women.
8. **Participatory and transparent implementation:** Engaging with affected communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of cash programming and temporary employment programs, and ensuring that relevant information is communicated clearly and transparently to all participants and stakeholders.
9. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the effectiveness and impact of cash programming and temporary employment programs on the lives of affected individuals, and to identify and address any unintended negative consequences or potential rights violations.

The CfW Wage Rate

I. The calculation below of the minimum wage can inform the programme budgeting for the organizations (to be updated).

CALCULATION OF MINIMUM WAGE (TL/MONTH)	COST TO EMPLOYER (TL/MONTH)
MINIMUM WAGE: TRY 20,002.50 SGK PREMIUM %14: TRY 2,800.35 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PREMIUM %1: 200.03 TOTAL DEDUCTIONS: 3,000.38 NET MINIMUM WAGE: 17,002.12	MINIMUM WAGE: 20,002.50 SGK PREMIUM %15.5 (Employer Share) (*): 3,100.39 EMPLOYER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PREMIUM %2: 400.05 TOTAL COST TO EMPLOYER: 23,502.94 TRY

Conditional cash transfers to intermediaries for their coordination to support the institutionalization of seasonal agricultural labour market (e.g. to support transportation, registration and decent work condition)[11]

Provide minimum wage and social security premium support for seasonal agricultural workers working with certified intermediaries

- Provision of unconditional cash to severely impacted rural agricultural households and fishers.
- Market-based interventions and private sector engagement: Market stabilization will depend on robust engagement from the private sector and business leaders will be a main driver of the response and recovery. Local procurement and cash strategies have been integrated into the ERRP to ensure that project resources contribute to local economies.

[11] Source: FAO. 2023. Türkiye: Earthquake response and recovery plan, 2023–2026. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5910en

Economic Empowerment Sector Calculation for Stipend

Harmonisation of Stipends among 3RP partners in Türkiye

BASE RATE is aligned with the ISKUR Rates (All rates are from ISKUR on the conditionality of physical presence, and are daily rates)

Vocational training courses / TVET courses	Vocational training course beneficiaries	₹ 261.57
	Vocational training course beneficiaries for the Industrial sector	₹ 425.05
	Vocational training course for beneficiaries with disabilities without employment guarantee	₹ 196.18
	Vocational training course for beneficiaries with disabilities with employment guarantee	₹ 216.57
Language courses	In the absence of specific government rates to align with, this guidance recommends that the rate for language courses is aligned with the rate of vocational training courses.	
On the Job Training / Work based learning programmes	Jobseekers	₹
	Student trainees (full)	₹ 563.93
	Student trainees (portional)	₹ 490.45
	Recipients of unemployment benefits	₹ 326.97
	For programs organized in professions determined as future professions[12]	₹ 719.32

Source: Guidance: Harmonization of Stipends among 3RP partners in Türkiye

Adjustment for inflation

While this guidance seeks to align with the ISKUR guidelines, nevertheless, there are some limitations to the rates of ISKUR's stipends, which are funded by Unemployment Insurance Fund. Stipends Sub-working group participants noted that while ISKUR rates are updated every year, the updates may not be fully responsive to changes in inflation and purchasing power parity in the country and they are also not adjusted to local differences in cost of living (i.e.: costs of in-city transportation, food, etc. in İstanbul and Mersin).

- Daily Transport allowance: Revised rate: Daily TRY 56 (without VAT) for Trainees
- Daily Food Allowance: Revised rate: Daily TRY 110

[12] İŞKUR identifies the list of these professions internally and makes a declaration. Following is the link to these professions via işkur's website: https://media.iskur.gov.tr/29695/geleceginmesleklerilistesi.pdf

CVA and Protection

MPCA and CfP are complementary tools in crisis response. While MPCA helps beneficiaries meet basic needs and tackles socioeconomic vulnerabilities, CfP focuses on specific protection threats, enhancing safety and rights. Together, they offer a comprehensive solution, addressing immediate needs and promoting longer-term resilience and empowerment.[13]

General / Cash & Protection Recommendations (including for non-protection cash)

- All CVA interventions (whether implemented within the protection sector or beyond) should prioritize safety and dignity; meaningful access and participation; age, gender and diversity considerations; and accountability to affected populations including through timely and transparent information sharing on programmes and eligibility criteria, as well as through feedback and complaints mechanisms accessible to specific needs groups (i.e. older persons, persons with disabilities, GBV survivors etc.).
    - CVA programs should involve affected communities as active participants in all phases of the program cycle. It is important to ensure that affected populations identify their own protection risks, benefits, and self-protection mechanisms. Considering whether the program could be community-led and ensuring that program goals are clearly communicated to all community members, including non-beneficiaries is necessary.
    - All CVA activities should include appropriate mechanisms for communication, complaints management and feedback. These mechanisms must respect the dignity, safety, and confidentiality of beneficiaries, while also addressing the accessibility needs of persons with disabilities and older persons. Community members should also be involved while developing these mechanisms.
    - Beneficiaries should be fully informed regarding inclusion and exclusion criteria and processes for CVA activities. Furthermore, individuals should also be informed and trained on the use of delivery mechanisms, financial literacy, available feedback and complaint mechanisms and other tools deemed appropriate.
    - Access to markets must be safeguarded against sexual and physical violence, detention, harassment, and other risks. Payment modalities and locations should be evaluated with consideration for age, gender, and diversity before selection. Advocacy efforts should be undertaken with public institutions for the accessibility of markets and transportation routes.
    - Counselling lines and call centres should be available to offer technical support, guidance, and information about existing CVA modalities and mechanisms. These channels should also be equipped to collect feedback and handle complaints related to CVA.
    - It is necessary to consider the risks associated with sharing beneficiary data and to ensure that data protection principles are incorporated throughout the program cycle.
    - Mobility or other restrictions linked to digital and financial literacy should be considered in delivery modalities.

[13] Guidance https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1qed3WUpyBFsRjp9UrlSJO-eFcw53lARg

- All CVA programmes should have measures to protect individuals from sexual exploitation and abuse as well as child safeguarding mechanisms. These mechanisms can either be programme specific or in its absence, should be linked to the organization's existing mechanisms.
- CVA interventions should integrate systematic referrals to complementary protection services to strengthen protection outcomes for receiving individuals/households.
- Cash enrollers, financial service providers and programme staff should be trained at minimum on safe identification and referrals of persons at risk/those with specific needs, child safeguarding, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and crowd management.
    - Contracts with financial service providers should include legal provisions that require the training and sensitization of field agents. Ideally, financial service providers should be encouraged to sign a "Code of Conduct".
- All CVA interventions should ensure continuous risk monitoring and mitigation against harmful effects that may be associated with cash as an assistance modality. A risk analysis should be undertaken at the individual or household level to identify and assess risks. A risk analysis is critical to ensure that the assistance avoids undermining individual capacities, exacerbating negative coping mechanisms, creating dependency or exposing individuals to further risks.
- Presence of protection staff in registration/enrolment centres (including for non-protection cash interventions) or during PDM exercises is crucial to facilitate outreach, identification of protection cases, referrals and targeted protection interventions. In general, cash and protection teams should be encouraged to collaborate closely throughout the programme management cycle.

Additional Cash for Protection Recommendations

- Cash for protection should always be facilitated through an individualized assessment and action plan (i.e. as part of case management processes) regarding its use. Protection cash assistance should not replace other protection responses but rather complement them.
- Cash for protection should be tailored to the specific protection needs of an individual. Hence, where possible the transfer value should be decided with the individual (i.e. not through a standardized/blanket approach). Caps can be introduced based on programmatic considerations and capacity, however exact value of the transfer is ideally determined at the individual level.
- All individuals receiving cash assistance should be followed-up at least one time, with a two-fold purpose:
    - **Monitoring** should assess whether new protection issues or risks have emerged and determine if other complementary actions or a repeated provision of cash is required.
    - **Impact evaluation** should measure if the cash assistance provided effectively produced the intended protection outcome, reduced the persons' exposure to protection risks, and/or addressed underlying vulnerabilities.

Considerations for CVA for GBV prevention and response

An integral component of the survivor-centered GBV case management process is Cash for Protection for GBV survivors, which is in line with the guidance note on "How to Design and Set-up Cash Assistance in GBV Case Management" and the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goal to **"leave no one behind"** This assistance is vital for many GBV survivors, as it often represents their sole

source of income. It plays a crucial role in supporting survivors and those at risk, helping them to mitigate the exacerbating effects of gender-based violence, especially in the context of disasters. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all GBV survivors meet the inclusion criteria so that they are entitled to Cash for Protection assistance regardless of their origin, sex, age or nationality.

- A step-by-step program design is suggested starting with the implementation of needs/risk assessment to understand GBV specific risks and the needs of the target community in regard to GBV. For a thorough understanding of GBV risks in the target community, engaging with local stakeholders, service providers, public institutions and the community is to be ensured. Given the results of the assessment, an analysis of the local context is crucial to identify the root causes of GBV, power dynamics and contributing factors. This will help provide direction for the program design, how GBV risk mitigation procedures would apply in that specific context and in which cash modality the program will be implemented given the program should not do further harm to the survivors. For the risk assessment process, below is suggested:
- Ensure that women, girls and other people at risk of GBV based on their personal characteristics (including, but not limited to, persons identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex, having disabilities or being an older person) actively participate in all CVA-related risk assessment to make the design and delivery safer for all in order to gather insights on potential risks and vulnerabilities.
    - To avoid assessment fatigue, use existing information, tools, and analysis about the GBV situation, in consultation with GBV and protection specialists.
- Assess the specific GBV risks associated with cash-based interventions in the area with the consideration of socio-cultural, socio-economical context, and existing GBV rates.
- Train the staff that are going to implement the assessment on GBV, GBV risk mitigation and safeguarding measures by ensuring gender balance in the team.
- Include a GBV risk analysis for all phases of the programme cycle, with specific actions to mitigate and monitor these risks. Examine how different cash transfer modalities (e.g.: electronic transfers, cash in hand, vouchers, through mobile phones, transfer to bank accounts) might affect GBV risks. Ensure four basic principles are applied; confidentiality, security, respect, and non-discrimination, keeping in mind the survivor-centered approach and accessibility.
    - A GBV risk analysis is recommended for all cash-based interventions, including those that do not have specific protection/GBV outcomes.
- For cash-based-interventions that plan to target women, girls, and others vulnerable to experiencing GBV, the eligibility criteria should reflect their needs, vulnerabilities and capacities, and should have inputs from protection and GBV specialists. The intervention should not inadvertently discriminate against or stigmatize survivors of GBV.
    - To the extent possible, criteria for targeted CVA/GBV should be harmonized through an Inter-sector/working group forum, and clearly documented in relevant interagency standard operating procedures.
- Collaborate with local organizations, GBV service providers and public institutions to ensure the program avoids the possible duplication in the target area.
- Design the program based on the outcomes of the assessment and the analysis.

- Provide cash for GBV Case Management training to the GBV service providers and safe referrals & PSEA training to the non-GBV service providers so that safe referrals is ensured.
- Ensure referral pathways are established between GBV and non-GBV service providers.
- Ensure cash & voucher assistance is provided to the GBV survivors/those at risk within the GBV Case Management process and services are provided alongside cash transfer such as psychological support, legal aid and health services to address comprehensive needs of GBV survivors and those at risk.
- Provide clear instructions to the beneficiaries on which transfer modality is preferred, the frequency and how to access cash by ensuring cash transfer does not increase the potential GBV risks.
- Regularly monitor the cash transfer program within GBV Case Management process to ensure it is functioning.

Considerations for CVA and Child Protection

- Mainstream key child protection principles in cash-based interventions and cash for protection programs for unconditional and conditional programs.
- In principle, children should not be the direct recipients of cash-based assistance and, wherever possible, recipients should be an adult member of the household or caregiver. In cases where no adult family member can collect the cash, the provision of cash to children should be based on an assessment of the child's best interests that includes an assessment of the child's experiences, maturity, risks and protective factors, including community support, as determined as part of their case management.
- Work with the child protection focal points to i) establish referral pathways for cases of children at risk identified during programme implementation and ii) receive referrals of individual cases identified by child protection for inclusion in cash-based interventions.
- Work with child protection focal points to identify i) child protection risks and ii) opportunities to contribute to child protection outcomes through cash-based interventions.
- Train child protection staff on cash-based interventions and provide technical support as needed.
- Consider the impact on children, and on child protection outcomes, in the design of cash assistance.
- Consider child protection outcomes in the cash assistance plans to mitigate the effects of limited funding.
- Adjust data-collection tools for assessment and monitoring to capture the pre-existing and new child protection risks and benefits of the cash-based interventions for the protection of children of concern to UNHCR.
- Include linkages between economic vulnerability and child protection risks in assessments and monitoring.
- Determine whether transfer values are sufficient to meet basic needs.
- Plan for exit strategies that include measures to mitigate the adverse effects on child protection when scaling down or ending cash-based interventions and/or when the child becomes an adult.

For further information, please refer to this important resource: Tip Sheet on inclusion of cash/voucher/in-kind assistance into Child Protection Interventions produced by the Child Protection Sub-Sector in 2024: English / Turkish

The primary objective is to introduce and provide guidance on Individualized Child Protection Interventions (ICPIs), focusing on the utilization of cash, voucher, and in-kind assistance for child protection outcomes. ICPIs are different types of services provided for child protection cases. This document was developed to complement Individual Protection Interventions Guideline from child protection point of view. Similar to the IPIs, ICPIs are distinct from non-sectoral CVAs including MPCA, as they have a direct relation with child protection outcomes and are often achieved through holistic case management. The ICPI model seeks to ensure a comprehensive response to complex child protection risks, working in tandem with other case management interventions. Special attention is given to the responsible handling of cash assistance, communication with children, and integration with overall protection responses.

In addition to outlining the principles and methods of ICPIs, the document also provides various risk mitigation measures aiming to:

- Ensure child-friendly communication;
- Encourage child participation and involvement;
- Safeguard CVA disbursement;
- Implement training and referrals;
- Enforce data protection;
- Align with best practices;
- Adhere to child protection case management guiding principles.

Türkiye Education Sector Working Group

CVA and Education

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for education in emergencies removes economic barriers preventing crisis affected children from accessing education, thereby leading to prevention of dropouts, increased enrolment and attendance. When multiple economic, protection, cultural and education service-related barriers to education need to be addressed, CVA for EiE should be delivered in integration with interventions addressing those barriers that are not economic in nature. (Global Education Cluster)

CVA can be used to achieve different objectives for Education

- Cash or Voucher provided to families to cover various educational expenses such as stationery, uniforms, and transportation.
- Cash transfers provided to families on the condition that children attend school regularly or meet specific educational milestones.
- Cash provided specifically to cover school-related costs, ensuring that families prioritize spending on education.
- Vouchers to cover transportation costs to and from school, ensuring that distance does not hinder school attendance.
- Cash or Voucher for food provided to families on the condition that children attend school, improving both nutrition and educational participation.
- MPCA for families with negative coping mechanisms to meet the basic needs such as child drop outs from schools, child labour, child marriages, etc.
- Cash or vouchers specifically aimed at encouraging girls' enrollment and retention in school.
- Assistance targeting children with disabilities or special needs, covering costs like specialized equipment or transportation.
- Assistance focused on covering the higher costs associated with secondary education, such as fees, books, and exam costs.
- Teacher Incentives
- Cash to access digital learning

CVA can also be used for vertical expansion or piggy backing to existing social safety net programmes such as CCTE. Here is an example from Education Sector Working Group back to school campaign for 2024:

Back to School Campaign (Education Sector)

Back to School campaign information package included details on the CCTE program, eligibility, incentive amounts and conditionality. This information was disseminated through ESWG members' outreach teams.

Conditional Cash Transfer for Education

Globally, conditional cash transfers in education are widely utilized social policy tools aiming to facilitate enrolment and regular attendance to education. In return of their children's regular attendance to school, families receive a payment. The transfer value usually depends on age, gender and grade of the student. (UNICEF)

The Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) programme is a national social assistance programme implemented by the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and Ministry of National

Education (MoNE) since 2003, which was extended to Syrian and other refugee families with the support of the European Union (EU) in mid-2017. The CCTE programme is funded by EU and implemented through the cooperation of MoFSS, Türk Kızılay and MoNE. The programme aims to encourage enrolment and improve school attendance of children. The CCTE programme also includes important child protection component that will ensure the identification and assessment of the most vulnerable refugee children and their referral to complementary child protection services, as required.

Syrians and other refugee children who are enrolled in public schools can benefit from the CCTE programme. CCTE offers cash assistance every two months to eligible families' KIZILAYKARTs if their children attend school regularly (at least 80% attendance in a school month). In addition to the transfers on the condition of regular attendance, school-beginning additional and motivational payments are also provided to all children enrolled in the programme at the start of each semester.

The conditional payments are based on grade and gender, the higher grades and girls are paid higher amounts, whereas motivational payments are based on school level, the higher levels are paid higher amounts.

While the number of children benefiting from CCTE was 56,245 when the program started in May 2017, it reached 456,132 (51% and 49% boys) on 31.05.2024.

See the summary of the CCTE programme payments in the below table:

Regular monthly payments	Amount (per school month regularly attended)	Conditionality
Grade: From Preschool to 8		Conditional on attendance (made in every two months; Jan, March, May, July, Sep, and Nov)
Girls	TRY 100	
Boys	TRY 90	
Grade: From 9 to 12		
Girls	TRY 150	
Boys	TRY 130	
Additional + Motivational Payment	Amount (at the start of semester)	Not conditional on attendance (made at the start of semester, September and January to all CCTE children)
Grade: From Preschool to 4	TRY 100	
Grade: From 5 to 8	TRY 100 + TRY 100	
Grade: From 9 to 12	TRY 100 + TRY 150	

Who is eligible for the CCTE Programme?

Application is open to all families regardless of their nationality. The eligibility criteria are the same for every applicant:

- All members of the family must be registered in Türkiye,
- The family must not have any regular income at the time of application including no high value or income generating assets,
- No member of the family must have social security,
- The family must have at least one school-going child at the time of application.