

3RP Livelihoods Sector Hatay Meeting
Friday, 29 November 2019, 14:00hrs, Anemon Antakya Hotel, Hatay

Chair(s): Ozlem Cavus (UNDP)

Participants as Institutions: ABİGEM, ATSO – Mahir Eller Project, Concern Worldwide, DRC, Ekip Education and Employment Association, INGEV, IOM, ISKUR, TRC, UNDP, WFP, YUVA Association

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
<p>1: Livelihoods Sector Updates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods Working Group Quarter 3 dashboard is presented. • Livelihoods activities in Hatay is presented with infographics. 	
<p>2: Business Registration – INGEV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four main areas of activity of INGEV and these are as in the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arabic call centre - Consultation - Work permit support - Business creation support i. Activities in Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 158 businesses were established in 22 provinces with the support of INGEV • Approximately half in Istanbul since it is the economic capital. • 17 of the businesses were established in Hatay, there are more businesses established in Reyhanli than Antakya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The other provinces for business establishment can be listed as Mersin and Gaziantep since there is a high potential of trade in these provinces. • There is a mentorship programme in Mersin and Istanbul. • INGEV is working with UNDP in Gaziantep, Adana and Mersin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 11 limited and 14 private company. • Concern Hatay: What kind of assistance does INGEV provide for work permits and what are the provinces? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are various types of assistances. Since there are post offices all around the country the assistance can be provided after the call to the call center • Ekip Education and Employment Association: Are Syrians the only population that INGEV works with? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation services are eligible for everybody. Although, Since Syrians are the vast majority of foreigners in Turkey, the service is provided mostly to them. There have been 105 consultation services provided since August 2019. • DRC: What is the capital structure of the companies, what is the size of investments? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 150.000 TRY is the average for limited companies. In terms of revenue, the ones that INGEV tracked its accounting services, there are some companies at least make 1.000.000 TRY annually. • General information on the business establishment in Turkey has been given. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main obstacle against formal businesses is highlighted as the high registration fee cost in which a business cannot be considered as formal if it does not exist in a workplace. - Another issue is the sustainability of the business. - The main problem of the Syrian integration is the parallel life the Syrians and Turkish are living. Since Syrians are employing Syrians and selling only to Syrians social cohesion cannot be achieved. • IOM: What is the process for a beneficiary to start consultation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainly it is through the hotline but there is also a referral mechanism. There were some referrals to ISKUR and ILO's KIGEB and TRC's agricultural support in Adana. 	
<p>3: UNDP'S Employment and Skills Development Project (ISKUR Project)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is funded by KfW Development Bank and the aim of the project is to support Syrians and vulnerable host community members to access the local labour market. The project will do so through strengthening the institutional capacity of İŞKUR to expand active labour market services and adjust capacities and services where needed to respond to the demand for services for both Turkish and Syrian job seekers. • Istanbul, Hatay, Kilis, Sanliurfa and Gaziantep are the pilot provinces with highest number of Syrians in comparison with their host communities with potential to be scaled-up to the national level in the future. • Assessments and Roadmaps for Institutional Capacity Development and Digital Transformation of ISKUR were done to understand the gaps in the current system and the needs should be met to see an actively working institution to cover the demands of the employment system in Turkey involving both host community and Syrians under temporary protection. 	

- ISKUR Mobile Vehicle is designed as an ISKUR office which will visit the provinces starting with the pilot provinces by the end of Q1 of 2020, this vehicle will provide mobile service delivery tools with completed interior design and furnishing into practice as part of the public employment services presentation model with redesigning of new generation public services and service delivery tools in order to increase the availability and accessibility of ISKUR services, and expanding the services to Syrians under temporary protection and Turkish citizens who have difficulties to access to employment services.
- Ekip Education and Employment Association: Is there a target by gender distribution?
 - ESDP Project targets to provide counselling services to 3500 Syrians under temporary protection and 3500 impacted host community members and register 4500 Syrians under temporary protection and 4500 impacted host community members; however, these targets are not identified as disaggregated in gender terms in project document. The target is reaching both women and men as much as possible to meet the demands of the employment sector, however we may say 50% women, 50% men would be ideal like other project targets of the UN Agencies
- DRC: What kind of partnership opportunities are there between the UNDP project and DRC?
 - Livelihoods Working Group works as a coordination mechanism and referrals can be made through the working group.
- Concern: What is the purpose of the project since Syrians are already registering to ISKUR?
 - İŞKUR has difficulties in providing their services to both Turkish citizens and Syrians under temporary protection, there are gaps between the actual capacity and the desired system and there are some systematic obstacles inside the institution for providing active labor market services to public, especially in the provinces which Syrians are densely populated. So, there is a requirement of institutional capacity building, the project team started to work on this starting with the assessment of the actual capacity of İŞKUR and identify the development need areas which should be taken into consideration and started the tender processes for these development needed areas for capacity improvement of whole İŞKUR system.
- The main idea of the project is highlighted as increasing the capacity of İŞKUR in terms of institutionalization and digitalization in the top-down structure and provide its active labor market services available for the impacted communities including both Syrians under temporary protection and host communities with a view to increase the absorption of Syrian labor force as well as host community by the local economies.
- the project is highlighted as increasing the capacity in the top-down structure.

<p>4: DRC Ongoing Programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC’s ongoing programmes are presented in detail. • The two objective of DRC’s livelihoods programme are highlighted as achieving social self-reliance and job formalization. • There have been 13,423 beneficiaries between 2018 to the end of August 2019 through activities such as: counselling, transferable skills trainings, vocational and technical trainings, productive asset support and other services offered by DRC. 	
<p>5. Targeting Beneficiaries for Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC’s livelihoods programme not only targets the most vulnerable ones, also targets the skilled. • IOM: Finding the most suitable beneficiary is hard, providing the necessary item might not work all the time and the ideas are wrong sometimes. Finding the correct beneficiary is hard, and referral mechanism and its tools lack. 	
<p>6. Agency Updates</p>	<p>i. Concern Worldwide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern Hatay and Gaziantep offices are established in August. • “Yerine Kurmak” project with Ministry of National Education will start. • Turkish language trainings for 6-13 age group are given in PECs. • By January 43 Turkish teachers will be signed to PECs • MoNE identified 14-18 age group in 5 provinces including Hatay to give monthly 42€ support. • For 18-55 age group the target is 70% SuTP and 30% host community, there will be 5 TRY cash assistance and 154 € for course participants. <p>ii. WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is ongoing ESSN support, 120 TRY per beneficiary. • IFRC will continue implementation of ESSN phase 3, while camp supports will be provided by WFP. • After the 2nd quarter of 2020 WFP livelihoods activities will start. • 600 beneficiaries are targeted for Hope in the Kitchen project with ISKUR, MoNE, that will be started to implement in Hatay soon. <p>iii. Turkish Red Crescent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish language courses under Hatay PSS in A1, A2 and B1 levels. • Support for work permit fee will be provided. <p>iv. YUVA Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing vocational training activities which will be followed by entrepreneurship in Kirikhan, Hatay targeting only for women beneficiaries. <p>v. Ekip Education and Employment Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing entrepreneurship and vocational trainings. • A pipeline project named “Yurttaşlık”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication with Hatay Governorate on the livelihood activities in Hatay is the main action point. • Contact exchange within Livelihoods Sector Hatay partners will be ensured. • Access to Services Advisor platform will be given to the partners.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- SuTP and Turkish citizens will be targeted for social cohesion.- Job fairs and documentation support for SuTP will take place. <p>vi. IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kudra training will be started on December 21.• Job creation project will be started in 3 to 6 months, social security and insurance will be granted.• There are pipeline agriculture projects.	
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