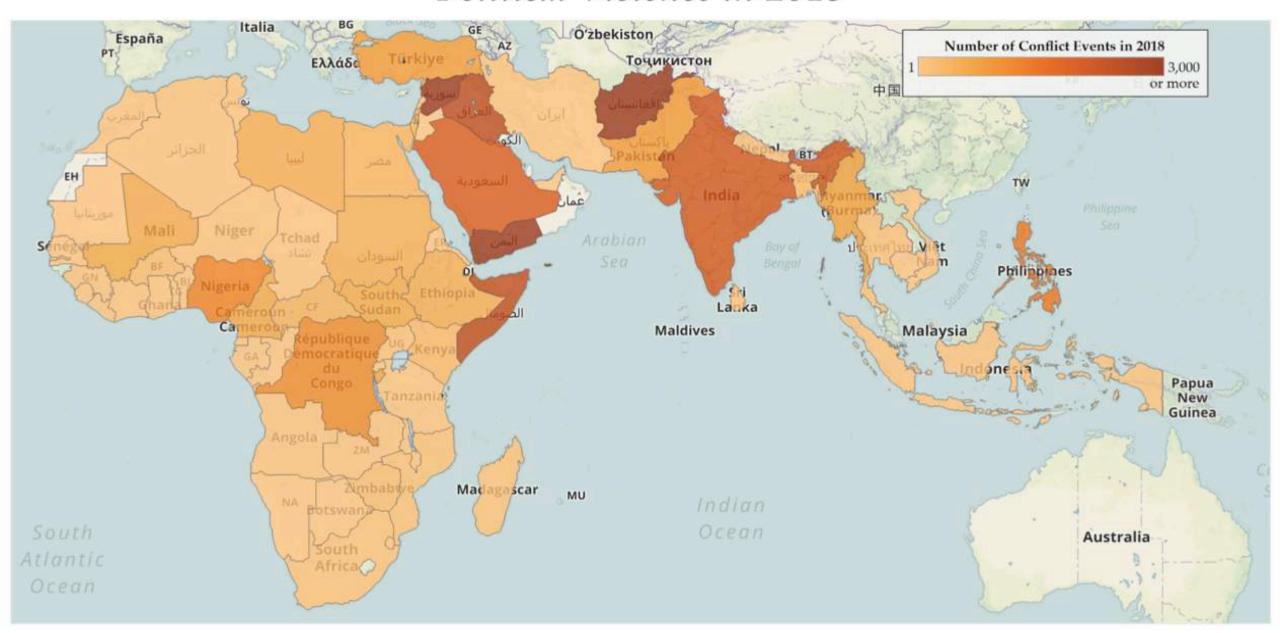
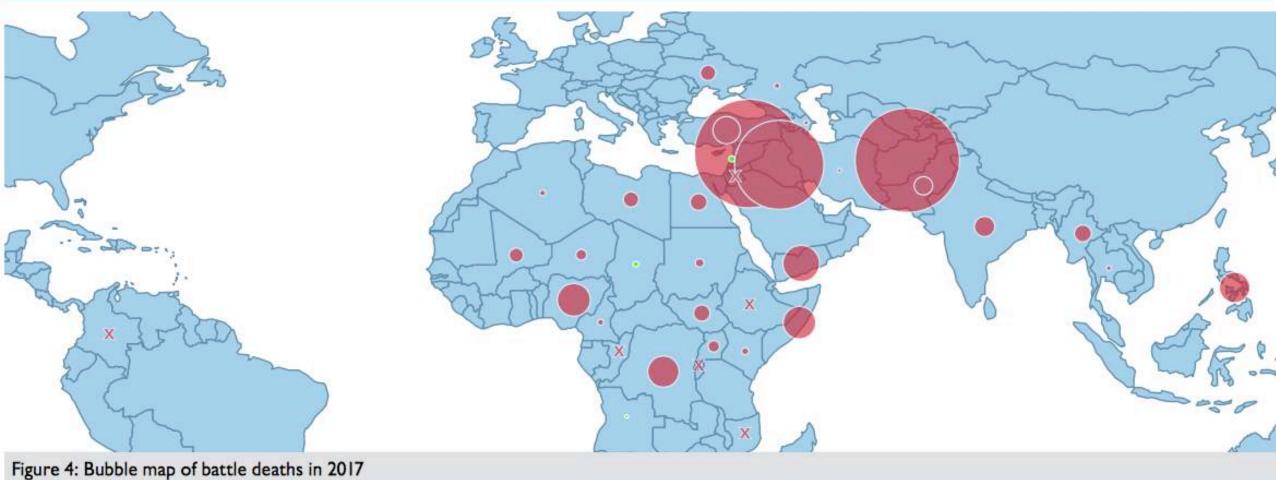
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING OF TURKISH NGOS



Political Violence in 2018





rigure 4. Bubble map of battle deaths in 2017

Of 210 million people in need of humanitarian aid in 2017, over 170 million were affected by armed conflict and 68.5 million were displaced as a result of war.

17 years: Average years of displacement due to war.

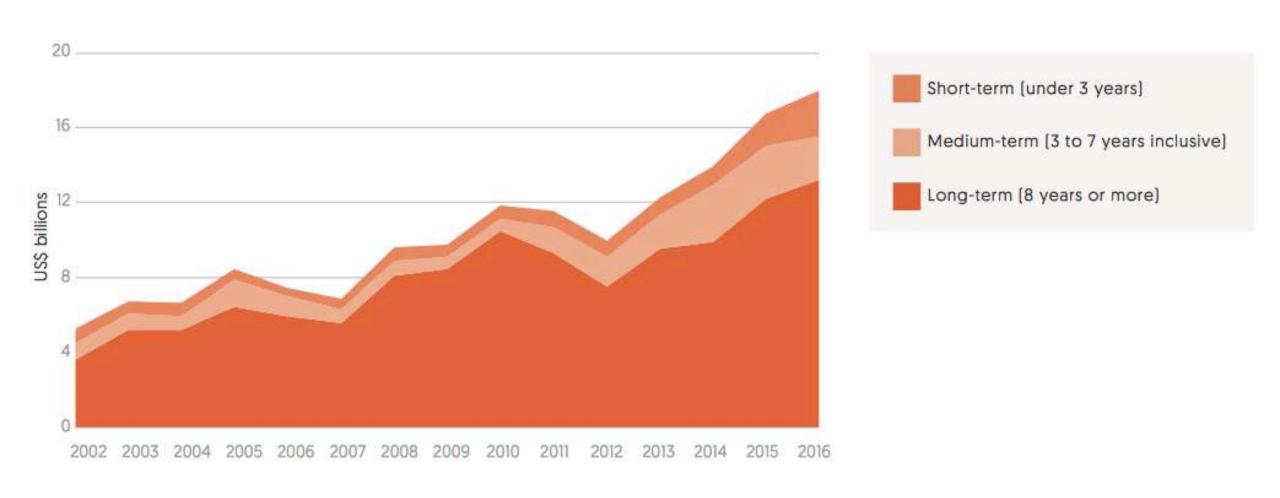
10 largest recipients of international humanitarian assistance, 2016

% of total country-allocated humanitarian assistance



In 2016, 86% of humanitarian funding went to medium- and long-term crises

Long-, medium- and short-term recipients of official humanitarian assistance, 2002–2016



Aid in Turkey

For 7 consecutive years (since 2012), Syria is the single largest recipient of international humanitarian assistance. This share is even bigger when taken as a region: Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Greece.

According to latest figures, 49% of funding goes to UN agencies and 35% goes to NGOs.

Due to Turkish government policy, INGOs have been forced to partner with local organizations due to limited space for direct implementation.

UN agencies funding local actors directly with few intermediaries.

As a result, Turkish NGOs and refugee-led groups have formalized into civil society organizations that access a part of these humanitarian funds.

Institutional and operational capacity has been built among local responders and organizations in the region.

Collective Bargaining

Experience gained as a result of 7 years of humanitarian funding and partnerships

Negotiations with partners on:

- investment in institutional and operational capacity
- risk sharing and access to overheads/indirect costs
- audit outcomes and disallowed costs

Directors of top Turkish NGOs convened regularly to discuss risk management, eventually developing a common position with regard to donors and international partners:

- Severance obligations and other liabilities
- "Reserve Fund": deduction benefits originating from long-term social security payments
- Indirect costs
- Project life-time allocation versus monthly basis allocation of resources
- Salary scale and staff benefits
- Qualifications of auditors



Thank You

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