



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Turkey



3RP Livelihoods Sector Ankara Meeting Wednesday, 19 February 2020, 14:30hrs, UN Advocacy Hall, Ankara

Chair(s): Ozlem Cavus (UNDP)

Participants as Institutions: ASAM, Concern WW, GIZ, Gönül Köprüsü, ICMPD, IFRC, IOM, SIBA, TRC, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, USBPRM, Watan Foundation, WFP

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
1: Livelihoods Sector 2019 Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods Working Group Quarter 4 dashboard is presented. • WFP: What is the percentage of income generation increase? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase is 2.500 in number of beneficiaries; percentage is given as it could be changed due to the targets. 	
2: New Member: Expertise France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout 2019, 19.000 beneficiaries did activities; 1/3 of them did language activities, 1/3 did vocational activities, and 1/3 did social and cultural activities. • As of 1st of January, “Improving the employment prospects for the Syrian refugees and host communities by high-quality Vocational Education Training (VET) and apprenticeship in Turkey” Project has started, and it is now on its inception phase. • The target of the project is to reach 60% Syrian refugees and 40% of Turkish host communities of the total target. • Since the project aims to employ the trainees after the VETs, the duration of the project was assigned as 4 years. • 10 Provinces will be selected out of 17 under the project with the highest ratio of Syrian population. • The Overall Objective (OO) of the project is to improve sustainable livelihoods and employment prospects for the refugees and host communities, by supporting their skills development through apprenticeship and VET in line with labour market needs. • The specific objectives of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Resilience of Syrian refugees and host communities strengthened through apprenticeship and vocational trainings. – Strengthening child labour eradication efforts through an improved and promoted apprenticeship training system in Turkey. – Facilitation of social and economic integration of Syrian refugees. 	

- There is no limit in the age of apprenticeship, but the limit is 17 since some of the businesses would like to benefit from the state incentives by accepting apprentices over the age of 18.
- ESSN beneficiaries will be focused in connection to ESSN graduation programme.
- For now, the target indicators have been defined as 1.000 Syrians to 14.400 apprentices.
- In total, it is aimed that 28.800 people will benefit from the project in 4 years.
- There will be language trainings such as conversation clubs for 5.000 apprentices with insufficient language skills.
 - 3 primary framing phase activities are assigning population by district, defining ESSN by district and defining the number of Vocational Training Centers (VTC).
 - For instance, in Kilis, population of Syrians is high, there is 1 VTC and not enough industry for work opportunities
- During the inception phase, field visits are possible to see the VTCs if they have the required needs and opportunities.
- ECHO: Will the ESSN receiving beneficiaries targeted under the project? Is there going to be an age range for them, or adults in general?
 - Yes, the ESSN beneficiaries will be targeted. There will be an age range between 18 and 45.
- ECHO: Have you signed a protocol with the MoFLSS regarding the beneficiary targeting?
 - Yes, there is a protocol which is considered the main legal basis of the project. It was signed between TESK (Turkish Tradesmen and Artisan Confederation), Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and Vice Presidency FRIT Coordination Office. The numbers and names are provided by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) through Vice Presidency.
- SIBA: What are the training sectors under the project?
 - In order to define the training sectors of the project, we will conduct a survey; however, for now, there are 300 apprenticeship existing subsectors. It will be decided according to the initial data of the survey. For instance, Reyhanli District of Hatay Province has the highest population of Syrian refugees, however, there are no vocational training centres there. Fortunately, MoNE has given the approval that vocational high schools could be used instead of VTCs.
- SIBA: Could private sector participate in vocational trainings?
 - In principal, the focus is on public, however, depending on the province and the VTC, justifications could be made.
- SIBA: How IŞKUR will help the apprenticeship?
 - After 4 years, the trainees will have their skills certifications. Then ISKUR will support them to be employed through different instruments.
- FAO: Have you already done any market survey?
 - To understand the supply and demand side, we will conduct market surveys. However, the final shape of them will be seen after the field study.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: Is there any incentive and financial support from any ongoing support programmes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For adult education, centres will provide cash support for lunch and transportation instead of organization fees. Amount will be kept limited not to attract the cash support. During last three months, any incentive will not be provided. – For apprentices, stationery and lunch will be provided and it will be up to training centres if the centre is providing lunch, if not something else will be required. It will be based on the provincial and district level necessities. • DGILF: Are there others among ESSN beneficiaries besides Syrians under temporary protection? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Even though the highest proportion is Syrians under temporary protection, people will not be rejected if they are interested. • DGILF: Is there a transition period for formal employment and monitoring? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There will be a Steering Committee and this point will be considered and defined. 	
<p>3: Adult Language Training</p>	<p>i. Livelihoods Sector Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3RP adult language training numbers of 2018 and 2019 are presented and compared. • Better referral to access to employment is highlighted. • Harmonization of incentives is highlighted as a key challenge. • Standardization of payments to teachers is told as a challenge. <p>ii. Turkey Resilience Project in Response to Syria Crisis (TRP) Adult Language Training Component (C3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started in 2018 with EU fund together with Directorate General of Lifelong Learning (DGLLL) targeting 52.000 in 10 provinces. • The gender ratio is aimed as 50%-50%, this is the reason why some of the classes are opened on daytime. • B2 level is very recent, this time there will be more academicians instead of public education centers teachers, online training will be primary. • UNHCR: Trauma and high stress were told to be one of the problems in the beginning of learning. Are they still on point? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is no study conducted on that. • ILO: Will the materials be designed specially according to language, age or sector? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most of the teachers are graduated from different departments. There are two focuses, teaching adults and teaching with the blended method. – Both for beneficiaries and trainers there are new designed materials. – There are not any books printed for beneficiaries but the exercise books. Lots of public education centers are visited, and so many disposed have been seen. – It is not focused on any sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sub working group will be established to harmonize the modalities and develop guidelines for the sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECHO: Do you think that these materials could be the standard material to teaching Turkish to foreigners? Since it is going with DGLLLL, why it won't be standardized? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is an important challenge since there is no certifying authority – An important challenge is that there is no certifying authority there are different ones such as TOMERs. And they are teaching mostly to current and future university students. – No one can standardize the learning materials since there is no single certifying authority. • UNDP: MoNE does not have its own material, they started to use different TOMERs' materials. They do have the curriculum. • Expertise France: Initial agreement with MoNE was that they will select the material, and Yunus Emre's will be used. A suggestion to make a workshop with the relevant actors with language educations should be made and the problems will be discussed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – School teachers were mobilized, and it helped for social cohesion which linked the parents and students school relations. – We should not invest in creating new spaces, adult education centres by their legislation can be mobilized for anything. • Gönül Köprüsü: What about the online systems and apps? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is no connection since DGLLLL and Anadolu University are the main partners. • Expertise France: In Hatay, beneficiaries were complaining about the not making enough practices since everybody speaks Arabic, there should be provincial differences. 	
<p>4: Cash-Based Interventions Mapping Survey 2019-2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a CBI technical working group and their annual mapping survey will be implemented. • CBI TWG is under the Syrian Task Force within all sectors, it gives technical support to all sectors. • CBIs in Turkey will be mapped, it is done lasts time in 2018 and this one will cover 2019-2020. • The need is to close the information gaps and create a guideline for referrals. • Implementing organization is preferred to report, but it depends the organization to choose which partner will report. • Only important thing is not to do any duplication. • Covering costs for any institution can also be added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBI TWG mapping survey link will be shared with the LHWG members.