Livelihoods Working Group Meeting - Southeast Türkiye

December 2022

Date and Location: 21.12.2022 – 2pm-4pm / UNHCR Gaziantep Office & Online via Zoom

Moderator(s): Semiha Bal (UNDP)

MoM: Semiha Bal (UNDP), Ezgi Şirin (UNHCR)

Meeting Agenda:

- Presentation on "Employment Strategy and Sustainable Socio-economic Programme", by Mr. Eren DEMİRCİ, Head of Department - Directorate General of International Labour Force / The Ministry of Labor and Social Security - followed by discussion
- 3RP 2023 updates
- Updates from Southeast Türkiye by LHWG members
- Tentative date and agenda of the next meeting (18th of January 2023)
- AOB

Opening remarks:

- UNDP Regional LH and Coordination Analyst opened the meeting and introduced the agenda.

Presentation on "Employment Strategy and Sustainable Socio-economic Programme", by Mr. Eren DEMİRCİ, Head, Directorate General for International Labour Force/Ministry of Labour and Social Security followed by discussion:

- Establishment of FRIT in 2015 and handover to AFAD in 2016, then to the Presidency. Currently, PMM is the body responsible of the coordination of FRIT.
- DGILF issued Exit strategy from ESSN in 2018, aiming to reduce dependency on social assistance of persons under TP increasing self-resilience.
- Number of ESSN beneficiaries were shared and 167.402 among those are estimated participation to labor force (according to TRC survey). 2,8 million total applications to ESSN (1,573,526 actual ESSN beneficiaries, 382 thousand amongst those C-ESSN beneficiaries, meaning more vulnerable groups).
- It was assessed that approx. 1,542,000 persons could be participating into the labor force, thus the need to create 80.000 new employment areas every year.

- Lessons learned: FRIT was designed as emergency humanitarian assistance from the onset, FRIT2 being more focused on socio-economic areas (meaning access to labor market) for sustainability.
- Under FRIT, many vocational training courses are provided, mostly targeting women (75%). Turkish national have more advantages during VT, due to barriers for foreigners to formal work.
- VT need to be linked to job matching, coordination with employers is crucial. Sustainable socio-economic resilience steps were explained, especially the need for coordination and increase of job vacancies. Harmonizing social policy projects and labor market integration.
- VTs need to be designed based on existing market assessments and supported with job matching upon graduation. In summary, strengthen relations between development and migration.
- Way forward: Coordination in implementation (to maximize impact, avoid duplication, long term programming), planning, strategic approach (identifying strategic priorities), setting a M&E (online) platform to track VTs, on the job trainings, target groups and prevent duplications.
- Highlights: To adapt the approach of creation of job opportunities, gender sensitive programming, consideration of supply and demand, referral of the persons seeking job opportunities to vacant jobs, programming targeting vulnerable groups.

Discussion on the delivered presentation/Q&A:

- It is hard to determine the supply and demand at the provincial level, are there any sources of reference? -- Data is available under DGILF, responsible body for the coordination. DGILF can document vacant positions at the provincial level, needs and gaps.
- DGILF highlighted the approach of public institutions which focuses on the maximization/ optimization of interventions and resources and one time/ standalone project implementations which may be focusing solely on reaching targets/ indicators.
- Coordination will increase the number of formal employments and ensure sustainability. DGILF also mentioned the rationale behind the provincial work permit quotas in line with the migration policy.
- The work permit procedures have been simplified, but the criteria remaining (e.g., minimum salaries for qualifications) are to protect employees.
- The LH interventions platform is much needed since long time. Did the implementation start under DGILF? – The infrastructure work and the preparation are ongoing, so we are ahead of the planning phase. It is expected to be available soon.
- Access to LH interventions by non-Syrian refugees came to the agenda at this point of the meeting: DGILF approach's is non-discriminatory, there are jointly

implemented projects (with the ILO etc.) specific to persons under IP. Needs based approach can of course be adapted.

Announcements, Comments, Remarks:

- On TRC socio economic empowerment programme: Programme will start in January- February 2023: Profiling of applicants and referrals to ISKUR, Turkish language training, soft skills training, and referrals.
- The programme is inclusive of persons under IP (yes). For persons under IP, the following issues were mentioned by participants: 10-15 persons need to be present to open a course and very fewer numbers under IP apply to these courses.
- PEC databases may refuse some IDs from being registered (missed this part as well Mustafa from ORANGE). There are no criteria on nationality imposed by donors, however, other legal status then TP may practically face barriers to PEC.
- TRC informed on the selection process to the programme (needs based and qualifications based). The issues on access to PEC by the Afghan community can be raised towards MoNE/ DG of Lifelong Education.
- Feedback from the community on hours of VT courses and incentives which hinders access to the courses of people who need to cover their basic needs. Guidance note is being written by the LHWG/ UNDP on vocational training in line with the MoL guidance and will include best practices.

3RP 2023 Livelihoods Sector Updates:

Economic Empowerment Sector merger updates

- STF and national consultation were held late Nov and EES presented slides as joint sector – LH and FSA as sub-sectors.
- Merged sector chapter was drafted and received Government's feedback.
- Merged sector TOR is been developed.
- Sector Meetings – updates on joint monthly meetings and regional meetings will also be shared to partners.

Appeals under 3RP, figures were shared (including on job placement)

	Türkiye (Overall)	Livelihoods
Number of Syrian refugees (targeted)	3,585,447	58,336
Number of impacted host community members (targeted)	1,325,258	28,380
Number of refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities (targeted)	318,903	47,300
Syrian refugees (in need)	3,585,447	3,585,447
Host communities (in need)	3,607,620	543,082
Refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities (in need)	318,903	202,993
Funding Required	$ 893,450,505.03	194,478,732

Objective 1:	Improved livelihoods and living conditions, including better and improved decent work conditions both for Syrians and host communities	
Outcome Indicator	Individuals with improved employment situation as a result of livelihoods support (A: Job placement, B: Job creation, C: Self-employment, D: Work permit)	Indicator Target 2023
Outcome Indicator 1: # of unique individuals with improved employment situation as a result of livelihoods support	1.A: # of individuals supported with job placement **(i.e. people placed into decent jobs)**	24,701
	1.B: # of individuals supported with job creation **(new jobs/decent jobs created)**	8,033
	C: # of individuals supported with self-employment opportunitites **(new businesses establish**	7,620
	1.D: # of refugees supported with the obtention of work permit	17,189

AoB

Proposed date for the next meeting: 18th of January 2023 (hybrid modality).

Livelihoods Sector Coordination and Information Management Tools

Useful links for coordination and information management tools of 3RP Turkey and Livelihoods Sector tools are as follows:

- 3RP Türkiye Sectoral Working Group Pages and important links
- 3RP Türkiye Data Portal LHWG page
- Livelihoods Sector Dropbox shared folder
- Organizational membership registration page
- Individual membership registration page
- Survey on cooperatives and social entities
- Survey of mapping on legal information on business and employment
- Services Advisor