

**Livelihood Sector Working Group Meeting  
Thursday, 28 February 2019, 14:00hrs,  
UN House, Gaziantep**

**Chair(s):** Özlem Çavuş (UNDP)

**Participants as**

**Institutions:** WFP, Acted, ILO, UNCHR, FAO, ASAM, RIZK, KUDRA, BONYAN, CONCERN, Red Crescent, MARAM, IOM, TRC, CARE, QC Charity, SPARK, Ihsan RD

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
<b>1: LH Sector 2019 Priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LH Sector Priorities are shared with the partners.</li> <li>The participants agreed on the priorities.</li> <li>For short term employment core group, ISKUR is the focal point from GoT, and for skills training which will include language training as well, Ministry of National Education will be focal point (TBC).</li> <li>It is noted that sector should focus on the demand side of the labor market as well. For this, engagement with private sector is seen critical.</li> <li>When engaging private sector, a tailor-made approach should be prioritized for each city as cities have different dynamics.</li> </ul>	
<b>2: Mapping LH activities for referrals (Services Advisor)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The referral systems with protection, basic needs and livelihoods sectors will be established in 2019. Services advisor platform will be used for referrals.</li> <li>Livelihoods Sector activities will be mapped and put on services advisor.</li> <li>In the protection sector, referral forms are in the process of digitalization. As the absorption capacity of each organization is unknown. Protection sector referrals to LH Sector will be made through using digital interagency form.</li> <li>A more detailed data on ongoing LH programs is needed.</li> </ul>	
<b>3: Transition from cash assistance to Livelihoods, LH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The short-term employment has been launched as not all ESSN beneficiaries are skilled and educated. In addition, some of them do not have enough work experience.</li> <li>For the transition, LH sector will work on harmonizing the modalities amongst sector.</li> </ul>	<p>-WFP's presentation will be shared.</p> <p>-ESSN Exit Strategy Report will be shared</p>

<p>Sector/ WFP Questionnaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISKUR initiated exceptions for companies if they are unable to hire someone who is Turkish citizens within 30 days. After 30 days, companies can hire non-Turkish citizens.</li> <li>• A report is published regarding the exist strategy from ESSN by the government. Since ESSN beneficiaries are low skilled, a gradual transition should be considered meanwhile the skills and capacities of beneficiaries should be increased.</li> <li>• Based on this strategy, the Government wants to create jobs for 400,000.</li> <li>• A second meeting on BH-LH linkages will be held On 20<sup>th</sup> of March in Ankara.</li> <li>• LH Sector has started mapping livelihood activities in Turkey together with WFP.</li> <li>• Though there is an exit strategy for ESSN, it does not mean ESSN will end soon as there are ESSN3 phase.</li> <li>• WFP has conducted a vulnerability analysis on ESSN beneficiaries.</li> <li>• As vulnerability definitions are not sufficient, the analysis looked at capacity levels of beneficiaries and categorized them as high capacity, some capacity, and little-to-no-capacity.</li> <li>• 22% of ESSN beneficiaries are less vulnerable therefore can be referred for more sustainable livelihood opportunities.</li> <li>• Questionnaire will be launched in March 2019 and the data will be updated on the service sector advisor.</li> <li>• WFP will work further on vulnerability so that a more accurate information can be produced.</li> <li>• It is expected that the ESSN exit strategy will become clearer in the second half of the 2019. ESSN exit strategy document can be considered as a guidance document.</li> <li>• The Government of Turkey pays visits to ESSN households to assess their vulnerability. If the beneficiary is considered not vulnerable, ESSN is cancelled for that beneficiary.</li> <li>• For the transition from ESSN to sustainable livelihood opportunities, home-based works can be legalized in Turkey as Jordan did. Legalization of home-based work can be suggested to Turkey.</li> <li>• It is stated that consultation with the government will be done so that access to less vulnerable beneficiaries can be targeted more accurately by the organizations.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>4:</b> Outcomes of the LH Sector Hatay meeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A coordination need is discussed for Hatay and a meeting was held with the members of LH Sector in Hatay. The livelihood meetings will be arranged quarterly in Hatay. Therefore, the meetings will be held every two months in Gaziantep and the following month in Hatay.</li> <li>• There is a need for advocacy for intersectoral working group meetings.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4: AOB</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Until April, all sectors will discuss environmental mainstreaming.</li> </ul>	