



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Turkey

3RP-Turkey Food Security and Agriculture Sector WG Meeting Minutes Wednesday October 28, 2020 at 14:00hrs

Chair: Lubna Siddique (FAO)

Minutes taker: Gözde Aras (FAO)

Participants: Burak Güresinli (MoAF), Bastien Revel (UNDP), Hande Gürdağ Uzuner (UNDP), Elif Eser Mooty (UNHCR), Ivan Lwanga (IOM), David Savard (IOM), Pelin Türkalp (IOM), Khaled Almalati (IOM), Mehtap Aydiner (UNIDO), Çağlar Yetişkin (WHH), Hani Habbal (Syria Relief), Berk Çoker (INGEV), Can Çakır (INGEV), Irem Saka (IFRC), Deniz Hatice Kaçmaz (IFRC), Derya Cengiz (Olive Branch), Peter Moyo (ACTED), Safaa HAMD (Al-Resala), Arij Shaaban (Al-Resala), Emel Andrews (RET International), Hanifi Kınacı (Kızılay), Nisan Geysu Tura (Kızılay)

FAO Participants: Umutai Dauletova (FAO), Shaila Tarannum (FAO) Orhan Afşin (FAO), Neşe Çakır (FAO), Ercan Dansuk (FAO)

Agenda	Discussion	Action Points
Update from the partners on their activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- WHH is starting a 2.1m euro project in collaboration with GIZ in agriculture and income generation activities. The project duration is two years, the project will focus on building skills in agriculture, providing language courses, and establishing three agricultural cooperatives, as well as Greenhouses, open land agriculture activities with 50% Syrians and 50% Turkish citizens.- Farming and livelihood project of IOM is ongoing in Sanliurfa. Under the project, two greenhouses for seasonal crops have been established with the regeneration system technology in cooperation with local authorities. The targeted beneficiaries are 50% Syrian and 50% Turkish citizens. Trainings on the establishment of greenhouse and usage of the drip system will be provided to the project beneficiaries. The cooperative will be created by local authorities for agribusiness to manage the project, to create market linkages and to liaison with the beneficiaries. The project focuses on creating employment opportunities and sustainable livelihood resource especially for the beneficiaries from the rural areas through grant schemes. It will also focus on increasing social cohesion between Syrians and the host communities, awareness-raising sessions, the usage of modern technology, research on environmental resources, and local market needs analyses.- Brief introduction of INGEV Foundation: It aims at working on human development In Turkey, till now INGEV has supported the establishment of 250 companies through their entrepreneurship support centre. In the agriculture sector, INGEV held a workshop on cooperatives for innovation, financial empowerment, supportive legislation and a sustainable equal system in a more active value chain. INGEV is working on digital citizenship in cooperation with Facebook Global and Oxford University.	

<p>Presentation on A Glance at the Livelihood of Syrians in Turkey by INGEV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the latest numbers which have been shared by the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR; 3.6m Syrian refugees are living in Turkey. - The education level of Syrian refugees is very low. About 1/3 of them have no formal education, and 1/4 have only basic education. 65% of them received education in Syria, 31% of them have no education while 3% received education in Turkey. 26% have basic education, 22% completed elementary school, 14% completed secondary school, 7% completed higher education which is most of the entrepreneurs and company owners. - Income levels of Syrians are well below the poverty threshold. 1.4 income earner per HH; labour force participation 48.6% for males and 7.9% for females. The estimated work status of Syrians in Turkey is, almost 608 thousand Syrians in between 15-64 are active in the labour market. 40,000 Syrians have an official work permit, 600,000 are working informally. Work permit registration for women is 5.2% during the last 12 months. SMEs owned by Syrians are very instrumental for managing livelihood challenges, there are more than 15k SMEs, mostly micro level. Syrian entrepreneurs are highly educated compared to the total refugee population. Female entrepreneurs make 7.5% which is not so different than the host community, 7.2% of SMEs are women-owned. - Accessing financial resources, having full knowledge of rules & regulations and reducing the limitations over the temporary status are the key obstacles. Almost all kind of consultancy/support is required. - Trade is mostly internal among the Syrian community. The orientation of export is significant and knowledge is less. Pandemic hit the Syrian SME's seriously. Since COVID-19 there is a great need to support the SMEs financially and through learning support in the use of the digital platform. - Recommendations: financial support and inclusion in financial services, raising awareness about incentives, legislations and regulations, relaxations etc. and formalization of the entrepreneurs. - Comments: FSA sector strategy under 3RP 2021-2022 puts emphasis on policy and legislative reforms, there are plans for more awareness about labour law and business regulations. The same will be done while engaging the Livelihood sector on cross-cutting issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation to be shared with the FSA partners along with the minutes
<p>Update on 3RP 2021-2022 planning process (Interagency team)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subnational and national consultations with inter-sectoral and sectoral partners have been realized so far. Strategic objectives of the 3RP 2021-2022 are contributing to the protection of Syrians under temporary protection; they support inclusion and access to services, including health, education, social services, municipal services and local institutions. 3RP aims at promoting harmonization, social cohesion, self-reliance and community engagement. Sector narratives are based on data and evidence, assessments and reports of the Government of Turkey and partners. 3RP 2021-2022 special focus on complementarity and localisation, COVID-19 mainstreaming, age and gender mainstreaming, alignment with other sectors and alignment with the national plans and international frameworks. - Overall 3RP timeline milestones were shared with FSA sector partners (highlights): On 3 November, the First draft of 3RP will be shared with the Regional 3RP Secretariat and Syria Response Group. On 13 November, the Turkish version of 3RP 2020-2021 will be shared with the Government. Final Country Chapters are due to be sent to Region at the beginning of December, and stakeholders round table meeting is planning to held during December. 	

	<p>Global Humanitarian Overview will be launched in early December. Regional launch and pledging Conference for 3RP 2020-2021 is planned for the end of February. 15 February, the 3RP will be printed and during the last week of February, it will be launched. In March 2021, start the roll-out of the 3RP through sub-national presentations.</p>	
<p>Field recommendations from the PDoAFs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the FSA sector 3RP planning process for 2021-2022, couple of consultation meetings with partners and MoAF were held. As an outcome recommendation from those consultations, MoAF had further consultations with the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry (PDoAF) for their inputs from the field. MoAF sent the PDoAF consultation report to FSA sector coordinator during last week. - Overall Field recommendations are much in line with FSA sector strategy. Some main recommendations included continuous agricultural input support provided to the small farmers, continuity of skills trainings to enhance skillsets for improved access to the labour market. - FAO supported projects can be used as a lifelong learning module programme with FAO training structures in order to ensure harmonization of duration and training plans. To give beneficiaries perspective in the cooperative farming and agribusiness development; giving priority to cooperatives training and organizing field trips to successful model cooperatives can be useful. Stakeholders recommended to implement and extend cash for work programs to address the household income needs of beneficiaries. - To increase private sector involvement, the private sector should take an active role and they should be supported by the related stakeholders or donors. The needs and types of enterprises operating in the food industry and food processing sector could be analyzed for the qualified workforce in order to enhance sustainable income opportunities. - In the context of efficiency and preserving natural resources diversity, digitalization and innovation are very important. Communication and teaching of Turkish language for refugees are key factors to overcome barriers in accessing the agricultural labour market and food sector. - In order to enhance livelihood opportunities, encouraging the local production and marketing of handicrafts and local food products could contribute to local food systems and smallholder family farming. - Child care is one of the major obstacles that prevent involvement of women refugees in the agricultural activities. Establishment of child care facilities through the collaboration of the related ministries could enable women to participate actively in the projects and gain livelihoods. - Under COVID-19, stakeholders should follow the related legal regulations set by the ministry for a safe working environment and food safety regulations. 	

<p>3RP FSA sector final appeal (FSA sector Response Matrix and indicators)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3RP 2021-2022 Planning Process started in September and will end with 3RP launch ceremony in February. Gender, child labour, child marriage, post-COVID resilience, self-reliance, social protection, livelihoods, agriculture, rural communities are some of the main areas of focus under FSA sector strategy for 2021-2022. - In October, sector partners contributed to the FSA sector strategy and presented their respective appeals (with budget and activities) under the 2021-2022 FSA sector strategy. Total FSA sector appeal for 2021-2022 is 41.4m, target population is 80,524 Syrians, Turkish citizens and other refugee communities both under refugee and resilience components - FSA Sector agreed to prioritize six components in the strategy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting skills and knowledge for food and nutrition security, 2. Supporting employability and entrepreneurship for self-reliance through sustainable livelihoods in food and agriculture sectors, 3. Sustainability through investment in human capital and support systems, 4. Investment in sustainable management and utilization of natural resources in agriculture for environmental protection, 5. Knowledge management in the food and agriculture sector, and 6. Promoting social cohesion and inclusion through increased engagement of the private sector in the food and agriculture sector. - 3RP is working on increasing the private sector engagement into the 3RP 2021/22 process for creating self-reliance through increasing employment and employability and addressing issue of child labour and social protection schemes in the agriculture sector. Until now, a survey with the private sector has been conducted that has provided evidence for needs such as skill development, awareness and financial support in the sector. The consultation with the private sector will continue throughout 2021-2022. 	
<p>Task Team on Transition to Employment (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP/interagency presented the latest development on the 3RP coordination to the planning process. UNDP under the interagency mechanism is setting up a task team on the transition to livelihood and employment opportunities. - Self-reliance is one of the key challenges for refugees and host communities. For the response to their needs in Turkey, UNDP is focusing on creating new employment opportunities in livelihood and FSA sectors and with contribution from other sectors. UNDP is working with refugees and host communities to transition them from ESSN towards self-reliance and employment as per GoT strategy. - In November, UNDP is planning to have first meeting of the TT on Transition with participation of sector coordinators and key technical people from the different UN/NGO partners under - TRC and IFRC agreed to co-chair the team with UNDP . It will be a joint effort involving, TRC and IFRC as the managers of the ESSN programme. UNDP is planning to involve more partners for future activities like FAO. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is need for a common strategy for creating self-reliance through income generation activities among the refugees and vulnerable communities across Livelihood and FSA Sectors.	
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Next Meeting: FSA Sector Working Group: Third Thursday of the month i.e. 19th November