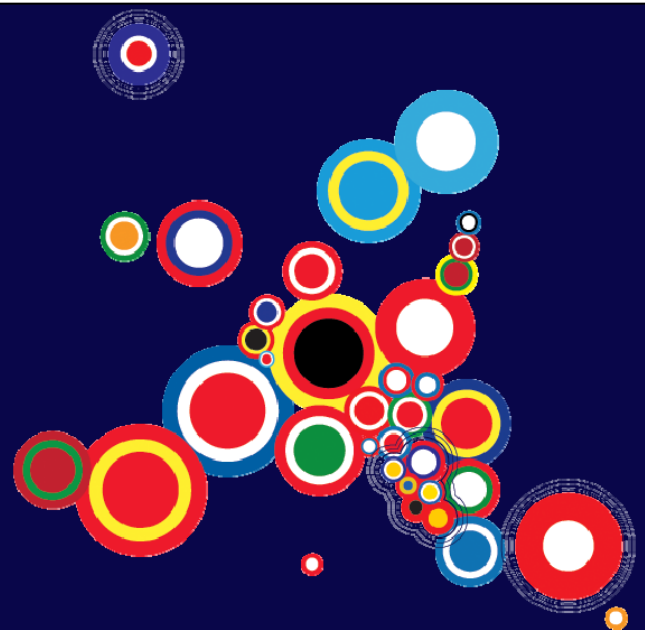




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

TURKEY

SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE PROVINCE OF VAN



Action summary

The overall objective of this action is to improve social conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through ease in access to basic services and social integration.

The specific objective is to provide for capacity improvement of IDPs, equality on access to fundamental services and the restoration of socio-economic conditions of IDPs with a better social integration by constructing 3 multi-purpose community centres in EU standards in the districts where IDPs population is dense.

Action Identification	
Action Programme Title	Annual Action Programme for Turkey 2015
Action Title	Support to Internally Displaced Persons in the Province of Van
Action ID	IPA 2015/038-404/6/Turkey/Community Centres in Van
Sector Information	
IPA II Sector	Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights
DAC Sector	15160
Budget	
Total cost	€ 5,773,000
EU contribution	€ 4,724,550
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	Indirect management
<i>Indirect management:</i> National authority or other implementing body	Central Finance and Contracts Unit Mrs. Emine DÖĞER (Acting-PAO- CFCU Director) Central Finance and Contracts Unit Tel: + 90 312 295 49 00 Fax: + 90 312 286 70 72 E-mail: pao@cfcu.gov.tr Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4. Km. 2. Cad. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No: 63 C-Blok 06580 Söğütözü/Ankara TÜRKİYE
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Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	Turkey
Specific implementation area(s)	Van Province
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	At the latest by 31 December 2016
Contracting deadline	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement
End of operational implementation period	6 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement.

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are the people or groups who have to or are forced to escape from or leave their houses or original places without crossing internationally accepted country borders in order to protect themselves from human right abuses, natural or human disasters, situations containing violence, socio-economic problems or especially effects of armed conflicts.

Turkey is known for geographic mobility of its population and internally displacement in a large scale is one of the demographic events that the country experienced dramatically in the past years (1980 – 2010). Although there are several reasons at the background of internally displacement, they can be put under two titles; physical insecurity and material deprivation. Migration because of these two reasons has caused a lot of problems. Turkey's Migration and Internally Displaced Population Survey (TMIDPS) of 2006, pointed out that "the most pressing problems for the IDPs are employment and integration problems". These problems have brought out troubles such as forced migration conflict; IDPs' life safety threat and living a restless life, future anxiety and financial difficulties that are difficult to deal with. In the scope of internally displacement effects on the spatial dimension, a lot of villages were partly or completely abandoned, these settlements became empty and the population in the urban areas of the region and big cities of the country has increased significantly. Most of the IDPs have migrated to the suburbs where the infrastructure is insufficient from the rural areas. Arriving to the urban areas in large numbers and without any advance preparation, the IDPs face serious problems.

The main problems of IDPs are: unemployment, language impediment of women and children (most of the children of IDPs cannot speak Turkish when they start primary school and most of the women cannot integrate into social and administrative life because they cannot speak Turkish), inadequate reflection of women labour to business life, the weak role of women and children in the family and related to this, their disadvantaged situation in the community. Not having the required education and skills, most of the IDPs end up working in the informal sector without access to any social security at all.

Van Province is one of the settlements where those problems are intensively experienced. Van is ranked as the 75th province in terms of socio-economic development among 81 provinces in Turkey (Socio Economic Development Ranking of Provinces and Regions Study, Ministry of Development, 2011). Industry has not yet been developed in Van. There are very few fairly well-managed small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Small scale industry is based on agricultural and animal husbandry. Most of the local businesses are quite small. They are either family businesses, in which members of the family are unpaid workers, or very small outfits which cannot afford fully-paid professionals. Therefore, SMEs are poorly managed mostly by owner-managers. Quality of staffing and funding to sustain their activities are two major problems.

On the other hand, the education level in labour force is low and similar to the other developing regions; in which local people who receive a better education tend to leave for more prosperous regions. Immigrants from the rural are-as are mostly unqualified and cannot meet industrial labour force needs. The basic economic source of our province depends on agriculture and stockbreeding but unemployment rates in the province are high (unemployment rate was 10.3% in 2013. Source: TUIK). The IDP families that have migrated to the province since the early 1990s have settled in city suburbs. Immigrant families continued their agricultural and husbandry activities after they live in semi-urban areas where they have been settled. The participation of IDPs to the urban life is limited.

When we evaluate the result of demographic, social and cultural assessments of the province, we see that it has not reached the urbanisation standards and reflects essential features of traditional structure in number of family members (average household size was 6,6 in 2011), number of children, family structure, formal education level, employment structure. The migration that happened as a result of conflicts influenced the rural areas in Van province happened in complicity and deepened the underdevelopment lasting for years in the region. The dense migration of IDPs to the urban areas both knocked the bottom out of urbanisation of these areas and interrupted the planned development efforts that the cities tried to ensure.

The population of Van province has increased 100 % in last 20 years and it has reached 1 million now. According to the data taken from TurkStat's official web-site, the total population of Van Province was 637,433 in 1990. The urban population was 258,967 and the rural population was 378,466. In 2000, the total population of Van Province was 877,544. The urban population was 446,976, and the rural population was 430,548. In 2013, total population was 1,070,113. 70 % of this increasing population consists of IDPs. Annual population growth rate was % 24 in 2011-2012 while Turkey average was 12 for the same period.

Van province Service Delivery Model for IDPs was prepared in 2006 during multi-stakeholder consultation process with the participation of relevant public and local authorities, NGOs, private sector and IDPs as well. As a result of this, an Action Plan was presented in a high level meeting and released to the public by Van Governorship, MoI and UNDP together on September 29, 2006.

The Return to the Village and Rehabilitation Project (henceforth known as the KDRP) and the Leading Decision of the Cabinet on 17 August 2005 entitled Measures on the Issue of Internally Displaced Persons and the Return to Village and Rehabilitation Project in Turkey (henceforth known as the Strategy Document) are among the measures taken in this regard.

Though the RVRP also aims at urban integration, its implementations have, up to date, mainly been return to villages. Findings of the TMIDPS as well as the Van Baseline Survey note that high number of IDPs wants to live in urban areas. This finding - while highlighting heterogeneity of the IDPs - also underlines the importance of adopting holistic policy responses for the IDPs. This means, that while return to village is one response, Turkey should have policies available for those IDPs who want to live in the city centre and integrate into the city life.

The scale of the problem had further been exacerbated following the 2011 Van earthquake which added a considerable number of families to those of IDPs previously migrated from the rural areas. After the first earthquake emergency phase, the GoT has launched in Van a program of mass social housing and infrastructure construction through TOKI which targeted not only the earthquake affected families, but also other remaining IDPs living in the province.

To sum up, by the migration of IDPs Van Province has almost turned into a big village. As a result of the migration to the urban area increasing population, unhealthy resettlements, increasing unemployment, inadequacy in service, lack of education, cultural degeneration, tendency to guilt and harmful habits, weak family and neighbourhood relationships and such problems have increased and all these problems affects all in the community. The aim of this stand-alone action is to increase the physical capacity of community centres in Van Province, in order to increase the number of internally displaced persons benefitting from in access to basic services and social integration social integration support.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

Link with Accession Partnership (AP) / latest Annual Progress Report

The proposed action is in conformity with the priorities of the Accession Partnership (AP) and with the EU policies by supporting the ongoing work of the Turkey in the following areas:

- Normalization of the situation in the Southeast through the return of internally displaced persons.
- Progress in the socio-economic situation of the Southeast.

The AP sets priorities regarding fundamental rights, improvement of judicial system and ensuring the impartiality of the judiciary, promoting rule of law and human rights, and protection of minority rights, and of socially vulnerable people and disadvantaged groups have been identified as priorities. So, the Project ‘Community Centres for IDPs in Van Province’ has common priorities with AP in the sense of protection of minority rights, and of socially vulnerable people and disadvantaged groups.

Link with National Development Plan /National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis (where applicable). Link with national sector strategies and national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

The proposed project is fully aligned with the priorities of the 10th National Development Plan ,i.e. Developing Human Resources and Increasing Employment.

The project proposal has direct links with the national sectoral investment policies, which prioritize economic and social infrastructure. These policies also call for an increase in public-private sector partnership.

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

Under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II), The CCs Project is related with IPA II’s specific objective: support for economic, social and territorial development. Furthermore, it focuses on IPA II’s policy areas given as socio-economic and regional development and employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development.

This Action sets out priorities to develop the ability of the region to implement reforms in crucial fields in Van and to insure the proper functioning of the core regional institutions.

In the context of Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey 2014-2020, the EU approach to financial assistance for Turkey takes into account its status as a fast developing middle-income country with large economic and social disparities between different population groups and geographical regions. It aims to provide support for economic, social and territorial development and encourage smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The EU will therefore focus on support to improve social development and social inclusion, through funding in the education, employment and social policies sector, addressing areas where Turkey still faces significant challenges. In addition to being necessary to align Turkey with the *acquis* on social policy and employment (negotiation chapter 19), progress on reforms is also directly relevant to Europe 2020 strategy targets on employment rates, educational attainment social inclusion and the fight against poverty. Particular attention will be paid to support for implementing elements of Turkey’s national action plan on gender equality and for meeting the needs of vulnerable groups.

As it is stated in the Indicative Strategy Paper, providing the supports for IDP's to improve their social development and social inclusion, meeting the needs of vulnerable groups, and integrating them into social and economic life are the main objectives.

In addition, the project CC's comprises the priorities of the sub-sector, "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights". Within the framework of the sub-field Fundamental Rights, through strengthening the institutional capacity of the relevant institutions and enhancing effective cooperation between all stakeholders, enhancing the full enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without any discrimination is aimed. This project is not only a construction project. Community Centre is public facility (e.g. cultural buildings, recreation buildings, passive and active open space) which accommodate community support services, programs and activities (e.g. preschool service, child care, youth services, community meetings, sporting competition, informal recreation, cultural activities, education activities, community support, etc.)." The IDPs' successful integration into the societies will serve to end their displacement, which is crucial for the normalization of the situation in the Eastern Anatolia. Since successful integration will result in improved economic and social situations, this will also contribute to political stability and sustainable socio-economic development of the targeted region.

This project can be connected with Fundamental Rights sub-field in the sense of supporting women's rights, children's rights and gender equality and protection of socially vulnerable persons. On the other hand, as it is stated, further efforts are needed to effectively guarantee and protect socially vulnerable persons' rights, including women's rights and gender equality. In this sense, Community Centres in Van Province will be a major measure to provide equal opportunities for IDP's and other vulnerable groups.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

EU Funded Programs

East Anatolia Development Program:

Regional development program for the Van, Hakkari, Bitlis and Mus NUTS II Regions with a budget of 45 million Euros. This pre-IPA programme aimed to support the Turkish Government in implementing an integrated regional development policy in four NUTS II regions, by means of projects aiming to promote the sustainable economic development of the regions concerned, and to provide experience at the regional level in conducting locally appropriate EU co-funded grant schemes. In the targeted NUTS II regions a grant scheme for institutional capacity building, a grant scheme for agriculture and animal husbandry, a grant scheme for SMEs, a grant scheme for tourism and environment and a grant scheme for social development were established and technical assistance to support the implementation of the project was provided. The Program Coordination Centre which provided technical assistance was located in Van.

After the "Eastern Anatolia Development Programme", which officially ended on 31st. of December 2007, the governors of four provinces, namely Van, Mus, Bitlis and Hakkari, decided to keep the Project Office with 13 personnel experienced in Project preparation, implementation and monitoring under another name EU Project Coordination Unit (EUPCU). Within the scope of Eastern Anatolia Development Programme a total number of 309 projects were implemented and monitored, which provided an indispensable experience to the Office staff involved. Thanks to the expertise and experience gained the EUPCU will be in charge of this 2015 project..

GAP Regional Development Program:

The EU funded "GAP Regional Development Program" in the nine provinces of South East Anatolia region consisted of three components: SME Development; Development of Cultural Heritage; and Rural Development. Total EC contribution to the program was 47 million euro.

Implementation started in 2002 and was completed at the end of 2007. Activities were selected through call for proposals.

Support to the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems in Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Erzurum as Major In-Migrant Destinations Project (EKOSEP):

This project was financed by the EU with co-financing of Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Erzurum Metropolitan Municipalities and Şanlıurfa Municipality. and implemented between the years 2007-2009. KOSEP adapted a multi sectoral approach at local level, aiming to mitigate adverse effects of migration for the first time in Turkey. The project particularly focused on social policy and capacity building elements, which are related to regional development, and aimed at contributing to the solution of problems which arise from constant migration flow from rural to urban areas, through a multi-sectoral approach. The project had a positive role in improving the inter-provincial collaboration for reducing the negative impacts of the internal migration on urban life, as well as supporting all governorates and municipalities for an effective and influential service provision.

This project is complementary with the objectives of IPA Component IV, where human resources development and inclusion are in the focus of every activity, and Regional development IPA component-III, which addresses sustainable local development and welfare of the population.

Other Donor Activities:

To complete the regional development projects between 2008 and 2012, GAP Action Plan was prepared. Under the Providing Social Development component of GAP Action Plan, it has been needed to more flexible and applicable structure that projects can be implemented by public institutions with their own duties. In this context, Social Support Programme (SODES) that the Governorates are directly responsible for and that aims to respond the social needs in a short time via projects was prepared and started in 2008. It may be considered as a follow up of EU funded projects.

The target group of SODES are youth, women, unemployed, poor, migrants and people especially have difficulties in accessing social facilities and people living in slum areas of cities. The studies in the context of SODES let these people, who have difficulties in participating in social life effectively, have new opportunities and gain self-confidence.. SODES consists of three components; employment, social inclusion and culture, art and sports activities. In 2008, 398 projects with a budget of 42 million TL provided by Ministry of Development for provinces in South- East Anatolia were funded. The evaluations concluded that a great majority were implemented in line with SODES aims. In 2010, provinces in East Anatolia were incorporated to the programme, and Van Province got most of national funds among the 25 Provinces in 2010 and 2011.

In this context, with the implemented projects, local dynamics in Van Province were prompted and employment was increased, vocational trainings were given, social inclusion was supported, culture, art and sports activities were realized by these projects.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have been involved in downstream activities in the southeast Anatolia for more than a decade and has been the implementing agency for a joint project with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) "Support to the Development of IDP Program in Turkey" in Van Province.

"Support for the Development of An IDP Program in Turkey" project has two components, namely capacity building, awareness-raising and training for civil society partners to enable them to provide more effective support to IDPs, and development of a provincial level pilot for a "service delivery" model to ensure that responses by government, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders address the social service needs of IDPs who choose to return to their places of origin as well as those who choose to integrate into a new city.

Within the scope of the project, a number of significant policy and project related initiatives have taken place to fulfil the project's specific objectives, and more strategically to further advance Turkey's efforts in developing an IDP response both as part of its own national development/reform agenda and in line with the EU Political Criteria.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To improve social conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	<p>Rate of school attendance, broken down by gender.</p> <p>Percentage of target population whose situation vis a vis labour market is improved, broken down by gender.</p> <p>Health status of internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>Labour Statistics</p> <p>Social Assistance Statistics</p> <p>Number of implemented programmes</p>	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
To increase the number of internally displaced persons benefiting from community centres services	Number of Internally Displaced Persons benefiting from facilities of community centres	<p>Project reports</p> <p>EU progress report</p>	Continued political commitment of the central and local government
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (*)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS

Result 1: construction of 3 multi-purpose community centres	Number of functioning multi-purpose community centres in EU standards	Project reports Data of ISKUR Registration Service and works contracts Records of the Provincial Directorate of Education Official documents of entrepreneurship	High ownership of the process by the service providers and IDPs Sustained commitment of service providers and other key stakeholders, Continuous interest of the target groups
ACTIVITIES	MEANS	OVERALL COST	ASSUMPTIONS
1. Constructing 3 multi-purpose community centres in EU standards in 3 district for IDPs 2. Arraying the community centres	Works contract Services (Supervision) contract Supply contract	Total cost: €5.773.000 EU contribution: € 4.724.550	Good cooperation with project stakeholders especially beneficiary organizations Continuous interest of the target groups

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

It has been understood that cooperation between the institutions is on one hand the most important potential and on the other hand the most important risk. Not to be faced with this problem, Van Governorate EU Project Coordination Unit (EUPCU) will be fully entitled to build capacity and enhance collaboration among the governmental and non-governmental institutions in accordance with the national development plan. As the Project Unit implemented many projects in the region, it has good relations with public institutions and NGOs. As an example, EUPCU is in charge of managing annually, 12 Million TL from national sources for Social Support Programme, which is financed and evaluated by the ministry of Development. Furthermore, they also manage annually, 2 Million TL under “Return to Village and Rehabilitation Programme” which is financed by Ministry of Interior. Last but not least, EUPCU was in charge of managing approximately 40 Million Euros which is provided by EU under DAKAP (Eastern Anatolian Development Programme).

In terms of this project, a feasibility study and need assessment report was a pre-condition. They were prepared and completed in May 2014. According to the report, “Constructing multi-purpose community centres in districts where IDP’s population is dense is feasible and necessary.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The CFCU, the most experienced contracting authority in Turkey, will act as Implementing agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project.

At the central level The Ministry of Interior (MoI), General Directorate for Provincial Administrations (GDPA) or via authority sharing and/or devolution Van Governorate EPCU will be the lead institution responsible for the project and ensure cooperation and coordination with EUD and Ministry for EU Affairs.

Steering Committee under the presidency of a governor will be established for the implementation and overall management of the project and after the project ends up that will carry out and follow-up the business about the community centres such as cultural, educatory, vocational, art and sports activities in a plan. The committee shall consist of representatives of Van Governorate, Yüzüncü Yıl University, Provincial Directorate of National Education, İŞGEM (Incubation Centre), İŞ-KUR, Provincial Directorate of Social Services, Police Supported Community Centre, Van Lake Basin Development Association, and Association for Supporting Women Entrepreneurship.

Steering Committees will meet on a quarterly basis to monitor and drive forward the implementation of projects and achievement of results and to agree on corrective actions as appropriate. Operational conclusions of Steering Committee meetings will be agreed by all participants in minutes of the meetings. The Ministry for EU Affairs will ensure that Steering Committees are formally established and will have a first meeting at the latest within 3 months after the date of the signature of the Financing Agreement.

At local level under coordination and cooperation Van Governorate the EUPCU will be in charge of the project, in close cooperation with local actors during implementation. EUIP-PCU will provide coordination among the institutions and NGOs stated in the annex VI. During the project implementations, a road map will be determined, active participation will be ensured by determining

the roles and responsibilities of the units and periodical workshops will be organised in order to evaluate the progress that the units realised and their remarks. The organization consists of experts who are actively involved in design and implementation of projects. Local monitoring and evaluation of the current project will be coordinated and carried out by these experts along with representatives of public authorities and civil society organizations..

During implementation of the project Van Governorate will be responsible for: ensuring the coordination of the project by EUPCU; contracting and procurement process for project's all business and operations, and coordination of all budget; organizing activities such as meetings, workshops, field studies etc., ensuring sustainability of the project in association with NGOs

Associate NGOs will support implementation of each level of activities in the project to the EUPCU, and support sustainability of the project.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING

The method of implementation will be indirect management whereas the types of financing will comprise a works contract, a service contract for supervision and supplies.

Co-financing of the Turkish Republic will be 15% for works and supplies contracts and 55% for the supervision component.

Full Tender Dossiers including the Technical specifications and ToRs for works and supervision contracts will be prepared under a SEI contract.

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

In line with the IPA II Implementing Regulation 447/2014, an IPA II beneficiary who has been entrusted budget implementation tasks of IPA II assistance shall be responsible for conducting evaluations of the programmes it manages.

The Commission may carry out a mid-term, a final or an ex-post evaluation for this Action or its components via independent consultants, through a joint mission or via an implementing partner. In case a mid-term or final evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines for evaluations. In addition, the Action might be subject to external monitoring in line with the EC rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement.

An improved and diversified service delivery in Turkey through a more participatory, responsive and inclusive approach will contribute to the overall public governance system whose service capacity will be improved and also lead to significant improvements in the welfare of vulnerable groups such as the internally displaced persons (IDPs). Impact of the project is expected at many levels as described as follows:

- Enhanced capacity of the service users will increase their absorptive capacities of the provided services. Similar to any other supply-demand equilibria, increasing the “quality” and “quantity” of demand from the claim-holders along with high quality “supply” from the duty bearers is the strongest assurance of project's sustained impact. In the sustainability dimension, Van Governorate aims technical assistance to IDPs primarily in the field of social integration through the agency of EU Projects Coordination Unit (EUPCU), which has been formed by the Governorate, and by means of the experts employed in that centre

the Governorate will contribute to capacity building of the target group and the others. Besides, by becoming qualified labour force, the IDPs will have increased chance to determine their own lives and futures.

- A suitable environment will be created for the Project to be understood by distributing the Project content and activities to the Prime Ministry, relevant ministries, general directorates and academic institutions. In this respect, developing and providing the same results in the other provinces which have been affected by displacement will stand for a decisive step which means Turkey's national responsibility for putting an end of displacement problem. This will increase the project's adoption and pave the way for effective sustainability in the future.

The accumulated experience of the Return to the Village and Rehabilitation Project underlies that successful implementations are possible when the beneficiary is convinced of the functionality and relevance of the activities. Hence, demonstrative activities are crucial for the ownership of the IDP-responsive policies aiming at durable solutions.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Baseline (year) (2)	Milestone 2017(3)	Target 2020 (4)	Final Target (year) (5)	Source of information
Impact indicators					
Rated of school attendance, broken down by gender.					
Percentage of target population whose situation vis a vis labour market is improved, broken down by gender.					
Health status of internally displaced persons.					
Outcome indicator					
Number of Internally Displaced Persons benefiting from facilities of community centres	0	9000	12.000	15.000	Service Records of the Community Centres
Output indicator					
Number of functioning multi-purpose community centres in EU standards	0	0	3	3	Records of Ministry of Interior & Van Governorate Project Coordination Centre

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

By adopting a gender mainstreaming approach, the project will contribute to equal opportunities through:

- Increasing institutional capacity of IDP community based organizations
- Increasing employment opportunities for young IDP women as local resource people in their respective communities.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

Importance of environment sensitive policies and implementations is recognized in the Van Action Plan for IDP Service Delivery. The Action Plan has commitments to support environmental sustainability in consideration of the fact that movements of populations such as resettlement can lead to natural resource degradation, particularly soil and water pollution. Pursuant to the Action Plan, Van Governorate has commenced its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to mitigate any negative impact of resettlement. By the time of the project's launch, the EIA will be completed. Envisioned resettlement and infrastructure construction will be done in accordance to the EIA of Van province.

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS)

The project is designed as a multi-associate initiative. The beneficiary and associates are well aware of their responsibilities and tasks in achieving the objectives of the project. Having a joint understanding of the strategic importance of the project, the beneficiary and associates have full commitment to join the planned activities. The Turkish Government and NGOs put great effort into rehabilitating the people who are the target group of our project. Gathering the activities which are carried out separately because of several reasons under a single roof will provide an easier and faster action opportunity. The existence of various institutions and organizations which can contribute to solution of the problems and the usage of multiple participation method show that our project will contribute to elimination of the polarization. Establishing an appropriate platform for different voice, realizing field work, reviewing all the academic studies on this subject, seeing the problems on site even-handedly and such activities will provide a neutral evaluation and common solution method will be ensured. This mechanism will not only last during the project but also after the project. Also this mechanism will contribute to creation of a synergy among the projects implemented by NGOs and public institutions. The cooperation of the actors will provide efficient methods for solution of the problems.

At the central level The Ministry of Interior (MoI), General Directorate for Provincial Administrations (GDPA) or via authority sharing and/or devolution Van Governorate EUPCU will be responsible for the project and provide cooperation and coordination with ECD and Ministry for EU Affairs.

At local level, under coordination and cooperation Van Governorate, EUPCU will be in close cooperation with local NGOs in the implementation of the process. Monitoring and evaluation of the current Project will be coordinated and carried out by experts along with representatives of public authorities and civil society organizations.

Associate NGOs will support implementation of each level of activities in the project to the EUPCU, and support sustainability of the project.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The project will adopt an approach sensitive to vulnerable groups in its implementations. Equal participation and accessibility of women, children and disabled will be assured through access to appropriate information and publicity material, in the design of projects and access to the opportunities they offer and through early monitoring of the composition of take up. Another mechanism to ensure the efficient and increased benefit of the vulnerable groups from the service delivery will be the service measurement tools. These tools will have special indicators to measure the accessibility of various services by these vulnerable groups. As defined in the activities, the housing and infrastructure will be also vulnerable group-sensitive. Expected outcome from such sensitivity is increased access of the vulnerable groups to the available services, in other words, mainstreaming of these groups to the service delivery.

In such a mainstreaming, the action will benefit from the accumulated experience of the local administrations due to various development initiatives, including the United Nations Joint Gender Program (UNJP) which has been formulated and implemented bringing local governments, NGOs and private sector representatives together to create projects and a work environment that will promote women's rights and engage women in political decision making process in greater numbers. Launched in several pilot provinces, including Van, the UNJP for gender equality aims at gender mainstreaming in all dimensions of individual and community life ranging from elimination of violence against women, capacity building of women and local governments, urban settlement planning to gender budgeting. Similarly, the project will benefit from UNDP's global and local expertise on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The IDPs' successful integration into the societies will serve to end their displacement, which is crucial for the normalization of the situation in the Eastern Anatolia. Since successful integration will result in improved economic and social situations, this will also contribute to political stability and sustainable socio-economic development of the targeted region.

After the completion of the project, appropriate amounts for the continuation of the activities will be allocated by Ministry of Interior. At the provincial level, also Van Governorate will provide any facility for the continuation of the implementations. Community Centers will be financed and managed by Van Governorate.

Implementation of the activities will be coordinated by RVRP centrally and by EUPCU locally, so the institutional framework designed for the implementation of the project will be in place after its completion.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Action. The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiary, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicize the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (DG NEAR) will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at

highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of the beneficiary to keep the EU delegation and the Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

The beneficiary shall report on its visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the IPA monitoring committee and the sectorial monitoring committee.

All projects /contract implemented under this programme shall comply with the **Visibility Guidelines for European Commission Projects in Turkey** published by the EUD to Turkey, at http://www.avrupa.info.tr/AB_Mali_Destegi/Gorunurluk_Visi.html

All communication and visibility activities should be carried out in close co-operation with the CFCU and the EUD to Ankara. The CFCU and the EUD are the main authorities in charge of reviewing and approving visibility-related materials and activities.

The EU-Turkey cooperation logo should be accompanied by the following text:

“This project is co-funded by the European Union.”

Whether used in the form of the EU-Turkey cooperation logo for information materials or separately at events, the EU and Turkish flag have to enjoy at least double prominence each, both in terms of size and placement in relation to other displayed logos and should appear on all materials and at all events as per the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions. At visibility events, the Turkish and the EU flag have to be displayed prominently and separately from any logos.

Logos of the beneficiary institution and the CFCU should be clearly separated from the EU-Turkey partnership logo and be maximum half the size of each flag. The logos will not be accompanied by any text. The CFCU and beneficiary logo will be on the lower left-hand corner and lower right-hand corner respectively. The consultant logo with the same size will be in the middle of the CFCU and beneficiary logo. If the consultant is a consortium, only the logo of the consortium leader will be displayed.

Any publication by the Supplier, in whatever form and by whatever medium, including the Internet, shall carry the following or a similar mention: “This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union”. In addition, the back cover of any such publications by the Supplier should also contain the following disclaimer: “The contents of this publication is the sole responsibility of name of the author/Supplier/implementing partner – and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union”.

