

3RP Livelihoods Sector Meeting

Thursday, 28 November 2019, 14:00hrs, UN House, Gaziantep

Chair(s): Ozlem Cavus (UNDP)

Participants as Institutions: AAR Japan, AHF, ASAM, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Bonyan Organization, Concern Worldwide, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Ihsan RD, ILO, Olive Branch, Takaful Al-Sham, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Urban Research Center

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
1: Livelihoods Sector Updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods Working Group Quarter 3 dashboard is presented. 	
2: New Member	<p>i. Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Department of Economic Development, R&D and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department is the first of its kind in whole Turkey • “I Have an Idea for Gaziantep” is accessible for the staff of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality and university students, it will be public soon, approximately in 3 months. • Basmeh & Zeitooneh Relief & Development asked it to be shared with LHWG members for feedback. • Innovation club will be founded for the students of each university in Gaziantep. • QR codes for Gaziantep Gastronomy Fest to easily access the recipes online. 	
3: Lessons Learned from ILO’s Refugee Response Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more than 4 million refugees hosted by Turkey and more than 1 million is estimated to work and informality and language are two main obstacles in the labour market. • ILO’s response is support access to decent work for all, in which consists three pillars. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing availability of skilled labour force through skills assessments, skills and language training, skills recognition, workplace adaption programmes. - Supporting job creation and formality through labour market assessments, job placement support, formality and sustainability support, enterprise creation support 	

- Strengthening labour market governance and institutions through labour law compliance and enforcement, tripartite partners capacity strengthening, service delivery improvements
- Contribution to two out of four Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) objectives which are easing pressure on host countries and enhancing refugee self-reliance has been done.
- Involvement of the Syrians under temporary protection, host community and local actors in the design process is crucial to learn about their needs and sensitivities.
- Adaptation to the situation as it evolves and increasing the quality of the response is the major lesson learned and divided into three.
 - Knowledge-based language trainings and vocational educations and trainings was the first step.
 - Learning about the legal market needs and implementation of work permits was the second.
 - Formalization of informal work and enterprises and work-based trainings such as on-the-job training and apprenticeship which has 300 beneficiaries.

i. Lessons Learned in Skill and Employability

- Skills profiling study for Syrians under temporary protection including 2.000 households, 5.000 individuals and 100 Syrian owned companies.
- Assessment on the socio-economic situation and challenges of non-Syrian refugees including 1.000 household 6.000 individuals.
- There are more than 14.000 beneficiaries trained diversifying geographically although majority in Gaziantep with more than 4.000 beneficiaries.
- It is highlighted that job creation should be improved since only 760 beneficiaries found job.

ii. Lessons Learned on Job Creation and Supporting Formality

- Local economic development and value chain assessments has been done.
- Assessment focusing on furniture, textile and shoe making sectors has been conducted and will be published soon.
- Existing enterprises through improving productivity, competitiveness, innovation, facilitating access to finance and consultation services (SCORE) supported for their growth.
 - Each Syrian owned company is employing 7 – 9.4 people on average which corresponds between 10.000 – 15.000 employees.
 - There is around 25% of the work permits are given by refugee driven companies and it needs to draw attention since it supports 250.000 households.

- Establishment of new enterprises supported through entrepreneurship courses, 70 micro grants and cooperatives (SADA Women’s Coopertive).
- Formalization of existing enterprises supported through small grants to formalization in Sultanbeyli, Istanbul to 15 enterprises.

iii. Lessons Learned on Supporting Labour Market Governance and Compliance

- Increasing the capacity of national and local institutions. 500 partners training in Turkey and Turin, Italy.
- Compliance and enforcement with labour law for 200 social security auditors, 200 labour inspectors and 200 judges.
- Incentives to to employ SuTP is the aim of KIGEB project with aiming beneficiaries with the rati of 50% Syrian, 50% host community.
 - Work permit fees of host community employees are provided to employers for each SuTP the employer has employed.
- Transition to formality in work life is a key issue for ILO there are awareness raising sessions for formalization in this regard.
- Workplace adaptation programme for social cohesion with the “Ahbap programme”
 - Ahbap program matches a Syrian worker and a worker from host community to spend time together both during worktime and outside to increase social cohesion.
- Establishing ten one stop shops in chambers to provide consultation.

iv. Cross Cutting Lessons Learned

- Social dialogue is important for inclusive labour market policies and increasing the capacity of social partners.
- In all projects gender is important for the long-term strategies.
- Being aware of increased burden on women and developing solutions.

v. Child Labour

- [Video](#) on combating child labour in hazelnut farming is shown.
- Knowledge based figures, strengths and evidence-based policymaking strategies such as:
 - Capacity building,
 - Contributing to sustainable policy making
 - Direct intervention on child labour and
 - Awareness raising
- Elimination of child labour in seasonal agriculture which is guided by National Employment Strategy and National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.
- Assessment of Children working on the streets of Ankara, focus group discussions have been made.
 - The reasons were highlighted as low salaries and unemployment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language barrier for Syrian children was determined as a problem along with the requirement of psychosocial support (PSS) • UNDP: MoFLSS established centres to combat child labour in all 81 provinces, we can search the possibilities of collaboration. 	
<p>4: Child Protection Sub Working Group on Child Labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pop-up quiz is made by UNICEF on the “child labour”, following points are highlighted from the quiz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all the work done by children is defined as child labour, it should be preventing child’s education or there should be any condition harming their physical and mental development. - Worst forms of child labour are hazardous works. In Turkey, seasonal agricultural work, hazardous conditions inSMEs in some sectors and working in the street are considered as worst forms. - 15 is the youngest age that a child can work. - Seasonal agriculture is excluded for any age of children. • Target groups are matching, most probably beneficiaries have child labour in their families. • A job opportunity provided to the parent might increase child’s work in the household. • Child labour prevention programme is a huge programme partnered with public, private and civil society actors. • Child protection systems is a must for the protection of children. • Child labour is a complex issue and at one side employers accept to have child labour due to the lower wages. • Child labour is not about poverty and willingness all the time, in some societies children should contribute to their family especially the boys with the mentality of “being a man”. • UNDP: What is the size of companies that CPSWG cooperating with? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly SMEs to prevent the hazardous works considering the framework. • Detailed information on Child Labour Technical Group’s work is given. • Child labor problem log is presented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CL problem log will be distributed to the working group once it is finalized.