



Basic Needs Working Group

Meeting Minutes

Time & Location:	11 February 2020, SGDD-ASAM, Dolapdere, Istanbul
Chaired by:	Ahmet Ünver (UNHCR) and Arzum Karasu (WFP)
Participants:	Faruk Shaban (TRC), Ayşenur Özcan (WFP), Açelya Sungur (DDD), Altuna Soylemezoglu (UNFPA), Özgür Savascioglu (UNHCR), Seda Dolaner (ASAM), Sinan Özyürek (UNHCR), Caner Nazlı (ECHO)
Agenda:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome & Introductions (5 min) 2. Review of 2019 Basic Needs Working Group Achievements (Sector Coordinators & IM - 10 min) 3. Endorsement of Sector Priorities Plan 2020 (Sector Coordinators - 10 min) 4. Presentation on ESSN Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment Round 4 (WFP - 45 min) 5. Sector Response to Floods in Adana & Mersin (Sector Coordinators - 10 min) 6. AOB (10 min)

AGENDA POINT	DISCUSSION
Reviewing the agenda	The meeting agenda was introduced, reviewed and accepted without changes.
Reviewing action points from the previous meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinators will share gender focal point TOR with partners. - <i>In minutes ✓</i> ▪ Members share their input for planning of 2020 - <i>Done ✓</i> ▪ Coordinators share UNHCR focal points to refer cases with administrative detention and risk of deportation- <i>Done ✓</i>
Action Points from the Meeting	<p>Coordinators share the links of documents in minutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender focal point TOR, please refer to this link ▪ Basic Needs 2019 Q4 Dashboards, please refer to this link ▪ UNHCR Data Portal Interactive Basic Needs Dashboard, please refer to this link ▪ CBI TWG Mapping Survey, please refer to this link



<p>Review of 2019 Basic Needs Working Group Achievements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinators presented 2019 sector achievements and sector IM presented the dashboards which will be published online. The sector has cumulatively reached 2.16 million refugees in 2019. 1.7 million refugees were supported through ESSN, 145.304 individuals benefited from food assistance and 37.405 benefited from non-food items.• IM presented sector dashboards. CBI and NFI beneficiaries segregated according to age and gender distribution.• 16 provinces reported NFI activities. There are 2 separate NFI indicators; CRI and hygiene/dignity kits. The total number of NFI beneficiaries is over 38 thousand which includes 3000 CRI beneficiaries and 35000 hygiene items.• Food assistance support continued in TACs reaching 90.608 beneficiaries. Near 90 thousand live in TACs and 55 thousand within host communities.• The target for shelter activities decreased in 2019, a total of 14.059 refugees benefited from shelter/wash support in 7 provinces. Activities focused on the South East and meeting chairs highlighted the need for similar activities in the metropolitan cities. IOM started a shelter program in Izmir.• The total number of Alternative to Camps -cash assistance- beneficiaries is over 47 thousand. Modality is unconditional unrestricted cash that is calculated in respect to family composition. 3 partners supported over 95 thousand beneficiaries with winterization activities.
<p>Endorsement of Sector Priorities Plan 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic Needs Working Group received feedback in December and an ad-hoc meeting was held in January to present the priorities plan and endorse it; mentioned plan includes focus and mainstreaming, capacity development/training, IM-strengthened coordination capacity, and humanitarian programme cycle.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Transition from BN to LH & Supporting Self-Reliance is one of the focuses and a referral mechanism is under development.○ Guidance note for Shelter/WASH Programming will be finalized.○ It is highlighted that collaboration with municipalities is one of the major topics for 2020, the aim is better capturing the needs of municipalities and highlighting it in the 3RP document.○ IOM will continue working on Winterization and other supporting agencies.○ Gender mainstreaming is also a priority and Basic Needs sector will support 16 days of activism.○ Basic Needs and Protection sectors will work together on protection mainstreaming; ie: to use the inter-agency referral system and contribute to AAP.○ Donor consultations will continue in June.○ Partners are encouraged to share their capacity development needs to support the chairs in facilitating needed workshops.○ For 2020, Basic Needs is not planning training on ActivityInfo but support will be provided on one-on-one basis looking at the new user-friendly version of ActivityInfo. For support request related with reporting please reach out to sector IM.○ Partners highlighted the change in regulation of health insurance for persons under international protection. Effective of 2020, persons under temporary protection will not be granted health insurance. This results in limited access to



	<p>health services, also increased costs related with health. Basic needs and other sectors should identify these increasing costs and aim to cover the increasing gap between social assistance and needs via complementary programs; also advocate for increased transfer values or health specific top ups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partners highlighted the high earthquake risk in Istanbul, and pointed out the lack of emergency response coordination and communication on 3RP side.
<p>Presentation on ESSN Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment Round 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CVME 1 and 2 are conducted in 2017, CVME 3 and 4 are conducted in 2018. ● Sample demographics include nationalities, gender, DGMM registration and ESSN status of refugees. Sampling of CVME 3&4 is inclusive and more representative compared to previous rounds. ● Registration with DGMM in CVM3 was 75%, and 91% in CVM4 increase is mostly due to UNHCR 2018 HH verification visits. ● People are asked about their movement and it is found that the longer people stay in Turkey, the less they want to move. Mostly, Afghans want to leave Turkey, Iraqis and Syrians want to go to Canada/the USA, Europe and go back home respectively. ● Vulnerabilities such as living conditions, crowding index, health, education, etc. are presented and surveyed among participants. ● According to CVM4, 92% rented unfurnished apartments, while 5% rented furnished apartments and 3% were hosted for free. Only 29 percent of refugees lived in housing that met the minimum humanitarian standards of privacy, natural light and ventilation, security and essential facilities. ● Families cannot afford the health report fees or do not know how to obtain it. Men are more likely to seek treatment compared with females. ● School absence reached 22%, but it is 59% for children aged 13 to 17, this is also high in female headed households. The different reasons for absence are classified between applicants and non-applicants. ● The data shows that refugees adapted to lower skilled, informal types of work since arriving in Turkey. Among working refugees, the percentage of their unskilled labour income increased from 57.5% in their country of origin to 87% in Turkey. ● 10% of SUTPs are living under the extreme poverty line when calculated according to the World Bank Poverty Line, which was 372 TL per person. ● Overall 49% of the refugees borrowed money in the last 3 months, responses were less received by female headed households mostly because they have less social network, or do not want to borrow money. ● Since the last data collection period, median debt increased from 1000 TL per household to 1271 TL, likely due to the economic recession and high levels of inflation. ESSN beneficiaries have the lowest debt compared to the others.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall 97% of households had acceptable food consumption with no significant difference between the eligibility groups. However, households headed by women were more likely to have unacceptable food consumption than those headed by men (9% versus 2%) while 18% of Afghan households had unacceptable FCS compared with just 2 % of Syrian and Iraqi. • On consumption coping strategies, 44% of total registered refugees adopted a food-related coping strategy because they could not afford to buy enough food. Livelihood coping strategies are presented. • It is highlighted that female headed households, single parents and pending applicants are more vulnerable. • The report contains information on how many ESSN beneficiaries are working. Full report can be accessed from this link.
<p>Sector Response to Floods in Adana & Mersin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinators briefed members on sector response to floods in Adana and Mersin. • STL quickly assessed the field and there were needs for protection, health, shelter and WASH support. • The assessment reports were shared with the partners. • In Adana, UNFPA provided 250 dignity kits for women, distributed by STL. IOM implemented CBI support to families and single persons. Approximately 63 percent were Syrian nationals and the remaining percentage was local community HH. • IOM extended their support to Mersin. UNFPA kits also distributed by STL. • There is a clear mandate of 3RP and natural disaster response is not 3RP responsibility. It is discussed in the Syria Task Force meeting. STF will consider sharing the difference. • In the following weeks, partners (UNWomen and UNFPA) will continue to distribute hygiene kits.
<p>AOB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants are informed that CBI Mapping Survey's deadline is February 28.
<p>Next meeting</p>	<p>In April</p>