

Minutes of Meeting

Date:	17 January 2018
Venue/Location:	UN House, 17 th Floor, Advocacy Hall
Participants:	Present: UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNHCR, ILO, IOM, ASAM, TAMEB, YUVA, ISKUR, , IFRC, TRC
Agenda:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Updates on the 3RP 2018-2019 Strategy 2- A brief presentation by WFP about their study carried out by WFP/TRC under the ESSN Programme 3- A brief update by LH Sector Partners on their projects funded by MADAD Trust Fund 4- Discussions on Livelihoods TWG ToR 5- AoB
Discussions: (by Agenda)	<p>1-UNDP stated that after reflecting the GoT's inputs to the document, 3RP 2018-2019 Strategy has been sent to Amman for last comments from their side. After that, the document will be finalized and ready for publication.</p> <p>2-Ms.Aysha Twose from WFP has given a presentation on the findings of ESSN Focus Group Discussions they conducted together with TRC. Key points of their presentation are as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of the availability and reliability of livelihoods opportunities, significant variation is observed from 2 days/week to every day. More reliability in urban areas. • Limited access to work permits is reported, despite having academic qualifications and technical skills. • Children are reported to be working frequently, as young as nine years old. • Wage level in Istanbul and Izmir is around 1400TL/month, while it is decreased as low as 700TL/month in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Konya, Mersin and Hatay. • Wage gaps between refugees and locals are reported (example: refugees 25-75TL/day; locals: 100TL/day) • Procedure for recognition of Syrian diplomas are very long, unable to use specific qualifications (medicine, engineering, teaching) • Lack of work permit cited as key barrier to accessing stable employment • Concerns about losing ESSN assistance if they start formal work • Employers prefer hiring staff without formal permits because it is cheaper • Primary concern is unstable income • Small number of participants from Istanbul and Izmir stated that they have stable income through textile business • December-March period was reported as the hardest time of the year since job opportunities are limited while heating costs increase dramatically. <p>After the presentation, UNICEF stated that social assistance system is also creating a problem in terms of formal employment. Many people don't prefer to work in formal jobs as the wages in formal jobs don't compensate the loss stemmed from cut of social assistances. Partners stated that receiving assistance in addition to the wages in informal jobs is more beneficial than low wages in formal jobs.</p>



**LIVELIHOOD SECTOR RESPONSE
COORDINATION**



	<p>3- ILO: The ILO will have two projects funded under Madad, one in cooperation with IOM and one in cooperation with UNWomen. The ILO-IOM project starts on 1 February, has a duration of 24 months and is implemented in 9 provinces. It has three pillars, which are: (1) increasing the availability of a skilled, competent and productive labour supply; (2) promoting an enabling environment for business development and economic growth to address job creation; and (3) supporting labour market governance institutions and mechanisms. Some activities under pillar one include TVET programmes, entrepreneurship programmes and basic labour market skills trainings as well as mentorship programmes. Under the second pillar, activities include local economic development potential as well as value chain analyses, trainings for SMEs and facilitation of job placements. . Under the third pillar, activities include training relevant stakeholders, assigning Arabic speaking support staff and conducting advocacy as well as awareness-raising measures. The project in cooperation with UNWomen will focus on women economic empowerment in Gaziantep and will start on 1 March.</p> <p>TRC: With 3 years of duration, the project will be consisted of 3 main pillars: 1-Implementing livelihoods and social cohesion activities in 12 community centers. 2-In-kind cash assistance and 3-Providing job counselling services in 12 community centers.</p> <p>UNHCR: Within the scope of the project, it is aimed to reach 1000 beneficiaries through vocational trainings and 7000 Syrians through Turkish language trainings in Ankara and Konya provinces. The project is at preparation stage and negotiations with MoNE are still ongoing.</p> <p>UNDP: The programme funded by EU Trust Fund is consisted of 3 components: In the first component, it is aimed to create jobs for both Syrians and host community members through establishing SME capability centers and innovation centers as well as transformation of Organized Industrial Zones for increased productivity. Within the scope of this component, at least 2000 SuTP and host community members will be placed in formal jobs. Also, at least 1000 SuTP and HC members will benefit from awareness raising and other types of business development and employment services. Under the second component, municipal service delivery in selected provinces in SEA Region will be increased. Under the last component, Turkish language courses will be delivered for 52.000 Syrians.</p> <p>ISKUR: The project will aim to increase the participation of Syrian population into vocational trainings delivered by ISKUR and increase the number of work permits issued for Syrians.</p> <p>4-Livelihoods TWG ToR will be circulated once more for partners’ inputs. 5- WFP asked the latest figures on work permits issued for Syrians. In response, ISKUR stated that MoLSS has the numbers and they will inform the partners through email.</p>
<p>Action Points (action, responsible person and deadlines):</p>	<p>1.WFP Presentation in the meeting will be shared with partners 2.4W for Livelihoods Sector will be shared with partners 3. Livelihoods TWG ToR will be shared with partners 4.MoLSS will be consulted on the latest figures regarding work permits issued for Syrians.</p>
<p>AOBs and Announcements:</p>	<p>1. 2. 3.</p>

Minutes of Meeting prepared by: Enver Emre AYKIN

