

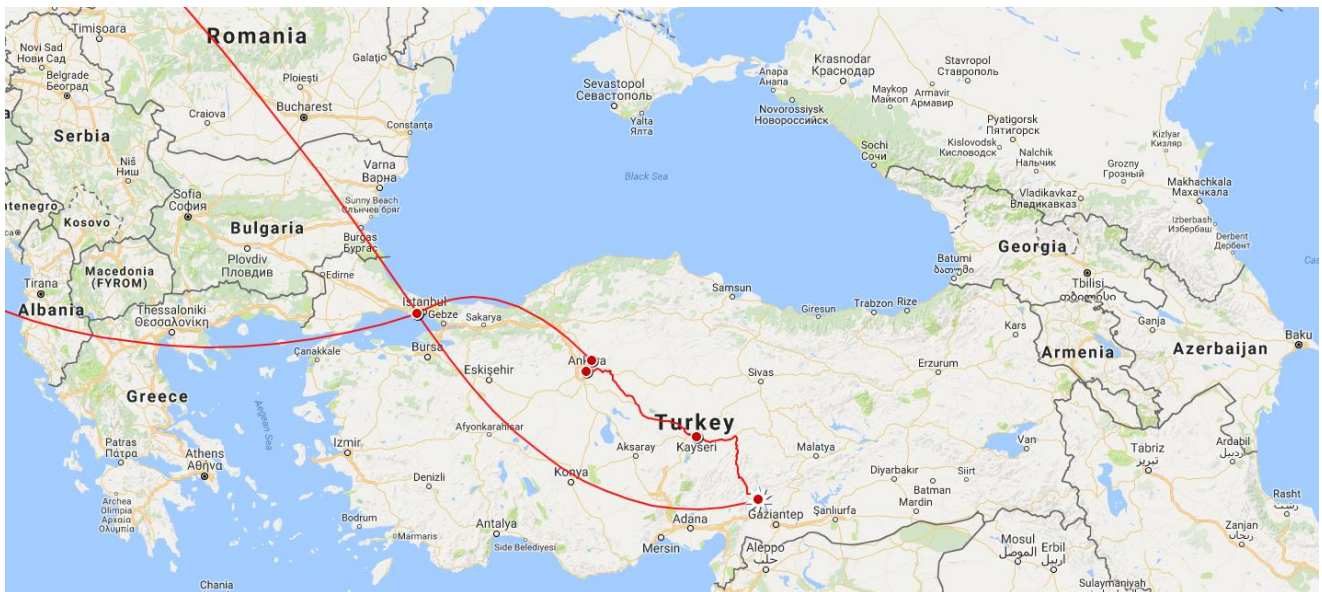


ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA EUROPSKI PARLAMENT PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
EIROPAS PARLAMENTS EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW
EUROPEES PARLEMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPAPARLAMENTET

Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Directorate D - Budget Affairs
Committee on Budgetary Control

Brussels, 28.02.2017

Draft Report on the fact-finding mission of the Budgetary Control Committee to Turkey 1-4 November 2016



Source: www.travellerspoint.com

Summary and recommendations

Turkey is a candidate country to the EU since 1987 and receives EU pre-accession funds since 2001. It is also a major transit country for refugees entering the European Union. In 2015 the European Commission created the Facility for Refugees program for Turkey consisting of up to EUR 3 billion.

For the reasons mentioned above, the Budgetary Control Committee decided to send a delegation to Turkey.

The delegation took place from 1 till 4 November 2016 and consisted of six Members. It was chaired by Ms Inge Gräßle.

- We have been told that the number of refugees in Turkey reached 3.1 million. The majority – 2.7 million - are registered Syrian refugees. The majority of these refugees (ca. 90%) live in local communities outside camps, where provision of shelter and food remains precarious for the most of them;
- The Turkish government assured that they have spent over EUR 12 billion since the beginning of the crisis on refugee camps. They are set up by the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD), and are considered exemplary by international humanitarian organisations. The general basic services (shelter, wash, food, health, education etc.) are above standard, as seen by the delegation in Kahramanmaraş;
- As part of the EU-Turkey Action Plan and in response to calls from Turkey to step up its financial engagement, the EU mobilised new funds to support Turkey in coping with the presence of Syrian refugees. In November 2015, the Commission proposed to set up a EUR 3 billion Refugee Facility for Turkey covering the year 2016 and 2017. Of the overall EUR 3 billion, EUR 2.239 billion have so far been allocated for both humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance;
- The Facility for Refugees in Turkey is the answer to the EU Member States' call for significant additional funding to support refugees in the country. The Facility is designed to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Facility for Refugees in Turkey focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support;
- Out of all non-EU countries, Turkey is the single biggest beneficiary of EU financial assistance, receiving more than EUR 600 million on average per year, mostly under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II);
- Turkey ranks first among EIB recipient countries outside the EU with around EUR 2 billion of EIB loans signed every year;
- In 2014 Turkey was the country reporting the highest number of irregularities and aggregate amounts involved in irregularities among all the EU candidate countries. This issue was addressed by the Committee in the "2015 Protection of EU Financial Interests" report;

- While fully understanding the difficult political situation in Turkey in the aftermath of the 15th July coup d'état and the need of the Turkish authorities to find the guilty of the failed coup, the Committee points out that the disproportionate repressive measures taken (as stated by the EP resolution of 15 November 2016) affects inter alia the possibility of absorption of EU funds in Turkey as many of the recipients as well as many of the lower and middle-level managers are unable to continue their duties. The Committee asks therefore the Commission and the EEAS to evaluate whether in this regard Turkey should still be obtaining all the contracted EU funds or whether a thorough screening of needs and capabilities is needed;
- Calls on the Commission to reflect on the latest developments in Turkey in the mid-term review report of the IPA scheduled for 2017; asks the Commission to examine the possibility of increasing support to Turkish civil society from the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights;
- Notes that upgrading of the customs union is important for Turkey; stresses that suspending work on upgrading the customs union would have serious economic consequences for the country and thus affect the EU budget;
- The cost of taking care of a refugee in the Middle East is one sixth of the cost of the same refugee in the EU; it is therefore advisable from the budgetary point of view to understand the benefits of taking care of the refugees in the region from which they stem rather than hosting them in the EU;
- It is in the EU's interest that the refugees are economically integrated in the countries of residence and thus less dependent on foreign aid; the EU should convince the hosting countries by using the 'more for more' approach to loosen their laws limiting the possibilities of working in various professions by the refugee community;
- It should remain a common interest of all that the situation of the Syrian refugees does not follow the example of the Palestinian ones (as stated by the CONT delegation to Lebanon and Jordan in September 2016) and that they would be able to return to their homes in the near future and not have to wait for a political solution for decades to come;

Introduction

Turkey is an associate member of the European Economic Community since 1963. It became a candidate country in 1987. It opened negotiations with the European Union started in 2005 and since then Turkey obtains EU pre-accession funds.

Turkey is also one of the countries hosting the highest number of Syrian refugees. Since 2011, the country welcomed over 2.7 million of them. More than 90% of Syrians live among the Turkish population and only 10% in the camps.

Turkey is also situated on the major immigration route from Asia and Africa into Europe. In 2015, Turkey became the origin of a mass influx of refugees into the EU. The EU decided to remedy this by, inter alia, providing Turkey with a Facility for Refugee program, which includes 3 billion euro of aid.

In the light of the above, the Budgetary Control Committee decided to organise a delegation to Turkey in order to monitor how the pre-accession funds are being implemented and how is Turkey going to use the money provided in the Facility for Refugees program.

The program of the delegation started with official visits in Ankara, where the delegation met with the representatives of the central authorities – the Turkish Grand National Assembly and with various ministries responsible for implementing EU funds. The delegation met also with representatives of international organisations responsible for humanitarian aid.

The second part of the visit included visits in Eastern Anatolia, where the delegation visited two cities – Kayseri and Kahramanmaras. In Kayseri, the delegation visited a removal center for asylum seekers and a technology park funded by pre-accession funds. In Kahramanmaras the delegation visited a Syrian refugee camp and a school teaching Syrian children.

The delegation consisted of six Members and was chaired by Ms Inge Gräßle.

1. Situation of refugees in Turkey

1.1 Facts and figures on refugees in Turkey

According to Turkish authorities, the number of refugees in Turkey in July 2016 reached 3.1 million. The majority are registered Syrian refugees (over 2.7 million according to the Turkey's Directorate General of Migration Management), but in addition to that come several hundred thousands of non-Syrian refugees (including Iraqi, Afghanistan, Iranians and Somalian), plus an unknown number of unregistered refugees. Already since 2014, Turkey has been the country with one of the biggest refugee population in the world. The majority of refugees (ca. 90%) live in local communities outside camps, where provision of shelter and food remains precarious for the big majority. In addition to the refugees from outside Turkey, the resumption of hostilities between Turkey and the Kurdistan Workers' Party has also led to internal displacement, affecting 350 000 Turkish citizens as well as refugees.

Since 2015, Turkey has also become an important transit country of Syrian and other refugees to the EU, mainly via the eastern Mediterranean route to Greece. In 2015, over 856 000 arrivals by sea to Greece from Turkey were recorded (data from UNHCR). Following the EU-Turkey Action Plan of October 2015 and later the EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, numbers have considerably gone down. According to the data from the third report on the progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, the daily number of arrivals to the Greek islands went down from an average of 1700 in the month before the statement to an average of 85 since June. In addition, the number of lost lives considerably decreased.

Turkey is also an important starting point and a much needed cooperation partner for providing trans-border international assistance to refugees within Syria. In 2015, 27% of the EU's humanitarian assistance inside Syria was delivered from Turkey. 90% of the Syrian refugees reside in urban and rural areas, most of them in the south and in the south east (Adana, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Kilis, Mardin, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa), with the refugee percentage reaching up to 20% in some provinces, and up to 50 % in Kilis. However, there is also a trend of movement to other areas, in particular urban centres, with 400 000 refugees estimated to be living in Istanbul.

International organizations and governments have lauded Turkey for its initial open-door policy and for its efforts to accommodate Syrians in decent conditions. The Government of Turkey has been providing high quality assistance to over 269 000 Syrian refugees in 25 camps.

It is estimated by the government that it has spent over EUR 12 billion since the beginning of the crisis. The refugee camps, set up by the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD), are considered exemplary. General basic services (shelter, wash, food, health, education etc.) are above standard.

The situation of the refugees outside camps is much more precarious. Although host communities together with Turkish civil society organizations and NGOs have been assisting refugees outside camps, many are forced into inadequate living conditions.

DG ECHO adopted a new Humanitarian Implementation Plan for Turkey in June 2016, which describes the major humanitarian needs. Overall, the living conditions remain precarious, with the majority living in substandard or even unsanitary shelter conditions. According to

the Amnesty International report, the housing stock in Turkey was already limited before the refugee crisis, thus making it difficult even with the additional EU funds to close the infrastructural gap.

In addition, education is a major challenge, to avoid a "lost generation". Approximately 54% of the Syrian refugees in Turkey are children. In principle, Syrian school children can enrol in the regular system or in specifically created "Temporary education centres" for refugees and education has become a major focus of international attention. Still, 74% of Syrian refugee children are not enrolled in formal education. It is aimed to reduce this number to below 50% in the upcoming months.

1.2 EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan of 15 October 2015

Since April 2015, the EU has held several meetings at Heads of State and Government level to discuss the ongoing refugee crisis. At each of these meetings, the need was stressed to cooperate with Turkey to secure the borders, to bring order to migratory flows, and to stem irregular migration. On 15 October 2015, the European Commission presented to the European Council, a Joint Action Plan negotiated with Turkey to manage jointly the Syrian refugee crisis. The Council endorsed this Action Plan and convened an EU-Turkey Meeting on 29 November 2015, which activated the Action Plan and re-energised the EU-Turkey relationship.

The Action Plan identifies a series of collaborative actions to be implemented as a matter of urgency by the EU and Turkey to address the current crisis in three ways:

- by addressing the root causes leading to the massive influx of Syrians,
- by supporting Syrians under temporary protection and their host communities in Turkey (Part I),
- by strengthening cooperation to prevent irregular migration flows to the EU (Part II).

1.3 EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016

Building on this Action Plan, a statement was agreed between the Members of the European Council and Turkey on 18 March 2016. Pursuant to this statement:

- All new irregular migrants or asylum seekers whose applications have been declared inadmissible crossing from Turkey to the Greek islands as of 20 March 2016 will be returned to Turkey;
- For every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to the EU from Turkey directly;
- Turkey will take any necessary measures to prevent new sea or land routes for irregular migration opening from Turkey to the EU;
- Once irregular crossings between Turkey and the EU are ending or have been substantially reduced, a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme will be activated;
- The fulfilment of the visa liberalisation roadmap will be accelerated with a view to lifting the visa requirements for Turkish citizens at the latest by the end of June 2016. Turkey will take all the necessary steps to fulfil the remaining requirements;
- The EU will, in close cooperation with Turkey, further speed up the disbursement of the initially allocated EUR 3 billion under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Once

these resources are about to be used in full, the EU will mobilise additional funding for the Facility up to an additional EUR 3 billion to the end of 2018;

- The EU and Turkey welcomed the ongoing work on the upgrading of the Customs Union. The accession process will be re-energised, with Chapter 33 to be opened during the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the European Union and preparatory work on the opening of other chapters to continue at an accelerated pace;
- The EU and Turkey will work to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria.

The European Commission monitors the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement and regularly reports on it. The first and second report of 20 April and 15 June 2016 on the progress made in the implementation of the statement concluded that the success achieved so far is fragile, and the daily operation of the actual return and resettlement processes in full compliance with EU and international rules can still not be considered fully implemented. The third report of 28 September 2016 found that the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement has continued to deepen and to accelerate. It recommended that it is essential that:

- Resources are immediately provided to ensure the effective processing of asylum applications on the Greek islands, with Member States to respond in full to calls from the European Asylum Support Office to support their work at first instance, and the Greek authorities to ensure that the Appeal Committees can work swiftly, as well as to step up pace of returns;
- The swift pace of contracting under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey and implementation of projects to support refugees on the ground continues;
- Turkey should take the necessary measures to fulfil the remaining visa liberalisation benchmarks as soon as possible, to enable the EU to lift the visa requirements for Turkish citizens.

1.4 EU Resettlement Framework

Prior to the adoption of the EU-Turkey Action Plan and Statement, the Commission presented the European Agenda on Migration on 13 May 2015, which laid the foundation for the Commission's continuous work to address both the immediate and the long-term challenges of managing migration flows effectively and comprehensively, including by strengthening cooperation with countries of origin and transit. As part of the Agenda, the Commission proposed in July 2016 a Regulation establishing a Union Resettlement Framework for the admission of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection. This proposal aims to put in place a horizontal mechanism for launching targeted EU resettlement initiatives, by setting out common EU rules for admission and distribution, on the status to be accorded to resettled persons, on financial support, as well as on measures to discourage secondary movements.

2. EU funds for Turkey

Out of all non-EU countries, Turkey is the single biggest beneficiary of EU financial assistance, receiving more than EUR 600 million on average per year, mostly under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II). Turkey itself (indirect management) manages a large share of this IPA II envelope. In addition, with around EUR 2 billion of EIB loans signed every year, Turkey ranks first among EIB recipient countries outside the EU. Finally, as a result of the refugee crisis, EU or Member States' additional funds channelled via the Madad Trust Fund and/or the Refugee Facility for Turkey add up to the amounts spent by the EU in Turkey.

2.1 Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

Turkey has been eligible for EU resources since 1996, when it benefitted from EU funding through the MEDA Programme (EUR 376 million for the period 1996-1999 and EUR 890 million for 2000-2006). After signing the Accession Partnership in 2001, Turkey benefitted from the Turkey Pre-Accession Assistance scheme, worth EUR 1.25 billion for 2002-2006.

As of 2007, the main mechanism of financial assistance became the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), which replaced a series of programmes and instruments for 'enlargement countries'. The main objective of this instrument was to help the beneficiaries make political and economic reforms, preparing them for the rights and obligations that come with EU membership. For the first programming period (2007-2013) EUR 4.8 billion were allocated to Turkey.

In the current period 2014-2020, the new Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II) builds on the results already achieved by dedicating EUR 4.45 billion to Turkey over seven years. Financial assistance under IPA II is provided for the following four specific objectives:

- support for political reforms,
- support for economic, social and territorial development,
- strengthening the ability of the beneficiary country to fulfil the (future) obligations stemming from membership in the EU by supporting progressive alignment with the Union *acquis*,
- strengthening regional integration and territorial cooperation. The envelope is broken down per policy area, as outlined in the Table 1 on the following page.

Pre-accession assistance is mostly implemented under indirect management. Only a small part of IPA II remains under direct management by the European Commission, namely in 2015 the activities 'Strategic capacity building for local/grassroots civil society organisations: ad hoc support mechanism' and 'Support to refugees from the Syrian crisis in Turkey'.

Just like other instruments at the start of the MFF 2014-2020, the kick-off and implementation of IPA II was delayed due to the late adoption of the relevant legal bases and the subsequent need to approve national programmes. This resulted in carrying over commitment appropriations from 2014 to 2015.

In addition, a Framework Agreement between the Turkish Government and the European Commission was signed in February 2015 and set out the mutual implementation arrangements.

Table 1: Budget allocations per sector in Turkey based on the effective IPA II programming activities (in million EUR)

TURKEY	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL 2018-2020	TOTAL 2014-2020
a.Reforms in Preparation for EU Membership	350	196.6	233.9	141.1	652.2	1,573.8
Democracy and governance	515.1				416.3	931.4
Rule of law and fundamental rights	406.5				236.0	642.5
b.Socio economic and Regional development	155.3	265.3	246.0	242.0	595.3	1,503.9
Environmental and climate action	295.1				347.5	642.6
Transport	386.0				56.8	442.8
Energy	39.7				34.4	74.1
Competitiveness and Innovation	187.8				156.6	344.4
c. Employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development	37.4	62.9	65.9	68.9	199.9	435.0
Education, employment and social policies	235.1				199.9	435.0
d.Agriculture and rural development	72.0	100.9	73.4	148	504.2	898.5
Agriculture and rural development	394.3				504.2	898.5
Total	614.7	625.7	619.2	600	1,940.0	4,399.6

Source: Indicative Strategy Paper for Turkey (2014-2020). Breakdown per sector not adapted with the final budgets/revised financial programming.

The main interlocutor for the Commission is the National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC), which belongs to the Ministry of EU Affairs, in the process of strategic planning, coordination of programming, monitoring of implementation, evaluation and reporting. Depending on the sector, other line ministries will be the lead institutions. An IPA Monitoring Committee, chaired by the Commission and the NIPAC, is put in place, as well as sectorial monitoring committees.

The Undersecretary of Treasury is the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and hosts the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU), which is responsible for the financial execution of the actions (overall budgeting, tendering, contracting, payments, accounting and financial reporting).

The requests from Turkey for being entrusted with budget implementation tasks were received by the Commission (DG NEAR) in spring 2015 and assessed in the second half of the year. Several audit missions were performed to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the national internal control systems. The conclusions were positive for the operating structures managing the IPA multiannual programmes on Environment, Competitiveness and Employment. However, as far as the transport multiannual programme was concerned, DG NEAR decided to wait given the significance of findings previously identified by DG REGIO under IPA I programme leading to payment suspension in 2015. The NAO has been requested for a new self-assessment report and revised entrustment package.

Table 2: IPA: Refugee- and migrant-related actions in Turkey (commitment appropriations in EUR million)

	2014 and before	2015	2016
IPA, excluding contributions to the Trust Fund and the Facility	194	152	100
IPA-contribution to EU Trust ('Madad') Fund for Syria		173	
IPA-Contribution to the Refugee Facility for Turkey			37
Total IPA	194	325	137

Source: European Commission. 2016 figures subject to evolution.

2.2 Other Instruments: EIDHR , IcSP and ECHO

The EIDHR (the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights) aims at supporting organizations in their action to promote, protect and defend human rights. This support has sought to complement Turkey's reform efforts by enabling better participation of organised citizens in the reform process. Turkey benefits from the EIDHR since 2002 with an average of approximately EUR 2.7 million per year. For the years 2014-2016, a total of EUR 11 million has been allocated to Turkey under this instrument, amounting to EUR 5 million only for the year 2015.

A further instrument is the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), which focuses on crisis response, crisis preparedness and conflict prevention to contribute better to the EU's comprehensive approach to external conflicts and crises. In 2014 and 2015, Turkey has received EUR 17 million per year under this instrument.

Finally, the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) supports emergency humanitarian assistance programmes, primarily focussed on life-saving activities in various sectors, including health, food security and livelihood support, water and sanitation, core relief items, and other protective measures. The refugee crisis has given particular relevance to this action in Turkey. Humanitarian aid provided in Turkey amounted to EUR 36 million in 2015.

2.3 Reported irregularities for Turkey (IPA), 2015

In 2014 Turkey was the country reporting the highest number of irregularities and aggregate amounts involved in irregularities. Concerning the 20 irregularities reported as fraudulent, these were reported by three countries.

Cross-Border Cooperation programmes record the highest number of irregularities reported, while Rural Development programmes account for the highest amounts involved.

Table 3: irregularities in IPA funds – comparison of Turkey to other countries in the region.

Country name	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Total reported irregularities	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
Albania	1	0			1	0
Bulgaria	27	68 221	1	292	28	68 513
Croatia	23	260 160	2	51 864	25	312 024
Italy	3	553 935			3	553 935
Serbia	3	35 309			3	35 309
Turkey	34	3 135 268	17	1 690 622	51	4 825 890
Total	91	4 052 893	20	1 742 778	111	5 795 671

3. The Refugee Facility for Turkey

As part of the EU-Turkey Action Plan and in response to calls from Turkey to step up its financial engagement, the EU side – on the Commission’s initiative and with the support of the European Council – mobilised new funds to support Turkey in coping with the presence of Syrian refugees. In November 2015, the Commission proposed to set up a EUR 3 billion Refugee Facility for Turkey covering the year 2016 and 2017 and even adopted an autonomous decision based on Articles 210(2) and 214(6) TFEU. This is made up of EUR 1 billion from the EU budget and EUR 2 billion from the EU Member States. Of the overall EUR 3 billion, EUR 2.239 billion have so far been allocated for both humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance. Of the EUR 2.239 billion allocated, EUR 1.252 billion have been contracted. Of these EUR 1.252 billion contracted, EUR 467 million have been disbursed to date.

The Facility for Refugees in Turkey is the answer to the EU Member States’ call for significant additional funding to support refugees in the country. The Facility is designed to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities are addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Facility for Refugees in Turkey focuses on humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support.

This Facility will be a mere coordination mechanism, and not a new Trust Fund. This means that EU budgetary appropriations, although placed under this umbrella, will remain on their original lines and be implemented within the procedures laid down in their corresponding legal bases. They can however be implemented via an existing Trust Fund: this means that the amounts announced for the Refugee Facility for Turkey are likely to partially overlap with those of the Madad Fund.

The novelty in this Facility is that additional Member States’ contributions will be provided as external assigned revenue (Article 21 (2) (b) of the Financial Regulation) according to a GNI based allocation key. It will result de facto in an additional spending capacity for the European Commission and in a reinforcement of the external financing instruments, bypassing the budgetary procedure as well as the constraints of the MFF ceilings.

Funds labelled under this Facility should address the immediate humanitarian and development needs of the refugees and their host communities on the one hand, support national and local authorities in managing and addressing the consequences of the inflow of refugees on the other hand. There has been some controversy as to the degree of commitment that this involves on the part of the Turkish Government, notably in containing the migratory flow towards the EU, and as to whether this money should be channelled via the Turkish authorities or via independent organisations (most likely both). There has also been some discontent in Turkey as to its formal role in the Facility (Turkey would be member of the Facility’s Steering Committee in an advisory capacity only, whereas the Commission and EU Member States would send full members).

Concerns have been voiced in the European Parliament regarding the lack of involvement of the budgetary authority in this process (although the Council, as the grouping of EU Member States, is de facto a decision-maker). In the Commission’s plans, the budgetary authority will be regularly informed about the implementation of the Facility and will receive an annual report. However, any additional contribution from the EU budget will have to be approved, notably as part of the 2017 budgetary procedure.

Table 4: Refugee Facility for Turkey - planned breakdown of contributions, *(commitment appropriations in EUR million)*

INSTRUMENTS	2016	2017*	2016-2017
Humanitarian Aid	165**	80	245
IPA	37	-	37
IcSP	20	20	40
DCI	10	10	20
ENI	18	-	18
Heading 4 margin	-	140	140
Top-up requested by MS		500	500
Total EU Budget			1 000
Financial Contributions of EU Member States (as external assigned revenue)			2 000

Source: European Commission

* Based on current programming and to be requested as part of the draft budget 2017.

** Including a transfer from the Emergency Aid Reserve to be proposed in early 2016.

4. Visits of the Delegation in Ankara

4.1 Introduction

The first part of the delegation took place in Ankara, where the Members could meet with the central Turkish authorities – the government and the parliament. The delegation met also with the newly appointed EU ambassador and his team and with UN agencies based in Turkey. Additionally, the delegation visited a school in the suburbs of Ankara, which Syrian children attend since 2010.

4.2 *Briefing session with Head of EU delegation, Ambassador Berger and meeting with EUD Heads of Sections of Finance & Contracts, and ECHO*

The newly appointed ambassador to Turkey, Mr Christian Berger, admitted that his meeting with the delegation is the first official meeting as EU Ambassador to Turkey. He was prepared to it and presented the complexity of the EU-Turkish relations and the role and the image of EU in Turkey. His staff gave a comprehensive overview of the various types of projects the EU is financing in Turkey. The Members had a set of questions on projects related to refugees and humanitarian aid in general and questions on the pre-accession funds. The discussion which followed was useful to obtain information for the meetings which took place in the following days.



4.3 *Debriefing session with UN Agencies*

- UNHCR, Mr Pascale Moreau, Country Representative
- UNDP, Ms Berna Beyazit, Programme Manager
- UNICEF, Mr Philippe Duamelle, Country Representative
- WFP, Mr. Jean Yves Lequime, Country Representative
- UNFPA, Mr Karl Kulesa, Country Representative
- IOM, Mr Vladimer Gvilava, Country Representative



Representatives of six UN agencies which are based in Turkey presented their projects and the challenges and opportunities they have while conducting the projects. Mr Lequime, the country representative of the World Food Programme, presented the latest project of the WFP, namely a card that is given to refugees allowing them to buy their own food in supermarkets situated in the refugee camp. This allows saving money on logistics and transport. Some of the Members asked specific questions on this project, wanting to know how fraud-proof the idea is. UNICEF representative presented ways UNICEF is protecting Syrian children.

4.4 Meetings in the Turkish Grand National Assembly (Turkish parliament)

- Planning and Budgetary Commission
- EU Harmonization Commission

The delegation met with two parliamentary committees, namely with the Planning and Budgetary Commission and with the EU Harmonization Commission. The role of the first one is similar to the Budgetary Control Committee of the European Parliament. The members



exchanged views on the specificities of the works of each of the committees and learned from each other.



The EU harmonization Committee is focusing on EU-Turkey relations and was a very good partner to discuss the use of pre-accession funds and to highlight the problems of implementation of EU projects in the light the aftermath of the 15 July coup d'état.

4.5 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Veysi Kaynak

The Deputy Prime Minister gave a very good overview of the current political situation in Turkey and the Turkish policy towards the Syrian refugees. Mr Kaynak underlined that Turkey traditionally has



been a country hosting refugees since a few centuries, so it was natural that Turkey welcomed the Syrian refugees, as both countries just over a century ago were under common Ottoman rule.

The Deputy Prime Minister underlined that the EU side manages all contracts and all tenders on the Facility for Refugees and that the Turkish side supports it.

4.6 Meeting with Mr Ahmet Yücel, Acting Undersecretary, Ministry for EU Affairs

The representatives of the Ministry of EU Affairs presented in detail how Turkey is transposing EU *acquis* into the Turkish law system. Then they presented how Turkey is choosing projects for EU funding, how they are implemented and how are they monitored.

4.7 Roundtable with key Turkish actors in indirect management of EU funding (NIPAC, NAO, CFCU and Operating Structures)

- Mr Osman Çelik - Undersecretary of Treasury and the NAO,
- Ms Emine Döğler - Director of the CFCU, Acting NIPAC, Heads of Operating Structures



This was a technical meeting during which representatives of institutions responsible for indirect management of EU funding informed the members of the delegation how the EU funds are being managed.

4.8 Visit to a school in Altındağ, funded by the Facility Special Measure

- €300 Million Direct Grant to Ministry of National Education, IPA/Facility for Refugees in Turkey

The Fatih Sultan Mehmet Primary School, established in 2010 is located in Altındağ, where Syrians refugees most reside in Ankara. For the last 3 years it is one of the 5 schools that offer education to Syrian children. The school offers education from first class until the eleventh. The number of children who are enrolled in the first grades is higher compared to the number of children who graduate from upper class. Until the fifth class the school is mixed – both girls and boys attend classes. From fifth class onwards they are separated whereas the boys attend classes in a neighbourhood school.



There are 30 Turkish teachers and 38 Syrian teachers.

For the last school year the Syrian teachers have received incentives and benefited from the financial support provided by the EU via the implementing partner UNICEF under the EU Trust fund.

Currently, 1320 Syrian children are enrolled in the school where the capacity for Turkish children is 650. With the rise of the population of Syrians at the district, the school has turned into double-shifting, where Turkish students attend the school in the morning. 120 Syrian children mixed with Turkish children are also participating to the morning classes, where Turkish curriculum is followed by Turkish teachers. The afternoon shift starts at 13:10-17:15, where the school operates as a Temporary Education Centre for 1200 Syrian children enrolled to follow Syrian curriculum in Arab.



Almost all of the children suffer from the trauma, which triggers violence among themselves but also with Turkish children and their families are lacking of basic integration skills.

The school has been chosen as the pilot project and benefits from the Direct Grant to Ministry of National Education under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, which will provide almost half a million Syrian children with access to regular schooling.

Currently the children lack basic tuition materials – books, stationary, and notebooks school uniform and suffer from malnutrition.

The project will address their needs by providing stationary, educational materials, meals and transportation services for those who meet the criteria.

The needs of the school to ensure proper operation can be listed as follows:

- Hygiene materials;
- Cleaning and security personnel;
- Basic IT equipment (projector, screen, camera, copy machine etc.) and furniture – curtains, table covers, stationary, educational means and supporting teaching equipment;

The children are eager to go to school and to socialise although there is a high tension among the Turkish and Syrian population,



stemming from cultural discrepancies, in the neighbourhood. Since integration is not the core objective of the action, although the Turkish Government insisted on numerous occasions, the grant did not foresee to address these important needs. Further funding opportunity needs to be secured in order to aim for social integration.

4.9 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Mehmet Şimşek

The meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister Şimşek focused on the details of the coup d'état of 15 July and the political consequences of it both internally and externally. He also presented an outline of the current EU-Turkish relations and explained the nuances of the current policies of Turkey.



5 Visits of the Delegation in Kayseri

5.1 Introduction

From Ankara the delegation travelled to Kayseri, one of the major cities of central Anatolia. It is an industrial city with slightly over 1 million inhabitants. It is fast developing and the population is very pro-European. Like many other cities in Turkey, it hosts a considerable number of Syrian refugees.



The delegation visited a removal center for asylum seekers and illegal immigrants and an EU-funded NGO, which helps Syrian refugees. Additionally, the delegation visited a technology park which developed significantly thanks to EU pre-accession funds.



5.2 Courtesy Visit to Governor of Kayseri

The visit to Kayseri started with a courtesy visit to the governor of the province who presented his region, its strengths and challenges. He underlined that his province and Turkey are a part of Europe, historically, culturally and civilisationally. He thanked the EU for providing help to his region and wanted to learn from the EU how to improve.

5.3 Visit to Removal Center for asylum seekers, refugees and illegal migrants (IPA National Programme)

- €55.325 million EU contribution, IPA,
- + € 859 000 TR contribution in phase 2

The Kayseri Removal Centre was financed under two phases of the IPA-funded project «Establishment of Reception and Removal System/Centres», in the framework of which six removal centres and one reception centre were established during the years 2011-2015.

The overall EU contribution for all seven centres in both phases was EUR 55.325 million (EUR 50.459 million in phase 1 in 2011-2014 and EUR 4.866 million in phase 2 in 2014-2015). The vast majority of the funds were spent on construction (+ some supplies). However, the Turkish beneficiary institution (National Police at that time) was twinned with the UK and



Dutch authorities, which accompanied the process in the beginning (Twinning project budget: EUR 1.2 million).

The Kayseri Removal Centre is designed to host 750 migrants. It was fully operational at the time of the visit.

It is important to mention that the original idea to establish six reception centres and one removal centre was abandoned upon request of the government in 2015. Instead, six removal centres and one reception centre were erected to host 4,500 people in total. The Turkish authorities argued that this change had become necessary due to increasing numbers of irregular migrants apprehended in Turkey and a further expected increase linked with the entering-into-force of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement.



The locations of the other centres are as follows: Erzurum (one reception and one removal centre), Van, İzmir, Gaziantep and Kırklareli.

The project was programmed, and implementation started, together with the Turkish National Police (TNP) as its lead beneficiary institution. However, with the adoption of the «Law on Foreigners and International Protection» in 2013, a new body, the DGMM (General Directorate Migration Management under the Ministry of Interior), was set up, being in charge of all issued related to migration management in Turkey (including this particular project).

No audit of this project has taken place.

5.4 Visit to ASAM Field Office for Syrian and non-Syrians (funded by IcSP)

The ASAM Field Office in Kayseri is an example, although limited in budget, of EU support to refugees in Turkey channelled through different EU financial instruments which are mobilised at the same time in a complementary manner to enhance the protection of refugees.

ASAM field office in Kayseri has been funded by UNHCR since 2005. The office currently consists of two social workers and a psychologist funded by UNHCR and is mainly providing social and legal counselling as well as psychological support.



In terms of EU support, three different financial instruments are being used to contribute to enhance the protection of the over 50,000 Syrians and 4,000 asylum seekers living in this city.

Support has been provided under the Humanitarian Aid Instrument (ECHO) in the framework of a larger project (1.5 M EUR budget – implementation period: November 2015 – October 2016) implemented by UNICEF and its local partner ASAM to enhance emergency child protection and provide direct emergency support to vulnerable Syrian and other refugee children and families in Turkey which the highest population of refugees. More specifically, UNICEF and ASAM has conducted vulnerability assessments to meet the immediate basic needs of 8,000 high-risk families and children and have distributed e-vouchers to cover over 3,950 vulnerable refugee families in Adana, Izmir, Istanbul and Kayseri, so as to ensure they have essential supplies to survive the upcoming winter. In the specific case of Kayseri, 51 vulnerability assessments were conducted in mid-March and 55 e-vouchers were distributed to 20 families by the end of April 2016. Through the e-cards, each worth 300 TL (i.e. around 90 EUR), vulnerable Syrian refugees have been able to purchase non-food items.

Under the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis (EU TF) the EU is supporting child protection by financing a Child Protection Hub hosted at this ASAM office. This is part of a large EU TF-funded child protection programme (budget 12.5 million EUR in total) implemented together with UNICEF throughout Turkey. The Hub, consisting of one child protection officer and interpreters, started its activities in March 2016 and serves as a resource for ASAM staff working at the Kayseri office and offices in nearby cities such as Nevşehir, Niğde and Kırşehir. The Child Protection Hub looks at how to inject and improve school support programmes and psycho-social activities for over 2,500 Syrian and non-Syrian refugee children enrolled in schools in Kayseri and focus on identifying out-of-school children. To this end, it provides technical support to ASAM field offices with the aim to strengthen protection activities and interventions targeting children in the region.

Under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), the capacity of the ASAM office in Kayseri will be further enhanced by the employment of a social worker specialist who will assist Syrian and non-Syrian refugees with specific needs (i.e. people with disabilities, chronic diseases, victims of torture and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, unaccompanied or separated children, single parents) to receive more comprehensive services in order to prevent other protection concerns that can occur during their stay in Turkey. The EU support to the ASAM Kayseri office through the IcSP is a minimal part of a large project that ASAM has just started implementing in 18 cities throughout Turkey. The project has an overall budget of 7.5 million euros and will run for 18 months (duration set by the IcSP Regulation for all IcSP-funded projects). The project aims at increasing awareness on the refugees and asylum seekers' rights and obligations, referral to protection mechanisms in place, support local authorities in the delivery of protection and promote social cohesion between the host community and refugees. Through the planned services to be provided, the project is expected to reach over 62.500 beneficiaries, i.e. 50.000 International Protection Applicants (i.e. asylum seekers mainly Iraqi, Afghans, Iranians) and 12.500 Syrians under Temporary Protection in 18 Turkish cities. Concretely, the EU support will be provided by funding the salary of a social worker who will work side-by-side with the psychologist funded under the EU TF and other protection staff delivering services through the ASAM centre.

5.5 Visit to Erciyes Technology Development Zone (IPA National Programme)

- IPA Total budget: € 7,824,777
- EU: € 6,327,897 contribution,
- TR: € 1,496,880

Technoparks are the SME incubators which aim to contribute to the regional and national development by providing opportunity for commercialization of the information produced under the guidance

of a university or/and research institution and obtaining products with high added value; include R&D and innovation based firms; managed by an operator company or a manager; and have some support mechanisms that are foreseen in its regulations. Advantages to



operate in a Technopark are: clustering and cooperation opportunities; availability of qualified staff; supports/incentives provided to university instructors; income, corporate tax and VAT exemption.



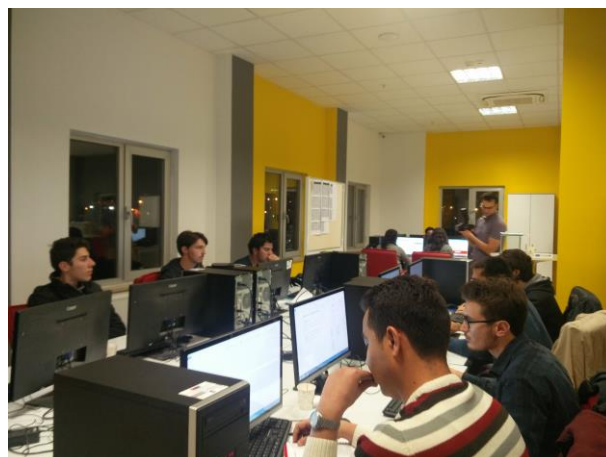
Erciyes Technology Development Zone (Erciyes Technopark) is established on a campus of 250.000 m². The budget allocated to the project from Instrument for Pre Accession Assistance (IPA) is EUR 8 million. Within the scope of the

project, fully equipped offices have been allocated to new entrepreneurs in the two buildings constructed on the campus.

Management: Erciyes Technopark Incorporation serves as the administrator company responsible for the policies developed by the administrative board of Erciyes Technopark, and improvement of the strategies of these policies and implementation of the programs. The partners of the company are Erciyes University, Kayseri Chamber of Industry, Kayseri Organized Industrial Zone, Kayseri Chamber of Commerce, Kayseri Abdullah Gul University, Nuh Naci Yazgan University.

Trainings and consultancy services are provided to the entrepreneurs and the managers of the Technopark.

Companies established in the Erciyes Technopark operate in many areas such as high tech software robotics systems, defence industry products, medical devices, etc. They currently employ more than 300 qualified staff.

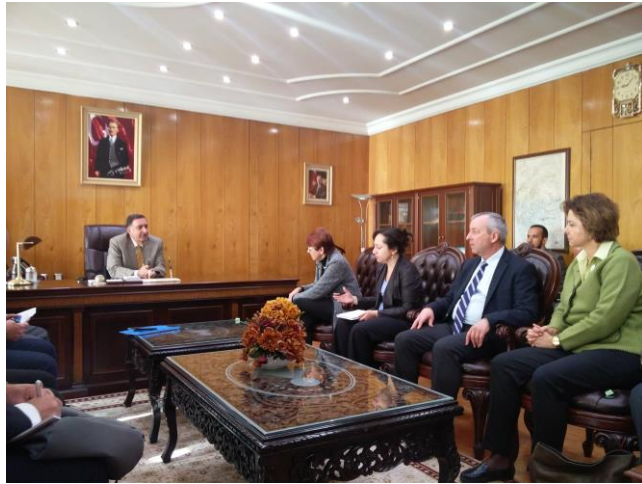


The delegation visited the various part of the technopark and admitted that compared to the amount of EU money invested, the results were beyond what was expected.

6 Visits of the Delegation in Kahramanmaras

6.1 Introduction

The third and the last part of the delegation took place in Kahramanmaras, a city of 400 thousand inhabitants in southeast part of Turkey. It is situated less than 100 km from the Syrian border and thus has an influx of over 100 thousand Syrian refugees.



The delegation visited a school, which is attended by Syrian children and visited a refugee camp.



6.2 *Courtesy visits to Governor and City Mayor of Kahramanmaraş*

The visit of Kahramanmaras started with a courtesy visit to the governor of the Kahramanmaras province, Mr Vahdettin Özkan, who highlighted the complexity of Turkish-Syrian relations in the border region and the cultural difference between the two nations, but at the same time underlined that the cooperation despite its challenges remains good.

The City Mayor of Kahramanmaras, Mr Fatih Mehmet Erkoç, presented the challenges the city had to face in order to acquire 100 000 refugees, which constitute 33% additional inhabitants in the city. The biggest challenge was in housing and water supply, especially as the previous year had a limited amount of rainfall. He pledged for additional EU funds to improve the city water system and the representatives of the Commission who were accompanying the delegation confirmed that the water project submitted by the municipality has high chances of receiving EU funds, but the decision on granting funds has not been taken yet.



6.3 Visit to Facility funded Temporary Education Center for Syrian Children in Kahramanmaraş City Center (UNICEF as implementing partner, EUTF project)

- €1.35 million ECHO (completed in December 2015)
- €12.5 million EU Trust Fund

All Temporary Education Centre (TECs) use the adjusted Syrian curriculum with textbooks provided by the Ministry of National Education. In addition to their regular lessons, children receive Turkish language classes taught by Turkish teachers.



This TEC, funded currently by the Facility for Refugees in Turkey under the EUTF since March 2016, is a 12-classroom school established through a grant from ECHO under the “EU Children of Peace” project funding window.

The TEC opened in February 2015 and counts 522 students. There are currently 15 Syrian voluntary teachers and 3 Turkish teachers educating children there. The TEC offers primary education and lower secondary education.

UNICEF supports the TEC with school supplies, furniture, recreational kits, and student’s stationary kits and bags.

To help children overcome their difficult and often traumatic experience due to the conflict in Syria, UNICEF, together with the Ministry of National Education, has trained 11 teachers of the school on psycho-social support and child protection.



Province	School Name	Levels of Schooling	Primary: Syrian			Middle School: Syrian			TOTAL		
			Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL
Kahramanmaraş	Doğukent Unicef Temporary Education Center	Primary; Middle School	210	194	404	64	54	118	274	248	522

6.4 Visit to Kahramanmaraş Merkez Refugee Camp

Kahramanmaraş camp was established on 1 September 2012, and has a total population of 17,590. All refugees at the camp are of Turkmen ethnic background and come from the Bayırbucak region of Latakia Province in Syria.

Governorate	KAHRAMANMARAS	Camp population	17,816
Governor	Ferhat KURTOĞLU	Type of accommodation	Tents
Coordinating governor	N/A	Number of tents/containers built	3,346
Camp manager	Nurettin KARAKOYUN	Number of tents/containers occupied	3,346
Camp opening date	01 September 2012	Predominant language spoken	Arabic
WFP/TRC e-Food Card Programme start date	15 May 2013	Shops	2 in camp
Camp area	477,000 m ²	KMs to closest urban centre	4 km
Camp capacity	16,210	Base of WFP operations, distance KM and drive time	Antakya, 242 km, 3 h 00'
		Facilities	4 kindergartens, 26 tent primary classrooms, 23 tent secondary classrooms, 9 tent high school classrooms, 12 container classrooms, 1 field hospital, 1 library, 24 prayer tent (masjid), other courses

School: There are 6,720 school age children in the camp and 5,056 of them are enrolled in school of which 2539 of them are girls and 2517 of them are boys. There are 78 women and 72 men Syrian voluntary teachers. UNICEF provides all the students with stationary kits and bags and the school with furniture and school supplies. In addition, UNICEF provided training to teachers including basic teaching skills and methods, as well as psycho-social support and child protection.



Library: The library was established in April 2015 with funding from the European Union.

It is open during weekdays between 8:30 am - 5:00 pm. The library has Arabic and Turkish books and is visited by around 60 students daily.

Child Friendly Space (CFS) Since 2013, UNICEF and the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) have been collaborating on establishing and operating Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) for Syrian children between

4 and 18 years of age in camps and host communities within Turkey. The establishment of CFSs is one of the key interventions to protect children from physical harm and psychosocial distress, and help them continue learning and developing in a safe environment.

The delegation visited the various sites of the camp and praised the high standards of living compared to similar camps visited by CONT delegations in Lebanon and Jordan.



**Fact-finding mission
of the Budgetary Control Committee (CONT)
to Turkey**

1 to 4 November 2016

FINAL PROGRAMME

Members of the delegation:

1. Ms Inge Gräßle (EPP, DE, Head of Delegation)
2. Mr Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP, CS)
3. Mr Markus Pieper (EPP, DE)
4. Mr Joachim Zeller (EPP, DE)
5. Ms Inés Ayala Sender (S&D, ES)
6. Mr Georgi Pirinski (S&D, BG)

CONT Secretariat

7. Mr Michal Czaplicki (EP mobile: +32-472.580721)

Advisors of Political Groups

8. Ms Codruta-Liliana Filip
9. Ms Edyta Tarczynska

Interpreters

EN - TURKISH:

10. Ms Hacer Nurhayat Dalgic
11. Mr. Eray Karakuzu
12. Mr. Ionathan Iakov Markel

Languages covered

EN, Turkish

Coordination in Ankara:

Delegation of the European Union to Turkey
Uğur Mumcu Caddesi No.88, GOP,
06700, Ankara, Turkey
Tel: +90 312 459 8700
Fax: +90 312 446 67 37
Web site: www.avrupa.info.tr
E-mail: delegation-turkey@eeas.europa.eu

Transport:

Istanbul Bus Rental
Cell: +905322383685
Fax: +902126316986
E-mail: info@istanbulbusrental.com
Bus transfers in Kayseri and Kahramanmaras

Accommodation/Hotels:**HOTEL (whole delegation):****Hotel in Ankara:****ANKARA HILTON SA**

Tahran Caddesi No 12 Kavaklıdere, Ankara, 06700, Turkey

Tel: +90-312-4550000 Fax: +90-312-4550055

Website: <http://www3.hilton.com/en/hotels/turkey/ankara-hiltonsa-ANKHITW/index.html>

Email: ankara_info@hilton.com

Date in: 01/11/2016 - Date out: 03/11/2016

Hotel in Kahramanmaras:**CLARION HOTEL KAHRAMANMARAS**

Hayrullah Mah Malik Ejder Cad. No 9/34 Onkisubat, 46100 Kahramanmaras, Turquie

Tel: +90 - 0344 234 11 11 – Fax: +90 - 0344 234 46 03

Website: <http://www.clarionhotelkahramanmaras.com/>

Email: info@clarionhotelkahramanmaras.com

Date in: 03/11/2016 - Date out: 04/11/2016

Flights:

OUTWARD			
Flights	On	From	Time
Brussels - Ankara	01 November	TK1942 - Brussels - Istanbul	08h00 - 13h35
	01 November	TK2158 - Istanbul - Ankara	15h00 - 16h20
RETURN			
Kahramanmaras - Brussels	04 November	TK2205- Kahramanmaras - Istanbul	17h25 - 19h25
	04 November	TK1941 - Istanbul - Brussels	20h15 - 21h55

Participants from the EU Delegation to Visits in Ankara:

Mr Christian Berger, Ambassador, Head of Delegation
Mr Gabriel Munuera Vinals, Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Delegation
Ms Simona Gatti, Minister Counsellor, Head of Cooperation
Mr François Begeot, Counsellor, Head of Economic and Social Development Section
Ms Michele Beaujean, Counsellor, Head of Finance and Contracts Section
Mr Michael Rupp, Counsellor, Head of Fund. Rights, Judiciary and Home Affairs Section
Mr Ireneusz Fidos, First Counsellor, Head of Political Affairs Section
Ms Emma Clua, Attaché, Deputy Head of Fund. Rights, Judiciary and Home Affairs Section
Ms Virve Vimpari, First Secretary, Deputy Head of Economic and Social Development Section
Ms Laura Zampetti, Attaché, Deputy Head of Trade, Agriculture, Economy and Energy Section
Mr Ignacio Aguirre Aramburu, Deputy Head of Finance & Contracts Section, Attaché
Ms Kasia Lach, First Secretary, Head of Migration Policy
Ms Dimitrina Karayotova, Attaché, International Aid Coordination Officer
Mr Jochen Schmidt, Attaché, IPA Coordinator,
Mr Hüseyin Zengin, Audit Coordinator
Mr Mustafa Balcı, Education Programme Manager
Ms İpek Seda Geçim, Visibility Coordinator
Ms Ayca Akdeniz, Domestic Politics Officer
Ms Ayla Karakaya, Financial Assistance Coordination Assistant
Ms Jane Lewis, ECHO

Participants from the EU Delegation to the Field Visit:

Ms Simona Gatti, Head of Cooperation, Minister Counsellor
Mr François Begeot, Head of Economic and Social Development Section, Counsellor
Ms Laura Liguori, Foreign Policy Instruments, Refugee Task Force, Attaché
Mr Jochen Schmidt, IPA Coordinator, Attaché
Ms Dimitrina Karayotova, International Aid Coordination Officer, Attaché
Mr Ulrich Rainer, Programme Manager of EU policies, Attaché
Ms Banur Özyaydin, Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights Programme Manager
Ms Melek Erman, Regional Development and Competitiveness Programme Manager

**Fact-finding mission
of the Budgetary Control Committee (CONT)
to Turkey**

01 - 04 November 2016

FINAL PROGRAMME

1 November 2016 Tuesday – Ankara

- 16:20 Bus transfer from Ankara airport
- 17:30 – 18:00 Briefing session with Head of EU delegation, Ambassador Berger
Venue: EUD, Ground floor conference room
Uğur Mumcu cad. No.88 Kat.5 GOP, Cankaya
- 18:00 – 19:30 Debriefing session with UN Agencies
- UNHCR, Mr Pascale Moreau, Country Representative
 - UNDP, Ms Berna Beyazıt, Programme Manager
 - UNICEF, Mr Philippe Duamelle, Country Representative
 - WFP, Mr. Jean Yves Lequime, Country Representative
 - UNFPA, Mr Karl Kulesa, Country Representative
 - IOM, Mr Vladimer Gvilava, Country Representative
- Venue: EUD, Ground floor conference room*
- 20:30 Dinner hosted by Head of Delegation, Christian Berger
Venue: Yelken Balık Seyfi, Reşit Galip Cad. No: 58 GOP

Night in Hilton Hotel, Ankara

2 November 2016 Wednesday – Ankara

- 08:30 Departure from Hilton to Turkish Grand National Assembly
- 09:00-09:30 Meeting with Ms Emine Nur Günay, Secretary Member of Planning and
Budgetary Commission
Venue: TGNA, New Public Relations Building, Meeting Room No 8
(4th floor)
- 9:30-10:00 Meeting with Mr Mehmet Kasım Gülpınar, Head of EU Harmonization
Commission
Venue: TGNA, New Public Relations Building, Meeting Room No 8
(4th floor)

10:00-10:15	Visit to the Hall of the Assembly Bearing the Traces of the coup attempt and presenting flowers
10:45 – 11:30	Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Veysi Kaynak Venue: AFAD
12:15 – 13:15	Meeting with Mr Ahmet Yücel, Acting Undersecretary, Ministry for EU Affairs Venue: Ministry for EU Affairs
13:30 – 14:10	Private Lunch Venue: Pastannecim Restaurant at Treasury Building
14:15 – 15:30	Roundtable with key Turkish actors in indirect management of EU funding (NIPAC, NAO, CFCU and Operating Structures) Venue: Treasury Mavi Salon (1 st Floor) Participants: Mr Osman Çelik - Undersecretary of Treasury and the NAO, Ms Emine Döğher - Director of the CFCU, Acting NIPAC, Heads of Operating Structures
16:00 – 17:30	Visit to a school in Altındağ, funded by the Facility Special Measure, where Syrian students are enrolled Venue: Fatih Sultan Mehmet İlköğretim Okulu, Önder mah. 931. Sok. No: 13, Altındağ / Ankara
18:00 – 20:00	Roundtable with EUD Heads of Sections and Finance & Contracts, and ECHO, including detailed briefing for visits Venue: EUD Ground Floor Conference Room
20:30	Return to hotel by bus

Night in Hilton Hotel, Ankara

3 November 2016 Thursday – Ankara and Kayseri

08:00	Departure from Hilton Hotel
08:30 – 09:30	Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Mehmet Şimşek Venue: Treasury
10:00 – 15:00	Departure from Ankara to Kayseri by bus (Half an hour break on the way for private lunch) Lunch venue: Göl Restaurant, Kırşehir Ankara Karayolu 20. Km Ceza evi sapağı, Çuğun Tatil köyü, Çuğun, Kırşehir (2 hours away from Ankara)
15:00 – 15:45	Courtesy Visit to Governor of Kayseri Venue: Serçeönü Mah., Sivas Blv. No: 1, Kocasinan/Kayseri

16:15 – 17:30	Visit to Removal Center for asylum seekers, refugees and illegal migrants (IPA National Programme) (DGMM Head of External Affairs Department, Mr Abdullah Demir will accompany the visitors) <i>Venue: Sivas Yolu 22. Km. Gömeç Mevkii Kocasinan/KAYSERİ</i>
18:00 – 19:00	Visit to ASAM Field Office for Syrian and non-Syrians (funded by IcSP) <i>Venue: ASAM Office (Fatih Mah. Oğuz Cad. Özbakkallar Apt. No: 25 Kayseri)</i>
19:30 – 20:30	Visit to Erciyes Technology Development Zone (IPA National Programme) <i>Venue: Yeni Mahalle Asikveysel Bulvari Erciyes Teknopark Tekno 3 Binasi 2. Kat No: 67 / 28 Melikgazi / Kayseri</i>
20:30 – 01:30	Departure from Kayseri to Kahramanmaraş by bus (4.5 hours) <i>Dinner boxes will be served on the way (private meal)</i>

Night in Clarion Hotel, Kahramanmaraş

4 November 2016 Friday – Kahramanmaraş

08:45	Departure from hotel
09:00 – 9:45	Courtesy visit to Governor of Kahramanmaraş <i>Venue: Kahramanmaraş Valiliği</i>
09:45 – 10:15	Courtesy visit to Mayor of Kahramanmaraş <i>Venue: İsmetpaşa Mah., Azerbaycan Blv. No: 25</i>
10:30 – 11:30	Visit to Facility funded Temporary Education Center for Syrian Children in Kahramanmaraş City Center (UNICEF as implementing partner, EUTF project) <i>Venue: Yahya Kemal Mah. 7211 .Sok No: 33 Dulkadiroğlu/ Kahramanmaraş</i>
12:00 – 13:15	Visit to Kahramanmaraş Merkez Refugee Camp (with District Governor) The camp is currently under renovation to move refugees from tents into containers. Over 10,000 refugees have already been moved in new containers. District governor will make a presentation inside the camp and a camp visit will follow.
13:55 – 15:00	Departure from Kahramanmaraş Airport to Ankara Esenboğa Airport
15:00 – 16:00	Debriefing of the mission
17:25 – 19:25	Departure from Kahramanmaraş Airport to Istanbul Ataturk Airport



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
 EUROPAISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
 PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA EUROPSKI PARLAMENT PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
 EIROPAS PARLAMENTS EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW
 EUROPEES PARLEMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
 EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROOPARLAMENTET

Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Directorate D - Budget Affairs
 Committee on Budgetary Control

Annex 2

EU ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY IN 2014-2016 PROGRAMMING PERIOD

The EU Assistance in Turkey is channelled in two ways:

1. **Direct Management:** Contracting Authority being EU Delegation,
2. **Indirect Management:** The bulk of the assistance is contracted and implemented by Central Finance & Contracts Unit under Prime Ministry Undersecretariat of Treasury of Republic of Turkey for Annual Action Programmes while the Multi-annual Action Programmes are managed respective Ministries.

The table below proves a snapshot of the EU Financial Assistance 2014-2016 programming period and contracted funds as per 28 September 2016.

Programmes - Indirect Management by the Beneficiary Country	Decision	Date of Financing Agreement	EU Commitments by Financing Agreement	Fund Transfers by EU	Contracted	Paid
2014 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Democracy-Governance, Rule of Law & Fundamental R.	31-874	21/12/2015	161.980.000			
2014 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Union Programmes	31-874	21/12/2015	167.304.624	167.304.624	151.144.624	151.144.624
2014 Annual Action Programme - Objective 2 - Energy and Agriculture	37-708	21/12/2015	16.080.376			
2015 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Democracy-Governance, Rule of Law & Fundamental R.	38-404	17/03/2016	196.600.000	16.000.000		
2015 Annual Action Programme - Objective 2 - Energy and Agriculture	38-405	17/03/2016	58.500.000			
2016 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Democracy-Governance, Rule of Law & Fundamental R.	39-354	-				
2016 Annual Action Programme - Objective 2 - Energy and Agriculture	39-355	-				
Sub Total - Annual Programmes			600.465.000	183.304.624	151.144.624	151.144.624
2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme - Environment & Climate Change	31-878	26/04/2016	181.890.000			
2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme – Education, Employment & Social Policy	31-882	26/04/2016	166.200.000			

2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme - Competitiveness & Innovation	31-879	26/04/2016	129.800.000			
2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme - Transport	31-877	-				
Sub Total - Multi-annual Programmes			477.890.000			
Total - Indirect Management			1.078.355.000	183.304.624	151.144.624	151.144.624
Programmes - Direct Management by the EUD	Decision	EU Allocation		Contracted	Paid	
Audit 2014	31-724	155.000		109.594	69.795	
Audit 2015	31-729	235.000		130.998	22.249	
Audit 2016	39-136	480.000		27.405		
Sub Total - Audit			870.000		267.997	92.044
Information Communication 2014	31-745	4.000.000		3.990.000	1.569.444	
Information Communication 2015	37-909	4.000.000		3.654.000	730.800	
Information Communication 2016	38-330	4.000.000				
Sub Total - Information Communication			12.000.000		7.644.000	2.300.244
EIDHR 2014	37-396	3.000.000		2.992.568	1.887.521	
EIDHR 2015	38-058	5.000.000				
EIDHR 2016	38-669	3.000.000				
Sub Total - EIDHR			11.000.000		2.992.568	1.887.521
Civil Society Facility and Media 2014-2015	31-605	5.000.000		4.989.460	997.892	
Civil Society Facility and Media 2016-2017	38-960	10.000.000				
Sub Total - Civil Society Facility and Media			15.000.000		4.989.460	997.892
2014 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Democracy-Governance, Rule of Law & Fundamental R.	31-874	20.675.000				
2015 Annual Action Programme - Objective 1 - Democracy-Governance, Rule of Law & Fundamental R.	38-404	9.943.961				

2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme - Environment & Climate Change	31-878	25.000.000			
2014-2016 Multi-annual Action Programme - Transport	31-877	1.800.000			
Sub Total - Direct Management under Action Programmes		57.418.961			
ICSP 2014	37-891	17.000.000		16.990.500	13.908.121
ICSP 2016	39-790,39-583	28.500.000		20.000.000	7.240.198
Sub Total - ICSP		45.500.000		36.990.500	21.148.319
2015 Individual Measure - Support to Turkey mitigating the impact of Syrian refugee crisis	37-851	40.000.000		40.000.000	8.679.004
Support to the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement on Migrants of 18 March 2016	none	60.000.000		60.000.000	12.000.000
Special Measure on Education, Health, Municipal Infrastructure and Socio-economic Support to Refugees	39-782	824.000.000		600.000.000	
Sub Total - FRT and Individual Measures on Syrian Refugee Crisis		924.000.000		700.000.000	20.679.004
Total - Direct Management		1.065.788.961	Credit Available	752.884.524	47.105.023
Grand Total - Direct & Indirect Management		2.144.143.961	183.304.624	904.029.148	198.249.647



Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Directorate D - Budget Affairs
 Committee on Budgetary Control

Annex 3

Turkey – Table of expenditures made for ECHO for the period of 2014-2015

HIP Syria Regional 2014	IOM	3.250.000	14.560.000
	DRC	1.800.000	
	PIN/WHH	1.000.000	
	MDM	400.000	
	Relief International	250.000	
	CARE	1.350.000	
	IMC	510.000	
	WFP	6.000.000	
HIP Syria Regional 2015	IMC	1.700.000	35.000.000
	Concern	3.500.000	
	WHO	500.000	
	DRC	2.000.000	
	WHH	1.500.000	
	Diakonie	4.500.000	
	MDM	4.000.000	
	IOM	1.500.000	
	WFP	5.000.000	
	CARE	3.000.000	
	RI	600.000	
	MC	3.000.000	
	UNFPA	1.500.000	
	UNICEF	1.500.000	
	GOAL	1.200.000	
COP 2014	UNICEF	1.350.000	1.750.000
	Concern	400.000	
COP 2015	PIN	350.000	850.000
	Concern	500.000	
HIP Iraq 2014	IRC	600.000	600.000
TOTAL SYRIA REGIONAL HIP		50.160.000	
TOTAL COP		2.600.000	
TOTAL TURKEY 2014 - 2015		52.760.000	

Turkey – Table of expenditures made for ECHO for 2016

Funding instrument	Applicant Name	Amount in € (Committed/Decided)	Amount in € (Contracted)	Amount in € (Disbursed)
ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey 2016 ⁱ	<i>Subject to proposals to be received by humanitarian partners.</i>	83 650 000	0	0
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	World Food Programme	348 000 000	348 000 000	278 400 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	Danish Refugee Council	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	DIAKONIE	4 000 000	4 000 000	3 200 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	International Medical Corps	3 500 000	3 500 000	1 750 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	UNICEF	8 000 000	8 000 000	6 400 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	Federation Handicap	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	Concern Worldwide	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 400 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	UNHCR	35 000 000	35 000 000	28 000 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	UNFPA	9 000 000	9 000 000	7 200 000
ECHO HIP Turkey 2016	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	8 000 000	8 000 000	6 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis ⁱⁱ	World Food Programme	40 000 000	40 000 000	32 000 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Diakonie/Support to Life	5 500 000	5 500 000	4 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	GOAL	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 200 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Danish Refugee Council	4 500 000	4 500 000	3 600 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	World Vision	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 600 000

ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	World Health Organisation	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 600 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	International Medical Corps	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	CARE	4 600 000	4 600 000	3 680 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	International Federation of the Red Cross Societies	8 000 000	8 000 000	6 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Relief International	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Federation Handicap	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	2 600 000	2 600 000	2 080 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Mercy Corps Scotland	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	IOM	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 520 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Médecins du monde (MDM)	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 400 000
ECHO HIP Regional Syria Crisis	Concern Worldwide	3 400 000	3 400 000	2 720 000
TOTAL		595 650 000 Committed	512 000 000 Contracted	407 050 000 Disbursed

Annex 4

Recoveries of EU funds foreseen for Turkey

FROM CFCU TABLES		
	Total paid by the CFCU	Total recovered by the CFCU
<i>Pre-IPA Programmes</i>		
NP2002	85.910.418,19	19.240,96
NP2003	87.456.182,43	71.820,64
NP2004	149.439.008,00	150.958,73
NP2005	184.104.577,55	42.577,73
NP2006 Part 1a	18.864.923,55	314.055,23
NP2006 Part 1b	58.738.325,48	10.547,53
NP2006 Part 2	226.434.381,59	35.998,44
<i>IPA I Programmes</i>		
Component I, NP2007	156.351.603,69	2.206.473,57
Component II, NP2007	797.329,44	121.983,78
Component I, NP2008	140.451.917,85	1.752.203,04
Component II, NP2008	871.701,50	17.175,15
Component I, NP2009	95.544.105,60	1.189.003,21
Component II, NP2009	654.698,27	761,36
Component I, NP2010	82.998.017,14	565.943,09
Component II, NP2010	696.611,17	35.794,50
Component I, NP2011 Part 1	14.718.528,05	8.746,33
Component I, NP2012 Part 2	72.786.579,65	262.520,29
Component II, NP2011	2.182.190,17	
Component I, NP2012	54.892.284,38	
Component I, NP2013	5.254.872,09	
TOTAL	1.439.148.255,79	6.805.803,58
TOTAL (%)		0,47%

FROM CLOSURE REPORTS FOLLOWING EXTERNAL AUDITS/IRREGULARITIES DETECTED, INELIGIBLE AMOUNTS AND DESK REVIEWS BY EUD STAFF			
	TOTAL PAID BY EC TO NF	TOTAL RECOVERED BY EC FROM NF	PENDING RECOVERY SUBJECT TO CONTRADICTIONARY PROCEDURE
Pre-IPA Programmes			
NP2002	93.921.221,39	10.097.613,25	23.399,69
NP2003	94.206.180,58	6.821.818,79	6.877.348,48
NP2004	161.068.931,72	13.151.274,01	8.833.044,13
NP2005	192.217.772,82	28.820.280,70	4.133.921,68
NP2006 Part 1a	21.094.330,56	3.094.724,23	0,00
NP2006 Part 1b	60.606.567,81	1.730.556,86	4.713.011,31
NP2006 Part 2	234.369.679,15	7.997.447,49	21.577.679,24
NP2006 AI	8.239.782,04	1.134.378,94	0,00
TOTAL	865.724.466,07	72.848.094,27	46.158.404,53
TOTAL (%)		8,41%	5,33%



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
 EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
 PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA hEORPA EUROPSKI PARLAMENT PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
 EIROPAS PARLAMENTS EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW
 EUROPEES PARLEMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
 EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPAPARLAMENTET

Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Directorate D - Budget Affairs
 Committee on Budgetary Control

Annex 5

Overview of EU Trust Fund Projects Turkey (Madad Fund)

Ref. No.	Board meeting	Applicant Name	Co-applicants	Action Title	Action Location	Sector	Objectives	Nationality of applicant(s)	Duration	Amount for Turkey	Status	Disbursed
Projects from 1st Board meeting 29 May 2015												
Madad 1	1st Board	UNICEF		Support to the 'No Lost Generation' Initiative in Turkey	Turkey	Education	The Overall Objective of the programme is to support refugees and host communities in Turkey affected by the Syrian crisis. Ø 40,000 Syrian children in host communities receive learning materials and attend school. Ø Over 148,000 children and adolescents have access to psychosocial support, equipped with life skills education and engaged in peer-to-peer social activities. Ø Over 16,200 children enjoy learning in 10 refurbished school facilities and 5 newly constructed pre-fab classroom buildings. Ø 3,700 Syrian and Turkish educational staff trained to provide psychosocial support.	UN	18 months	12.500.000 €	Signed 9 Sep 2015	9.727.591 €
Madad 2	1st Board	WFP		Enhancing food security for Syrian Refugees in Turkey	Turkey	Food security	SO: to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey whose food security has been adversely affected by their displacement from Syria ER 1. Up to 41,000 Syrian refugees residing in the camps of Harran Kokenli (Sanliurfa), Cevdetiye (Osmaniye), and Merkez (Kahramanmaraş) will be supported with e-food vouchers for a period of six months.	UN	6 months	5.000.000 €	Signed 9 Sep 2015	4.500.000 €

Madad 3	1st Board	DAAD	British Council, Campus France, Nuffic	HOPES - Higher and Further Education Opportunities and Perspectives for Syrians	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Syria	Higher education	The overall objectives are to improve perspectives for young Syrians and to contribute to the preparation for post-crisis Syria reconstruction. The specific objective of the action is to increase participation and provide better access to quality further and higher education opportunities in the neighbouring region for vulnerable Syrian youth and host communities.	DE, UK, FR, NL	48 months	2.700.000 €	Signed 15 April 2016	1.500.000 €
Madad 7	1st Board	Search for Common Ground	COSV, UPP, NOVA	Resilient communities: Supporting Livelihoods and Social Stability for Syrian refugee and host populations	Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	Livelihoods, social services	Goal: To strengthen community resilience and cohesion among Syrian refugee youth and host community youth in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Objectives: 1. To foster economic self-reliance of vulnerable youth in refugee and host community populations (Work Package Livelihoods & Food Security) 2. To strengthen the prospects of young refugee and host populations to be socially and economically productive (Work Package Education) 3. To promote positive relations and collaboration between youth in refugee and host communities (Work Package Social Stability & Psycho-social Support)	EU, IT	24 months	1.757.154 €	Signed 28 June 2016	800.000 €
Projects from 2nd Board meeting 1 December 2015												
ACTION DOCUMENT EDUCATION												
Madad 12	2nd Board	UNICEF		EU-UNICEF Regional Partnership for Education	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan	Education	The UNICEF-Madad Fund partnership aims to invest in the future of a generation of children and young people affected by the Syria conflict. Programmatic interventions will provide Syrian refugee and host community children and young people, with access to quality, certified education, protective services, and opportunities for civic engagement, and entrepreneurship initiatives.	UN	24 Months	36.950.286 €	Signed 7 March	33.255.257 €
ACTION DOCUMENT HEALTH												

Madad 43	2nd Board	Danish Red Cross	a RCRC consortium consisting of IFRC, 9 European National Societies and the 5 national societies in the countries plus the Palestinian Red Crescent who operates in Lebanon with the Palestinian refugees there.	Addressing Vulnerabilities of Refugees and Host Communities in Five Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis	Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt	Health and resilience	Overall objective Improved wellbeing, resilience and peaceful co-existence among vulnerable refugee and host communities in countries affected by the Syria crisis, contributing to overall stability in the region Specific objectives 1. Refugees from Syria and host communities are more self-reliant and resilient to diseases, disasters and local conflicts 2. Refugees from Syria and host communities have improved health and psychosocial well-being. 3. RCRC Host National Societies in the region have strengthened their capacity and enhanced their ability to reach out to most vulnerable groups within the refugee and host communities	IFRC/DK	36 MONTHS	33.095.079 €	To be signed October 2016	
ACTION DOCUMENT LLH												
Madad 13	2nd Board	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Expertise France, AECID	Strengthening Resilience of refugee hosting countries in the Syrian Crisis	Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq	Livelihoods, training, capacity-building, community centers	Overall objective: contribute to mitigating the destabilizing effects of the Syrian refugee crisis and to better respond to hosts' and refugees' needs. Specific objective(s): To improve the psychosocial resilience of host communities and Syrian refugees, in particular of children and adolescents; To improve living conditions and increase the conditions for education and economic opportunities for Syrian refugees, in particular for youth and women; To decrease tensions between refugees and local populations in host communities; To provide coordinated support to the governments of Lebanon and Jordan on policies conducive to enhanced economic resilience and future perspectives for refugee and host communities.	DE, FR, ES	36 months	18.207.812 €	Signed 13 May 2016	4.741.960 €

Madad 17	2nd Board	Concern	PIN, Welthungerhilfe, ACTED	Quality Education and Livelihoods Support for Syrian Refugees in Southeast Turkey	Turkey	Livelihoods, psycho-social support	Overall Objective: To increase the resilience of vulnerable Syrian refugees in Turkish host communities and enable them to better integrate through education, psychosocial support and livelihood support. Specific Objective: Increasing the resilience of extremely vulnerable off-camp Syrian refugees through (1) access to quality formal education and psychosocial support and (2) provision of 6 months cash-based assistance.	IE, CZ, DE, FR	24 months	17.280.000 €	To be signed November 2016	
Madad 47	2nd Board	World Vision Deutschland e.V.	CAFOD/Caritas England and Wales (Catholic Agency for Overseas Development), Fener for Community Advancement, Generations For Peace, International Middle East Peace Research Centre, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Questscope, World Vision Switzerland	Youth RESOLVE: Resilience, Education, Social Cohesion, Opportunities for Livelihoods and reduced Violence in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq	Livelihoods and non-formal education	Overall objective: Resilient and empowered youth are leading actors in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation. Specific Objective (SO) 1: Empowered youth utilise knowledge and opportunities to confidently participate in economic and social life. SO2: Tensions between refugee and host community youth and families are reduced due to improved access to services and social cohesion	DE, UK, SUI	24 months	3.902.451 €	To be signed November 2016	
Projects from Action Documents adopted by the Board on 11 April 2016 (VTC and written procedure)												
Action Document Vocational Education and Training & Higher Education Programme for vulnerable Syrians and disadvantaged youth from host communities (€25 million)												
Madad 03	3rd Board	Stichting SPARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaziantep University Çukurova University Harran University Kilis University Mustafa Kemal University Mersin University Osmaniye Korkut University 	Access to Higher Education for Syrian Refugees and IDPs to prepare for post-conflict reconstruction of Syria and integration in host communities	Turkey, Syria (liberated areas), Lebanon, Iraq (KRG)	Higher education	SPARK signed a new MoU with Gaziantep, Mersin, and Adana Universities for another 900+ placements. As costs on average including reduced tuition, living cost and books are around 4-5,000 Euros per year – that's about 1/10 of the cost of Erasmus scholarships in the EU – we expect the potential for about 5 million Euros in the academic year 16/17 benefitting 900+ Syrians in Turkey. This can be scaled up with the additional years and more students towards 20+ million.	NL	36 months	5.000.000 €	To be signed October 2016	

Projects from Action Documents adopted by the Board on 21 June 2016 (4th Board meeting)											
Madad IPA I (a)	4th Board	KfW		School construction to increase the number of primary and secondary schools for Syrian refugee children	Turkey	Education	In line with the "Strategic orientation document for the European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis" (EUTF), the main objective of the proposed programme is to cater to displaced persons longer-term resilience, in particular with regard to education for children. The specific objective of this programme is to increase access to inclusive quality primary and secondary education opportunities for Turkish and Syrian children and youth.	DE	36 months	70.174.976 €	To be signed November 2016
Madad IPA I (b)	4th Board	EIB		Municipal Infrastructure in the field of water, wastewater, solid waste to support Turkish municipalities most affected by the Syrian refugee crisis	Turkey	Water and Sanitation, municipal infrastructure	In line with the "Strategic orientation document for the European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis" (EUTF), the main objective of the proposed programme is to address the most critical needs and gaps for stabilisation and resilience aid to Syrian Refugees and host communities in Turkey, by supporting the long term capacity of host states to address refugee flows and the effort of Turkish authorities to provide long-term hospitality and assistance to the Syrian refugees sheltered in Turkey. The specific objective of this programme is to increase the resilience of host and refugee communities in Turkey through supporting urgently needed municipal infrastructure projects (water, wastewater, solid waste).	EU	36 months	71.806.941 €	To be signed December 2016
Madad IPA I (c)	4th Board	UNICEF, UNHCR		Increasing access to inclusive quality primary, secondary and higher education opportunities for Turkish and Syrian children, youth and students (Human Resources Development)	Turkey	Education, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education	In line with the "Strategic orientation document for the European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis" (EUTF), the main objective of the proposed programme is to cater to displaced persons longer-term resilience, in particular with regard to education for children. The specific objective of this programme is to increase access to inclusive quality primary, secondary and higher education opportunities for Turkish and Syrian children, youth and students.	UN	36 months	22.352.942 €	To be signed October 2016

Madad 58	4th Board	Medecins du Monde (MDM)	Doctors Worldwide Turkey (DWWT); Turkish Red Crescent (Kizilay); Turkish Green Crescent	Improved access to comprehensive and quality healthcare services for Refugees in Turkey	Turkey	Health	The overall objective is to contribute to reducing the mortality and morbidity of refugees, migrants and host population in Turkey. The specific objective is to ensure access to and availability of healthcare services to refugees, migrants and host population in Turkey through support to partners in the South Eastern Anatolia region, Hatay province, Izmir and Istanbul.	FR	36 months	30.000.000 €	To be approved by AFAD	
								Total EUTF projects Turkey		300.727.641 €	Total contracted:	Total Paid
								EUTF projects Turkey 2016 only		283.227.641 €	77.115.252	54.524.809 €
								Finaced by FRT		148.892.782 €	59.615.252	
								EUTF Turkey 2016 outside FRT:		134.334.859 €		

164.334.859 €



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA EUROPSKI PARLAMENT PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
EIROPAS PARLAMENTS EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW
EUROPEES PARLEMENT PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPAPARLAMENTET

Directorate-General for Internal Policies - Directorate D - Budget Affairs
Committee on Budgetary Control

ⁱ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/hip_turkey_2016.pdf

ⁱⁱ Humanitarian funding accounted for under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey was initially also made available both under HIP Syria Regional Crisis 2015 version 4 and HIP Syria Regional Crisis 2016 version 1 for implementation as of 1 January 2016:

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/funding/decisions/2016/HIPs/HIP%20V2%20FINAL.pdf>

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/funding/decisions/2015/HIPs/hip_syria_2015_version_4.pdf