



6,750 beneficiaries received language training in Arabic, English and Turkish since the beginning of 2015.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

Through its implementing partner; IOM Turkey supported 1,685 Syrian refugees to access vocational training.

In Mersin province, IOM continued its support to Syria Social Gathering language and vocational activities. Language activities included: TOMER, English, Arabic for host community and YOS. Since the beginning of the year, 6,750 Syrians have participated in these courses.

ILO started its project, which is funded by its own resources at first, with a focus on three interlinked components: capacity building, improving the knowledge base and local economic development. Together, these will provide the necessary groundwork and an enabling environment for extended technical support to medium- and long-term programmes, using the same components and drawing on wider communication and development partnership opportunities.

UNDP is currently working on finalization of the project aiming to support the occupational skills and access to labour market for Syrians under temporary protection, with the EU in Gaziantep, in industrial and service sectors. The project will commence latest in August.

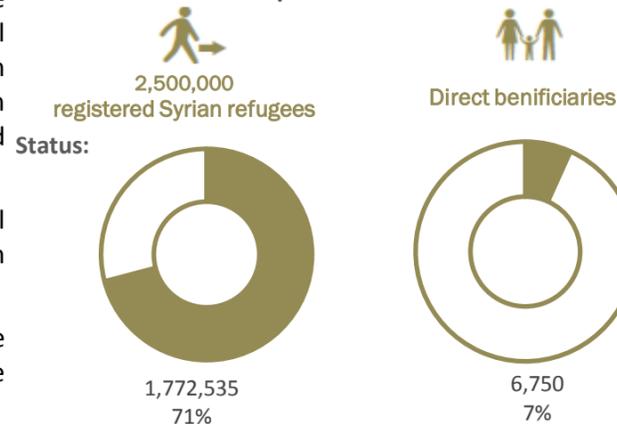
UNIDO also kick-started its project in the camp settings, with a view to strengthen the production capacities of the camp residents, particularly for garment production and textile sector.



UNHCR Syrian refugees attending YOS class at SSG center in Mersin / IOM

Key Figures:

Planned Sector Response:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In the absence of an enabling environment for livelihoods for Syrians, job opportunities and services to improve employability are also limited. This situation impact particularly women and youth, who are the most at risk to engage in exploitative and abusive work, including prostitution, and other negative coping mechanisms. In parallel, the jobs that Syrian refugees manage to find are usually informal and insecure, and facilitate- at times - child labour. Some sources report that the daily fees for seasonal work have reduced to one fifth of the previous levels, which were already unacceptably low for host communities before the crisis.

Additionally, the cost of living in the border provinces increased significantly for both communities as rental costs and commodity prices grew (in some cases more than 50 per cent increase). This economic hardship, along with other social issues, weakened the social fabric and undermined social cohesion between refugees and impacted communities, particularly in 2014.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) developed the normative framework that will enable the access to legal forms of work for approval by the Council of Ministers. This framework will be critical for designing employment support interventions. The 3RP partners will therefore support the GoT in these endeavours including child labour.

UNDP will focus on local strategies and initiatives that relate to livelihoods in order to strengthen job creation/labour demand and empowerment opportunities/labour supply. ILO together with the MoLSS, social partners and relevant 3RP partners will support policy development to ensure and enhance decent employment opportunities and livelihoods in host communities and address unacceptable forms of work including child labour. These

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY TO JUNE 2015

