

## NOTES ON BNWG-III 19/06/2017

**PARTICIPANTS:** UNHCR / WFP / UNICEF / UNDP / UNFPA / Karitas / Samaritan's Purse / Turkish Red Crescent - Sultanbeyli / Support To Life / Sultanbeyli Mülteciler Association / ASAM / HRDF / Save the Children International

### **AGENDA POINTS:**

#### **I. Review of Sector Strategic Papers**

WFP Coordinator delivered a presentation on sector strategic papers including the 5-year plan to move from basic needs to livelihood and relevant recommendations.

- Highlighted targets were; maintaining a minimal level of support to the most vulnerable groups, facilitating the access to WASH, developing a transition plan, encouraging donors, facilitating registration and data on refugee numbers.

#### **Action Points:**

- *Assessment registry link* to be shared for the next meeting. (<http://www.refugeeinfoturkey.org/repo/Registry/index.html> )
- Information Hub link to be shared for the next meeting. (<http://www.refugeeinfoturkey.org/>)

#### **II. Discussion About Moving From Basic Needs To Livelihoods**

UNDP delivered a presentation on Draft Sectoral Strategy of Livelihoods (3RP) referring to key priorities such as social cohesion, contributing to resilience at various levels, strengthening the capacity of institutions, livelihoods interventions for women and engaging private sector. The way forward for livelihood sector will include a multi-year funding and investment, better alignment with government services/programs, the definition of capacity building measures to be offered to the government institutions collectively by partners, materializing and piloting interventions, the new way of working to engage private sector more actively and concretely.

- ISKUR and UNDP will initiate a project, where ISKUR will provide support in terms of outreach to Syrians for skill profiling, digitalizing services, skills and talent matching.
- A discussion was held on existing inter-sectoral programs. ASAM referred to their life skills development centre in Dolapdere and their plans to sign protocols with government institutions like ISMEK.
- ISKUR will participate in Livelihood Working Group with the MoLSS and AFAD at central level.
- Challenges from the field such as getting work permits and entering to labour market were also raised.
- ISKUR will include Syrians in their existing system tailored in terms of labour market's needs.
- Karitas raised their concern regarding micro-credit or trainings and asked if NGOs will be able to work with the government in the future. UNDP stated that the amount of available funding will depend on region/gender. Regarding the NGOs, they stated that UN agencies can initiate a dialogue to encourage government in engaging/working with NGOs at sectoral level.

**Action points:**

- UNHCR to inform group about ongoing coordination efforts regarding Community Centres
- Initiating ad hoc livelihood discussions in Istanbul inviting/engaging ISKUR and possible partners.
- Initiating an ISKUR and KOSGEB collaboration.

**III. Cash Gap Analysis**

UNHCR Coordinator delivered a presentation on Cash Gap Analysis. According to these findings:

- 40% are eligible to receive basic needs assistance under the ESSN and under revised demographic targeting this would increase to 56%.
- Characteristics of ESSN eligible/ineligible households together with their expenditure levels and coping mechanisms were covered.
- Both average eligible and ineligible households are under the MEB as measured in the South East.
- With the application of the new criteria, a larger population who engages in negative coping mechanism will be captured.

**Discussion:**

- HRDF raised their concern regarding the non-transparency of ESSN criteria. WFP Coordinator stated that the revised criteria will be public after the June payment.

**Action Points:**

- Organizing a workshop in Gaziantep on July 13-14 with the participation of several institutions and agencies to work on the gaps. The first day will discuss barriers to accessing the ESSN and the second day will look at programming around vulnerable people unable to participate in the ESSN. The outcomes of this workshop and the gap analysis report will be shared with the participants.

**IV. UPDATE ON CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER FOR EDUCATION (CCTE)**

UNICEF gave an overview on the CCTE for refugees, which is implemented through a partnership between Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRC) and UNICEF. The CCTE primarily targets children already in school and is provided every two months, depending on the children's school attendance. The goal is to reach 230,000 refugee children by December 2017. The following points were highlighted during the presentation:

- First payment of CCTE in May 2017 did not include students enrolled in Temporary Education Centers (TECs), but as of June 2017, these children (their families) can also apply for the CCTE program.
- People do not receive a new Halkbank card if they already have a Halkbank card for ESSN.
- 56,245 children benefitted from the May payment of CCTE for refugees. Out of these, about 16,000 children had also benefitted previously from the CCTE program through government payment mechanisms while about 40,000 children were new CCTE beneficiaries.

- The May CCTE payment, which primarily covers school attendance for February and March, included beneficiaries in 78 provinces. Gaziantep, Istanbul and Izmir are the provinces with the highest number of beneficiaries, whereas Sinop and Bayburt are the provinces with the lowest number of beneficiaries.
- Within the scope of the CCTE for refugees, TRC Child Protection Outreach teams will be established in 15 provinces and will visit a selected number of beneficiary families whose children's school attendance drops below the minimum 80% threshold to receive payment in a given payment period.

WFP asked if applicants/beneficiaries of ESSN have to apply again. UNICEF answered that the application process is similar however, application to CCTE has to be separately triggered. UNHCR coordinator asked if it is possible to know who receives the CCTE. UNICEF stated that there might be confidentiality considerations that might prevent this but they would explore the possibility with their implementing partners.

#### **V. Any Other Business**

- New assessments and programs on shelter since it constitutes one of the main gaps with WASH (house visits, incl. host communities).
- IOM to share its data collection on the gaps on shelter and WASH within the couple of weeks.