

**Joint Basic Needs – Livelihoods Working Group
Thursday, 26 July 2018, UN House, Ankara**

Chair(s): Hilary Bowman (UNHCR - BN) / Özlem Çavuş (UNDP - LH) / Gonca Savas (WFP – BN)

Participants: WFP, TRC, UNWOMEN, ASAM, UNHCR, UNDP, IDEMA, MUDEM, UNICEF, CONCERN, UNFPA, IOM, ILO, GIZ, UNIDO

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
<p>1: Welcome and introduction</p>	<p>Chairs explained the background to the meeting, namely the wish to bring the sectors closer together in developing a referral mechanism for Basic Needs beneficiaries to Livelihoods sector activities, with an aim to fostering resilience and a move away from aid dependency.</p>	
<p>2: Vulnerability Profiling Exercise (WFP)</p>	<p>Vulnerability Profiling Exercise results was presented by WFP. Key results of this presentation can be summarized as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 71% of households which have poor or borderline consumption, use high risk coping and are not able to meet essential needs without assistance were identified as vulnerable; while 29% of them which have acceptable level of consumption, don't use any high risk coping strategies and are able to meet essential needs were identified as less vulnerable. - 45% of households which have at least two able-bodied working-aged man or at least one able-bodied working-aged man with 1 member with high school degree were identified as households with higher capacity; while 43% of households with at least one able-bodied working-aged man without any member with high school degree were identified as households with limited capacity. Lastly, the households without any working-aged man 	

	<p>and/or with single caretaker households, which constitutes 12% of households were identified as households with no/less capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combining these two concepts; the exercise shows that 29% out of 2.3 million applicants constitute less vulnerable portion of the population, while 28,9%, 31,4% and 10,7% represent the households with higher capacity, limited capacity and no/little capacity, respectively. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vulnerability mapping would suggest that those deemed “less vulnerable” and the “vulnerable with high capacity” may be in a position to transition to livelihoods opportunities. - WFP and partners are looking at a phased approach, various scenarios of expectations for the beneficiary caseload over the coming years, taking into consideration vulnerability and capacity profiles. This includes an expectation that there will continue to be a core group of very vulnerable families with very little/no capacity who will continue to need assistance, as well as less vulnerable beneficiaries with higher capacities who will be in a better position to transition out of assistance and become self-reliant through livelihoods support. Policy discussions with MoFSP are ongoing. Aim to work towards a sustainable approach, real LH rather than simply a short-term opportunities. For example, beneficiaries of the vocational and language trainings should be linked to employment opportunities. The trainees should be supported before and after the trainings. Designing of the trainings by taking into consideration the demand side of the labour market and sectors is very important. Focus on 3RP actors but also state actors such as MoNE and ISKUR. - LH partners would be interested to see similar statistics on working-aged, able-bodied women who may be aiming to access employment in Turkey. - Assumption that ESSN will be funded in 2019, the level of funding will be confirmed by ECHO. ESSN stakeholders are discussing the future of the programme as well as potential options for a longer-term approach. 	
<p>3: Initial findings of the livelihoods survey (TRC)</p>	<p>Key results of TRC’s presentation on livelihoods survey can be summarized as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 66.1% of survey participants (i.e. out of 2113 households in 7 provinces) have been in Turkey for 4-6 years 	

<p>Livelihoods Sector Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of participants have primary school level education and 13% of participants are literate but without formal education. Only 9% and 7% have high school and university level education, respectively. - Language barriers and lack of job opportunities identified as the biggest barriers to employment (44% and 33% respectively) <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned joint LH-Protection meeting to identify areas to work together. - Need for more information by the sector on the profiling of ESSN beneficiaries and the future of the ESSN to inform next steps. The TRC survey includes sectoral, gender, education and skills data which is very important for planning livelihood activities. Short term employment opportunities should be increased to provide additional income and reconnect the most vulnerable to the labour market. - There is no data on how many of LH Sector beneficiaries ended up in employment since it is very difficult to track beneficiaries after competency development programmes ended. - It is noted that many beneficiaries do not look for work after the training. - The Livelihoods Sector targets the demand side of the labour market as well. There are ongoing assessments on both demand and supply side of the labour market. Although there are many programmes aiming to support labour supply to increase their employability, number of interventions aiming to increase labour demand by job creation is very limited and efforts in this scope are very challenging. - <p>The Livelihoods Sector Coordinator, made a presentation to provide an overview of livelihoods sector. Key points of her presentation can be summarized as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 2.2 million Syrians are in working age (15-64) 1 million of them expected to engage in the labour market (DGMM) - 21.410 Work Permits have been issued since the adoption of the Regulation in January 2016, the number of work permits granted to Syrians with residence permits is 21.604 (as of April 2018) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Across Turkey, the unemployment rate in formal registered jobs in 2017 has reached 10.2 per cent. 3.25 million people are without jobs - Barriers to access the work permit regulation remain, including language barriers, social challenges, employment quota regulations and administrative restrictions - 2018-19 livelihoods strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o support the Government of Turkey in the implementation of the Work Permit Regulation of 2016, including support to ISKUR and other relevant national institutions. o Increase access to job opportunities for Syrians and vulnerable Turkish nationals o Provide support to livelihoods, vocational and language training for Syrians to overcome barriers in accessing the labour market. o Increase employability of refugees and vulnerable Turkish nationals. - Main challenges to increase Syrians' employment are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lack of information on the work permits among Syrians under temporary protection and employers. o Lack of information about educational and professional skills and experience of Syrians under temporary protection o Lack of information on demand for Syrian Labor. o Lack actual job opportunities in the formal market for Syrians o Lack of institutional capacities for employment services o Language barrier 	
<p>4: Messaging to beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both sectors endorsed that communicating what we do and how beneficiaries can avail of these services is critical. - Issue of transmitting key messages is critical for all sectors. Support of communications staff from all agencies and sectors is needed to provide & collect inputs. - Key messages should also be communicated for the evolution and transition of 3RP in coming years. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services Advisor has largely been marketed as a tool for refugees but it is also a great source of information on actors in each location for partners, to aid referrals. A training will soon be conducted in the various sectors to show how partners can maximize their use of SA to find relevant LH partners for example in their location to share with beneficiaries, to make referrals. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to consider communication to refugees but also to Host Community. This is at the core of promoting social cohesion by reducing tensions due to lack of information, miscommunication. - Communications issue should be an inter-agency effort. - There is a need to leverage with other actors such as EU Facility, other stakeholders. There needs to be a common narrative on numbers, needs etc. - ESSN has several communications channels via TRC: helpline, facebook etc. Can also be used by partners to add their relevant information to encourage broader dissemination. - Effective communications is an important tool to avoid social tensions. - UN Women have completed a needs assessment in seven locations which is based on 1230 interviews, FGDs on various chapters including LH and social cohesion. Can be shared to inform further. 	
<p>5: AoB / Next Steps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP, Livelihoods Sector and TRC presentations will be shared - Attached - Link to Livelihoods online dashboard will be shared. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/36?sv=4&geo=113 - Link to CwC library will be shared – Available at: http://www.refugeeinfoturkey.org/repo/CwC_library/index.html - Materials can be updated to the CwC library by contacting UNHCR CwC Officer, Kasita Rochanakorn – rochanak@unhcr.org - UN Women assessment will be shared - SA training sessions to be shared when confirmed - Key messages issue will be raised at STF - Livelihoods Sector will finalize collection of assessments and further inform on absorption capacity report. 	

