

ESSN Task Force Ankara Minutes

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Action Points from the Previous Meeting
3. Updates on the ESSN and its Implementation in Central and Eastern Anatolia/ Black sea region
4. Updates on the CCTE
5. Q&A with NUFUS (DG for Population and Citizenship)
6. AOB
 - Performance Survey Results
 - Case Study Report

Date of meeting

18 April 2019
09:00 - 11:00

Location

UNHCR Cinnah Office, Ankara
Enis Behic Koryurek Sokak, No: 15, Aziziye Mahallesi, Cankaya/Ankara

Meeting

WFP: Hiba Hanano

Co-Chairs

TK: Hanifi Kinaci

1. Action points:

Follow up issue from last Meeting:	Action by:	Status:
Performance Survey Results	ESSN TF Co-Chairs	Done, ESSN TF meeting on 11 April 2019
MoH Q&A Factsheet (English & Turkish)	ESSN TF Co-Chairs	Done, Distributed on 18 Mar 2019
Case Study Report for ESSN Good Practices	ESSN TF Co-Chairs	Ongoing, Expected distribution: April 2019
Q&A session with NUFUS	ESSN TF Co-Chairs	Done, ESSN TF meeting on 11 April 2019

2. Updates on the ESSN:

- The Co-Chairs World Food Programme (WFP) and Turk Kizilay (TK) provided an update of the ESSN to date noting that until end of March 2019, a total of 271,678 households (1,580,036 people) were registered.
- Severe Disability Assistance started in August 2018 and can only be provided to ESSN beneficiaries.
- A total of 27,261 disabled beneficiaries of four nationalities were supported out of which 15,215 had indefinite report and 10,651 had temporary report and remaining 1,395 report type was unknown.
- 6,873 people have been granted severe disabled assistance as of December 2018. These are located in 71 provinces.
- TK explained current SDA (SASF Discretionary Allowance) figures on nationwide and specific to Ankara. 3,643 HHs on nationwide and 318 HHs(1,592) in Ankara were included to program as a result of SDA.

Ankara Area Office- Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

- 4 FGDs on "Returns" conducted in Kayseri and Konya in March.
- April FGDs ongoing on healthcare services.

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Ankara Area Office- SASF Discretionary Allowance (SDA)

- 91 SASFs monitored in 33 provinces, out of 181 with SDA quota.
- 318 households (1,592 individuals) benefited in March, equivalent to 8.2% of the total quota (4,658 HHs) in AAO region.
- HH visits completed roughly by half of SASFs.
- Household monitoring visits started both for SDA beneficiaries and removed households by WFP/TRC.

3. Updates on the CCTE:

Cash Component:

- 404,610 beneficiaries were entitled for CCTE payment in March 2019. 201,315 Kizilaycards were uploaded with March 2019 payment. 1,571,344 Turkish beneficiaries received March 2019 payment in the national CCTE programme.
- As of March 2019 - payment, the number of children reached with at least one CCTE payment has become 494,620 and the number of Kizilaycards uploaded with January CCTE payment is of 239,996.
- As of 2 April 2019, 90% (473,225) of the CCTE applications were accepted, 10% (52,229) of the applications were rejected and 0% (2,232) of the applications were pending. 36% of the applications were registered by TK Service Centres.
- As of 01 April, 110,325 calls were received by TK Call Center for CCTE. 56% of the callers were women and top call category was related to information request.
- 6% of the CCTE beneficiaries (27,228), who were entitled for CCTE payment in March, are registered in Istanbul which keeps its seat as the province with most CCTE beneficiaries in Turkey. Among 27,228 beneficiaries, 1% of the students are in kindergarten level, 93% of the students are in primary school and 6% of the students are in high-school level. 4 districts with most beneficiaries in Ankara are as follows: Altindag (32%), Mamak (21%), Kecioren (17%), and Yenimahalle (14%).
- Districts where the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) takes place in Ankara are: Altindag, Cubuk, Kecioren, Mamak, and Polatli.
- The number of CCTE accepted applications from ALP students as of 15 April 2019 are 57 in Ankara.

Questions / Comments from the participants regarding CCTE:

A participant commented that feedback from beneficiary families can be taken regularly through focus group discussion, highlighting that there are some cases where some schools record some students as attending to the schools although in reality they are not going to the school. UNICEF Social Policy Officer informed participants that regular feedback is received and analyzed through data analysis of administrative data as well as quantitative and qualitative research methodologies including focus group discussions and key informant interviews and third-party monitoring activities. It was also underlined that if details are known by the participants such cases can also be looked into when the details are shared bilaterally.

4. Q&A with Provincial Director of Population and Citizenship in Ankara

- After the participation of MoFLSS, MoH & DGMM to Task Forces, General Population and Citizenship Directorate (NÜFUS) was invited to the April ESSN TF meeting to introduce the existing structure and procedure of NÜFUS as well as exchange with members on issues regarding NÜFUS procedures faced on the field. Mrs. Lale Yıldız who is the Expert at the Address Registration Department/Provincial Director of Population and Citizenship in Ankara, joined the ESSN TF meeting and share her expertise on address registration, civil issues & citizenship acquisition procedures.
- Directorate General for Population and Citizenship (DGPC) uses the general “family definition” of the civil law which refers to the family as the smallest unit of the parents and the children that have kinship relations.

- Address registration is not only important for accessing services, but also it is a precaution for any kind of security incidents such as mass fires or earthquakes where the authorities should know who are residing in the addresses. This message should be clearly transferred to the foreigners to give importance to the address registration which is not only a bureaucratic process but also a safety measure.
- According to the law, there is an 71 TL. administrative fine for the people who do not report their current addresses within 20 working days. In addition, fine for the misstatement is 1469 TL. But, they do not apply this law especially to the foreigners due to the common barriers that they may face during the address registration process.

Address Registration:

- As of April 2019, 2,449,863 Syrians have been registered at MERNIS. There is no nationality breakdown or status breakdown available; this number is the total Syrians including temporary protection, residence permit, student or work visa, etc.
- The people residing in Turkey with an official ID number can apply for address registration. An ID card with a photo of the holder is the mandatory document to be submitted to the Directorates for address registration. The Directorates may ask for additional documents to register the addresses of the people.
- If address is empty (means no one else is registered to that address), the family can be directly registered to the address.
- If the system shows that there is somebody else residing in the address, the Directorate may ask for additional documents such as lease agreement and/or utility bills, may ask for the person to bring the owner of the address to claim the real resident of the address. As a last resort, the directorate may ask for the police forces to check the current residents of the address.
- If there is no address for the residential place in the system such as illegal residential places of caves, tents or urban transformation places where the most vulnerable families reside, the municipalities/provincial special administrations may assign “temporary addresses” and PDPC’s can register the addresses accordingly.
- More than one families (either relatives, extended family members or acquaintances) can be registered to the same address; there is no legal limitation to this practice. There should be consent form signed by the families already living in the address for adding the other family to the same address. Thus, the new family who requests to register themselves should bring the current resident of the address to the directorates. However, in order to eliminate any misuse or malpractice of registering the non-members to the addresses in order to be able to apply to the assistance programmes, the directorates may apply restrictions to the address registration such as putting maximum limits to the registered household members. Directorates may also send police forces to the addresses where more than 2 families reside in order to check the situation in the address. The people who moved to another province should first reach to Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) to change their location, then they should reach to the PDPC offices for address registration. In case of changing work from one province to other, for an employer to apply for a work permit for a SuTP; the refugee should have been in the registered province for a minimum of 6 months.
- Hospitals or the hotels cannot be registered as addresses at MERNIS. Regarding the question on Kizilaykart, in case of staying in the hospital in another province other than the registered one for a long period of time, beneficiaries should get permission from the PDMM. They should also inform the SASF accordingly.
- The women under protection of the MoFLSS can be registered at the PDoFLSS addresses to be able to access services and assistance.
- New Circular: PDMMs will be able to do address registration for empty addresses in 71 provinces. As for the remaining 10 provinces, the process will be completed within one year.

- A new circular published on 15 April 2019 announcing a collaboration between MERNIS and DGMM regarding the address registration in some specific provinces on nationwide. Details of circular will be delivered with the fact sheet.

Civil Registration:

- Death, divorce, marriage, baby registration procedures for the foreigners are being issued by the PDMM offices; PDPC offices are only dealing with the address registration of the foreigners including refugees. The foreigners, including the refugees, should reach to the PDMM offices for any kind of updates or changes on their demographics as soon as possible.
- The foreigners including refugees residing in Turkey are also obliged to follow the conditions of the civil law that determines the grounds for the marriage, divorce and other related practices.
- Polygamy is illegal in Turkey and the persons that will marry in the country should submit the required documents requested by PDMM offices including the celibacy document from the country of origin in order to get married or get registered as married in Turkey.
- Birth registration is now online and the hospitals enter the birth information to the e-birth system that Nufus has access as well. Thus, there is no further procedure to be followed in order to complete the birth registration.
- When the birth takes place at home, the family reaches to the directorate and the directorate does inspection including medical story of the mother from MoH database (to see if there is any evidence that she was pregnant and had any examination or medical control). If there is no health record at the MoH database, then the mother is asked to submit a medical report from a hospital that indicates that she gave birth.

Citizenship:

This meeting had no details about citizenship. All needed clarifications are included within the DGPC Q&A Fact Sheet prepared by the task force members which will be shared on Monday, 20 May 2019.

5. Any Other Business:

▪ **2018 Performance Survey:**

Its main findings were shared reminding participants that the full survey will be circulated by the end of April. The initial findings and recommendations are as follows:

- 38 ESSN TF regular meetings (in four locations) were held throughout 2018
- 99 members out of 528 completed the survey (19%)
- 79% appreciate the relevancy of the agendas
- 76% stated the language and venue of the meetings were the least appreciated elements
- 86.7% expressed their overall satisfaction with the Task Force.
- Most of the ESSN TF members (mainly in Gaziantep & Istanbul) suggested more case study discussions such as success stories, FGD contents, refugees invitation etc.
- All partners would like to be more engaged in providing inputs into the meetings agendas and have more time for discussion.
- In Gaziantep and Istanbul specifically, ESSN TF members suggest more education-based topics and analysis, particularly related to CCTE Programme
- Protection, livelihood and health issues to be linked to the meetings.
- Guidance on referrals & updates on focal points.
- Improvement on meeting venue and translations.
- Request for more meetings (monthly).

▪ **Case Study Report:**

- Co-chairs stated that the **case study report** is ready, only awaiting or one confirmation by one of the NGO who provided inputs. The report will be circulated to the partners.
- **Updates of contacts:** Participants have been reminded to share any updates regarding the change of contacts within their organization and especially names of those who would be attending the ESSN TFs. Updates can be made via the following link: <https://forms.gle/CqZHVByGut1Hw7Jy5>

Attachments:

1. ESSN Task Force Ankara Presentation
2. CTE presentation