

3RP Livelihoods Sector Meeting
Wednesday, 20 November 2019, 14:30hrs, UNDP, Ankara

Chair(s): Ozlem Cavus (UNDP)

Participants as Institutions: ASAM, Concern Worldwide, DRC, Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands, ILO, IOM, MoFLSS, Save the Children, SIBA, TISK, Turkish Red Crescent, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
<p>1: Livelihoods Sector Updates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods Working Group Quarter 3 dashboard is presented. 	
<p>2: Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Directorate General of Labour on Child Labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General information on the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS), Directorate General of Labour (DGL) on child labour is presented with related statistics and national policy papers. • UNDP: Which industrial sectors are included in children working in industry in worst conditions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It covers all sectors that are small and medium-heavy and dangerous. Due to the institutional structure in large enterprises, such bad conditions do not appear. • UNDP: Syrian child labor is high in the shoe making sector, will this sector be included in the 2019 report? Are there any differences in sanctions for host community members and Syrians under temporary protection? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our legislation does not make any discrimination, same legislation for both Turkish citizens and Syrians under temporary protection. If there are any detections regarding the work permits implementation is same for both. • UNDP: Is there any data for Syrian child labour? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is the data of the detection rates, but it cannot be expected to be 100% correct due to the illegal work. • UNHCR: When the survey will be finalised and published and is the Syrian child labour mentioned in the survey? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will be finalised in the Q4 of 2019 and will be published in the end of Q1 of 2020. Syrians under temporary protection or any other nationality is not disaggregated due to the mobility of the group regarding the province they are registered. • UNDP: Do the audits and inspections continue? What is the age group for the survey? What is the role of MoFLSS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audits and inspections are finalised. - Age range is 5-17 and the survey is implemented by TURKSTAT. • WFP: Does the field inspector inform before the audits? Are there any sanctions for the companies, SMEs or family that allows child labour? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different methods of audits, denunciation of a worker or citizen is the first, the second is a more closed one, and third is general audits programmed and predefined regarding the sectors. - There is no child labour in large scaled companies due to institutionalism, this is applicable for SMEs but since the sanctions are very heavy it is very unlikely to allow child labour. - Family is the main focus and sanctions for the family can reach to the imprisonment. The family should be supported through assistance to change their perspective and attitude to find alternative solutions. - There are conditional cash transfers, they are not effective because of the amount (35 TRY). Even it is increased to the minimum wage, the perspective of making the children work instead of study must be changed. 	
<p>3: ILO on Child Labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO’s “Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Seasonal Hazelnut Agriculture in Turkey” is presented. • Knowledge based figures, strengths and evidence-based policymaking strategies such as in the following will be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building - Contributing to sustainable policy making - Direct intervention on child labour and - Awareness raising • Elimination of child labour in seasonal agriculture through the National Employment Strategy and National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour is highlighted . • Assessment of Children working on the streets of Ankara, focus group discussions have been made. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	
<p>4: UNICEF 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 in SMEs 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 that 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 one side employers willing to have child labour. • Child labour is not about poverty and willingness all the time, in some society children should contribute to their family especially the boys with the mentality of “being a man”. • Detailed information on Child Labour Technical Group’s work is given. 	
<p>5: Discussions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIBA: What is the perception for children make too much money from YouTube, video games and through other new ways of making money while the other children envy them in these conditions? Are there any programmes from MoFLSS, ILO or UNICEF for this? • MoFLSS: The primary concern of MoFLSS is about the working conditions, if there is a criminal reason or a societal problem through the message given, it is considered by MoFLSS. • ILO: There is a new world and new way of working and there should be new policies and new approaches in this regard. The most important factor in this discussion is digitalization, it is very important to connect it to child labour. There should be a work on that and to a what extend it affects the children. Additionally, not only the public institutions’ protection mechanisms also the private sector’s mainstreaming should be a point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the busy agenda, discussions were limited and another meeting on child labour is planned to be take place.