



Inter-Agency
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Turkey

National Protection Working Group Meeting

Time & Location	30 January 2019, 11.30- 13.30 / UNHCR Country Office, Turkey
Chaired by	Sander van Niekerk - Senior Inter-Agency Protection Coordination Officer
Participants	SGDD-ASAM, GÖÇ-DER, HRDF, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, Turkish Red Crescent, UN Women, IFRC, WFP
Meeting Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General protection update (UNHCR)• Overall/conceptual Gender presentation (UN Women)• UNDCS gender results group presentation (UNDCS RG focal point)• Discussion on linkages/areas of convergence UNDCS/PWG• Recommendations/way forward for sector and field PWGs• AOB

Agenda Point	Overview/ Discussion
1. General protection update (UNHCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 26,678 individuals were intercepted by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) in 2018. This constitutes a 22 per cent increase in comparison to interceptions in 2017. 1,092 individuals were intercepted by the TCG as of 27 January, 2019.• 46,309 individuals were apprehended by the Turkish Land Forces (TLF) in 2018. This constitutes a 51 per cent increase compared to 2017. 1,237 individuals were apprehended by TLF as of 27 January in 2019.• Syrians constitute 40% of total intercepted foreigners in 2018 at sea borders.• 1,637 sea arrivals to Greece as of 27 January 2019. As of 31 December 2018 Afghans have outnumbered the Syrians' intercepted at sea by 27.7% increase to 9,007 while Syrians (24.4%) – 7,915.• DGMM, as of May 2018, stated that Syrians intercepted at Western sea borders or apprehended on the way to the western borders should be moved to the camps on the S.E. usually Suruc camp. This policy affects Syrians going to Europe, decide or outside of Turkey. This affects the numbers overall.• Apprehensions have dropped almost to half in the Syria-Turkey border.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While a total of 403,565 individuals were apprehended in 2017 at the land border with Syria, this figure dropped to 244,573 individuals in 2018 (a 39% decrease in comparison to 2017). Overall apprehensions by TLF at Syrian border reached 10,168 persons as of 27 January, 2019.
2. Overall/conceptual Gender presentation (UN Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender equality matters due to humanitarian crises, wars and natural disasters, all of which have profoundly having different impacts on women, girls, boys and men. They face different risks and are victimized in different ways. Women and men act differently in order to resist violence, survive and support their dependents. These gender aspects of crisis are often overlooked and invisible when interventions are planned. Women heading households are often also unable to access services because there is no help with child care of support to collect water or firewood. Women often assume new roles as they seek to find food, shelter, water, education and healthcare, yet women often benefit less than men from assistance.• Gender equality is essential due to women having higher risks of child marriage, domestic work or sexual abuse. Mass displacement can also increase the risk of collapse of the rule of law which can triggers patterns of sexual violence. 1 in 5 refugees or displaced women are estimated to have experienced sexual violence- likely an underestimation given the barrier associated with disclosure.• UN Women's role is to focusing on keeping gender on the agenda for discussion, shaping policy and accountability frameworks by working towards ensuring that the evidence gap is filled by providing gender expertise and ensuring that gender analysis in undertaken.• The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) published the first Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action in 2006, republished in 2018. The purpose of the handbook was to provide humanitarian actors with guidance on gender analysis, planning and actions to ensure that the needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys are considered in all aspects of humanitarian response.• Integrating gender equality is essential in humanitarian action to: (1) ensure that we reach all people affected by the crisis, (2) enhance the impact of our strategies and interventions, (3) ensure that our responses are efficient and effective, (4) reinforce a human rights-based approach, (5) contribute to and advance gender equality.• "Gender markers" is used for how well a programme integrates gender equality into programe design and implementation, ensuring that women, girls, men and boys benefit equally from the programme, advancing gender equality in alternative ways, helping to donors identify and fund gender-sensitized programmes.• A Needs Assessment conducted in 2018 by UN Women and ASAM to identify and map the needs of Syrian women and girls in Turkey to inform policy and programming to support Syrian women and girls to become more self-reliant and resilient. It is structured and in depth interviews with 1291 Syrian women and girls and also focus group discussions mainly with Syrian women but also with men and Turkish nationals across 7 cities.• Needs assessment illustrates crucial findings related to protection such as; (1) overcrowded accommodation increases the risks of sexual and gender based violence, (2) Syrian women and girls risk ill-treatment and discrimination in their daily lives, (3) 73% do not know where to find seek assistance related to violence or



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	<p>harassment, (3) 68% do not know about free legal counselling and many of them are unaware of various support services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Women organized an international conference in Ankara on 16 January 2019 in partnership with Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality. The conference highlighted the importance of ensuring gender-sensitive refugee response and advocating for greater involvement of refugee women and women from the host communities in decision making planning process. <p><u>Discussion Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age and province breakdown is important as much as gender breakdown data.• The main difference between Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) by UNFPA and Women Only Centers by UN Women are; WGSS are focused on mainly GBV, sexual reproductive health and basic needs and also integrated to Migrant Health Services. Women Only Centers are focused on mainly livelihoods manners but as well as protection too. However, any SGBV case will be referred to WGSS. Women Only Centers are focusing on social cohesion activities, coordinating with local authorities and also counseling in documentation issues in protection wise.• Using clinical terms such as Post-Traumatic Disorder (PTDs), rehabilitation should be avoided and replaced with terms such as distress and psycho-social support.
<p>3. UNDCS gender results group presentation (UNDCS RG focal point)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roles and responsibilities of UNDCS; (1) prepare joint work plans in consultation with all members of the results group and monitoring progress on results, (2) undertake joint analysis of the policy environment and support policy dialogue with key stakeholders, (3) mainstreaming gender equality, (4) lead/facilitate joint advocacy initiatives in coordination with the UN Communications Group, (5) contribute to reporting in the framework of international conventions.• There are a total of 8 results of UNDCS, however, two of the eight results are gender specific results. DCS Result 5 aims increasing women's participation in politics, social and economic life; DCS Result 6 aims to improve legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanism to promote gender equality and reduce all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence by 2020.• Gender result groups are the biggest groups since all agencies are under the gender result groups. These groups are not only responsible for implementing the UN cooperation strategies or monitoring the implementation of the UN development cooperation strategy but at the same time responsible for joint advocacy initiatives and to improve the capacity of the UN Country Team in Turkey in terms of gender mainstreaming and gender equality.• Engagement with CSOs are very important as well as the other partners in the results groups; joint programmes are improving delivery by avoiding duplications; targeting both refugees and host community at the same time will



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eliminate social tension; strengthening the capacity of public service delivery can be taken into account as lessons learned.

Action Points

PWG thematic dashboard to be prepared based on meeting outcomes

Gender presentations to be provided in other sectors with ad-hoc Gender themed STF scheduled for end of February

PWG and Gender UNDCS Result Group to explore concrete linkages and suggested next steps, e.g. PWG input into upcoming CEDAW report, presentations of sector/results group work during meetings, etc

ToRs for upcoming gender profiling, to be conducted by UNWOMEN, will be shared with PWG for comment