



**LIVELIHOOD SECTOR RESPONSE
COORDINATION**

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR MEETING

GAZIANTEP 28 MARCH 2019

Agenda



- Welcome and action points
- Updates on BN-LH Joint Meeting
- UNHCR findings of the 2018 Participatory Assessment on Livelihoods
- UNDP Turkey Resilience Project in Response to the Syria Crisis Job Creation Component (C1)
 - - Mapping of Syrian Owned Enterprises in Turkey
 - - Survey Findings on the Perception of Private Sector Engagement into the Syria Crisis Response in Turkey
- Mainstreaming Environment in the 3RP Inter-sector consultation process
- AOB

Updates on BN-LH Joint Meeting



Purpose of Transition

- Social policy expenditure increasingly burdened after 2018
- Basic needs assistance at same volume is not sustainable
- Dependency on social assistance is not contributing to social cohesion
- Significant number of beneficiaries in informal sector
- Increase self reliance
- Increase employability skills to support long term resilience (qualifications upon return)

Transitioning from Basic Needs Assistance to Livelihood Opportunities



Transition - Challenges:

- Economic challenges
- Language barrier
- Informality
- High unemployment rate
- Lack of job creation
- Lack of information on education and experience background

Transition - Challenges:

- Gender specific challenges should be addressed
- Cultural barriers against working/seeking support
- AtC: challenges in integrating to urban context

Presentations: Recent Assessments, Surveys & Analyses



- Participatory Assessment Findings [UNHCR]
- Livelihoods Survey - Highlights [TRC/WFP]
- Livelihoods Assessments [UNDP]:
 - Mapping of Syrian Owned Enterprises in Turkey
 - Survey Findings on the Perception of Private Sector Engagement into the Syria Crisis Response in Turkey
- Profiling Analysis [WFP]
- Ongoing Mapping of Livelihoods Opportunities (WFP- LH Sector)
- Exit Strategy from the ESSN Program (MoFLSS)

Next Steps



- Sectors to continue supporting the Government on exit strategy.
- Follow up “Livelihoods TWG” meetings (*BNWG-LHWG coordination & technical teams*) to support work on mapping and referral mechanisms – working with relevant WGs.
- Follow up joint Basic Needs-Livelihoods meeting after June (e.g. referrals).

UNDP Turkey Resilience Project in Response to the Syria Crisis Job Creation Component (C1)



- Mapping of Syrian Owned Enterprises in Turkey
- Survey Findings on the Perception of Private Sector Engagement into the Syria Crisis Response in Turkey

UNDP Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Current budget of **(83M USD, 2018- 2020)**

Three main programme pillars:

1. Livelihoods (i.e. employment creation, language skills training, SME development, vocational training)
2. Municipal Service Delivery
3. Access to justice and legal aid

Mainstreaming Social cohesion and Women's empowerment

RESULTS 2014-2018

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & JOB CREATION FACILITATION



8,560 people provided with life skills trainings
4,320 people benefitted from vocational trainings and education
45% of the trainees are women
34% of the trainees are young

MUNICIPAL SERVICE DELIVERY



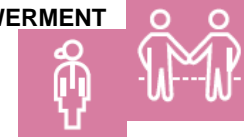
470,120 Syrians and host community members benefitted from strengthened municipal services

179,783 tons of efficient transportation of solid waste facilitated (per year)

5,500 Syrians and host community members completed trainings on recycling and environmental protection

4 waste transfer stations were constructed

SOCIAL COHESION, EMPOWERMENT & PROTECTION



70 different activities for women in 14 multi-purpose community centers (ÇATOMs)
2,893 Syrian women reached out through empowerment and social inclusion activities
2,942 Syrian women completed life skills trainings
1,120 Syrian young people completed life skills trainings
2,256 women of host community members reached out

**UNDP TURKEY
TURKEY RESILIENCE PROJECT IN
RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISI
JOB CREATION**

GAZIANTEP, 28 JUNE 2019



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Current budget of **(83M USD, 2018- 2020)**

Three main programme pillars:

1. Livelihoods (i.e. employment creation, language skills training, SME development, vocational training)
2. Municipal Service Delivery
3. Access to justice and legal aid

Mainstreaming Social cohesion and Women's empowerment

RESULTS 2014-2018

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & JOB CREATION FACILITATION



8,560 people provided with life skills trainings
4,320 people benefitted from vocational trainings and education
45% of the trainees are women
34% of the trainees are young

MUNICIPAL SERVICE DELIVERY



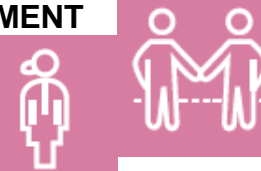
470,120 Syrians and host community members benefitted from strengthened municipal services

179,783 tons of efficient transportation of solid waste facilitated (per year)

5,500 Syrians and host community members completed trainings on recycling and environmental protection

4 waste transfer stations were constructed

SOCIAL COHESION, EMPOWERMENT & PROTECTION



70 different activities for women in 14 multi-purpose community centers (ÇATOMs)
2,893 Syrian women reached out through empowerment and social inclusion activities
2,942 Syrian women completed life skills trainings
1,120 Syrian young people completed life skills trainings
2,256 women of host community members reached out

Our Partners & On-Going Projects

Employment and Skills Development Programme (KfW)

- Support Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) to improve accessibility of the employment services for refugees and host community members through digitalization of services. (4500 new registration)

Resilience Building via Livelihood Opportunities (Gov. of Japan)

- Support to Şanlıurfa Technopark to increase its institutional capacity to provide business development services that would lead to job creation (target sector: agriculture, food and agri-business)

IN 2014-2017

DONORS



EU Instrument for Stability



The Government of Japan

KFW



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



BÜYÜKŞEHİR
GAZİANTEP



PARTNERS



IN 2018-2019

DONORS



EU Regional Trust Fund (MADAD)



The Government of Japan

KFW



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



T.C.
Millî, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı



T.C.
ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK
BAKANLIĞI



BÜYÜKŞEHİR
GAZİANTEP



PARTNERS



Turkey Resilience Project in Response to Syria Crisis



This project is funded by the European Union.
Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.
هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

Three main components:

1. Job Creation (11,500, 000 €)
2. Municipal Service Delivery (22,500,000 €)
3. Adult Language Training (16,000,000 €)

Total Budget: 50 million Euro

Duration: 2018 – January 2020

Turkey Resilience Project in Response to Syria Crisis

2. Municipal Service Delivery (22,500,000 €)

- National partner: Ilbank (Ministry of Environment and Urbanism)
- Target Provinces: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Kilis
- Main activities:
 - 6 Environmental infrastructure for waste management and waste water treatment
 - Increased capacity in Municipalities through Project Management Offices (PMOs)

3. Adult Language Training (16,000,000 €)

- National partner: Ministry of National Education (DG LLL)
- Target provinces: İzmir, Bursa, İstanbul, Konya, Adana, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep and Kilis
- Main activities for 52,000 Syrians
 - Turkish language trainings through blended learning approach (both e-learning and in-classroom) to facilitate access to labour market and enhance the social cohesion between 2 communities.
 - Refurbishment of Public Education Centres
 - Training of Trainers (300 in total)

Job Creation Component

National partner: Ministry of Industry and Technology

Target provinces: Izmir, Manisa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Adana and Mersin

Main activities:

Digital Transformation Centers on Lean Manufacturing

- Target provinces: Izmir, Mersin and Gaziantep
- Increasing productivity of the existing SMEs through transformation to lean manufacturing (production without waste – minimizing the cost and focus on developing businesses)





Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Job Creation Component (C1) Sub Components & Activities

Innovation Centers & Design and Innovation Labs

- Target Provinces: Izmir, Adana and Mersin
- Supporting the existing innovation eco-system,
- Provide added value services without duplicating the existing services in the eco-system,
- Ensure fully engagement of universities, research institutes, techno parks,
- Job creation and establishment of new enterprises and partnerships oriented program design such as accelerator and commercialization programs for SMEs, entrepreneurs and start-ups.

- *Both Digital Transformation Centers and Innovation Centers will be handed over to the local partners (Chambers) to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the services provided.*
- *During the project, the local human resource and institutional capacity will be increased to ensure the sustainability.*

Job Creation Component (C1)

Sub Components & Activities



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Industrial Transformation Program (Gaziantep and its economic geography)

- Strategic reports to be prepared for the 4 sectors to guide them for creating new jobs and to absorb the labour demand and develop a roadmap to increase its competitiveness
- Target sectors: Textile, food, machinery and plastic
- Strategic report entitled “New Approaches in Manufacturing Industry”
- One-on-one consultancy for SMEs in Gaziantep to implement those strategies and roadmaps in their own facilities.

Polateli Industrial Zone (Gaziantep & Kilis)

- Technical assistance for its operationalization
- Potential for 75,000 new jobs

Gender Responsive Enterprises

- Training modules and printed materials about “How to become a gender responsive firm?”
- Trainings provided to the companies in 4 provinces
- Transformation of 4 companies in 4 provinces.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Job Creation Component (C1)

Other Activities

Private Sector Survey

- To understand the motivation, perception and concerns of the Private Sector with regards to being part of the response to the Syria Crisis
- Target provinces: The South East (i.e. Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Sanliurfa), Istanbul, Ankara, Kayseri, Izmir, Manisa, Denizli, Mersin, Konya, Manisa and Adana.

Mapping of Syrian owned Enterprises in Project Cities

- Identification of sectoral distribution, production capacity, marketing strategy, contribution to the local economy, employment of women, export & import figures, positioning in the value chain and growth projections
- Target provinces: Gaziantep, Kilis, Adana, Mersin, İzmir, Manisa and Hatay

Business Development Trainings for Syrian owned enterprises

- Support them overcoming the challenges they face while doing business in Turkey through accurate and practical information,
- Encourage them integration into the local value chain to develop their businesses and engage more with local economic actors such as Chambers.
- Target provinces: Gaziantep and Mersin

UNHCR

Livelihoods Working Group

28 March 2018

Gaziantep

Key results of Refugee Committee Capacity Building Workshops:

- **Muhtars** seen as local authority figure
- Potential for **community mediators**
- Language limits **access to employment** and services
- **Labour exploitation** is common place
- Women want **flexible income generation activities**
- **Rising rents** and utility bills increase vulnerability
- **Differences** in social norms cause tensions
- Sense of **insecurity** and **lack of access to justice**
- Complex factors around **religious marriages**
- **Refugee networks** can help new arrivals from TACs
- Administrative barriers and costs limit **access to education**, cultural and economic differences limit **integration in schools**



Refugee Youth Committee & Neighbourhood
Committee Gaziantep, June 2018

Key findings of the 2018 participatory assessments include:

- Very limited access to **formal employment** and **limited access to financial services** for refugees and entrepreneurs in SET
- Refugees request **flexible labour legislation** with lower burden on employers
- Little knowledge of **ISKUR** and its services in SET
- Need for **legal recourse** following informal employment disputes or work accidents
- Insufficient availability of **Turkish language courses**
- **Restrictions on movement** make refugees less flexible / less able to use existing skills
- Vocational trainings should include **labour rights & obligations** and build on refugees' **existing skills**
- Traditional gender roles and lack of flexible income generating activities impact on **women's employment**
- Livelihoods impact on school **drop out & child labour**

Key findings of FGDs on population affected by TAC closures:

- Almost all participants mentioned that they have renewed their TPIDs with PDMM.
- Refugees found an accommodation before leaving the TAC or after having lived with relatives for some time. FGD participants complained about sub-standard conditions of accommodation.
- Most refugees have accessed health services and have tried to enrol their children in schools but some couldn't find space or couldn't afford transportation.
- Most refugees are not currently employed and some are sending their children to work.
- Many refugees have borrowed money to pay for living expenses and were not prepared for high cost of living outside TACs.
- Refugees would have liked more information regarding available services in their new location and more information on how to access them.
- Overall there is a sense of relief about the move from TACs to urban centres despite the challenges.
- Most of the adult persons who moved from the TAC don't speak Turkish.

*Findings of the **Sanliurfa Social Barometer project** provide a new perspective on issues that matter to refugee and host communities:*

Host community:

- Over 70% believe it was their duty/ a necessity to receive Syrian refugees.
- Most affected public services are perceived to be: health, security, public services, public transport.
- Of those “harmed” by refugees the refer to: noise (67.8%), theft (58.1%), disturbance in family order because of marriage or affair (42.9%), violence (41.1%), abuse / harassment (40.6%).
- More concern that men will marry a Syrian second wife than youth will be negatively impacted or that jobs will be lost.
- 81% believe half or more refugees will stay.
- 79% believe refugees should not be granted citizenship.
- 40% are concerned about plural and child marriages.

*Findings of the **Sanliurfa Social Barometer project** provide a new perspective on issues that matter to refugee and host communities:*

Refugees:

- Believe that they have adapted, have friends, commercial relationships and social relations with host community. Less than 5% are displeased with life in Sanliurfa. Over 60% are happy or very happy.
- 80.9% satisfied with health services, 60.8% satisfied with education.
- Biggest problems are finding a job (59.3%), working conditions (53.5%) and travel constraints (37.5%).
- High numbers have no idea about problems having property (48.5%) or accessing a bank account (45.7%).
- 34.5% are not considering returning, 27.1% will stay if they get citizenship.

2018 Participatory Assessment on Livelihoods

Summary of Process and Findings

28 March 2019 - STF



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

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 (perceptions, capacities, solutions)
 - Women & labor market (perceptions, capacities, solutions)
 - PwSN & labor market (perceptions, capacities, solutions)

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

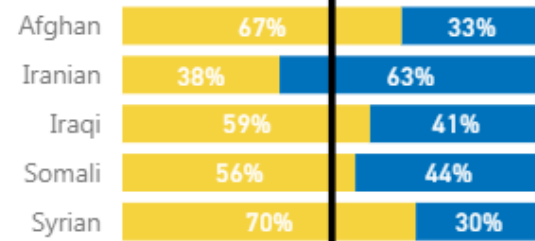
of Participants

47

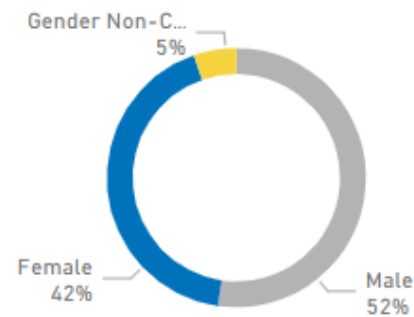
of Sessions

Participants by Nationality and Age Group

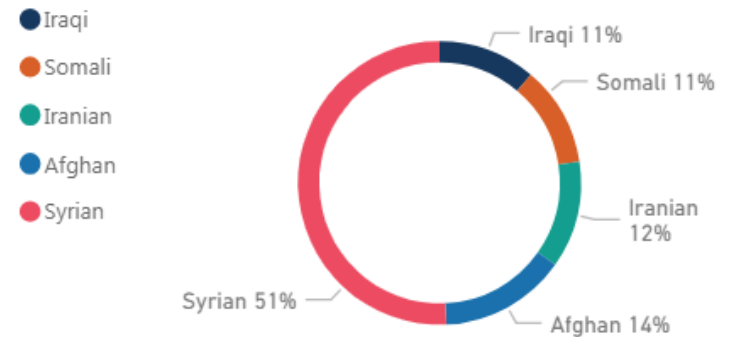
● Adult ● Youth



Participants by Gender



Breakdown by Nationality

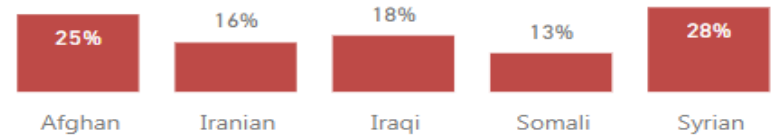


Findings (Mini Survey)

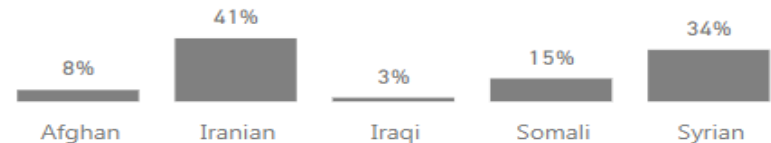


- Turkish language ability in less than 10% of all participants, top are Syrians and Afghans
- Level of **information** on legal framework regulating work permit, 7% of the total number, top are Syrians
- Awareness** of employment agency **ISKUR**, 10% of all participants with majority being Syrians
- 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%)

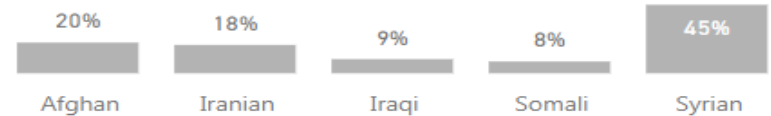
● Turkish language ability



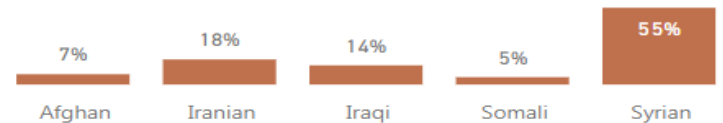
● Professional qualifications obtained in the Country of Origin



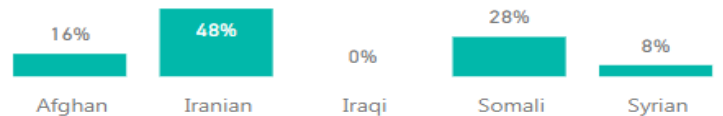
● Aware of the legal framework regulating work permits



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

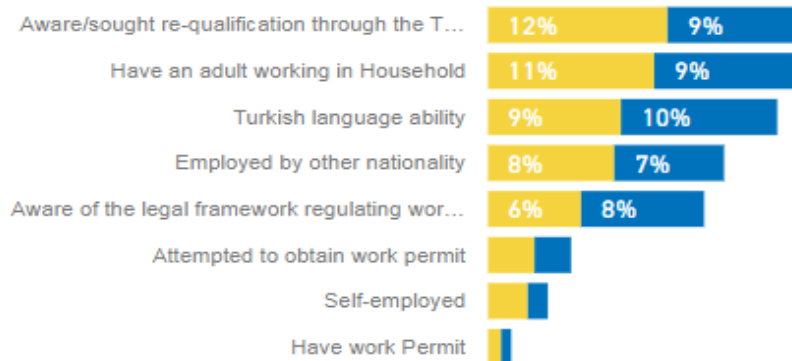


● Attempted to obtain work permit



Breakdown by Questions asked

Adult Youth



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

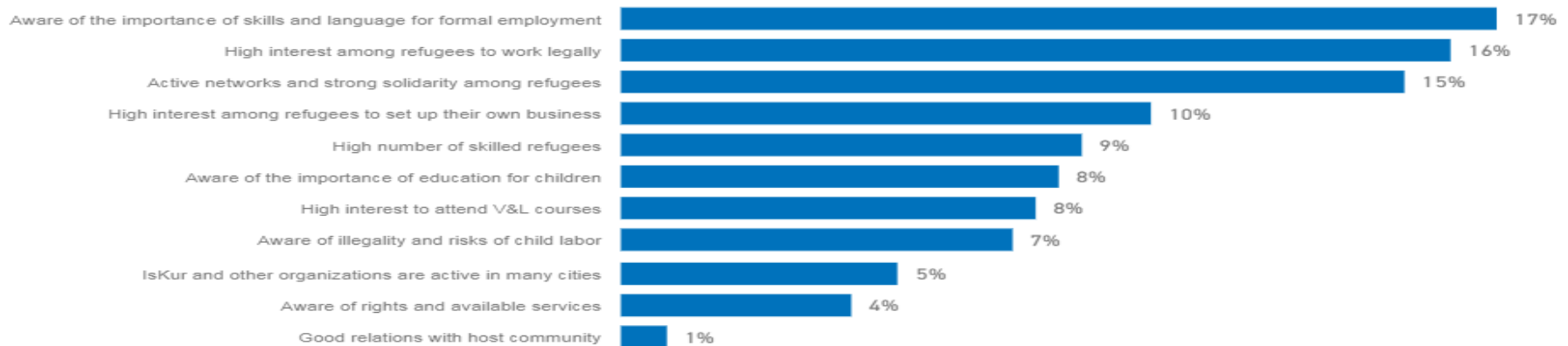


- **Children : 63% of responses:** Child labor within their family, children out of school (due to financial needs, absence of able adult for work, market preference)
- **Women:** Reported fear of abuse and harassment at work place/streets (50%), 63% reported household responsibilities - esp. single 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%** - High 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

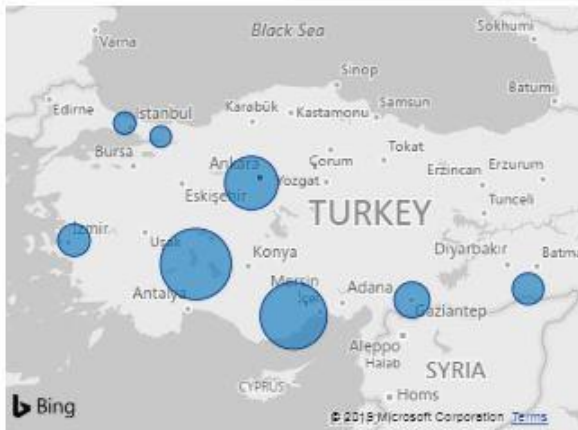


- **Advocacy with government** for flexible procedures to access formal employment
- **Advocacy with private sector**, entrepreneurs for more job opportunities for refugees
- **Increase information-sharing** on rights and procedures for work permits/access
- More **Skills building & Language** Training (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

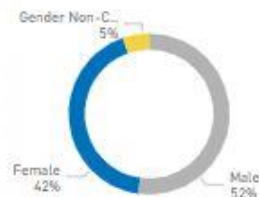
Profile of participants



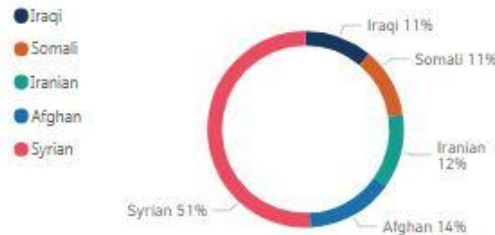
Participants by Nationality and Age Group



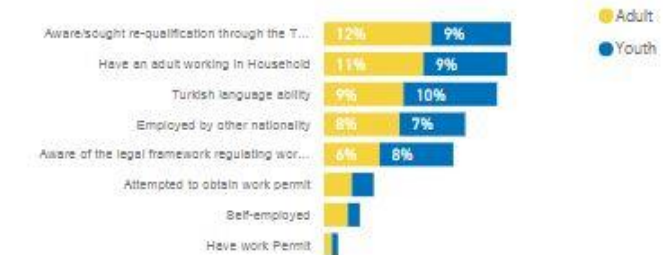
Participants by Gender



Breakdown by Nationality



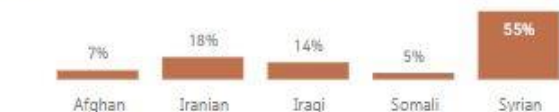
Breakdown by Questions asked



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?