

# 2018 Participatory Assessment on Livelihoods

## Summary of Process and Findings

*20 February 2019 – Livelihoods WG*



# Agenda



- Objectives of the PA
- Preparation and Implementation
- Questionnaire / Mini-Survey
- Numbers and Figures
- Findings / Identified Issues
- Community Capacities
- Community Recommendations
- [Power BI](#)

# Objectives



1. Conduct dedicated PA on Livelihoods to understand issues in terms of **access to** and **interest in employment opportunities**;
2. Enable operation to **identify protection risks** vis-à-vis Livelihoods;
3. Determine livelihoods **patterns**, specifically in terms of the correlation between **livelihoods, social cohesion and future intentions of persons of concern**.

# Preparation and Implementation



- **Timeframe:** September-December 2018
- **Brainstorming sessions** by UNHCR MFT across Turkey: Protection, Livelihoods, Field (Ankara, Istanbul, Gaziantep, Izmir) including data review to decide on locations, priority focus areas, sampling, age-gender-diversity groups
- **Development of the PA Plan**
- **Preparation of tools:** FGD questionnaire (access, awareness), Mini-Survey (respondents' profiles, employment status, language/skills levels, etc.), Systematization Forms, Note-taking Forms
- **Pilot sessions** in Ankara (with MoFLSS)
- **Training** to facilitators, co-facilitators, note-takers, interpreters
- **Collection & Compilation & Review & Analysis & Reporting**

# Preparation and Implementation



- **Refugee Participants Profile:**
  - Age: Youth (18-24) and Adult (25-59) groups
  - Gender: Women, men groups, LGBTI (transgender, gay, mixed) sessions
  - Nationality: Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians and Somali
  - Diversity groups: PwSN, formal/informal work, ESSN beneficiaries, those in RST pipeline, parents of children involved in child labor, individuals who can/not speak Turkish, etc.
- **Selection of participants:** UNHCR database & partners
- **Locations:** Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, Mersin, Isparta, Kocaeli and Mardin (locations with livelihoods potential + diverse refugee groups)
- **Partners:** MoFLSS and NGO partners

# Numbers and Figures



- 47 FGD sessions
- 8 cities (Ankara, Ist., Izmir, Kocaeli, Isparta, Adana, Mardin, Mersin)
- 394 asylum-seekers & refugees
- 52 % Males, 43 % Females and 5 % LGBTI
- 58 % Adult and 42 % Youth (18-24)
- Syr (51%), Afg (14%), Irn (12%), Irq (11%), Som. (11%)



**394**

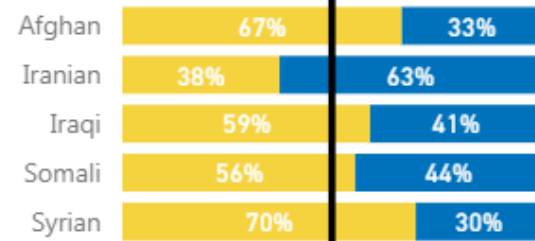
# of Participants

**47**

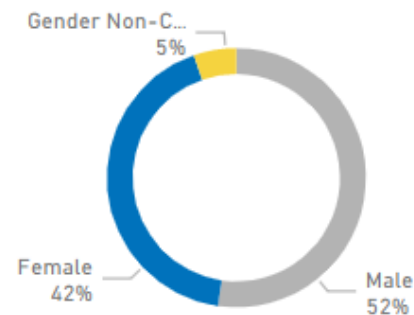
# of Sessions

Participants by Nationality and Age Group

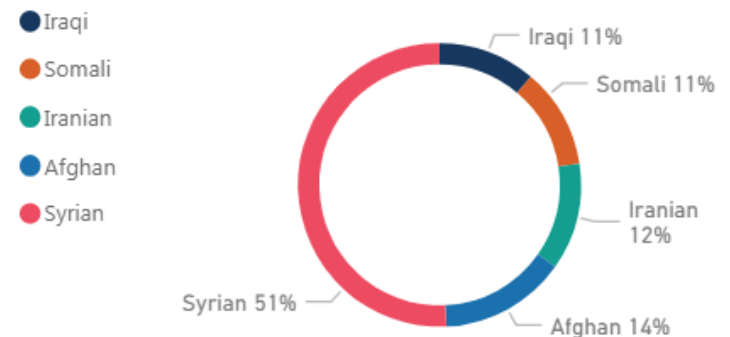
● Adult ● Youth



Participants by Gender



Breakdown by Nationality



# Questions



- **Mini-Survey**

- AGD profiling
- Knowledge on ISKUR
- Knowledge on Right to Work
- Preference to work in Turkey or not
- Type of Work / Sector (if any)
- Income type (self-employed / TR / Foreign employer)
- Work permit
- One or more adults working in HH or not
- Qualifications / Skills obtained in CoO (if any)
- Language Training in TR
- Vocational Training in TR
- Finance situation (Bank account, credit card, assistance recipient)

# Questions



- FGDs explored:
  - Livelihoods Patterns on:
    - Employment Status & Approaches towards Employment in Turkey
    - Access to employment (obstacles, capacities, solutions)
    - Information (work permits, ISKUR, CwC pref.)
    - Language skills (ability, willingness)
    - Skills training (ability, willingness)
    - Social Assistance & Livelihoods linkages
    - Social Networks & Livelihoods linkages
    - Livelihoods & Social Cohesion
    - Livelihoods & Future Intentions/Solutions
    - Child Labor & livelihoods (perceptions, capacities, solutions)
    - Women & labor market (perceptions, capacities, solutions)
    - PwSN & labor market (perceptions, capacities, solutions)

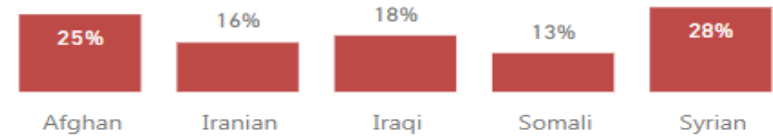


# Findings (Mini Survey)

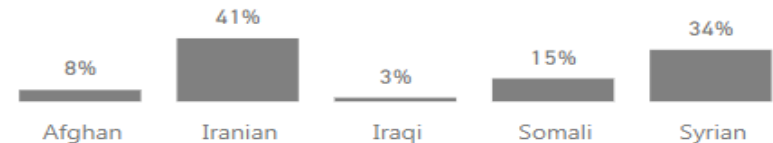


- Turkish language ability in less than 10% of all participants, top are Syrians and Afghans
- Level of **information** on legal framework regulating work permit, 7% of the total number, top are Syrians
- **Awareness** of employment agency **ISKUR**, 10% of all participants with majority being Syrians
- Attempts at obtaining work permits, only 3% Majority Iranians followed by Somalis.
- Out of all participants, only 7 persons had obtained work permit (1.5%)

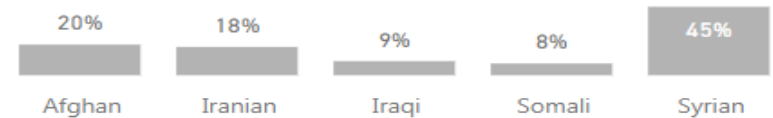
● Turkish language ability



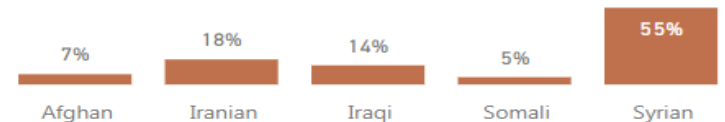
● Professional qualifications obtained in the Country of Origin



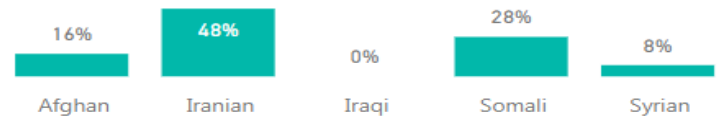
● Aware of the legal framework regulating work permits



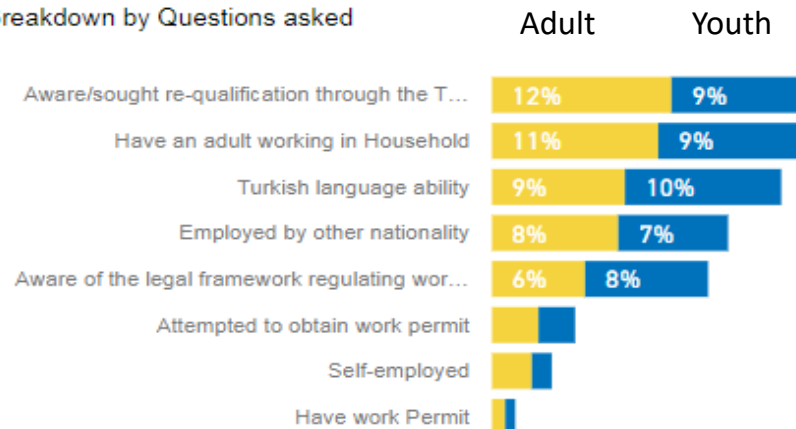
● Aware/sought re-qualification through the Turkish employment agency (ISKUR)



● Attempted to obtain work permit



Breakdown by Questions asked



# Findings from FGD sessions



## Barriers against access to formal employment:

- Legal Barriers (51% responses)
  - Limited formal employment opportunities (esp. in smaller cities)
  - Registration and documentation status
  - Limited mobility / freedom of movement
- Administrative Barriers (79% of responses)
  - Lengthy/difficult procedures
  - Limited quotas (10%)
  - Financial costs (application fees)
  - Unwillingness of employers (lack of trust)
  - Waiting period (6 months)
- Economic (39% of responses)
  - High competition for work
  - Social assistance recipient
  - Lack of matching skills and jobs within province
  - Language/vocational courses not always provide cash incentives

# Findings from FGD sessions



## Barriers against access to formal employment:

- Social (96% of responses)
  - Unwillingness of refugees (frustration after attempts, loss of trust as complaints mechanisms are not accessible)
  - RST pipeline, Intentions to return to CoO or move onwards to third country
  - Limited knowledge/access to language and vocational courses (harder for men to attend)
  - Limited knowledge and ability for self-employment
  - Inability to work (daily responsibilities for women, cultural barriers for women, health issues, disability, old age, etc.)
  - Discrimination, Social Tensions
  - Exploitation at workplace (low/no wages, working hours)
  - Harassment at workplace

## Barriers against self-employment

- Limited access to finance,
- Lack of business skills,
- Information gap on available support,
- Responsibilities preventing individuals to venture and take business risks,
- Discrimination

# AGD Findings from FGD sessions

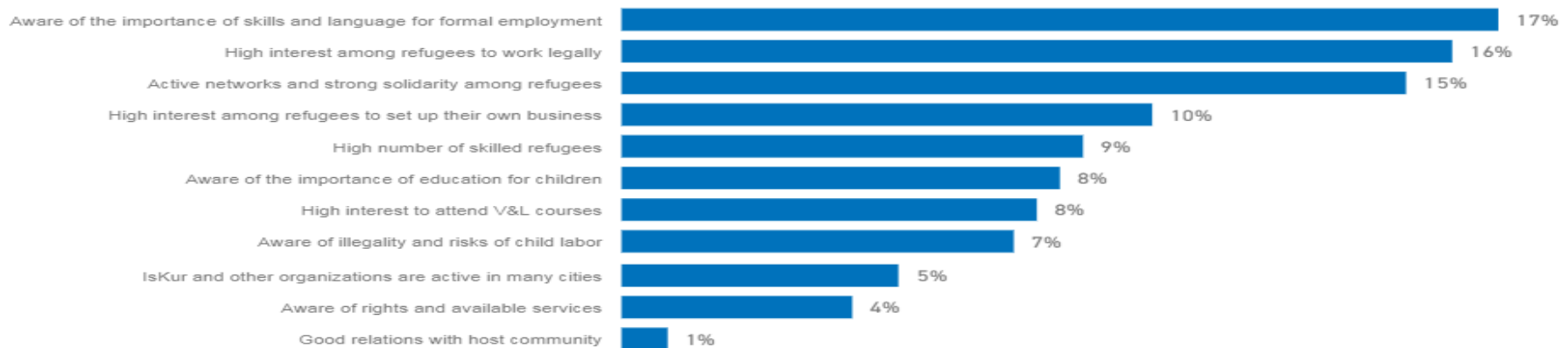


- **Children** : More than 60% of responses: Child labor within their family, children out of school (due to financial needs, absence of able adult for work, market preference)
- **Women**: Reported fear of abuse and harassment at work place/streets (nearly 50%), 63% reported household responsibilities - esp. single parents (children, lack of child-care facilities at work places or courses), women not allowed by husbands due to social stigma.
- **LGBTI**: None of the 21 participants were formally employed. Reported fear of discrimination, abuse (50%+), exploitation and harassment due to gender identity. Necessity to find informal work.
- **Elderly & PwD**: Inability to find work due to health issues/disability, preference by employers for younger and ‘healthy’ workforce
- **Minorities**: Discrimination due to religion, ethnic reasons

# Community Capacities



- **17% - Interest in language/vocational training** – due to awareness on significance of skill building and language proficiency to access formal employment (i.e. Somali women in Isparta)
- **16% - Willingness to work formally or establish own business** given conditions
- **15% - Active networks and strong communication and solidarity** amongst refugee communities, especially about job opportunities
- **15% - Awareness on importance of education and illegality of child labor**
- **LGBTI** participants showed strong capacities for **language and vocational skills/abilities**
- **Willingness to interact with host community** members through work, promote social bonding (Iraqis and Iranians in Mersin, Kocaeli, Izmir)



Capacities highlighted by respondents

# Proposed Solutions



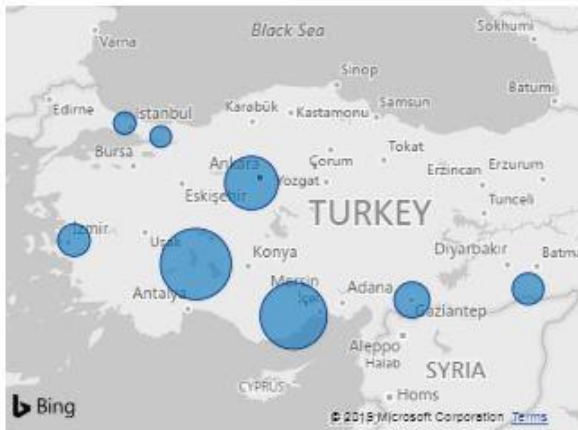
- **Advocacy with government** for flexible procedures to access formal employment
- **Advocacy with private sector**, entrepreneurs for more job opportunities for refugees
- **Increase information-sharing** on rights and procedures for work permits/access
- More **Skills building & Language** Training (with incentives and flexible hours)
- More **support/training for entrepreneurship** and **self-employment**
- Advocacy for **freedom of movement**
- Organize **activities to promote positive social cohesion** and diminish discrimination
- Promote **child-care facilities** at courses/workplaces for single parents/women
- Continued **support for refugee families with children at school age & Awareness-raising on importance of education** for parents with children working / child labor
- Introduce **tailored training/job modalities** for women (i.e. home-based)
- Prioritization for **persons with disabilities** at ISKUR
- Monitoring and advocacy for **safe/secure working environments** (women, LGBTI)
- Close **monitoring of work places** to diminish barriers (legal access against exploitation)

# PA Analysis & Findings Page

## UNHCR Turkey: Participatory Assessment on Protection and Livelihoods Preliminary Analysis and Findings



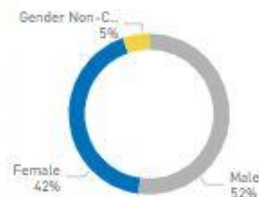
### Profile of participants



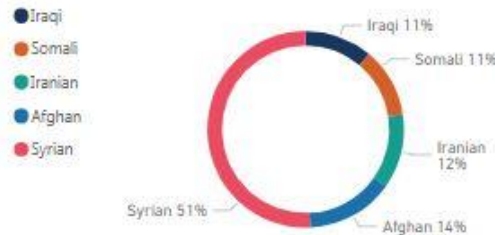
### Participants by Nationality and Age Group



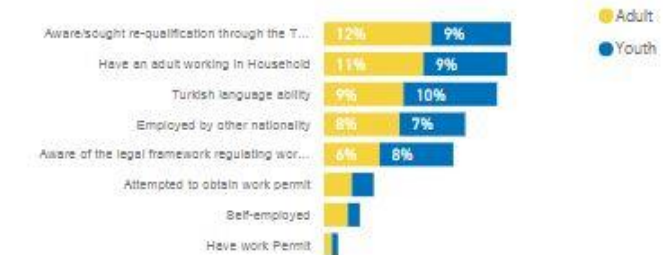
### Participants by Gender



### Breakdown by Nationality



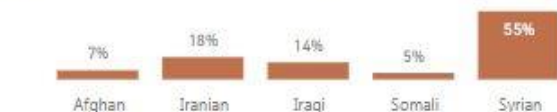
### Breakdown by Questions asked



### Turkish language ability



### Aware/sought re-qualification through the Turkish employment agency (ISKUR)



### Professional qualifications obtained in the Country of Origin



### Attempted to obtain work permit



### Aware of the legal framework regulating work permits



### Thematic Pages

Economical	Legal
Social	Administrative



**Thank you!**

**Feedback & Questions?**



# ESSN TRANSITION TO LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES

LIVELIHOODS WORKING GROUP  
20 FEBRUARY 2019

Funded by



In partnership with



TURKISHREDCRESCENT



With the support of



# From Basic Needs to Livelihoods Opportunities

- **1.545,674 people** are receiving unconditional cash assistance from the **ESSN** (Feb 2019)
- **437.666** ESSN beneficiaries are **aged 18 to 55**.
- Initial strategy focuses on one person from each HH to enter the **active labour market programmes** (ALMPs) → **167.402 individuals**.<sup>1</sup>
- 7<sup>th</sup> year of crisis; need to **shift from cash assistance** interventions to more **sustainable solutions**.
- WFP is working on **vulnerability analysis exercises** & on **mapping current ALMPs** for the referrals.

<sup>1</sup>: Republic of Turkey, FRIT Office of Presidency of Turkey, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (2018); *Exit Strategy from the ESSN Program*, Ankara, Turkey

# Vulnerability Definitions

## Vulnerable

HHs has poor or borderline  
consumption

*and/or*

Uses high risk coping

*and/or*

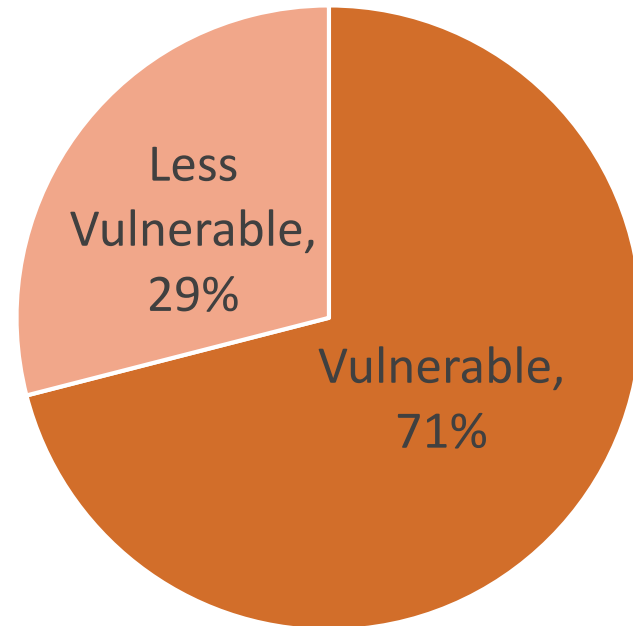
not able to meet essential needs  
without assistance

## Less vulnerable

HHs has acceptable consumption

*and*

*Does not use any high risk coping  
strategies*



# Capacity Definitions

## Higher Capacity

At least two abled bodied working-aged men

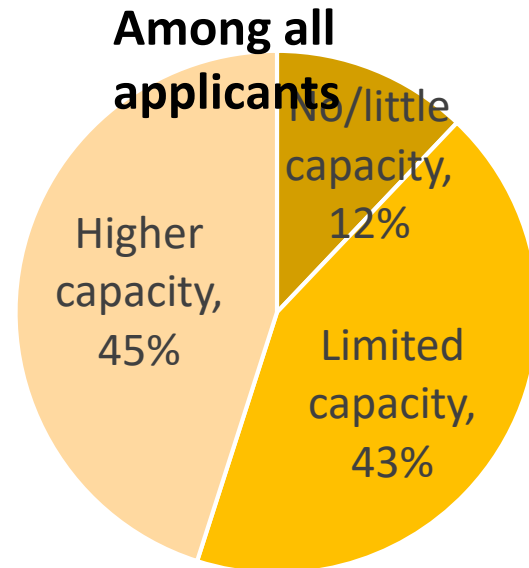
*or*

At least one abled bodied working-aged men present + at least one female adult member with high school degree present

## Some Capacity

At least one abled bodied working-aged men present + no female adult member with high school degree present

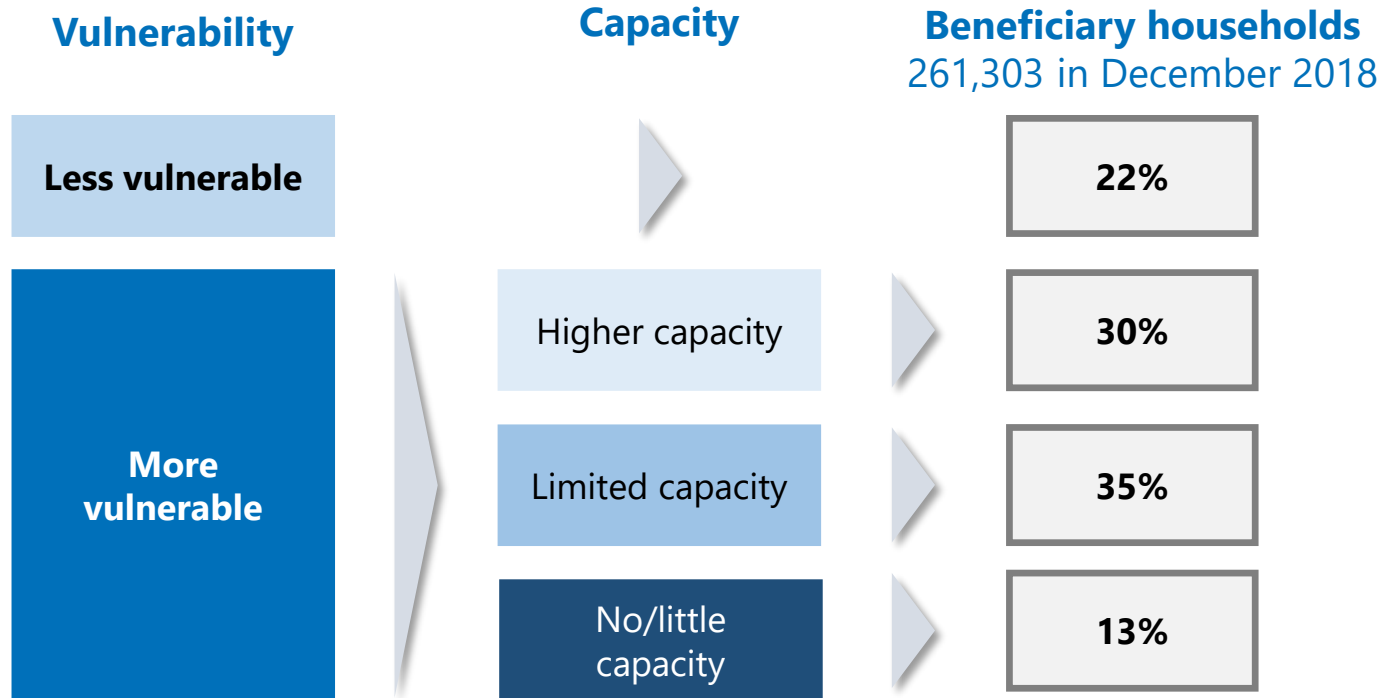
## No/Little Capacity



### **Among the vulnerable households:**

- 15% have no/little capacity
- 45% have limited capacity
- 40% have higher capacity

## Combining Vulnerability with Capacity (Beneficiaries)



# ALMP Mapping Exercise

## WHY

- To **understand the supply of the ALMPs**, which are being implemented by national, international and local stakeholders.
- To have a **comprehensive mapping of the current livelihoods activities** to support future referrals of individuals with higher capacity to adequate ALMPs.

## HOW

- **Work** undertaken by **LHTWG** (*UNDP, WFP, UNHCR in collaboration with MoFLSS and ISKUR*).
- **3RP actors' information** will be collected through **UNDP**
- **National and local institutions'** (Municipalities, PECs, Chambers e.g.) **programmes** will be collected by **WFP's** nation-wide presence through FMAs.

## WHERE

- UNHCR's **Services Advisor Platform** will be utilized to upload the ALMPs online for everyone's access.

# The Questionnaire

<https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/#pG7HVYNx>

- Divided into various thematic parts;
  - ✓ Turkish language classes
  - ✓ Vocational and on-the-job training
  - ✓ Agricultural training
  - ✓ Entrepreneurship training
  - ✓ Home based initiatives
  - ✓ Soft skills training
- Each thematic section has;
  - ✓ Gender breakdown
  - ✓ Age breakdown
  - ✓ Disability inclusion
  - ✓ MoNE certification
  - ✓ Social cohesion
  - ✓ Timeline
  - ✓ Incentive
  - ✓ ISKUR collaboration

# The Pilot – in Gaziantep

- With Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce
- 45 minutes to cover all the questions
- 3 more testing sessions in Gaziantep before the questionnaire is fully functional:
  - ✓ Gaziantep Municipality
  - ✓ Gaziantep Chamber of Industry
  - ✓ Sahinbey PEC
- The questionnaire will be launched country-wide in March, 2019



TUR\_201802\_WFP-ArcakaleCemDeniz\_Ak



# Next Steps:

- **Questionnaire** will be launched at the end of **February**
- WFP's FMAs (with other stakeholders) will collect the data country-wide in **March and April** (tentative full coverage by mid year).
- During collection, **data will be uploaded simultaneously** on the UNHCR Services Advisor platform.
- UNDP will use the questionnaire to collect **3RP partner inputs**.
- The data will be mapped to highlight the **concentration of the livelihoods activities** nation-wide.
- Services Advisor and the maps are envisaged to be utilized as a **live referral tool** for the ESSN transition.
- WFP's work on **Vulnerability Analysis Mapping is ongoing** on beneficiaries' capacity.
- Follow up LHTWG technical discussions on **defining the referral mechanisms** – with relevant WGs.

# Questions & Comments



WFP / Ozan Akkus