1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number (Year 1):
1.2 Title: Support to the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Bursa as Major In-Migrant Destinations
1.3 Sector: ESC
1.4 Location: Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa Cities
1.5 Duration: 24 months

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

Reduced urban disparities through enhanced economic, social and cultural opportunities for all citizens.

2.2 Project purpose:

Support to Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa municipalities to increase institutional capacity to mitigate socio economic integration and environmental related problems derived from migration, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate street children in the targeted districts.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA Priority

The overall objective of the project is coherent with the priorities of Accession Partnership (AP) and Turkish National Programme for the Adoption of Acquis (NPAA).

It is stated in the AP that “Intensify efforts to develop a comprehensive approach to reduce regional disparities with a view to enhancing economic, social and cultural opportunities for all citizens”, and it is also stated in the NPAA that “Immigration causes many problems such as unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and superstructure, shanty suburbs and environmental problems in the developed regions, in particular the metropolitan areas.”

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)

Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP) was prepared and submitted to European Commission in 2003. In this plan, Turkey’s Regional Development Strategy at National Level (Chapter 5.1) has been developed. Priority areas of this medium-term Strategy are as follows:

- Strengthening human resources and, particularly, increasing self-employment potential,
- Supporting existing SMEs and start-ups for increasing their competitiveness by increasing their cooperation-partnership potential in the form of network style organizations,
- Supporting physical and social infrastructure, which are important for the new investments and the quality of urban life,
- Ensuring diversified economic activities in rural areas,
• Strengthening institutional structure by new local governance models, which will increase local participation, improve common enterprise areas and regulate collective intervention of local actors to local economic development.

Within the scope of the Development Axis 4 of pNDP (Increasing the Economic Power of Regions, Reducing the Interregional Development Disparities, and Accelerating Rural Development), the following are defined as priorities. (Chapter 5.2)

• Supporting and strengthening of SMEs,
• Supporting small-scale infrastructure construction,
• Supporting local initiatives,
• Building and strengthening institutional capacity.

2.5 Cross Border Impact

N/A

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Relatively poorer socio-economic conditions such as lower educational level, insufficient economic activity causing higher unemployment rates and insufficient services trigger migration from various parts of Turkey to Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa.

Many of the problems in these four cities stem from their steady population growth and unfair income distribution. Due to migration, Expanding squatter settlements and shantytowns results in growing number of migrant families who are unable to adapt to the city life and integrate to city. The migrant population is often unskilled, thus lacks the means to integrate to the economic life of the city. The women population is stuck between economic problems and social integration and the number of children on the streets is rising and creating an ideal environment for crime. Modern public support institutions are inadequate in responding to these problems. Especially low capacity of local administrations tackling immigration related issues, emerging social and economic integration problems constitutes main problem. As a result, economic costs of urban management and environmental problems have also increased in parallel to unemployment, social exclusion, increased number of children living and working in streets and increased number of squatter settlements.

Local infrastructure in the squatter settlements is inadequate due to the rapid and unplanned urbanization. Urban services could not be provided efficiently; therefore inequalities within these cities have increased in terms of physical and social infrastructure.

In selecting the cities to implement this project to mitigate the adverse effects of rapid migration, Migration Statistics for the year 2000 were considered. The statistical data revealed that Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa had net migration for the period 1995 to 2000. The net migration for Istanbul was 2.297 per cent, 1.707 per cent for Ankara, 2.127 per cent for Izmir and 3.469 per cent for Bursa. These are the four of the most populous 5 cities in Turkey. Their total population constitutes around 1/4 of Turkey’s total population.
With this project, capacity building and needs assessment will be realized for future interventions in the area of socio-economic integration of migrants. At the same time interventions will start in the social area, particularly for children working or even living in the streets, who are the worst affected. For the time being, these interventions will be compounded by intervention in the framework of the “Active Employment Measures and Support to Turkish Employment Organization at Local Level” which will include an active employment measures fund. Preparation activities for such grants is included in the capacity building component of the project.

Each city has some unique aspects regarding migration and certain parts of the cities are more affected by migration. Taking into consideration the limited funds available for the project, each municipality will focus its activities mainly on one pilot project focusing on the solution of street children problem. General information about each city and information regarding focused areas is taken up in the Annex 9: Detailed Background and Justification.

3.2 Sectoral rationale

N/A

3.2.1 Identification of projects

N/A

3.2.2 Sequencing

N/A

3.3 -3.4 Results and Activities

COMPONENT 1: İSTANBUL

Results

A: Capacity Building

Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

B: Social Measures

Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

Activities

A: Capacity Building

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020
To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan
To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects
To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes
To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.
To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
To provide campaign deliverables.
To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects for future financing

**B: Social Measures**

Establishment and refurbishment of Sultanbeyli Street Children Centre aimed rehabilitation and reintegration of street children in Sultanbeyli

- To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
- To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
- To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:
  - Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
  - Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
  - Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
  - Counselling against drug abuse and integration of drug users
  - Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
  - Reintegration of children into educational establishments
  - Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre
- To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 350 street children.

**COMPONENT 2: Ankara**

**Results**

**A: Capacity Building**

Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

**B: Social Measures**

Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.
A: Capacity Building

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020.
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan.
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance.
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects.
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes.
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.

B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of NATO Avenue, The Centre of Children Working on the Streets of Ankara aimed at social support.

- To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre.
- To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
- To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:
  - Psychological support to neglected and exploited children.
  - Counselling services to families against intra-family problems.
  - Education and information campaigns against domestic violence.
  - Counselling against drug abuse and rehabilitation of drug users.
  - Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills.
  - Reintegration of children into educational establishments.
  - Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre.
- To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 300 street children.

COMPONENT 3: İzmir

Results

A: Capacity Building

Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems.
B: Social Measures

Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

Activities

A: Capacity Building

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance

B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of Yenisehir Support Centre for the Children Living on the Streets of Izmir aimed at urban adaptation and social support in Konak

- To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
- To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
- To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:
  - Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
  - Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
  - Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
  - Counselling against drug abuse and rehabilitation of drug users
  - Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
  - Reintegration of children into educational establishments
  - Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre
- To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 300 street children.
COMPONENT 4: Bursa

Results

A: Capacity Building

Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

Results:
- Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020 developed.
- Operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan designed
- Feasibility studies Prepared for infrastructure projects defined as priority projects to be financed from EU assistance
- Selected municipality staff trained

B: Social Measures

Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

Results:
- Centre for street children refurbished
- Applicants’ database established.
- 250 street children received counselling and assistance.

Activities

A: Capacity Building

A Technical Assistance Team, composed of long and short term experts, will be established through a restricted service tender to assist the Project Coordination Unit for the implementation of Street Children Project and also to accomplish the tasks below:

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance.
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects.
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes.
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.
➢ To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance

B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of centre for the Children Living on the Streets of Bursa.

➢ To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
➢ To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
➢ To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:
   o Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
   o Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
   o Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
   o Counselling against drug abuse and rehabilitation of drug users
   o Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
   o Reintegration of children into educational establishments
   o Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre

➢ To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 250 street children.

3.5 Linked Activities:

EU funded project on the eradication of child labour

The objective of this € 5.3 million project is to contribute to the Turkish government’s goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour. The project will enhance the national and regional capacity for actively removing children from the worst forms of child labour and preventing “at risk” children from beginning such work.

The project is managed by the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security with technical assistance provided by the International Labour Organisation. Within the framework of the project, pilot offices are established in 7 provinces (Çankırı, Kastamonu, Sinop, Ordu, Erzurum, Elazığ, Van) offering education, withdrawal from work, prevention, monitoring and counselling services to working children and their families.

Furthermore, a Baseline Survey providing data on children at ages between 6-17 working in the worst forms of child labour in the seven selected provinces will be made. Also, Child Labour Monitoring Systems (including School-Based Child Labour Monitoring Systems in selected schools) will be established for identification and referral of child labour cases in the seven selected provinces. There will also be provision of education and counselling services to targeted children and their families.

The project activities have been started in 2006 and ongoing.

Istanbul:

1) Küçükçekmece Olympic Village and Surrounding Urban Project

8
Main Objectives:

- To resettle the 10,000 people inhabiting 2,600 “gecekondu” in the squatter settlements (Ayazma and Altınzahir quarters) around the Olympic Village to the surrounding neighborhoods and districts where the living conditions are better
- To renovate the squatter settlements to modern urban settlements, thus transform the village-type lifestyle the squatter settlement causes into an urban lifestyle
- To bring proper infrastructure to the quarters in focus which lack septic tank and infrastructure
- To increase the social facilities in the 2 quarters

Budget: Başbakanlık Toplu Konut İdaresi (TOKİ) contributes with 94,243,039 € and provides the plot, while Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality provides the infrastructure facilities and the work force for the project.

Time Period:
Target People: 10,000 people inhabiting 2,600 “gecekondu” in the squatter settlements (Ayazma and Altınzahir quarters) around Küçükçekmece Olympic Village.

2) Fener and Balat Rehabilitation Programme Project

Main Objectives:

- To rehabilitate two historic areas of Istanbul that are suffering from extensive decay due to the outward migration of the original inhabitants and the inward migration of a rural population from South-East Anatolia
- To establish a waste management strategy
- To improve Balat Market through a local Works contract
- To implement a Women Social and Health Centre
- To ensure that infrastructure projects are not confined to and restoration works but that it is also possible to ensure that of fabric contributes to a permanent improvement of daily life for the inhabitants of the area on a permanent basis and offers them a brighter prospect in the longer term.

Budget: The project has been qualified to have 700,000,000 € as a grant under the frame of EC MEDA Programme.


Target Groups: The inhabitants of the area (the outward migrating original inhabitants and the inward migrating rural population from South-East Anatolia).

3) Mobile Books Project - Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Culture Inc.

The Project provides books for free to people in certain widely used public transportation points such as Istanbul Sea Buses, Taksim Metro Station, Cemal Reşit Rey Concert Hall. The readers take the books for free and return them back after reading the books. 14,000 books have been put in circulation and 16,000 more have been printed and distributed to project implementation points. The books put in circulation are: ‘Being an Istanbul resident’- a book aiming to improve urban awareness and prevent vandalism against Istanbul’, and ‘the Uniques of Istanbul’- a book introducing values peculiar only to Istanbul.
Main Objectives:

- Develop and improve the book reading habit in İstanbul
- Encourage people to read books while travelling with public transportation, thus to use their time more efficiently

Budget: 40 000 000 000YTL per month

Time Period: 4 months (subject to extension)

Target People: The Project is implemented in crowded public transportation centres used mainly by low-income and disadvantaged groups.

4) Adaptation of Darülaceze Residents to the Social Life Project

Time Period: All of 2005 Year

Results:
- Life standards of Darülaceze residents have increased;
- Unconditional satisfaction of Darülaceze residents were provided;
- Respectability of Darülaceze residents in the social life has been increased;
- Staffs that provide services for Darülaceze residents were educated to increase quality of services.

5) ISMEK: Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Arts and Vocational Training Courses (ISMEK)

ISMEK provides art and vocational training courses throughout İstanbul. ISMEK also provides free services to citizens in Sport Centres.

Main Objectives:
- Provide people with basic education services
- Improve professional skills and increase the qualified work force
- Provide vocational training
- Provide public awareness raising on important issues
- Provide special education to special groups

6) Eminönü Municipality Development of Socio-Cultural Structure in Eminönü through Vocational Courses Project

Main Objective:
- To provide the residents of the district with vocational education courses in order to help them find employment
- To increase the education level in the district
- To develop the socio-economic structure of the district
Courses Delivered:

**General Courses:**
- English
- Basic Computer
- Arabic
- Reed Flute
- Gilding
- Calligraphy
- Balgama

**Courses for Women:**
- Machine Embroidery
- Ribbon Embroidery
- Patchwork
- Wood Paint
- Aluminium Folio Covering
- Dress Designing

**Handicapped/Disabled Groups:**

**I. Phase:** Only to disabled, **II Phase:** One Disabled, one normal person sitting next to each other. Purpose: Integration of the disabled to the society.

- English
- Basic Computer
- Reed Flute

**Budget:** Courses are delivered with the support of IMM ISMEK at the coordination of Eminönü Municipality Culture and Education Directorate. The Project, thus, has no separately defined budget.

**Time Period:** January 2004- 2006. Revised every 4 months. Subject to prolongation.

**Target Groups:** Unqualified, unemployed residents of Eminönü, disabled groups.

**Ankara:**

1) **Family Life Centre**

Family Life Centre, takes place in Eryaman district in Ankara. It covers 30,000 m². It mainly serves people who are in low income group, handicapped people, youths and children. This centre has been built specially at the low income group district in order to respond to psychological and social needs for low income group. Research shows that after the opening this centre, distinctive groups of people start interacting and recognizing each other more quickly. This is preventing ghettos.

Activities that takes place at this centre;

- Ping pong, air hockey, billiard, step, aerobics, swimming, Turkish public and art music education, drawing courses, diction, English courses, counselling, sauna, children play ground, computer, tournaments, entertainment programs, educational seminars (drug usage, snatcher, smoking, alcohol, health care, family physiological support).

By the help of these programs that are listed above families who are in low income group;
Spend their leisure times with social activities, rather than monotonous activities. Develop social communication among themselves, rather than daily life communication. Maintain their culture, Perform sports activities, Have the cultural accumulation and improve them by participating in courses in many topics for improving their individual skills.

2) **Youth Centre**
Urbanization and migration causes social adaptation problems between teenagers like an increase in crime, alcohol, drug addiction and violence.

Addition to school education of youths, physical and psychological support is needed. 6 Youth Centres have been built in Ankara. Already around 51,000 youths have been assisted in these centres;

These activities take place in the centres; Olympic Swimming Pool, Indoor Football and Basketball Saloon, Internet Courses, Computer Courses, Music Courses, Folklore Courses, Aerobics, Air Hockey, Health Care, Physiological Care.

After the project was applied, a decrease of criminal activities reaching to the 60% is realized, on the areas specially having a higher rate of criminality.

**Beltek**
Beltek educational programmes’ aim is to provide job opportunities and provide technically educated workforce needed mainly by SMEs. A partnership has been established with Gazi University. Since 1994 70,000 trainees have graduated from our 68 branches. There are mainly 9 sections; Electronic and Computer, Electric, Printing and press (media), Building Construction, Furniture, Metal Casting Mold, Vocational Training, Deanship

40% of the teenagers who have taken part in the courses are university graduates.

Important numbers of teenagers come from low income groups from squatter settlements. These teenager mostly cannot receive education in universities because of economic reasons, since they have to earn money for their families.

The Centre of Children Working On Streets in Ankara

Purpose of Project
The project of The Centre of Children Working on the Streets of Ankara takes inspiration from increasing crime rates, drug usage family problems among children. Day by day, crime rates, especially from low-income group areas, are increasing dramatically. The children who take place in crime come from low-income groups, migrant people. Due to lack of money, families force their child to earn money rather than continue education.

Main Objective:
Preventing drug usage, alcohol, smoking that causes crime between children and family problems. After that, guiding them on education, rendering them social responsibility.
This centre takes place in Sıhhiye with the activities; Health and nutrition, Computer, Psychological Support, Educational Support, Library, Football, Wrestling, Chess and Educational Games, Ping Pong, Billiards, Theatre, Folklore, Music Education, Drawing, Excursion and Picnic, Entertainment Programmes, Birthday Celebrations, Competitions

Izmir:
Most relevant and recent activities are listed below:

There are two projects that the Bornova Municipality (a municipality within the Izmir Metropolitan Area) implements within the scope of the EU Active Labour Market Strategy Project-New Opportunities Programme:

1- 'Vocational Training Programmes for Technical Support Persons':

**Financial Source:** B7-050 TR/0205.01/002
Grant allocated under CFCU/TR205.01/002 Call for Proposal dated 05.04.2004

**Project name:** Vocational Training Programmes for Technical Support Persons(Ara Teknik Elemanlar için İstihdam Artırımına Yönelik Mesleki Yeterliği Geliştiren Eğitim Programları Projesi)

**Project Purpose:** Programme intended for equipping young unemployed people with skills and/or enhancing young skilled labour to a better point.

**Beneficiary Institution:** Bornova Municipality

**Duration:** 12 months
Total Budget (Euro): €242,645,56
Grant Amount (Euro): €218,363,00

**Status:** Completed

2- 'Patient and Elderly Care Training Programme for Women’

**Financial Source:** B7-050 TR/0205.01/002
Grant allocated under CFCU/TR205.01/002 Call for Proposal posted on 15.07.2004

**Project Name:** Patient and Elderly Care Training Programme for Women’

**Project Purpose:** Programme intended for changing the point of view of women towards social life and improving their self-confidence.

**Beneficiary Institution:** Bornova Municipality

Partners: Bornova Municipality, Ege University Nursing Vocational High School, EKAM (Ege University Women Problems Research and Practice Centre), Izmir Metropolitan Municipality, Zübeyde Hanım Rest Home.

**Duration:** 10 months
Total Budget (Euro): €107,879,64
Grant Amount (Euro): €97,088,07

**Status:** Completed


**Beginning of Project:** 09.03.2000
Project Purpose: To regain children aged between 14-17

1. To perform psychological rehabilitation
2. To give vocational training to children in the project
3. To organize sociocultural activities

Beneficiary Institution: Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
Partners: Governorship of Izmir, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Izmir Council of Labour Inspectorate, City Directorate for Social Services, City Directorate of Education.
Duration: Completed in 2004. It is being sustained by the Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir since then.

Bursa:

1) Project for Vocational Training and Rehabilitation of Children at Risk was implemented by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa.

Main Objective: To regain children aged between 14-17

Purposes:
4. To perform psychological rehabilitation
5. To give vocational training to children in the project (by the Union of the Chambers and Artisans of Bursa)
6. To organize sociocultural activities

The project was completed in April 2005.

Lessons Learned:

İstanbul:

1) Küçükçekmece Olympic Village and Surrounding Urban Project
   • It has been understood that resettlement of the inhabitants of squatter settlements to modern urban settlements is inadequate in meeting the desired results of integrating people to urban life, if it is not accompanied with appropriate counselling and adaptation activities.
   • Increase of social facilities is little in effect when people do not know how to make the best use of them, thus there emerged the need to educate people on how to benefit from social facilities.

2) Fener and Balat Rehabilitation Programme Project
   • Cooperation with civil society emerged as one of the most important assets for the successful and proper implementation of the Project.
   • The Project demonstrated the need to develop a common sense of identification and sense of belonging to the district for both the original inhabitants and the newcomers.
3) Mobile Books Project - Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Culture Inc.

- People’s active involvement in the Project and making them see the Project as their own brings great momentum to the implementation process and adds greatly to the success of the Project.
- People support the Project more when they are given certain amount of responsibility and they feel they are part of the Project.

4) Adaptation of Darülaceze Residents to the Social Life Project

- It was understood that in the adaptation of special groups to society it is not enough to provide adaptation courses and counselling only to the special groups but that the awareness on the issue should be raised among society.
- It has been discovered that when people are involved in the project, they are more ready to accept the special groups as part of society.

5) ISMEK: Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Arts and Vocational Training Courses & Eminönü Municipality Development of Socio-Cultural Structure in Eminönü through Vocational Courses Project

- It has been discovered that vocational courses are most effective when they are designed as to respond to the working force needs of the region, district they are given.
- The educational background of the course participants emerged as an important factor in the success of course participants, thus for best results a need to deliver courses according to the educational level of course recipients is necessary.
- In some disadvantaged districts where females actively participated to courses it became evident that reaching out to males, and male household heads in order to persuade them that the female members of the households participate in the courses is the most important reason for the high participation rate of women to these courses.

Ankara

1) Family Life Centre

Families that come to the centre, can perform more easily relationships with their surrounding. Establishing these centres for migrant groups help entire society. People can share their cultural values by the help of these centres which helps social integration.

The families who attend the centre, has become more sensitive to social events.

2) Youth Centre Project

Youths who attend the centres, release their tension with several facilities. A 60% decrease of criminal activities among youth has been realized in the areas where these centres were established. If these centres are established in Ankara where crime rates are high, crime rates will almost certainly fall.
Youths who attend the centres show higher interest on programmes about preventing drug usage, smoking alcohol etc. day by day. The variety of these educational programmes will be increased.

3) Beltek Project

Some machines and equipments which have been used for educational activities are very old. Some lectures take too much time because of the aging machines. They have to be replaced.

The businesses in Ankara are generally satisfied from the graduates of the courses.

4) The Centre of Children Working on the Streets of Ankara

When the families of children are contacted directly, positive results can be obtained more easily.

Physiological needs are met by the employees of the centre. After solving these problems, children interact with their family easily.

New ones at migrant areas are aimed to be established.

Izmir:

“Vocational Training Programmes for Technical Support Persons” proved that; The need for qualified technical support persons was persistently stressed by employers, and about 200 out of 361 persons, who successfully completed these courses, were placed in a job in the first 6 months of their graduation. This situation represents the gap in this matter.

Therefore, the trainings to be given in the context of this project will focus on the needs of the local industry and service sectors.

'Patient and Elderly Care Training Programme for Women’ showed that;

- It is difficult to find women participants qualified enough to take the vocational training programme.
- Since many of them are not in full command of the Turkish language and/or illiterate, they do not participate in vocational training programmes.
- Men do not welcome and obstruct women, who especially live in regions of the city that receives migration form East and Southeast Anatolia to participate in outdoor activities.

Therefore within the context of this programme, priority will be given to literacy courses, family counselling activities and public information campaign as a first step to establish contacts with the migrant women.

Bursa:

Project for Vocational Training and Rehabilitation of Children at Risk showed that,

- Resettling people living in the squatter settlements and shanty houses is not enough in itself to their transform the village-type life and to help them adapt to the city life. There is
also a need to provide them with training and counselling for the project to be successful and operational. In this project, special emphasis will be given to “Art of Living in the City” programmes.

- The needs of the women, the new inhabitants of the city and disabled have not been foreseen by the local authorities and governorship, thus the projects have not reflected responses to these needs as much as they should have. There is a need to include the needs of these vulnerable groups into the future and ongoing projects. This project itself is a reflection of this awareness.

- Lower level income groups, unqualified women staying at home and unskilled young people would better benefit from vocational training programmes instead of providing them with temporary solutions in form of direct support. Therefore, this project focuses on providing vocational training rather than temporary support mechanisms.

7. Institutional Framework

Project Coordination Units

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established or appointed in the municipalities of Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara. PCUs will be responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the project activities.

In Istanbul, the PCU will be established under the Department of Research, Planning and Coordination.

In Izmir, the PCU will be established under the Department of Cultural and Social Services.

In Bursa, in order to develop necessary infrastructure in whole Bursa in the process of participation to EU, to inform the local community of Bursa about EU, to produce cooperation, communication and coordination platforms with member and candidate countries of EU, and to carry out educational, research and project activities for benefiting from financial sources of EU effectively which are provided for candidate countries, EU Coordination Centre has been established under the structure of Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa. This centre will be responsible for the coordination and application of the project. They will directly report to the Mayor/Deputy Mayors during immediate situation and for support.

All PCU’s will be provided with enough qualified personnel.

The salaries and / or fees of the PCU staff will be covered by the municipalities.

Technical Assistance Team:

Each PCU will be supported by Technical Assistance Teams (one for each) which will be selected through restricted service tenders. The TATs will be composed of long and short term sector specific experts.

Working Group:
A Working Group (WG) will be established in each province. It will be composed of the staff of the PCU and the representatives of the governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in the implementation of the project activities. WG will serve as a platform for exchange of views and recommendations with regard to project related issues at technical level including review of ToRs, training / education activities, services provided, etc. WG will also facilitate mobilisation of additional physical and human resources for proper and timely implementation of project activities.

**Steering Committee:** A Steering Committee, responsible for providing guidance on overall strategic direction, will be established in each city. The Steering Committees will be chaired by Municipalities and made up of representatives from State Planning Organisation, Ministry of Interior, and Governorships. Relevant public institutions and NGOs will be invited to the Steering Committees by Municipalities.

The Steering Committee meetings will serve as platforms where progress of the implementation is discussed and corrective measures are proposed. In that respect, TAT will report to the Steering Committee.

8. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>€M</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Year 2006 - Investment support jointly co funded</td>
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<tr>
<td>(İstanbul)</td>
<td>951.514</td>
<td>317.171</td>
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<td>(Ankara)</td>
<td>953.643</td>
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<td>(İzmir)</td>
<td>555.263</td>
<td>185.088</td>
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<td>(Bursa)</td>
<td>482.944</td>
<td>160.981</td>
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<td>Investment support – sub-total</td>
<td>2.943.364</td>
<td>981.121</td>
<td>3.924.485</td>
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<td>% of total public funds</td>
<td>max 75 %</td>
<td>min 25 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building support</td>
<td>(İstanbul) 2.240.500</td>
<td>(Ankara) 2.156.000</td>
<td>(İzmir) 2.361.400</td>
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<tr>
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<td>IB support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total project 2006</td>
<td>11.905.854</td>
<td>981.121</td>
<td>981.121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) contributions from National, Regional, Local, Municipal authorities, FIs loans to public entities, funds from public enterprises

(**) private funds, FIs loans to private entities

1. All investment sub-projects supported by PHARE must receive co-financing from national public funds. Minimum requirement for co-financing from national public funds is 25% of the combined PHARE and national contributions to the overall investment support.

2. Many Institution building projects will also have a degree of co-financing – this should be quantified and included wherever possible.

3. Expenditure related to equipment (regulatory infrastructure or ESC-related) and to Technical Assistance supporting investment (e.g. pre feasibility study / supervision of works / technical specifications) should be considered as Investment support in the project fiche.

4. All co-financing must be provided on a joint basis. Parallel co-financing will, in principle, not be accepted. Exceptions to this rule have to be agreed with the Commission in advance.

5. All co-financing should be clearly quantified, also the degree of certainty of such co-financing (i.e. for National Public Funds: is it already earmarked in local or national budget, for FIs Loans, private funds: are they already approved/ under appraisal, etc.).

6. Where parallel co-financing is accepted and justified per exception to the normal rule it should be provided in monetary form. If this is not possible there should be clear criteria set out for the valuation of any non-monetary contributions (that should be quantified in the table)

7. If twinning is involved, clearly state the expected budget of the twinning covenant

8. The financial engineering of the project should be closely monitored against actual delivery during implementation and against the objectives that were set in the project fiche so that corrective actions may be taken where required.

6. Implementation Arrangements

Beneficiaries

İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Contact:

Mr. Köksal TANDIROĞLU
Head of Department of Strategy Development
Tel: +90 (0212) 455 1960-61
Fax: +90 (0212) 455 26 40
E-mail: ktandiroglu@ibb.gov.tr
Address: İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Strateji Geliştirme Daire Başkanlığı
Fatih - İstanbul

Ankara Metropolitan Municipality
Contact:

Mr. Murat DOĞRU
Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara
Chief Advisor to the Mayor and Head of Department of Information, Operations and Project Production
Address:
Hosdere Avenue, Ozvatan Street 5/4 6540
Tel:
00 90 312 442 60 74 / 00 90 312 442 60 74 442 60 76
mdogru@ankara-bel.gov.tr

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality

Ms. Selma NALBANTOĞLU
Head of Department of Cultural and Social Services and Advisor to the Mayor
Tel: 0232 4834958
Fax: 0232 4897470
Email: selmanalbantoglu@izmir.bel.tr
selmanalbantoglu@gmail.com

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
Contact:
Mr. Hikmet ŞAHİN
Address:
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
Buski Tesisleri
B Blok K:2 Acemler/Osmangazi
Bursa / Turkey
Phone: +90 224 234 40 10
Fax: +90 224 234 41 11
Web: www.bursa-bld.gov.tr
e-mail:healthycitiesbursa@bursa-bld.gov.tr
6.1 Implementing Agency

Metropolitan Municipalities of Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa will be the beneficiaries of the project and will be responsible for preparing, with support from CFCU and consultants to be provided from SEI, all the required documentation for the project including tender dossiers in accordance with the Practical Guide for External Aid.

The Central Financing Contracting Unit (CFCU) will be the Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management (including payments) of the projects activities.

Contact Details:

Contracting Authority:
(CFCU) Central Finance and Contracts Unit
Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (Programme Authorizing Officer)
Tel No. (+90 312) 285 4620-21
Fax No. (+90 312) 285 96 24
Ehlibeýt Mahallesi 6. Sokak No:18/8 Ekşioğlu İş Merkezi 06520 Balgat/Ankara, TURKEY

6.2 Twinning

N/A

6.3 Non-Standard Aspects

The PRAG\(^1\) will be strictly followed.

6.4 Contracts

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Minimum one service contract for the establishment of Technical Assistance Team (TA will be divided into groups for each city with overall coordination)
Minimum one service contract for social interventions (TA will be divided into four groups, one for each province with overall coordination)
Minimum one supply contracts

7 Implementation Schedule

Start of tendering

ToRs, technical specifications and other necessary documents for tendering will start to be prepared immediately when the project is finalized.

Service tenders will be launched in January/February 2007
Supply tenders will be launched in January/February 2007.

7.2 Start of project activity
Project activities will start in 3rd quarter of 2007.

7.3 Project completion
Expected date of last payment under last contract is 30 November 2009.

8 Equal Opportunity

The project gives special importance to ensure equitable gender participation. An appropriate gender balance will be sought on all the managing bodies and activities of the programme and its pilot projects. Although there are far fewer girls who are street children, the needs of girls living or working in the streets will be given special attention.

9 Environment

The projects will not have any adverse effect on environment. On the contrary, they will contribute to raising awareness on environmental issues and thus to protect environmental assets.

10 Rates of Return

N/A for this Project

11 Investment Criteria

N/A

11.1 Catalytic effect

An integrated and participatory approach of this kind has not received support under the national and donors’ aid programmes. Local authorities will coordinate ongoing actions to counteract the adverse effects of migration in new settlement areas. These efforts will be integrated and centralized with the new activities proposed to increase the effectiveness of these services.
11.2 Co-financing

Co-financing for 25% of investments will be provided by the Metropolitan Municipalities.

11.3 Additionality

EU financing will not displace other sources of funding.

11.4 Project Readiness and Size

Project is ready to contracting and implementation. There is no problem of ownership of the buildings. All facilities necessary for the implementation of the project will be provided in time by the municipalities.

11.5 Sustainability

The sustainability of the projects will be guaranteed by municipalities with the cooperation of participant governmental and non-governmental organizations, which will completely overtake the ownership after the project.

For example, 11 women clubs and 7 children clubs have continued its activities for many years and these facilities have not faced with any financial and/or organisational problems until today in Ankara.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

Support provided under this funding respects state aid provisions. The project is in accord with Article 92(3)(a) of the treaty of Rome with respect to regional aid in the EU.

12 Conditionality and Sequencing:
The municipalities concerned will provide the necessary buildings, in good state of repair and working order, for the establishment of centres targeting specifically the reduction and eventual eradication of the incidence of children working and/or living on the streets. "

TA will be recruited via service contracts for the capacity building component and for the social measures component. The latter will assist the PCUs in the preparation of supply tender documents according to PRAG. It will also assist the PCUs to develop a methodology for the operation of the centres focusing on activities aimed at taking children off the streets and reintegrating them into family life and/or educational establishments (school or vocational training). Activities in the centres will begin once this methodology has been prepared and agreed by the beneficiary (PCU).

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Log frame in standard format

2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule, by quarter, for full duration of project (including disbursement period)
4. Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Economic and social integration problems
7. Detailed background and justification
8. Overall indicative budgets
ANNEX-1: LOGFRAME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</th>
<th>Programme Name and Number</th>
<th>Support to the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Bursa as Major In-Migrant Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracting period expires</td>
<td>Disbursement period expires</td>
<td>EU Contribution: 11.905.854 Euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.11.2008</td>
<td>Total Budget: 12.886.975 Euro</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Overall Objective**

Reduced urban disparities through enhanced economic, social and cultural opportunities for all citizens
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Support to İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir and Bursa municipalities to increase institutional capacity to mitigate socio economic integration and environmental related problems derived from migration, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate street children in the targeted districts. |  | • Continuation of political commitment
    • Efficient coordination among relevant local structures
    • Positive approach to the project from migrant communities |
| • At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)  
• At the end of the project, average 5% decrease in crime committed by street children and increase in literacy level  
• By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number street children in the parts of the city targeted  
• Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres. |  |  |
### COMPONENT 1: ISTANBUL

#### Results

**A: Capacity Building**  
Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

**B: Social Measures**  
Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

- By the end of the project period, municipality will have prepared a strategic action plan with a time reference of 10 years
- At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)
- By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number street children in the parts of the city targeted
- **At the end of the project, average 5% decrease in crime committed by street children and increase in literacy level**
- Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres.

- Continued employment of the trained staff in the related fields
- Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions
- Participation of especially street children
- Target groups that come from different backgrounds working together in harmony)
Activities

A: Capacity Building

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020.
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan.
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects.
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes.
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance.

**MEANS:**

- Minimum 3 Technical assistance contracts for each beneficiary, one for capacity building, one for social interventions and one for feasibility studies.
- Minimum 1 Supply contract for each beneficiary.
- Short Term experts and human resources support in forms of permanent and temporary employment for the centres to be established to be financed from TA budget.
- Existing buildings all owned by the municipality and related staff.
- Existing municipality social activity and training centres.
B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of Sultanbeyli Street Children Centre aimed at urban adaptation and social support in Sultanbeyli

To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre

To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.

To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:

- Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
- Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
- Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
- Counselling against drug abuse and integration of drug users
- Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
- Reintegration of children into educational establishments
- Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre

To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 350 street children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT 2: Ankara</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>A: Capacity Building</strong></td>
<td><strong>B: Social Measures</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems</td>
<td>Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems</td>
<td>Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the end of the project period, municipality will have prepared a strategic action plan with a time reference of 10 years</td>
<td>By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number street children in the parts of the city targeted</td>
<td>By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number street children in the parts of the city targeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)</td>
<td>At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)</td>
<td>At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Progress and Monitoring</td>
<td>Project Progress and Monitoring</td>
<td>Project Progress and Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police data</td>
<td>Police data</td>
<td>Police data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality records</td>
<td>Municipality records</td>
<td>Municipality records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment of the trained staff in the related fields</td>
<td>Employment of the trained staff in the related fields</td>
<td>Employment of the trained staff in the related fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability and sustainability of sufficient human resources</td>
<td>Availability and sustainability of sufficient human resources</td>
<td>Availability and sustainability of sufficient human resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions</td>
<td>Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions</td>
<td>Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres.</td>
<td>Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres.</td>
<td>Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A: Capacity Building
- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020.
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan.
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance.
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects.
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes.
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.

### MEANS:
- Minimum 3 Technical assistance contracts for each beneficiary, one for capacity building, one for social interventions and one for feasibility studies.
- Minimum 1 Supply contract for each beneficiary.
- Short Term experts and human resources support in forms of permanent and temporary employment for the centres to be established to be financed from TA budget.
- Existing buildings all owned by the municipality and related staff.
- Existing municipality social activity and training centres.
B: Social Measures
Establishment and refurbishment of NATO Avenue, The Centre of Children Working On The Streets of Ankara aimed at urban adaptation and social support.

To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:

- Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
- Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
- Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
- Counselling against drug abuse and integration of drug users
- Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
- Reintegration of children into educational establishments
- Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre

To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 300 street children.
COMPONENT 3: Izmir

A: Capacity Building
Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

B: Social Measures
Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

- By the end of the project period, municipality will have prepared a strategic action plan with a time reference of 10 years
- At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)
- By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number street children in the parts of the city targeted
- At the end of the project, average 5% decrease in crime committed by street children and increase in literacy level
- Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres.

- Project Progress and Monitoring Reports
- Project Evaluation Report
- Police data
- Municipality records

- Employment of the trained staff in the related fields
- Availability and sustainability of sufficient human resources
- Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions
### A: Capacity Building

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020.
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan.
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects.
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes.
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 selected municipality staff to one of European member states which experienced migration integration problems.
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance.

### • MEANS:

- Minimum 3 Technical assistance contracts for each beneficiary, one for capacity building, one for social interventions and one for feasibility studies.
- Minimum 1 Supply contract for each beneficiary.
- Short Term experts and human resources support in forms of permanent and temporary employment for the centres to be established to be financed from TA budget.
- Existing buildings all owned by the municipality and related staff.
- Existing municipality social activity and training centres.
B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of Yenisehir Support Centre for the Children Living on the Streets of Izmir aimed at urban adaptation and social support in Konak

To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:
  - Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
  - Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
  - Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
  - Counselling against drug abuse and integration of drug users
  - Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
  - Reintegration of children into educational establishments
  - Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre

To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 300 street children.
COMPONENT 4: Bursa

Results:

A: Capacity Building
Capacity of Municipality increased to mitigate immigration related problems

Results:
- Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020 developed.
- Operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan designed
- Feasibility studies Prepared for infrastructure projects defined as priority projects to be financed from EU assistance
- Selected municipality staff trained

B: Social Measures
Street Children Centre established and living conditions of street children upgraded.

Results:
- Centre for street children refurbished
- Applicants’ database established.
- 200 street children received counselling and assistance.
- By the end of the project period, municipality will have prepared a strategic action plan with a time reference of 10 years
- At the end of the project, average 5% improvement in socio-economic integration (reaching opportunities the city provides, education, cultural activities, use of services, etc.)
- By the end of the project period, 8% decrease in the number of street children in the parts of the city targeted
- At the end of the project, average 5% decrease in crime committed by street children and increase in literacy level
- Reintegration into family life and/or educational establishments of at least 70% of the children assisted by the centres

- Project Progress and Monitoring Reports
- Project Evaluation Report
- Police data
- Municipality records

- Employment of the trained staff in the related fields
- Availability and sustainability of sufficient human resources
- Cooperation and full involvement of all relevant central and regional institutions
Activities  
A: Capacity Building  
A Technical Assistance Team, composed of long and short term experts, will be established through a restricted service tender to assist the Project Coordination Unit for the implementation of Street Children Project and also to accomplish the tasks below:

- To conduct a needs analysis (to solve socio-economic integration and infrastructure problems derived from migration) on the basis of available data and area surveys.
- To conduct field surveys to collect data for needs analysis.
- To develop a Strategic Action Plan covering the period 2010-2020
- To design operational programmes for the implementation of the action plan
- To carry out at least 5 awareness campaigns about the project and activities of centres.
- To provide campaign deliverables.
- To prepare feasibility studies for at least 2 infrastructure projects to be financed from the EU assistance
- To provide training to selected municipality staff on preparing feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment for infrastructure projects
- To provide management training to selected municipality staff on running social, environmental and economic mitigation programmes
- To deliver trainings to selected municipality staff in the field of project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- To carry out best practice study tour for 10 • MEANS:
  - Minimum 3 Technical assistance contracts for each beneficiary, one for capacity building, one for social interventions and one for feasibility studies.
  - Minimum 1 Supply contract for each beneficiary
  - Short Term experts and human resources support in forms of permanent and temporary employment for the centres to be established to be financed from TA budget
  - Existing buildings all owned by the municipality and related staff
  - Existing municipality social activity and training centres
B: Social Measures

Establishment and refurbishment of centre for the Children Living on the Streets of Bursa.

To develop Mission statement and Work Programmes for the Centre
To purchase equipment and materials for training and social activities.
To provide training to centre staff (including on the job) in the following topics:

- Psychological support to neglected and exploited children
- Counselling services to families against intra-family problems
- Education and information campaigns against domestic violence
- Counselling against drug abuse and integration of drug users
- Supportive communication activities aimed at developing children’s skills to work within a group, behaviour in the community, and communication skills
- Reintegration of children into educational establishments
- Healthcare screening, and health and hygiene training at the Centre

To provide a range of services, leisure and training activities for 200 street children.
Annex 2 – Detailed Implementation Chart

**Project title:** Support to the Solution of Economic and Social Integration Problems in Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Bursa as Major In-migrant Destinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Launch of supply tenders</td>
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### Annex 3: Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (EU Contribution)

#### FIGURES REGARDING EC CONTRIBUTION ONLY

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Annex 4: Feasibility / pre-feasibility studies – Economic and Social Integration Problems

Implementation of activities will be carried out in the existing buildings made available by the municipalities. No feasibility studies or EIA is needed.

Annex 5:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations - Economic and Social Integration Problems

Act on Municipalities (Law No 5272; Accepted on 07.12 2004)*

Act on Metropolitan Municipalities (Law No 5216; Accepted on 10. 07. 2004)*

Act on Reconstruction (Land Development) Law No 3194 (Accepted on 03.055.1985-Published in the official journal dated 09.05.1985 and numbered 18749)

Annex 6: Economic and Social Integration Problems

Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies:

(Available at the State Planning Organisation’s Web Site: www.dpt.gov.tr)

1. Long Term Strategy and Eighth Five Year Development Plan 2001-2005


3. SME Strategy and Action Plan

Annex 7: Detailed Background and Justification
Current Situation in Istanbul

Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey and the country’s chief commercial and cultural centre. In 2000 Istanbul’s official population was 10,018,735. Unofficial estimates were at times much higher, reflecting an influx of people from other countries and rural parts of Turkey.

Many of Istanbul problems stem from its steady population growth and unequal income distribution. Expanding squatter settlements and shantytowns in Istanbul results in growing number of migrant families who are unable to adapt to the city life and integrate to Istanbul. These families are being subject to severe socio-economic problems and obstacles. Modern public support institutions are inadequate in responding to these problems.

Local infrastructure in the squatter settlements is inadequate due to the rapid and unplanned urbanization. The number of children on the streets is rising and creating an ideal environment for crime. The migrant population is often unskilled, thus lacks the means to integrate to the economic life of the city. The women population is stuck between economic problems and social integration.

The dynamics and results of the social transformation in Turkey are most distinctively visible in Istanbul. Social transformation and urbanization in Turkey leads to internal migration, internal migration accelerates squatter settlements in Istanbul.

In certain suburbs of Istanbul problems stemming from inner migration are much more acute compared to the others. The total population of Istanbul was 10,018,735 in 2000. Since 1990, the population of Istanbul has increased by an average annual rate of 33.09 ‰ as compared to national average of 18.29 ‰. In addition to population growth rate, there is a need to consider the numerical statistics. The population of Istanbul has increased 3 million people in the last 10 years. This number is higher than the population of any other province in Turkey (except Ankara and Izmir).

There are 257,904 “gecekondu” in Istanbul and 1,262,754 inhabitants live in them.

Relatively poorer socio-economic conditions such as lower educational level, insufficient economic activity causing higher unemployment rates and the insufficient services trigger migration from eastern part of Turkey to Istanbul.

High population growth rate, poor ties with the city, scarcity of facilities, earthquake, economic crisis, insufficient resources of local administrations and high bureaucracy prevent the local administrations from providing effective service.

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2 DIE, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı kesin sonuçları.
3 DIE, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı kesin sonuçları.
4 DIE, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı kesin sonuçları.
Almost every district in Istanbul suffers considerably from in-migrant influx and problems stemming from it. However, in some of the districts these problems are much more acute than in the others due to the vast amount of in-migrant population they receive. 3 districts have been chosen in this project because they are extremely exemplary of the in-migrant problem in the city and host most of the in-migrant population.

**Eminönü**
Eminönü has been chosen because it has an international migration, it receives enormous migrant influx from South-eastern Anatolia, especially from villages which have been evacuated due to terror and security problems, and these migrants have great problems integrating to the city due to the feudal/clan lifestyle they tend to continue even after the migration to Istanbul. The district is also attracting the migrants from other district during the day, they come to Eminönü to work in daily, temporary jobs. Eminönü, thus is the centre and the first stop of the migrant population in the European side of Istanbul.

Eminonu, a municipality situated in the historical peninsula of Istanbul, is notorious for friction among migrant communities. The migration phenomenon in the region is rather distinctive as the district is a centre that both receives migrants and sends migrants to other regions and districts. The place has a condensed population, suffers from unemployment and low-income informal employment.

The migrants are mostly from south-eastern Turkey yet there is even Africans settled in the district. The crime rate is rather high. Especially women have socio-economic problems. They seriously need counselling against intra-family violence, commonly have health problems and are mostly unaware of their legal rights.

Eminonu also has a population over 50,000 people. After year of 1990, people from the east and the south-eastern of Turkey prefer to start their new life in Eminonu. Families who migrate to Eminonu are usually coming in large groups and initially start to live with their relatives who already had been settled in Eminonu. Especially people overspill from south-eastern Turkey; Diyarbakir, Batman, Mardin, Aksaray. The population of Eminonu shows a great difference during the day and night as a result of Eminonu being a vibrant business centre. The census of population in 2000 was about 55,000 people however the population of Eminonu is believed to have decreased to 50,000 people as a result of the resettlement of temporary settlers to other districts of Istanbul after improvement in their income. Thus, the region is the first stop of the migrant influx and is usually a temporary settlement, or rather a transition settlement for the migrants who prefer to move out of the district and resettle elsewhere in Istanbul. This approach has brought a crucial unregistered settlement problem along with.

Another reason for the influx to the migrants to Eminonu is the existence of a great number of associations of people coming from a certain region, for example Diyarbakir Townsmen Association. These associations draw migrant groups and families who have no any other connection in the city as they expect to get support and guidance from these associations. Yet another consequential reason for the migration to the district is the fact that the district is one of the main centres of the informal sector in Istanbul. The unqualified migrant population that is ready to work in any job available finds it convenient to settle in Eminonu where the newcomers can easily find jobs in the informal sector.

The Municipality of Eminonu currently has two large culture centres. These buildings are fit to be used for cultural and counselling activities. The Metropolitan Municipality of Istanbul has vocational training centres (ISMEK) in Eminonu.
Zeytinburnu

Zeytinburnu, on the other hand is usually the second stop of the migrants in the European side of Istanbul and has been chosen because it is very representative of another side of the migration problem in Istanbul; The district is hosting a very large migrant population and it is the second stop of the migrant population, meaning that they resettle to Zeytinburnu from other districts of Istanbul, usually 1-2 years after they come to Istanbul. They usually live in clusters, congregate in certain quarters and even force the original inhabitants who are not from the same background with them to leave the quarters. The migration problems in the district are less acute but more profound because they reflect not the rush and the confusion of newcomers but the alienation and the inability of integration of migrants who have inhabited Istanbul for at least 1-2 years. The migrant population of the district is primarily from South-eastern Anatolia, with Central Anatolia being the second source of migrants.

The population of Zeytinburnu district is approximately 300,000 people. The district has 12 km² surface area and is composed of 13 quarters. 182316 people inhabiting 46554 flats in Zeytinburnu district have been interviewed and it has been found that 20.4% of these (37114 people) have inhabited in Zeytinburnu for less than 5 years. This population inhabiting Zeytinburnu for less than 5 years constitutes 18.8% of the total households in Zeytinburnu. The fact that 74.3% of the population inhabiting Zeytinburnu for less than 5 years is coming outside of Istanbul is demonstrating that the migrant influx to the district is at a very high level. Zeytinburnu is receiving migrant population mainly from Mardin, Batman and Giresun districts. Diyarbakır, Konya and Kastamonu districts are following Mardin, Batman and Giresun as the sources of migrant population moving to Zeytinburnu.

There is a need to update database of social texture because of the constantly increasing migration. Through the automation system applied in the demarches, it is possible to reach to all the social data of the people who have moved to Zeytinburnu. In situations where this data is not adequate, the newcomers are visited in their homes and through questionnaires filled a social level analysis are being performed.

Also, there are 3 ISMEK course centres in Zeytinburnu. It is aimed, with these courses, to train migrant women and young women in the fields

Sultanbeyli

Sultanbeyli, just like Zeytinburnu, is an important second resettlement for migrants who move to the district after the first few years in Istanbul. Another particular reason the district has been chosen is because it reflects another side of the migration problem in the city which is more connected to planning; the lack of municipal zone planning and consequently development of cheap but illegal housing which attract the migrant population. This is of great importance to the city and to the migration problem because this very fact leads to the clustering of migrants in the district, development of illegal sectors and unplanned and uncontrolled quarters. The district is an attraction centre especially for the people from the Black sea region, however after 1990, a considerable migrant population from East and Southeast Anatolia who left their homes for particularly security regions also has settled to the district.
Sultanbeyli district is a typical laboratory illustrating migration problems such as infrastructure, education, health, intra-family violence, rights of women and young employment. In recent years, several universities have conducted plenty of academic researches were conducted regarding the internal migration issues. As a result of the researches, the term “Transitional Poverty”, describing the current situation has been defined.

According to researches, especially Sultanbeyli district, which is located in Marmara Region, has a unique place among municipalities, in terms of being in secondary socio-economic level albeit it has a population over 50,000 people. Families who migrate to Istanbul city initially start to live with their relatives who already had been settled in Sultanbeyli. Especially people over spilling from Ordu, Tokat, Rize and Sinop cities in Black sea region prefer to resettle in Sultanbeyli. After 1990, people from the east and the south east of Turkey prefer to start their new life in Sultanbeyli as well.

According to the population census in 2000, population of Sultanbeyli was about 175,000 people however the population of Sultanbeyli district is believed to have reached 300,000 people recently. Another reason of the internal migration to Sultanbeyli is the lack of zone plan of the municipality and different approaches by the local authority towards the migration fact. The absence of any municipal plan controlling development and construction within the area has brought a crucial unregistered settlement problem. Besides, the local authorities so far have approached the migrations issues in Sultanbeyli with a different agenda. This approach has led to the development of a serious dead-end regarding unregistered settlers.

Apart from receiving migration from other parts of Anatolia, Sultanbeyli District receives furthermore migration from inside the Istanbul metropolitan. Due to internal migration, the population particularly consists of people who cannot cope with tough conditions of Istanbul. According to the figures obtained from 15 Quarter Headmen and Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality – Popular Bread, it has been determined that mentioned section is the most influenced one socio-economically.

The place has a condensed population, suffers from unemployment and low-income informal employment. Especially women have socio-economic problems. They seriously need counselling, commonly have health problems and are mostly unaware of their legal rights.

The Municipality of Sultanbeyli currently has one large culture centre and one sport centre. These buildings are suitable to be used for cultural, counselling and sport activities. The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality has 4 vocational training centres (ISMEK) in Sultanbeyli. It is aimed, with these courses, to train migrant women and young women in the fields of textile and traditional arts such as Ebru, tezhip.

Current Situation in Ankara

Ankara is the second largest city in Turkey and the country’s capital. In 2000 Ankara’s official population was 4,007,860. Population for city centre was 3,540,522. Unofficial estimates were at times higher.

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6 Die, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı kesin sonuçları.
In 1990 population of Ankara city centres was 2,836,802 but in 2000 count results 3,540,522. Growth rate of population of city centre these ten years was %22.15. In these years population of Ankara increased dramatically. Growth rate of total population of Ankara province was %21.37 in the same ten years.

Many of Ankara’s problems stem from its steady population growth, reflect of the migration on the residence areas and unequal income distribution. After 1950 squatter areas started to happen. Squatter settlements and their transformation to modernized residential areas is another problem in Ankara, results in growing number of migrant families who are unable to adapt to the city life and integrate to Ankara. Immigration started for Ankara after 1950’s. These migrant families are being subject to severe socio-economic problems and obstacles. Modern public support institutions are inadequate in responding to these problems.

46 percent of Ankara citizens’ birth place is out of Ankara. Vast majority of the citizens came from Central Anatolia. For instance, according to the birth places of Ankara population, Çorum takes the first place. In addition to this; Yozgat, Çankırı and Kirşehir follow this city.\(^7\)

Internal migration accelerates squatter settlements in Ankara. Squatter settlements in Ankara suffer from the uncontrolled proliferation of shantytowns which are often occupied by new residents of the city. Local infrastructure in the squatter settlements is inadequate due to the rapid and unplanned urbanization.

The number of children working on the streets is rising. The street children problem requires an immediate solution and they must be rehabilitated.

The migrant population is generally unskilled, thus lacks the means to integrate to the economic life of the city. The women population is stuck between economic problems and social integration.

Problems of some districts of Ankara stemming from inner migration are much more acute compared to the others. The population of Ankara has increased 2 million people in the last 10 years.

There are more than 200,000 squatter settlements in Ankara the number of population living in “gecekondu” is estimated to be approximately more than 1 million people. Common characteristic of the city’s squatter settlement areas is low income. Most of the squatter area population has adaptation problems.

**Mamak**

Mamak District is a typical sample illustrating migration problems such as infrastructure, education, health, intra-family violence, rights of women and young employment. In recent years, several institutes have conducted plenty of academic researches regarding the internal migration

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\(^7\) DIE, 2000 Genel Nüfus Sayımı Ankara ili kesin sonuçları.
issues and restoration of historical buildings inside the squatter areas. As a result of the researches, poverty of the migrated people living in this area is current situation.

According to observations, especially Mamak District, which is located in city centre, has a unique place among municipalities. Population is over 300,000 people. This area is one of first squatter area of Turkey. Squatter areas started in Ankara first in Ulus and then Mamak district northern part of city. Families who migrate to Ankara city initially start to live with their relatives who already had been settled in Mamak.

Especially people over spilling from Yozgat, Çankırı, Kırşehir, Tunceli cities in Central Anatolia region prefer to resettle in Mamak District. After 1950, people from the Central Anatolia region of Turkey prefer to start their new life in Mamak District as well.

According to the population census in 2000, population of Mamak District was about 300,000 people however the population of Mamak District is believed to have reached 300,000 people recently. Nowadays this places are mostly squatter area.

The absence of any municipal plan controlling development and construction within the area has brought a crucial unregistered settlement problem. Besides, the local authorities so far have approached the migrations issues in Mamak District with a different agenda. This approach has led to the development of a serious dead end regarding unregistered settlers.

Mamak District is in city centre. In this district squatter areas are problematic residential areas for low income marginal sector workers.

Apart from receiving migration from central parts of Anatolia, Mamak District ct receives furthermore migration from inside the Ankara metropolitan nearly 10% per year. Due to internal migration, the population particularly consists of people who cannot cope with tough conditions of Ankara.

The Municipality of Ankara currently has one large women culture centre and sport centre in this districts. In this area there are many possible buildings are suitable to be used for cultural, courses and education, counselling and sport activities.

The place has a condensed population, suffers from unemployment and low-income informal employment. Especially women have socio-economic problems. They seriously need counselling, commonly have health problems and are mostly unaware of their legal rights.

**Altındağ**

Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District is a typical good sample for illustrating migration problems such as infrastructure, education, health, intra-family violence, rights of women and young employment. In recent years, several institutes have conducted plenty of academic researches were conducted regarding the internal migration issues and restoration of historical buildings inside the squatter areas. Also Greater Municipality also started urban transformation project in this area. As a result of the researches, poverty of the migrated people living in this area is current situation.
According to observations, especially Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District, which is located in northern part of Ankara, has a unique place among municipalities. Population is over 100,000 people. This area is one of first squatter area of Ankara. Squatter areas started in Ankara first in Ulus and then Mamak district northern part of city started after them. Families who migrate to Ankara city initially start to live with their relatives who already had been settled in Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District.

Especially people over spilling from Çankırı, Kırşehir, cities in Central Anatolia region prefer to resettle in Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District. After 1950, people from the Central Anatolia region of Turkey prefer to start their new life in Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District as well.

According to the population census in 2000, population of Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District was about 100,000 people however the population of Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District is believed to have reached 100,000 people recently. Nowadays this places are mostly squatter area. Also municipality of Ankara started urban transformation project in some part of the area.

The absence of any municipal plan controlling development and construction within the area has brought a crucial unregistered settlement problem. Besides, the local authorities so far have approached the migrations issues in Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District with a different agenda. This approach has led to the development of a serious dead end regarding unregistered setters.

Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District is in northern part of city centre. In this district squatter areas are problematic residential areas for low income marginal sector workers.

Apart from receiving migration from central parts of Anatolia, Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District receives furthermore migration from inside the Ankara metropolitan nearly 10% per year. Due to internal migration, the population particularly consists of people who cannot cope with tough conditions of Ankara.

The Municipality of Ankara currently started urban transformation project and built some small service buildings. In this area there is many possible buildings are suitable to be used for cultural, courses and education, counselling and sport activities.

The purpose of this pilot project is to support tackling of socio-economic problems related especially to women and young unemployed, as well as to support their entry into the labour market in decent formal employment.

The place has a condensed population, suffers from unemployment and low-income informal employment. Especially women have socio-economic problems. They seriously need counselling, commonly have health problems and are mostly unaware of their legal rights. Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District area infrastructure is insufficient and also other purpose of the pilot project is drawing infrastructure projects of this area. Last aim of the pilot project is drawing an architectural projects of Altındağ and Keçiören Northern Entrance District Urban Transf
Current Situation in Izmir

Izmir has a population of 3,370,886 according to the census of 2000. While Turkey’s population increased five times during the period of 1927-2000, the population of the city of Izmir increased 6.3 times. 81% of that population lives in the urban and 19% in the rural areas. Between the years of 1980-2000, its annual average population growth was 2.38%, derived from annual average population growths of 2.455% in the urban and 1.36% in the rural areas. This rate stands at 1.828% in Turkey in general.

The literacy rate of Izmir is 91.86%. This average is lower among women. The proportion of literate women population to the total women population is 87.41%.

Izmir has always been a favourite place for living due to its being a centre of external and internal trade, mild climate, and its trade relations with the West. Due to this situation, its migration rate is high.

Izmir ranks third with its number of foreign-migration (older than or equal to 5 years of age) at 33,465 people between the years of 1985-1990.

Overall, the rate of households not having access to water is %4; not having sewer systems is 13%, warming with wood is %44.

In the last 20 years, the rate of unemployment has more than tripled. Especially among women, unemployment is rather high.

The acts of building shanty houses (“gecekondu”s) in Izmir started in the 1950s. It developed very slowly until the 1960s. The old gecekondu areas between 1960 and 1975 spilled over to their surroundings to form yet new areas. The development of shanty towns between 1975 and 1985 enormously spread out. During this period, the Ataturk prevention area and Uzundere area were formed. In the following years, the spread of shanty towns were attempted to be prevented by public housing projects. However, it was not a success in the proper sense.

Due to pressure of densely spread shanty towns and unemployment, from the 1970s on, culture, arts, and organised life in Izmir has been harmed.

Fallen in the clutches of dense migration and shanty towns, Izmir rapidly distances itself from being a city, and becomes a town. A population of nearly 3 million is living in a city its infrastructure of which was planned to serve 300,000.

It is pointed out that relative economic inequality and the advent of scarce employment opportunities increased crime rates, social injustice paved the way for anger and social disorganisation, and caused exhibition of antagonism and criminal behaviour. Those who migrate to the city are unskilled workers who could not benefit from formal education. Therefore, they could not find a steady job in the places they migrated to, and do daily work which does not guarantee income, in other words, they work for the marginal sector.

Konak
According to the State Statistics Institute’s (SSI) census of 2000 Konak district has a population of 712770. The district is divided into 3 regions according to settlement structure. In the first region there is, Alsancak, Cankaya, and Guzelyali, in the second, Hatay, Yesilyurt, in the third, Esrefpasa, Ballıkyu, Kadifekale, Gurcesme, Tepecik, Basmane. Especially Kadifekale, Basmane and Ballıkyu regions are settlements that receive migration from South and Southeast Anatolia regions. These regions receive migration because they comprise of business centres, industrial areas and factories, and that transportation is easy to every corner of Izmir. The participation of women to work force is 20% which is the lowest according to SSI census 2000. Aya Voukla surroundings which are situated in the Basmane region used to be an area where natives of Izmir used to live until the 1950s, with the formation of new settlement areas and the movement of economically able people to new settlement areas, has caused the migrating population to settle to this region. The native populations which have a very different culture and could not move due to economic insufficiencies live together with the arriving new population. Due to economic their hardship, it was identified that crime rates were high in the region.

**Bornova**

When there is a general assessment made about Izmir, it is identified that in the 1975-85 period the gecekondu spread across public property and titled property along the industrial axis. In Bornova, however, even if public property is very few, it is pointed out that Altindag is a gecekondu area, and that Camdibi and Mersinli gecekondu areas, again in Bornova District, developed. However, in the mean time, Ataturk and İnonu quarters were formed in Bornova as gecekondu prevention areas. In the following years, it is pointed out that it was attempted to prevent the spread of squatter settlements with the EVKA-3 and EVKA-4 mass housing projects, however, a full success could not be achieved. The condition of people living in the borders of Municipality of Bornova’s Camdibi area in the city of Izmir is no different than others. In addition, if you bear in mind that women unemployment rate is high due to low employment opportunities for people who live in this area, it is unavoidable that they face social exclusion, and an increase in crime rates. In Bornova, which is a university district and has a population of 357000, 16000 women are not literate. The main target in this area is to provide free education opportunity for women and young people aimed at finding employment who live in this area which has low socioeconomic level. The second target is to overcome the state of exclusion of women living in these regions and to have them receive self-confidence, household communication, education for their children, and information about health by means of providing self-consciousness about themselves and aimed at improving social conditions of these groups. In the groups that are beneficiaries of the project ‘employment opportunities and social consciousnesses will be developed. This will support these women’s joining in business life.

**Current Situation in Bursa**
The total population of Bursa province is 2,125,140 according to the population census of year 2000 (70% of the TR41 NUTS II Region population) and the city population of Bursa is 1,630,940. The urbanization ratio is 76.75%. Since 1990, the population of Bursa has increased by an average annual rate of 28.62‰ while the national average was 18.28‰. The average size of households is 3.90 (This figure is 4.5 for Turkey).

The fast growth of the industry in Bursa since 1960s has produced a big potential for employment and migration has accelerated considerably.

Relatively poorer socio-economic conditions such as lower educational level, insufficient economic activity causing higher unemployment rates and the insufficient services trigger migration from eastern part of Turkey to the western cities in general.

Bursa is the most preferred city by people immigrating from Balkans and especially from Bulgaria since the beginning of 1950s. Number of migrants to Bursa were estimated to be approximately 154,000 in 1951, 115,000 in 1968 and more than 200,000 who were forced to move to Turkey in 1989. According to population census of 1987, the figures of different populations in Bursa are as follows: 19% natives, 34% people from abroad, 13% people from east-southeast region, 18% Caucasians and 9% immigrants from Black Sea region. The population of Bursa has reached 2,125,140 in 2000; 42.50% of this population was born in foreign countries and other cities, which means every 42 person out of 100 in Bursa has migrated from other cities.

Rapid industrialization and urbanization in Bursa starting from 1960s has brought together rapid migration, hard-to-control enlargement and also unplanned development. The areas of shanty settlements have received low quality infrastructure, transportation and social services and as a result regional inequalities have increased.

Although gross national product is over the national average in Bursa, income inequalities are high within the city. In accordance with the data of Bursa Provincial Encouragement Foundation of Social Aid and Solidarity (Bursa İl Sosyal Yardımlasma ve Dayanışmayı Tesvik Vakfı), 8422 people received aids (cash, educative, foodstuff, health, clothes, heating and housing, etc.) and a total of 140,471 YTL was given as aid in 2000; in 2001 93,820 people were helped and 230,295 YTL was given as aid; and in 2002 103,147 people were helped and 320,247 YTL was given as aid.

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aid; and it was determined that in the city of Bursa which is attractive for migrants and affected from economical crises, the number of poor people that have difficulty in covering their requirements is increasing day-by-day. According to household income distribution of quintiles of income by SRE 2 in 2003, the city of Bursa is ranked 3rd place in terms of income inequalities just behind Istanbul and Hatay. (Gini coefficient=0.41)\textsuperscript{15}

In Bursa, the labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 years and over is 44.3 %. The figure for those officially registered as unemployed in year 2000 is 11.6 % in Bursa Province (This figure was 8.9 % in Turkey.)

According to employment figures of year 2000, agricultural production is an important activity in Bursa and amounts to 33,56 % of the total employment and industrial production is also important and amounts 28,17 % of the total employment while services sector constitutes 11,82 % of the total employment. It was determined that 35.7 % of employees in the region whose centre is Bursa are employed in agriculture sector, 38.6 % of them are in industrial sector, 35.7 % of them are in service sector in accordance with SRE 2 the data of distribution of employment by sectors of 2004\textsuperscript{16}. It can be seen that employment in the agriculture sector has reduced and has been increasing in service sector. It is seen that migration to Bursa is not only from other cities, but also from its villages.

In Bursa the proportion of the literate population is 91,73%. While this proportion is 96,19 % for males, it is 87,28 % for females\textsuperscript{17}.

Considering high school education, the schooling ratio of Bursa with a ratio of 37.58 % is slightly above the national average of 36.92 %\textsuperscript{18}. However, in terms of technical and vocational education, the provincial schooling ratio (34,56 %) exceeds national average (21 %)\textsuperscript{19}.

The total fertility rate\textsuperscript{20} is 1,98 in the city and out of every 1000 children in Bursa, 39 of them dies before reaching age one.\textsuperscript{21} Bursa that holds the 5th place in terms of development among 81 cities in Turkey is getting closer to the average of child death rate (43‰) in Turkey\textsuperscript{22}. This is an indicator of the lack of efficiency of primary health care services provided in Bursa.

\textsuperscript{19} ibid.
\textsuperscript{20} Total Fertility Rate: The average number of live births that a woman would have under the assumption that she survived to the end of her reproductive life (15 to 49 years of age) and bore according to a given age specific fertility rate.
Bursa is a region where production and service facilities have been heavily concentrated. Large number of industrial facilities and high chance of employment have turned Bursa into an attraction centre for migration. The fast growing demand for housing and infrastructure due to migration could not be met and the city has developed randomly. Provision of residential areas that couldn’t meet the demand led to illegal constructions and to building plots that have been owned by multiple entities. Due to unplanned urban development and the lack of affordable land with completed infrastructure, the development of residences at the Bursa plain could not be prevented and as a result high quality agricultural land has been lost and the ecological balance has been disturbed which led to water and soil pollution that threatens the city today. The researches conducted by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality after 1999 Golcuk earthquake has shown that these unplanned residential zones are located at 1st Level Risk Areas and major losses are expected during an earthquake.

Urban services could not be provided efficiently in areas, which have attracted the majority of migrants and these areas became centres of shanty settlements where air pollution has reached critical levels. Inequalities have increased in terms of physical and social infrastructure between areas of Bursa. While the western part of the city had a higher quality of life than the standards concerning transportation, residential zones, infrastructure and services provided, the eastern part of the city services remained under standards in terms of quality concerning health, education, transportation, water and sewerage systems. Social and economic inequalities together with insufficient physical infrastructure cause numerous problems within the city. Migrants are usually uneducated and unskilled people. Migrant citizens, who came to Bursa due to economic problems, lack of education and health services, usually work in illegal sectors and can’t find regular jobs. This situation raises poverty, illegal economy and inequalities within the city. People who cannot integrate to the social and economic life of the city are trying to continue their life styles that they used to have at their village, which as a result increases cultural conflicts and crime rates due to economic problems.

Yıldırım

One of the important districts concerning regional disparities in Bursa is the district of Yıldırım which is different from the other districts. Bursa Metropolitan Municipality is composed of 7 districts and the biggest three are Osmangazi, Yıldırım and Nilüfer respectively. The reason of Yıldırım District for being different from other districts in Bursa is that Yıldırım is affected from migration more than the other districts. According to the population census of 2000 Yıldırım had a population of 478,584 and a total of 66 neighbourhoods; Yıldırım has also the highest number of shanty settlements and is taking migration more that the other districts in Bursa. This area has been selected by in-migrants mostly due to its location being close to the city centre and due to the low land value since the biggest amount of land of the Bursa plain is located at this district. Most of the residents at Yıldırım district have migrated from East Anatolia and the Black Sea Regions. The annual growth rate of population at the district of Yıldırım was 38,99 ‰ at while this figure was 28,62 ‰ at Bursa for the years between 1990-200023. In accordance with data obtained from Provincial Police Directorate of Bursa, there are 249 children working on the street in Bursa and it was determined that 87% of these children live in Yıldırım district; 52 % of drug addicts live in Yıldırım district; 70 % of children who have committed crimes and

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live in this region migrated from Mus and Erzurum due to economic reasons; 83 % of their fathers are graduated from elementary schools, 81 % of their mothers are illiterate, 45 % of their families do not have regular jobs, 19 % of them are unemployed, 96 % of their mothers are housewives. There are inadequate education, sports, health, cultural facilities and recreational areas in the district in general. According to the population census of 2000 the population density per square kilometre at Yıldırım was 7504 while this figure was 371 and 1085 for Nilüfer and Osmangazi respectively and 204 for the city of Bursa. The labour force participation rate at Yıldırım is 21 % and 67 % for women and men respectively which is the lowest rate in Bursa.

According to the social and economic data for the city of Bursa it has been seen that Yıldırım is taking most of the migration and is the first district that needs amelioration. It has been understood that there is a need for a society centre at the district of Yıldırım that will assist the society for integrating to the social and economic urban life.

ANNEX 8

OVERALL INDICATIVE ISTANBUL BUDGET

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OVERALL INDICATIVE IZMIR BUDGET

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**OVERALL INDICATIVE ANKARA BUDGET**

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**OVERALL INDICATIVE BURSA BUDGET**

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