

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA decentralised National Programmes

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number: TR2011/0136.01
- 1.2 Title: Economic and Social Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Van Province
- 1.3 Sector: Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights
- 1.4 Location: Van Province, Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency: The CFCU will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. Besides, the management and monitoring of the project will be realized by TA in cooperation with CFCU. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project. The contact details of CFCU Director are given below:

Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (PAO- CFCU Director)

Central Finance and Contracts Unit

Tel: + 90 312 295 49 00

Fax: + 90 312 286 70 72

E-mail: muhsin.altun@cfcu.gov.tr

Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4. Km. 2. Cad. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No: 63 C-Blok 06580 Söğütözü/Ankara TÜRKİYE

1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

The Ministry of Interior (MOI), General Directorate for Provincial Administrations (GDPA) will be the leading beneficiary institution, responsible for the technical implementation of the project activities. The GDPA will assume responsibility for the delivery of the expected results and for ensuring the day-by-day co-ordination and supervision of the work-plan and the performance of the contractors.

Project Manager

Abdil Celil ÖZ
General Manager
General Directorate for Provincial Administrations
Inonu Bulvarı
06644 Bakanlıklar, Ankara
Phone: (312) 425 72 14
Fax: (312) 425 72 08
E-mail: illeridaresi@icisleri.gov.tr

Project Coordinator

Ali Fidan

Head of Department

General Directorate for Provincial Administrations

Inonu Bulvarı

06644 Bakanlıklar, Ankara

Phone: (312) 425 72 14

Fax: (312) 425 72 08

E-mail: illeridaresi@icisleri.gov.tr

Project Local Coordinator

Hüseyin Demirbaş

Vice Governor

Van Governorate

Şerefiye Mah. M. Fevzi Çakmak Cad.

Kültür Sarayı Kat:2, Van

Phone: (432) 210 04 06

Fax: (432) 210 03 96

E-mail: iletisim@vanproje.com

Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded): €3,800,000

1.8 EU contribution: €3,420,000

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of financing agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 1 year after the end date for the execution of contracts

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Improving socio-economic conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through capacity building ease in access to basic services and social integration.

2.2 Project purpose:

Replicable service delivery models set up for urban integration of the IDPs in Van Province by creating social integration conditions and by providing improved public services for IDPs.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA/ Progress Report

The project 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 NPAA states that ‘Identification of procedures and principles related to vocational qualifications required for the acquisition and performance of the occupations, for performing the occupations acquired in EU member states or in third countries in his/her own office or by being an employee’ (NPAA, Turkey, 2010-2013)

“The Representative has engaged with the Governments of Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Serbia and Turkey on this issue (conditions of IDPs) and notes this has led to some positive policy changes on the part of the governments concerned.” and “The Representative is particularly pleased to report that he has been able to assist a number of Member States in developing laws and policies on internal displacement, including Georgia, Nepal, Turkey and Sudan.” UN Human Rights Council, A/HRC/13/21, 5 January 2010.

“Awareness raising among administrators, governors, district governors, municipalities and the public at large on the rights of irregular migrants and procedures involved in migration management is a key issue to be addressed through concrete measures.” (Turkey 2010 Progress Report, p, 81)

2.4 Link with MIPD

In the MIPD 2011-2013 for Turkey, measurable progress towards the full enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without discrimination is one of the sector objectives under the sector 'Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights'. This project in particular aims to address the following MIPD indicator:

Improved integration and protection of disadvantaged groups, including internally displaced persons, Roma; children’s rights and women’s rights are protected and promoted effectively, reduction of violence against women and children; gender equality and anti-discrimination policies are implemented and promoted; support mechanisms in place for persons with disabilities, mental illnesses and elderly persons and enjoyment of full trade union rights by workers and public servants

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

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

The 9th Development Plan covering years 2007-2013 directly refers to the Improvement of Economic and Social Conditions of IDPs in Eastern and South-eastern Turkey (paragraph 293) and states that IDPs as well as other disadvantage groups does not receive proper education and health services (paragraph 255). The plan emphasizes necessity for social integration of the displaced persons (paragraph 273). The proposed actions cover development of active employment policies for migrants (paragraph 627), precautions to be taken to increase social cohesion as a result of socio-cultural adaptation issues due to heavy migration (paragraph 645), and development of infrastructure for social adaptation in regions with heavy migration (paragraph 659).

2.6 Link with sector strategies and national/ sectoral investment plans

The project proposal has direct links with the national sectoral investment policies. The recent investment policies prioritize economic and social infrastructure, including that investment policies envisage an increase in the share of education sector. These policies also call for an increase in public-private sector partnership.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

This project directly aims at building capacities of the local administrations (Deputy Governors, District Governors, local administrators, mukhtars), NGOs as service providers and IDPs as service users for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery and increased absorptive capacities.

Description of IDPs:

IDPs: Internally displaced persons; 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.

The problem of IDPs in Turkey, of which various dimensions are connected to each other, has a complicated structure that is crossing with population movements related to social and economical reasons.

The majority of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Turkey are from the rural areas of the provinces. In Van provincial-wide IDPs have established settlements in public or other impersonal lands with their townsmen as colonies. Arriving to the urban areas in large numbers and without any advance preparation, the IDPs face serious problems. The major problems of IDPs are; unemployment depends on the lack of vocational qualification, language problem of women and children as the vulnerable groups (most of the children of IDPs cannot speak Turkish when they start primary school and most of the women cannot integrate into administrative life because they cannot speak Turkish), inadequate reflection of women labour to business life, the incapability of women integration to social life, the weak role of women and children in the family and related to this, their disadvantaged situation in the community. Not having required education and skills, most of the IDPs end up working in the informal sector without access to any social security at all. The results of field study realized with the mukhtars of the districts are given in the table below:

	% of IDPs	Population in 2000 and before	Population in 2010	Immigrants Population	Constitution year
Akköprü	80	5 000	20000	16000	
Altıntepe	90,9	1 500	22000	20000	2000
Bostaniçi	90	1 900	20000	18000	
Eminpaşa	42,85	15 000	35000	15000	1980
Esenler	95		20000	19000	1999
Hacıbekir	96	5 000	65000	62400	1994
Halılağa	42,1	16 000	38000	16000	1985
İstasyon	48,57	13 000	35000	17000	1975
Karşıyaka	80	10 000	25 000	20 000	1990
Seyit Fehim	90	15 000	35 000	31 500	1990
Seyrantepe	92		30000	27600	2009
Süphan	78,57	6000	28 000	22 000	1999
Şabaniye	35,71	15 000	28 000	10 000	1982
Yeni Mahalle	83,33	13 000	30 000	25 000	1990

The population in Van Province has increased 100 % in the last 20 years. 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 2009, total population was 1,002,310. Also current address of 107,426 people is seen out of Van but they live in Van. 70 % of this increasing population is consisting of IDPs.

As seen on the chart above, with 96 % of IDPs population Hacıbekir district takes the first place whereas Esenler comes the second with 95%, Seyrantepe the third with 92%, Altıntepe the fourth with 90,9%, Bostanici the fifth with and 90% in terms of IDPs concentration. In other words, 5 districts in which IDPs concentrated represents 92,7% of total IDPs living in Van.

“Turkey's Migration and Internally Displaced Population Survey” (TMIDPS) of 2006, points out that “the most pressing problems for the IDPs are employment and integration problems”. Van province Service Delivery Model for IDPs was prepared during multi-stakeholder consultation process with the participation of relevant public and local authorities, NGOs, private sector and IDPs as well. The stakeholder workshops resulted with the local stakeholder meetings, focus group meetings, face to face consultations, written or oral political offers and a field study focused on IDPs' sense in Van Province are among the platforms to enable inclusive politic-making. As a result of this, 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. Also Van Governorate had BILGESAM (Wise Man Centre for Strategic Studies), a strategic research centre independent of public authority (www.bilgesam.org) do a research work in June 2010 and more reliable data about IDPs had been obtained. (For information please visit the following address: <http://www.bilgesam.org/tr/images/stories/rapor/haz2010.pdf>). In line with the results of this study, also with the EU contribution, necessary trainings and skill activities will be organized in order to create better living conditions for IDPs in the field of social integration.

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.

The RVRP has been implemented in fourteen provinces of the East and Southeast Anatolia since late-1990s. The project covers our 14 provinces (Adiyaman, Agri, Batman, Bingol, Bitlis, Diyarbakir, Elazig, Hakkari, Mardin, Mus, Siirt, Sirnak, Tunceli and Van) in the East and Southeast Anatolia Regions. According to the numeric data taken from those 14 provinces, our 386,360 people of 62,448 houses had to migrate with terrorism and security concerns. Return of 187,861 citizens from 28,384 houses to their original settlements has provided up till today. 111,860,000 TL was spent under the project in the years between 1999-2010. In parallel with the acceleration on the subject, Van Province Action Plan on Service Delivery to IDPs contributed to strengthening participatory and inclusive politics making process. Being participatory and inclusive Van Process was declared to be the best implementation in EU system by Dr. Walter Kaelin, the Secretary General's special representative.

The resources spent for East and Southeast Region are not only limited with RVRP and Compensation Law Allocations, but also many projects such as KÖYDES, BELDES and others mentioned in Linked Activities show that the sources spent in that region are much more than expected.

The RVRP aims at the resettlement of the IDPs to where they migrate through the creation of new income resources, required infrastructure for sustainable living conditions and the reestablishment of rural living conditions. In this context, it is important to know that for the returnees, the main income resource is animal husbandry and agriculture. The Hacettepe Survey, which was disclosed in December 2006, calculated the number of returnees to between 112.000 and 124.000. While 91.9 % of the returnees returned to their original settlements, a remaining 8.1 % returned to settlements close to their original places. The absence of basic infrastructure; lack of capital and assets; limited employment opportunities and the security situation are among the factors that hamper the return of IDPs.

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 project at hand aims at initiating the systematic, well structured and institutionalized IDP response of the Turkey through pioneering implementation in Van Province.

Active participation of project associates to the project will be as follows:

Van Governorate will be responsible for; ensuring the coordination of the project by EUIP-PCU; contracting and procurement process for project's all business and operations, and coordination of all budget; selecting the IDP women who will be granted among the ones who will take vocational trainings; organizing activities such as meetings, workshops, field studies etc.

Van municipality, as an associate, will help to solve the problems IDPs come across and will have an efficient help in service. Besides, it will give support to EUIP-PCU in each activity implementation in the project. It will also give support to the sustainability of the project and be responsible for ensuring the sustainability of the project and providing direct participation to the envisaged training activities and active role sharing.

Association for Supporting Women Entrepreneurship (This association is still carrying out a project financed by Van Governorate in which approximately 1500 local women microentrepreneur have been given micro credit up to now) and other NGOs will contribute to determination and delivery of vocational trainings and also to define the IDPs who will participate to the trainings and be granted. Also they will contribute to determine the trainees who will participate in the seminars- trainings that are especially for women.

Public administrations, local administrations and NGOs will implement a project together and support to solve the problems of IDPs which is social problem in Turkey and will be a sample model in the country.

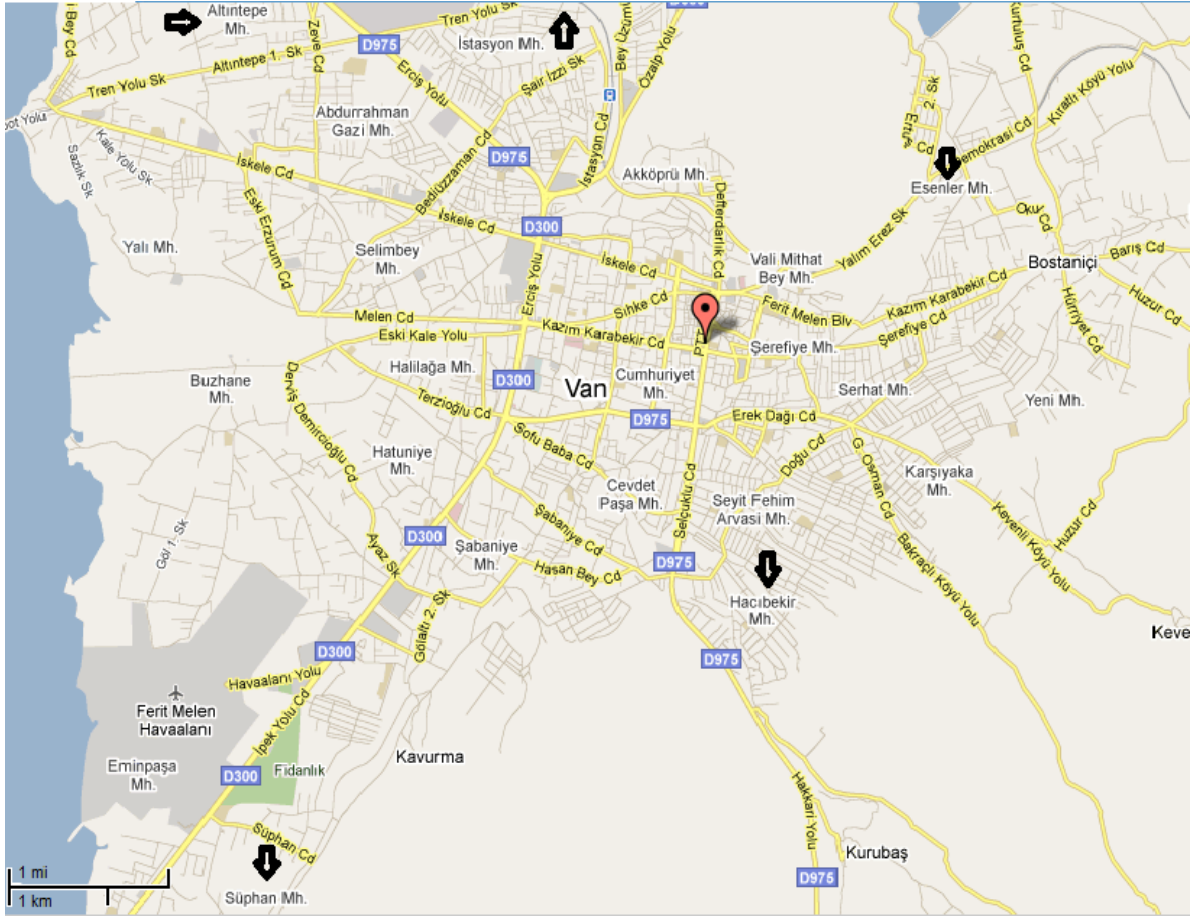
Project was formulated following a six-months field level studies including extended perception and need assessment of the IDPs, both in rural and urban areas; market oriented labour force analysis; and the gap analysis in participatory service delivery. In the scope of the extended perception and needs analysis IDPs living in the following settlements were interviewed. Semi-structured interviews, in-depth analysis and focus group meetings were the adapted methodology for the extended perception and needs analysis.

Rural Settlements

Yukarı Dalli, Dereiçi, Akçalı, Sırmalı, Dokuzdam, Beğendik, Sugeldi, Narlı, Tutak, Sıcaksu, Kılıçtutan, Düzgören, Döğenciler, Güleçli, Yukarı Alıç, Özlüce, Dağseven, Aydemir, Konalga, Keçilioba, Dalbastı, Törelı, Daldere, Anaköy

Urban Settlements

Aköprü, Altıntepe, Beyüzümü, Eminpaşa, Esenler, Hacıbekir, Halılağa, Seyrantepe, Karşıyaka, Seyit Fehim Arvası, Seyrantepe, Süphan, Şabaniye, Yenimahalle, Yüniplik



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The map indicating the project location/eligible area

The subject has been studied by ANAR (Ankara Social Research Centre, www.anarastirma.com.tr) and BILGESAM (Wise Men Centre for Strategic Studies, www.bilgesam.org), the private research centres and the results has been released on their official web-sites. Also Van Governorship prepared a report book with the title ‘The Program of Improving Efficiency and Service Quality in Public in terms of Service Delivery to IDPs, Van implementation results report’ through the agency of BILGESAM in June 2010. The following articles have been determined on the subject:

‘Tangible and intangible Support must be provided to IDPs. In spite of hard conditions, while providing tangible support sufficiently to the people have been accustomed to live in urban areas, education for the young that give opportunities of being useful persons should be focused in the rehabilitation program that will be applied. That is why; cooperation with Opinion Leaders and NGOs is a must rather than need for success.’ (page-59, article-5)

‘The Families trying to live in suburbs as a result of emigration have big problems. One of their biggest problems is that quite crowded families have to live in very small houses. And this causes some immoral situations. If it continues, the situation might spread to all over the region and it may become unsolvable. It is an emergency to take precautions. Family schools or courses

may be established through the coordination with Public Education Centres and Muftis. Tangible supports can be depended on participation in the courses.’

‘If not be cared of, children of the street will be another big potential problem in the future. First they must be taken from the streets, and then they must be oriented to sport and cultural activities. As a result of this, according to their attendance, they should be given some per diem-money both for contributing their family and honouring them as a response of their effort. Support from PE, Music, Art and Religious Culture teachers can be taken who have had special courses.’

‘When compared, it is stated that the delivery of the services through Public Offices are better than the average of the country, however it may tried to be better.’

‘The service speed must be increased in the region by decreasing the bureaucratic difficulties that is a common problem in the country.’

‘As the local spoken language is Kurdish, IDPs have difficulties in adaptation to education institutions. It is known that Turkish is not taught well enough because of this situation. Teachers charged in this region must be chosen among the ones know Kurdish to solve this problem.’ (P-60, As-1,2,3,4 and 6),

‘Job opportunities in the region must be found in a way. Complaints such as ‘Government does but people of the region do not let’ or ‘The wealthy people of the region do not make investment in their own region’ have been asserted all along. Several solutions can be tried for this. For instance by supporting trusted people investment can be made in the region. Public investments with a vision of private sector can be made. It can be compensated with some of the grants even if it loses. But these investments should be taken into consideration with the security affairs.’ (P-61, A-2),

‘The judges, muftis, kaimakams, teachers and other officers charged in the region must be undertaken private courses and be chosen among the ones know Kurdish if possible or at least they must be taught Kurdish for daily life in order to establish sympathy among the local people.’ (P-62, A-2),

‘The courses providing intermediate staff must be reconstructed; Public Education Centres and Vocational Education Centres must be used efficiently.’ (P-135, A-5),

‘We have suffered a lot from the certificated ignorant. In our country, lifelong learning idea should be extended among the people whatever certificate they have.’ (P-142, A-7)

Also the importance of IDPs needs of vocational training has been emphasized in this study. Via our project, vocational trainings will be delivered according to the Van ISKUR’s (Employment Agency) list of employable jobs by using the Public Training Centre’s education modules. Van Is-Kur releases a list of employable jobs every year after a detailed field study which is carried out by Is-Kur pollsters. On one hand, as Is-Kur prepare their annual training program without focusing on any specific target group, IDPs take place in these programs in a low level. That’s why the trainings which will be delivered in the project will be sufficient for the IDPs as they are the target group of the project. On the other hand IDPs cannot participate in Is-Kur’s trainings as they spend their whole time on living. But in the project we will pay some per diem money during the trainings. This per diem-money will increase the participation. The Van province vocational training programme for 2010 includes a wide range of courses.

Gap analysis in the participatory service delivery highlights the importance of institutionalized structures as well as community empowerment which indicates existence of active citizenry. The analysis was conducted by a top-notch international advisor who analyzed the capacity, power and incentive gaps as factors impeding full participation. In the scope of this, the governorate, district governorates, municipalities, NGOs and IDP communities were interviewed. (Van Workshop in May, 2009)

Findings of these field level activities are reflected to the project document on component basis. (BILGESAM's June 2010 "The Program of Improving Efficiency and Service Quality in Public in terms of Service Delivery to IDPs" Van 2 implementation results report). It can be easily concluded that what is proposed in the project relies on the high priorities and expectations of the target group. The expected impact of the project is improved and diversified service delivery for the IDPs and increased satisfaction of the IDPs as claim holders. Improvement of services will be possible through the increased capacity of the duty bearers, in this context particularly the Van Governorate, District-Governorates of Gevas, Catak, Baskale and Gurpinar where Return to the Village and Rehabilitation Project, municipalities, and civil society organizations as well as the recognition of the need for a holistic policy response. The project envisages capacity enhancement for the duty bearers in the form of responsive and inclusive service delivery (in the field of vocational training and social integration) relying on mechanisms for multi-stakeholder consultations/participation in service delivery and timely feedback from the service users. The Project also aims to empower the IDPs through various income generating and skill building activities. The defined activities and envisioned results of the project are fully aligned to the national priorities of Turkey in the EU accession process.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

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:

- Improved capacities of the appointed and elected local administrators in delivering participatory, responsive and inclusive services will serve to more efficient use of available resources and increased beneficiary satisfaction.
- Strengthened capacities and engagement of the civil society organizations in building efficient association with other service providers will serve to increase their credibility as social partners in the eyes of relevant stakeholders and also contribute to the creation of wider constituencies, which is crucial for a viable civil society movement.
- Strengthened capacities of the service providers will promote the joint working culture.
- 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 and local NGOs primarily in the field of social integration through the agency of EU Information Point and Projects Coordination Unit (EUIP-PCU), 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.

- Multi-stakeholder consultation platforms are regarded as important tools of participatory and inclusive decision-making. There is a widespread opinion that consultation platforms covering different social associates can play a key role in adopting and increasing visibility of initiatives. Multi-stakeholder consultation platforms are expected to be sustainable mechanisms at local level.

- A suitable environment will be created for our 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, our project's 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 making an end of displacement problem focusing on it and indicates the Government's efforts to develop a social commitment in the region. This will increase our project's adoption and pave the way for effective sustainability in the future.

- In the absence of consultative mechanisms it is hard to claim that responsive service delivery exists. The creation of multi-stakeholder consultation mechanisms, which will include the IDPs themselves, will contribute to the creation of suitable environment for a better service delivery.

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 implementations. Hence, demonstrative activities are crucial for the ownership of the IDP-responsive policies aiming at durable solutions.

Turkey has taken numerous concrete steps to promote the voluntary return of the IDPs, and support their integration and right to compensation for losses. The Compensation Law enables authorities to allocate financial assistance for the IDPs for their losses due to displacement. With the enactment of the Law No. 5233 "The Law on the Compensation of Damages that Occurred due to Terror and the Fight Against Terrorism" (27 July 2004), any damages to livestock, trees, crop, and other moveable and immovable properties; damages in the case of personal injury, disability, and death and treatment and funeral expenses; and material damages resulting from inability of individuals to access to their assets due to measures taken against terrorism may be redressed. Coordination task related to enforcement of the law is conducted by MoI (General Directorate of Provincial Administrations). To compensate losses under the law, damage determination commissions are created under the presidency of Deputy Governors in the provinces. More than one commission have been created in our 11 provinces (Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Hakkari, Kars, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak, Tunceli and Van) where applications are comparatively intensive and currently 100 commissions are operating throughout the country. From the date when the law came into force until August 2010, total of 359,718 applications were made to the Damage Determination Commissions. 248,845 of these applications were concluded; 140,773 of those were decided to be compensated, 108,072 applications were rejected. By August 2010, total of 1,772,252,306 TL was paid to the citizens who signed agreement after their applications were approved.

In relation to the durable health and security services, Government's Health Policy provides everyone under 18 years old with free health services. For those over 18, Green Health Cards (any door of health and social assistance is open to IDPs with this card) are apportioned to those

who are financially weak including IDPs. With the grant scheme in the project (€1,3 M) which will be given to successful and ambitious ones among the 500 IDPs who attended vocational training, employment opportunities will be created. Security services are always accessible both for citizens and IDPs. On demand, authorities can provide extra security.

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.

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

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

In this project, local capacity will be built in formulating and implementing replicable service delivery models for urban integration of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the densely populated areas by them in Van Province by creating social integration conditions with micro-granting and vocational training, and by providing the individuals to avoid IDP psychology through leading the way to access to public services in order to improve socio-economic conditions of IDPs through capacity building, equal access to basic services and better social integration.

The project will contribute to the people who migrated to suburbs of Van Province from its districts and near cities but cannot benefit from many facilities in the region to adapt the urban life and participate in the labour force. A great number of the family members of IDPs, especially the women who worked in agriculture during their village life, do not work in the urban life. The lack qualification and inexperience of women have taken them out of labour force. The project will contribute especially the women to adapt to urban life and have vocational skills and then let them contribute their families economically. The project will contribute to socialize the women who did not go out in their village life. The ill-communication between the IDPs and institutions will be put away by the education will be given in public administrations, NGOs, multiplicities and such institutions. Besides, by giving education to service users, the access problem of IDPs to public service will be solved. Via the micro-granting programme, the economical freedom of IDPs will be provided so they will be able to participate in economical life in the society. By these two main activities and eight basic activities, 8000 IDPs will be directly or indirectly contributed to.

Result 1: IDPs in Van Province benefit from better public services

Measurable indicators of result 1 are as follows:

Indicators related to the Service Providers:

- Number of training programs for service providers in order to increase capacity prepared and implemented in two years,
- Publications of Van Governorate related to the topic (circulars etc.)
- At least 100 public employees and 50 members of NGOs were trained on socio-economical and socio-political side of the IDPs, on IDPs' socio-cultural structure, on IDPs problems and solution offers, on problems of assessment of IDP women to public services, on social empathy and etc...
- Number of service providers benefited from the training/capacity building programs on participatory and inclusive service delivery in the lifespan of the project (at least 40 % should be women)
- Number and frequency of consultative activities among the service providers increased about 50% during the lifespan of the project,
- Paper prepared and discussed by Van Governorate on the suggested improvements based on survey among service users.
- Changes in the composition of the services addressing to the expectations and needs of the IDPs in the course of the project
- Opinions of the service providers
- Service providers have been familiarized with the situation and needs of IDPs.

Indicators related to the Service Users:

By this project, individuals in districts where immigrants live densely will be given vocational training and then granted so that they can establish their own business. It is expected to realize the following indicators:

- A survey conducted on the integration status of the IDPs by the end of the project.
- 4000 women, old and young people and children in total benefited from micro-granting programme directly or indirectly during the course of the project.
- 500 women benefited from education about entrepreneurship during the course of the project
- 2000 women and men benefited from various vocational training programmes
- 300 young IDPs took computer certificates in a year
- 500 women took reading and writing education in a year
- A database and web site established for IDPs,
- Increased national and international support to migration area
- 30 meetings attended with the service providers during the lifespan of the project

Result 2: Improved economic and social condition of the IDPs through direct support of women entrepreneurs.

Measurable indicators of result 2 are as follows:

- €1.3 M grant funding was invested as “life line support” in eligible projects of 500 trainees
- Over 500 IDPs and 2000 family members of the IDPs benefited with multiplier effect from implementations of the Grant Scheme.
- Approximately 100 new jobs created through the provision of grants
- 500 IDPs who have changed their status from unemployed to employed
- 100 new start-up companies created by IDPs that have received grants
- 500 additional IDPs that have received grants, employed by local companies

3.4 Activities:

1. Determining the trainees who will have education for institutional capacity building

At least 5 awareness-raising organizations for the service providers such as governorate, local authorities, municipalities and NGOs will be realized. 150 officers and NGO members 40% of which will be women will be educated. Organization and delivery of the 1st edition of the training program for two 20-trainee-groups that include directors of local administrations and NGOs will be realized. Programming of service delivery according to the findings of the recently completed field level activities as well as continuous feedback from the service users will be realized.

2. Preparation of training material for Institutional Capacity Building Education

Determining the education material and education method, preparing the curriculum, documents and education survey copies will be realised by TAT and local experts. The education program will be organised according to the two categories; service users, service providers.

3. Delivery of 2-stage Institutional Capacity Building Education

The activities to be fulfilled under this title address the institutional and individual capacity building of service providers and service users. It aims at capacity building of (a) professional managers and staff in governorate and district governorates, (b) elected local politicians, (c) professional managers and staff in municipalities, (d) managers and staff of civil society organizations, as service providers and (e) IDPs, as service users. Due to two different broad categories of beneficiaries, different approaches will be adopted in the capacity building programs. For sequencing, the activities will begin with developing education programs and materials (curriculum), developing the supporting tools (education modules), delivering the education and evaluating efficiency of the education.

a- Individual and Institutional Capacity Building Programmes and Practices for Service Providers

- Gap analysis of the service providers

- Development of tailor-made training programs, which will be capitalized on the findings of the institutional needs analysis.
- Organization of abroad study visit of the project directors and stakeholders for on-site observation
- Organization of at least 5 awareness-raising events for the service providers,
- Design and development of a comprehensive training program (minimum 350 hours)
- Delivery of the finalized training programs to the managers and staff of respective service providers. 150 managers and staff will benefit from these training programs.
- Development of service measurement tools.
- Programming of service delivery according to the findings of the recently completed field level activities as well as continuous feedback from the service users
- The activities under the title above will be carried out by TAT.
- Main subjects of the education program for Service Providers:
 - National and international policies and laws
 - Local and national sources
 - Socio-economical, educational and cultural sides,
 - Efficient and transparent management,
 - Counseling and informing services and social integration

Within the frame of the subject titles, this component will have a comprehensive approach in order to understand IDPs needs. In addition to the education programs for Service providers and users, the activities under this component also include developing tools and social facilitations for improved service provision, speeding and model activities for alternative income sources, establishing networks and organising transportation activities.

b- Content of the Education Program for Service Providers

- Extended perception and priority assessment of IDPs,
- Market oriented labor force analysis
- Feasibility study and EIA for the reintegration
- Development of tailor-made capacity building programs
- Design and development of a training program according to the outputs of perception and priority assessment for the service users
- Organization and delivery of the 1st edition of the training program for two 20 -trainee-groups
- Organization of at least 150 awareness-raising programs for the service users,

- Delivery of the coordinated and restructured vocational training programs responding to both the market needs and expectations in Van Province.
- Restructuring of existing rehabilitation programs relying on innovative undertakings in the scope of social and psycho-social services.

Per-diem in case of not exceeding the amount envisaged by EU Commission will be given to trainees participated in the training programme

4. Implementing the grant program

Implementations of the grant scheme will be according to EU rules and procedures in Turkey. A commission will be established by local authority to manage and monitor the grant scheme. The grant-scheme, as €1.3M grant which will be given to eligible persons according to following criteria among the 500 women who took vocational training will be implemented via the grant justification commission. This grant scheme will be between €10.000- €15.000 for each project, and the project duration will be 6 months.

Criteria:

- The trainees completed their program successfully and got certificate
- The situation of disadvantageousness
- The eligibility of their activities to the priorities of the province and relevance of the activities to their vocational knowledge
- Sustainability
- The eligibility of the budget to the project results
- The eligibility and relevance of the project
- The rate of project employability

The grant scheme will be implemented by the CFCU and supported at the central level by Ankara General Directorate for Provincial Administrations (GDPA) or via authority sharing and/or devolution Van Governorate EUIP-PCU and TA team. At the local level in Van province, EUIP-PCU will be responsible for arranging the training programs, implementation and monitoring of the projects. Women in the IDPs communities are almost voiceless and they are either unpaid family workers or can work short terms undeclared. Their vocational skills related to the jobs which are open to employment is inadequate. The women who have gained vocational skills will have their economic independence after being granted as “life line support” and will take place in decision-making mechanism as models for girls in the society. The most important reason for featuring women in the IDPs society is to raise awareness that they are individuals in the society. Civil society organisations supporting women in Van province will be involved in the design of the grant scheme.

- A commission will be established by local authority in corporation with TA
- 500 successful women beneficiaries will be selected in Van province and will be given training to improve their entrepreneurial spirit

- After the training program, among 500 women, the ones who have completed the program successfully and have eligible criteria will be given €1,300,000 as “life line support” grant under technical assistance of the EUIP-PCU to establish and or further develop their own business.

Vocational trainings (health intermediary staff, elderly, child and disabled care, automotive, furniture, jewellery and leather processing, IT related fields, accounting, hairdressing, handicraft and textile) will provide notably women with qualifications that will enter them into labour force and by delivering micro-grants to IDPs enabling them to start their own business will improve their financial situations.

5. Organizing Study Visits Abroad

Study visits will be planned and organised by TAT to the EU countries where there are good models of IDP disadvantaged groups or immigrant integration in order to transfer appropriate and efficient applications to the Project implementations.

6. Publicizing the Project (Publicity Activities)

4000 brochures, 500 CDs, 500 posters and 1000 t-shirts with EU logo will be prepared for the publicity and visibility of the project. This material will be given to the participants of the conferences and meetings which will be held under the project activities. Also 4 visibility plates, information kit reports and advertisements will be prepared according to the EU publicity procedures.

7. Assessment

The project's progress will be assessed in two stages. Interim report will be prepared after the project interim implementations and in the second stage final report which will contain the whole process of the project will be prepared. Also internal monitoring reports will be prepared every two months by project team for the situation assessment. The project audit will keep the financial records of the project. But all financial records will be checked and evaluated by an independent financial consultant.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Conditionality

There are no conditionalities.

Sequencing

- Individual and Institutional Capacity Building Programmes and Practices for Service Providers and Service Users
- Delivery of vocational training programs to IDPs
- Implementation of the grant scheme

3.6 Linked activities

EU Funded Programs:

East Anatolia Development Program:

Regional development program for the Van, Hakkari, Bitlis and Muş NUTS II Regions is another EU co-funded regional development program with a budget of 45 million Euros. The program aims 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.

GAP Regional Development Program:

The EU funded "GAP Regional Development Program" in the nine provinces of South East Anatolia region. Program consists of three components: SME Development; Development of Cultural Heritage; and Rural Development. Total EC contribution to the program is 47 million euro. Implementation started in 2002 and was completed at the end of 2007. Activities within the framework of the Program were selected through call for proposals. The Program did not include any municipal / local capacity building activity as the Program was designed for poverty alleviation.

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

“Support to the Municipalities of Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Erzurum for the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems” Project was financed by the European Union with co-finance of Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Erzurum Metropolitan Municipalities and Şanlıurfa Municipality. EKOSEP 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 aims 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 activities, which increased the critical capacity of local administrations in ensuring the participation of migrants in urban life, considered the new roles and responsibilities foreseen for the local administrations. 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.

Support to the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Bursa as Major In-Migrant Destinations (IGEP)

The main objective of the IGEP project funded by the EU was to support economic and social integration in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa as major in-migrant destinations, as well as to ensure migrant integration into urban life. With this objective in mind, the project focused on the enhancement of the institutional capacity of four metropolitan municipalities to mitigate problems arising from migration, as well as to assist with the rehabilitation and reintegration of street children. The project was conducted from December 2008 to May 2010.

The IGEP Project has two main components: capacity building and social services. Under the capacity building component, 2,300 surveys were conducted at district level; and face-to-face

interviews were carried out with more than 250 institutions in four cities. Consequently, a Needs Analysis Report was prepared for each city. Based on these reports and with the support of more than 20 working groups, the municipalities prepared social mappings for identifying the needs of each region. Strategic action plans and relevant operational programmes were developed on the basis of all these practices.

Other Donor Activities:

For now, a Micro-credit grant scheme targeting Women is already being implemented on the way under the guidance and monitoring of Van Governorate. It aims to support women entrepreneurship through small-scale credits and there are beneficiaries who established their business in the program. The experiences and awareness gained through the implementation of the project will pave the way for overcoming possible problems of grant scheme process. Van Governorate has the necessary technical and institutional capacity.

Regional development component (IPA-3) addresses sustainable local development and welfare of the inhabitants. This proposal has connection and direct results like social unity, cohesion, integration as well as increasing economic and livelihood conditions of IDPs and sustainable urbanization.

Under IPA-4 Component, human resources are in focus to be developed, and women entrepreneurship is promoted through projects. So, this project is in accordance with the aims of Developing Human Resources namely IPA-4 component. Trainings will improve human resource capabilities of both service providers and service users.

UNDP: "Support for the Development of An IDP Program in Turkey" project has two components, namely; providing capacity building, awareness-raising and training for civil society partners to enable them to provide more effective support to IDPs, and initiating and developing 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.

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, As noted in UNDP's various progress reports from its involvement at the local level as well as from the baseline survey conducted in 2006 in Van province within the scope of the joint UNDP-MoI project "Support to the Development of IDP Program in Turkey", existing conditions of the IDPs reflect a need for a well-structured, systematic and institutionalized response for the IDPs in the country. Adopting such a response, will allow Turkey to contribute to the realization of Joint Inclusion Memorandum whose objectives are: the increase accessibility of available services, and resources by all; assistance to the most vulnerable groups through the creation of an "equal opportunities" approach; and the

mobilization of all relevant stakeholders, which calls for institutional arrangements and mechanisms.

3.7 Lessons learned

Lessons Learned Domestically: Invaluable lessons are learned in the course of implementation of IDP-responsive policies. The process highlights the importance of having holistic policy responses to the IDP needs. The development of a provincial level Action Plan for IDP service needs also brings forth the valuable lesson that when the policies and implementations include all relevant stakeholders, including the IDPs themselves, ownership of the process is much broader and genuine.

Observations from the field highlight that unless there is coordination among the service providers the impact of all these meaningful endeavours can be minimal and causing repetition in implementations. Conclusion from these observations is that coordination among the service providers is important for cost effective and meaningful implementations.

Lessons Learned Internationally: After the Eastern Anatolia Development Programme officially ended on 31st. of December in 2007, the governors of four provinces, namely Van, Muş, Bitlis and Hakkari, decided to keep the Project Office with 13 personnel experienced in Project preparation, implementation and monitoring under another name EU Information Point and Project Coordination Unit (EUIP-PCU). Within the scope of Eastern Anatolia Development Programme a total number of 309 projects were implemented and monitored, which provided and indispensable experience to the Office staff involved. With those expertise and experience the Project Office under its new name (EUIP-PCU) aims to contribute to the regional development by using national, international funds especially EU funds through project preparation, technical assistance to Projects at all level such as implementation and monitoring.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA EU CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d) = (x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Activity 1													
Technical Assistance	x	-	2.500 000		2.250 000	90%	250 000	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 2									N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grant Scheme	X	-	1.300 000		1.170.000	90%	130 000	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL IB			3.800.000	3.800.000	3.420.000	90%	380.000	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL PROJECT			3.800.000	3.800.000	3.420.000	90%	380.000	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Co- financing: €380,000 the co-financing will be paid by central budget because of specific of granted people

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of Grant Agreement/ Contracts	Contract Completion
Technical Assistance	Q I 2012	Q III 2012	Q III 2014
Grant Contract	Q I 2013	Q II 2013	Q IV2013

The duration of the Project is 24 months.

The duration of the grant scheme is 6 months.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

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

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

6.2 Environment

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.

6.3 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 project at hand will benefit from the accumulated experience of the local administrations due to various development initiatives, including the UN Joint Gender Program. The United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) for gender equality has been formulated and implemented with a view to outline the procedures to bring 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.

In addition to ensuring equal opportunities for men and women in the participation in all events organized by the project; pilot projects that focus on the promotion of equal opportunities will be given preference for project support under results 3 and 4.

6.4 Civil Society/Stakeholder/ (Partners) involvement

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. (A chart of working structure is given in annex VII) 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.

The governorate and relevant stakeholders had a meeting in which EU representatives participated in May, 2009 together where they discussed about the Project and involvement. The authorities and NGOs expressed their willingness and determination to act together in the Project from the design to the implementation and evaluation phases.

Van Municipality was also an active participant to solve the problems faced by IDPs and decisive to help to establish and manage services effectively.

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

At local level under coordination and cooperation Van governorate the EUIP-PCU will be in charge of the project. EUIP-PCU will be in close cooperation with local actors such as Municipalities and NGO's in the implementation of the process. The organization consists of Project 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. Majority of these experts attended PCM and Project monitoring seminars organized by various institutions and ministries.

Coordination and implementation roles were already decided and appointed among stakeholders. Tasks are clear and detailed as given on the Project fiche.

During implementation of the project the responsibilities of EUIP-PCU, Municipalities and NGO's will be following.

Responsibilities of Van Governorate EUIP-PCU:

Van Governorate will be responsible for; ensuring the coordination of the project by EUIP-PCU; contracting and procurement process for project's all business and operations, and coordination of all budget; selecting the IDP women who will be granted among the ones who will take vocational trainings; organizing activities such as meetings, workshops, field studies etc. Implementation of each level of activities in the project,

- Providing coordination between municipalities NGO's and local government,
- Selecting the IDP women who will be granted among the ones who will take vocational trainings,
- Monitoring of the project,
- Writing up interim and final reports,
- Ensuring sustainability of the project in association with Municipalities and NGO's

Responsibilities of Municipalities:

- Supporting implementation of each level of activities in the project to the EUIP-PCU,
- Supporting sustainability of the project,

Responsibilities of NGO's:

Association for Supporting Women Entrepreneurship (This association is still carrying out a project financed by Van Governorate in which approximately 1500 local women microentrepreneur have been given micro credit up to now) will be the leading organisation in NGOs role sharing and will be responsible for communication and coordination among the NGOs. (A detail list of relevant NGO's is given in annex 6)

NGOs will give support to TAT in determination and delivery of vocational trainings and detection of the trainee and grantee IDPs. Also they will support to TAT in seminars-trainings which will be given to women in particular; and lobbying-advocacy works.

Each associate NGO in the project will contribute to the project according to the program written in their constitutions.

- Supporting implementation of each level of activities to the EUIP-PCC,
- Supporting sustainability of the project,

Sufficient consultation and cooperation with NGOs will be maintained and confidence-building measures as well as measures to increase public awareness will be developed. Within this framework, information will be exchanged with NGOs by encouraging them to support and take part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. NGO projects on education, health, agriculture and employment will be supported upon the approval of relevant authorities, like the SODES (Social Support) Grant Programme.

The administrative, legal and economic framework and the process of implementation will be made public in a transparent manner. The public will be informed in detail of the instruments and mechanisms for addressing the issue, with their economic, social, cultural and legal aspects.

Implementation of the Project depends on the concretized expression of the envisaged activities. To this end, various field level activities including extended needs and perception analysis, gap analysis in service delivery, market oriented labour force analysis; feasibility studies for the constructions are ongoing and planned to be finalized by April 2012.

For the analysis of IDPs needs and expectations, a big social problem of Turkey, public institutions, local authorities, NGOs will create a role model conducting a Project together and so that the capacity of working groups who have active role in the project will have increased.

ANNEXES

1- Log frame in Standard Format

2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	<p>Programme name and number</p> <p>Support to the Improvement of Economic and Social Conditions of IDPs in Van Province</p>	
	<p>Contracting period expires</p> <p>2 years after the signature of Financing Agreement</p>	<p>Disbursement period expires</p> <p>1 year after the end date for the execution of contracts</p>
	<p>Total budget :</p> <p>€3,800,000</p>	<p>IPA budget:</p> <p>€3,420,000</p>

Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall objective</p> <p>Improving socio-economic conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through capacity building ease in access to basic services and social integration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social conditions of IDPs on par with other members of their community will be equal by 2015, - Economic welfare of IDPs will increase to reach the GDP per capita level Turkey by 2015, - The unemployment level inside the IDPs will decrease 4% by 2015 by granting approximately 100 IDP women among 500 ones who will take vocational trainings. - Number of IDPs integrated to the urban areas will increase 5% by 2015 as the ones granted will have better life standards because of being employed or establish their own business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TURKSTAT, census data - Academic surveys, - Ministry of Interior (MOI) Reports - IDMC data 	
<p>Project purpose</p> <p>Replicable service delivery models set up for urban integration of the IDPs in Van Province by creating social integration and by providing improved public services for IDPs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Granted €1.3 M - 100 civil servants, 50 NGOs representatives who benefited from institutional capacity building program under Capacity Building during the lifespan of the project. - 4000 women, old and young people and children in total benefited from micro-granting programme directly or indirectly during the lifespan of the project - 500 women benefited from education about entrepreneurship during the lifespan of the project - Approximately 100 IDP women granted after vocational trainings. - 30 meetings attended with the service providers during the lifespan of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress reports of TA Agreement, - Provisional/Final acceptance reports of Works Contract, - Training Curricula and materials, - Course attendance lists - Service delivery measurement tools - Provisional/Final acceptance reports of Works Contract, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued political commitment of the central and local governments,

Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p><i>Expected Results</i></p> <p>IDPs in Van Province benefit from better public services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training programs for service providers in order to increase capacity prepared and implemented during the lifespan of the project, - Publications of Van Governorate related to the topic (circulars etc.) - At least 100 public employees and 50 members of NGOs were trained on socio-economical and socio-political side of the IDPs, on IDPs' socio-cultural structure, on IDPs problems and solution offers, on problems of assessment of IDP women to public services, on social empathy during the lifespan of the project - Number and frequency of consultative activities among the service providers increased by 50% during the lifespan of the project, - Paper prepared and discussed by Van Governorate on the suggested improvements based on survey among service users. - Changes in the composition of the services addressing to the expectations and needs of the IDPs in the course of the project - Opinions of the service users - Service providers have been familiarized with the situation and needs of IDPs. - Increased national and international support to migration area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback from the persons benefited from the services - Attendance lists of workshops - Meeting records of the persons benefited from all services provided. - Visibility materials - Service delivery measurement tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High ownership of the process by the service providers and service users - Sustained commitment of service providers and other key stakeholders - Increased interest of private sector - Support and ownership of the local government.

Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Improved economic and social condition of the IDPs through direct support of women entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - €1.3 M grant funding was invested as “life line support” in eligible projects of 500 trainees - Approximatey100 new jobs created through the provision of grants - 500 IDPs who have changed their status from unemployed to employed - 100 new start-up companies created by IDPs that have received grants - 500 additional IDPs that have received grants, employed by local companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates prepared for the trainees - Applied training programs - Bank statements and records - Visibility materials - Granted projects - Records of Bag-Kur (Insurance self-employed Institutions) - Employment documents - News on media - Service delivery measurement tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dedication ofthe local government - Allocation ofthe necessary fields for community centres.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Means</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining the trainees - Preparation for institutional capacity building education - Delivery of 2-stage institutional capacity building education - Implementing the granting programme - Organizing study visits abroad - Publicizing the project - Evaluation 	<p>Technical Assistance</p> <p>Granting</p>	<p>€2,500 000</p> <p>€1,1300 000</p> <p>TOTAL €3,800,000</p>	<p>Good cooperation with project stakeholders, especially beneficiary organizations.</p> <p>Good working environment for the team.</p>

ANNEX II: Amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project (IPA contribution only).

Contracted	Q3/2012	Q4/2012	Q1/2013	Q2/2013	Q3/2013	Q4/2013	Q1/2014	Q1/2014	Q3/2014	EC TOTAL
Contract TA	2,250,000									2,250,000
Contract Grant						1,170,000				1,170,000
Cumulated	2,250,000					3,420,000				3,420,000
Disbursed										
Contract TA	250,000	250,000	500,000		500,000		500,000		250 000	2,250,000
Contract Grant	1170,000									1,170,000
Cumulated	1420 000	1 670 000	2 170 000	2 170 000	2670 000	2670 000	3170 000	3170 000	3 420 000	3,420,000

