

Standard Summary Project Fiche
IPA decentralised National Programmes

Project number: TR 07 02 17

TWINNING NO: TR 07 IB JH 03

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number :

1.2 Title: **Establishment of a Reception, Screening and Accommodation System (Centres) for asylum seekers and refugees**

1.3. Sector: Justice, Liberty and Security

1.4 Location: Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

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

The Central Financing and Contracts Unit
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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

Department of Foreigners Borders and Asylum, General Directorate of Security, Ministry of Interior will be the beneficiary.

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Please also refer to Annex 3 for further details on institutional framework.

1.7 Overall cost: €62,400,000

1.8 EU contribution: €47,100,000

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

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 4 years after the signature of the FA

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 5 years after the signature of the FA

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective:

To promote better implementation of asylum policies of Turkey in line with international and EU standards and best practice.

2.2 Project purpose:

To strengthen the institutional capacity for dealing with refugees and asylum seekers and to introduce standards for legislative and administrative alignment with EU *acquis* and best practices. (addition)

Adoption and enforcement of human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in line with the EU best practice and international standards, strengthening the institutional capacity to deal with refugees and asylum seekers in a well structured, modern asylum system, including a network of reception centres managed by specialised staff.

2.3. Link with AP/NPAA / EP/SAA

2006 Accession Partnership

Medium-term priorities:

- Continue with alignment on the *acquis* in the field of asylum, through the lifting of the geographical limitation to the Geneva Convention; strengthening the system for hearing and determining applications for asylum and developing social support and integration measures for refugees
- Adopt and implement the *acquis* and best practices on asylum with a view to full respect of human rights in line with international conventions

2003 NPAA has foreseen the establishment of the refugee guesthouses, shelter centres and establishment of the reception centres for asylum seekers under 3- Schedule for Necessary Institutional Changes under the title of 24.1 Alignment with the EU *acquis* and Capacity Building in the Field of Asylum of the Table 24.1.2

Priorities nos. 2, 4,5,8,9 in chapter 24.1.2 of the 2003 NPAA are:

- Identifying training needs of the personnel and developing training programmes based on the needs identified;
- Organizing seminars on asylum law;
- Developing a strategy on asylum and strengthening the relevant agencies and institutions within the scope of this strategy;
- Establishing refugee guesthouses and refugee shelter centres;
- Establishing reception centres for asylum seekers

Furthermore, the project is a step towards priority no. 6 in the above mentioned chapter – concerning setting up of a specialised asylum unit- in the NPAA.

2.4. Link with MIPD¹

The MIPD (Multi-annual Indicative Financial Framework) for the period 2007 - 2009 foresees a financial envelope for EU assistance to Turkey of 1.6 billion euro. As a candidate country, Turkey is eligible for all five IPA components: I) Institution Building, II) Cross-border Cooperation, III) Regional Development, IV) Human Resource Development and V) Rural Development.

According to the first component of the MIPD, I- Institution building; for 2007-2009, the eligible areas of intervention for the Institution Building components are defined by the Accession Partnership.

The priorities for assistance under the Institution Building component will be transposition and implementation of the *acquis* for the migration and asylum policy, border management, visa policy and practice, fight against organised crime, drugs under the chapter of Justice, Freedom and Security.

Institution Building support will continue to be provided principally through technical assistance and twinning, supplemented by supplies of equipment where appropriate and training actions will focus as far as possible on training institutions to promote sustainability also works (erection or refurbishment of buildings and other facilities) will only be considered in the context of border and asylum policy, or in exceptional circumstances, corresponding to actions having a high political priority.

2.5. Link with National Development Plan

According to point 727 of the 9th National Development Plan, to efficiently manage asylum and migration flows, a separate asylum and migration unit will be established and necessary legislative and administrative arrangements will be made in order to set up reception and removal centres in border regions.

2.6 Link with national / sectoral investment plans

The following expressions are included in Article 4.1 and 4.2 of the National Action Plan on Migration and Asylum (NAP)² respectively:

¹Turkey Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2007-2009

² Endorsed by the Prime Minister in March 2005

- “For the purpose of increasing the capacity, institutional structuring will be started in order to establish a specialist unit in the field of migration and asylum.”
- “Ensuring the execution of asylum and migration procedures in accordance with the Acquis Communautaire, current specialisation unit will be strengthened through its expansion.”

The action plan also sets out that EC pre-accession funds shall be asked for to support Turkey in the construction of the accommodation facilities.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Current Situation

Turkey is traditionally known as a country of emigration. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkey has also become a country receiving an increasing number of irregular workers and immigrants from Balkan countries and former Soviet republics as well as Iran, Northern Iraq and Africa.³

As such, Turkey had been a country widely affected by the mass population movements, which increased in 1980s and changed the world’s conjuncture. Within his framework a total of 934,354 aliens were granted residence permits with the right to work in Turkey. Those include:

- 51,542 people during the Iran-Iraq war of 1988,
- 20,000 people during the civil war, the disintegration of former Yugoslavia and the events which took place in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992 - 1997,
- A total of 345,000 people including 311,000 people deported from Bulgaria and 34,000 people arriving with visas between May – August 1989
- 7,489 people between 2nd August 1990 and 2nd April 1991 before the Gulf Crisis and War, and 460,000 afterwards,
- 17,746 people after the events which took place in Kosovo in 1999,
- 32,577 Ahiska Turks on exile from their countries, who were dispersed to a large geographical area.
- 1204 Iranian who had sought asylum in Iraq and then came to Turkey in 2003 after the coalition intervention.

Furthermore the children of these families born in Turkey enjoyed the same rights.

Turkey prepared strategic crisis plans to address a potential mass influx from Northern Iraq before and during the coalition intervention in Iraq in 2003.

Due to the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention the current reception and status determination capacities for asylum seekers and refugees have so far not been appropriately addressed. The National Action Plan outlines various steps to establish the required institutional set-up, which includes the creation of the required reception facilities in Turkey. As a major crossroad for migratory movements between the Middle East and Europe, such institution is an urgent necessity to provide accommodation, care and maintenance for approximately 5,000 asylum-seekers and refugees per year. At the moment MoI and UNHCR are conducting the process for the reception and status determination of asylum seekers. Within the Turkish government, the Department of Foreigners, Borders and Asylum, DG

³ Kemal KİRİŞÇİ-Limits of Conditionally and Europeanization (2006) p.9.

Security, MoI, is assigned with the asylum portfolio. However, the Ministry of Interior will need to take over the full responsibility for reception and status determination of asylum seekers in the future by 2012. The facilities will pilot a joint asylum procedure between the Government of Turkey and UNHCR as a transition measure before the MOI will take full responsibility for refugee status determination.

There are no reception centres in Turkey as mentioned in The Hague Programme (2005/C 53/01) and Council Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003 - laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers. Following receipt of the asylum claims to the relevant authorities, asylum applicants are sent to the satellite provinces that are pre-determined by the Ministry of Interior. Most of the asylum applicants cover their own shelter needs. Depending on the capacity of the local authorities and charity organisations their basic needs for meals are met. Their need of food is met upon their request. There is no continuous food aid. Health care is generally met by the government. Children are allowed to enrol in the Turkish education system. The needs for education are met by the government. However, some of the applicants are being reluctant to send their children to the schools.

Currently no screening, application or reception centre for asylum seekers from outside Europe by the Turkish government exist.

The Needs

In the NAP, it is foreseen that Turkey will establish reception centres. To implement the asylum strategy, including the establishment of an institution for asylum, Turkish authorities need to build up their expertise.

As emphasized in the NAP, co-operation between governmental and non-governmental bodies needs to improve in order to provide adequate services to meet the various needs of refugees / asylum seekers. All parties, relevant governmental institutions, agencies, NGOs and the public, have unique roles and responsibilities in the system to provide a welcoming environment and quality services to asylum seekers. Providing information, developing skills, improving the capacity of these actors and delegation of the tasks to adequate relevant body will help to form sustainable mechanisms to cover the needs of asylum seekers and refugees and also will enable refugees to have a smooth transition upon their arrival.

Determination of the refugee status which is the result of asylum movement is a fact directly related to human rights and intolerant to delays and looseness deriving from the transition period for it is a continuous process. This process should be executed by trained and experienced specialist staff.

The regulations and procedures for asylum process, also for implementing partners, like UNHCR and NGO, need to be developed based on EU *acquis* and best practices.

Establishment of Reception Centres is a necessity for both asylum applicants and for Turkey within the following regards in order for applicants to:

- Continue developing the skills that applicants have
- Continue daily life of applicants as residents
- Provide a democratic understanding with regard to individual rights, responsibilities and individual decision taking and process of the applicants,
- Teach the responsibilities for their own life,

- Ensure the available facilities on integration of asylum seekers and refugees to Turkey and creating necessary circumstances to return to origin country.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

a) Assessment of project impact

Fundamental human rights of asylum seekers/refugees and also foreigners who are under process of asylum will be better respected.

Conditions will be improved for Turkish authorities to take over the determination of asylum status.

The number of cases brought against Turkey for not respecting human rights of asylum seekers and refugees in violation of international conventions will decrease.

The project will lead to a change in the current asylum processing system: screened asylum seekers will be accommodated in the reception centres. UNHCR and MoI will jointly analyse the application for asylum and prepare the eligibility interview. The competence for status determination of European asylum seekers will rest with the MoI eligibility officers where for non-Europeans; UNHCR will maintain its mandate RSD role until the lifting of the geographical limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention

b) Catalytic effect

Staff trained through this project will work for the reception centres established. Legal assistance for applicants will hopefully be met by the NGOs. Families will be encouraged to send their children to school. Vulnerable groups will be supported with psycho-social assistance by social workers.

c) Sustainability

Costs for running the centres and future operation of these centres will be covered by the analytic state budget. Knowledge of trained staff will be increased and the trainers will continue developing training, capacity of the trained staff, via practical activity and on the job training Guidelines developed by this project on the operation of the centres will be used and included in the training of the staff. Agreed recommendations will lead to proposals on legislative alignment and issuing of necessary administrative regulations by the beneficiary. By this project, a sustainable training program will be developed.

d) Cross border impact

The strengthening of the capacity to take care of asylum seekers and refugees and support their integration will affect migration flows to Turkey. Implementation of the existing readmission agreements will be more effective.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Result 1: Functioning of up to seven well-structured reception centres whose trained staff correctly applies a set of approved procedures in line with EU best practice for the reception and accommodation of asylum applicants and recognised refugees and basic assistance to both groups

Measurable indicators in relation with activities:

- Up to seven reception centres will be operational by project end (36 months)

- Guidelines on how to manage reception centres and procedures for dealing with different types of persons in need approved and in force by the end of twinning project (18 months),
- Amendments necessary to the Turkish Law in line with EU Acquis and international standards drafted, approved by MoI and presented to Parliament
- At least 25 key staff received advanced trainings by the end of twinning project (18 months)
- At least 50 staff (including the ones in provinces) received basic trainings by the end of twinning project (18 months)
- All staff (minimum 40 persons) to be employed in the reception centres and staff from Ministry of Interior involved in accelerated procedure received trainings on new interviewing techniques and asylum case processing by the end of twinning project (18 months).
- Key staff to work at reception (and removal centres) received specialised English language training by project end ⁴
- Duration of processing of asylum requests shortened by project end (36 months)
- Duration of stay of illegal migrants in Turkish territory will be reduced by project end (36 months)

Result 2: A sustainable training delivery system for asylum staff

Measurable indicators in relation with activities:

- In-service training program adopted and at least 100 staff received those trainings by the end of twinning project.(18 months)
- Approved curricula and training modules for all main training needs identified by the end of the twinning project

Result 3- Functional Documentation and Resource Centre

Measurable indicators in relation with activities:

- At least 5 staff received training on the management of Documentation and Resource Centre (This centre will be used for the purposes of implementing RSD procedure and improving the capacity to process asylum claims in line with EU standards, including establishment of a system for country-of-origin information and RSD-procedures).

3.4 Activities and Means:

Component 1: Functioning of up to seven well-structured reception centres (Activities under this component will feed into Result 1)

Activity 1.1: Construction of up to seven reception centres at the most suitable locations for asylum processing. The locations are indicatively determined as Van, İstanbul, Gaziantep, İzmir, Erzurum, Kayseri and Ankara. This will include also equipping the centres with furniture. IT equipment (in particular remaining hardware) necessary for the functioning of the centres that are not contracted under this project will be supported in the next

⁴ Language training will be delivered to both removal and reception centres staff. This will be conducted by one TA contract under the project on Removal Centres.

programming years as the second phase of this project. This activity will be conducted by supply and works⁵ contracts.⁶

The detailed feasibility study, technical specifications and tender documentation will be prepared by a dedicated Technical Assistance project financed out of Strengthening European Integration funds.

If following the contract attribution it appears that only six centres can be built out of 2007 Financing Agreement, the remaining centre will be financed under following IPA Financing Agreement.

Activity 1.2: Supervision of works and monitoring of the implementation. This part will be done by a separate technical assistance contract in parallel with the works contracts.

Activity 1.3: Legislative gap assessment and drafting of legislation (revisions) on asylum and guidelines on the management of reception centres. (Gap analyses, trainings, seminars-workshops and drafting of guidelines).

Activity 1.4 - Study visits, internships, seminars, workshops for the staff to work for reception centres⁷ in order to get full and direct insight on the functioning of the asylum and reception systems and best practices in determined Member States. These would include traineeships on organisation and management of reception, screening and accommodation centres and Documentation and Resource centres.

Activity 1.5 – Drafting of development plan for the Reception, Screening and Accommodation centres for asylum applicants, including management and organization, human resources development and management.

Activity 1.6 – Drafting and agreeing a co-operation plan with NGOs and local authorities for joint development and implementation of asylum applicants' assistance programmes, integration programmes for recognised refugees.

Indicative structure of the reception centres is presented in Annex 5.

Component 2: Set up a sustainable training system for asylum staff⁸ (Activities under this component will feed into Result 2)

Activity 2.1: Perform an in-depth training needs analysis and indicate the main gaps

Activity 2.2: Draft and approve the main training modules corresponding to the main fields identified during the needs assessment

Activity 2.3: Adoption of an in-service training program for the staff to be employed in the reception centres.

Activity 2.4: Deliver training for the staff to work in the field of asylum including the ones in territorial centres.

⁵ TA for supervision of works will cover also the removal centres

⁶ Activities 1.3 to 1.6. will be conducted by the twinning project, see also Annex 5

⁷ The Ministry of Interior commits itself to assign the staff that received internship on the fields related to asylum issues.

⁸ All activities of component 2 will be conducted by the twinning project, see also Annex 5

Activity 2.5: Seminars-workshops on the EU acquis, best practices and international standards with direct applicability in real situations

Targeted participants of the above will fulfil before and after each activity a questionnaire regarding what their knowledge on the subject-matter in order to assess what they have learnt during the training. The following results will be evaluated by the project team afterwards via an evaluation report.

Component 3: Set up the Asylum Documentation and Resource Centre⁹

Activity 3.1 – Needs analysis – draft and agree the report

Activity 3.2 – Drafting of functional requirements and endowment needs (including detailed technical specifications)

Activity 3.3 – Drafting organisational scheme, job descriptions and selection criteria for the staff of the centre

Activity 3.4 – Train the staff recruited for the Centre

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Prior to signature of the Financing Agreement, the Turkish Government will provide a clear commitment for:

- a. Recruitment and training of the necessary number of staff and provision of adequate office spaces by the beneficiary¹⁰
- b. Making clear budgetary provisions to cover out of national funds all running costs related to the full functioning of the centres once they are ready.

The letter from the Minister of Interior would cover both the projects on reception and the one on removal centres.

Project Management Unit: Given the complexity and size of the investment, the beneficiary will appoint a technical working group of specialised staff (architect, engineer, besides asylum and migration experts) who will be in charge of and will work full time for the project implementation (preparation, monitoring, reception of works and supply).

The duration of twinning component will be 18 months, where works and supplies will last for 36 months. Twinning outputs will be used in the management of the reception centres once they are operational.

⁹ All activities of component 3 will be conducted by the twinning project, see also Annex 5

¹⁰ -Projects implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources (incl. translation and interpretation) to operate effectively, the senior management must be whole-heartedly involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required to deliver the project results.

The design and construction of the reception centres and respective facilities will be developed by taking into account the best practices identified in the EU Member States in this field and the UNHCR recommendations. Reception centres will be operating under open regime, allowing free movement of their users and free access of specialised international and national organisations, including the NGOs.

Access to all relevant information concerning an asylum application will be granted to any, government body or non-governmental organization, which is legally responsible for handling the application.

NGOs to be represented and have access in all reception, screening and accommodation centres in order to provide assistance to applicants

Access to all relevant information concerning an asylum application will be granted to any government body or non-governmental organization which is responsible by law for handling an application

The results developed by means of this project, will continue as part of the future asylum unit, as soon as it is established.

3.6 Linked activities:

Related EU Twinning Projects:

- TR 02 JH 02 Support for the Development of an Action Plan to implement Turkey's Integrated Border Management Strategy

Output: An action plan to determine the legal and institutional reforms, training activities, infrastructure and equipment investments expected to be realised for an integrated border management system in alignment with the EU requirements.

- TR 04 JH 04 Development of a Training System for Border Police

Purpose: To prepare a training strategy, programme and curriculum in line with the EU standards for the new border police.(ongoing)

- TR 03 JH 05 Visa Policy and Practice

Output: Legislative framework on visa issues as well as visa practices in accordance with EU *acquis* and implementation of document security.

- TR 02 JH 03 Asylum-Migration

Output: An action plan on asylum and migration strategy in line with EU legislation. It also improved the operational and administrative (coordination, human resources, equipment) capacity of the agencies responsible for management and implementation of Turkish asylum and migration policy.

- TR 03 JH 03 Strengthening Institutions in the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Purpose: To adopt an anti-trafficking strategy and implement it with sectoral action plans. In addition to that it is aimed to assist and set up basic standards of a framework of both national and international institutional networks. (ongoing)

- TR 06 01 01 Support to the set up an Asylum and Country of Origin Information (COI) System

Purpose: To enable the Ministry of Interior to implement and use a COI-system, get full ownership of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in Turkey and to establish the capacity to carry out its own training of staff for the COI and Asylum Information System. (ongoing)

Other donor activities:

- HLWG-project “Support to the Turkish Immigration Authorities in the Area of Asylum – Project 2001/HLWG/115” implemented by the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Refugees (Finalised in July 2004)

- UNHCR implemented project “Developing an Asylum System in Turkey” (Finalised in 2003)

- ”Migration and Asylum Police Training and Cooperation Project” implemented by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) (Finalised in March 2005)

- Project on interview techniques organised in joint cooperation with ICMC, UK and Turkish Ministry of Interior (Finalised in November 2005)

3.7. Lessons learned

Some study visits and meetings have been carried out to the EU member states and non-EU member states. During those activities the opportunity to see the reception centres, detention centres etc. has been obtained. The study visits to the UK, Denmark and Czech Republic have been realised under the Twinning Project on Asylum and Migration implemented between March 2004 and March 2005. Other visits have been held on the basis of bilateral cooperation. Through the visits, it has been seen that there are no common standards on the reception centres concerning what facility should be.

These lessons learned will of course be fundamental to ensure that the mandatory results of the present project are reached within the set temporary and budgetary limits.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in M€)

Activities	<u>TOTAL PUBLIC COST</u>	<u>SOURCES OF FUNDING</u>										
		<u>EU CONTRIBUTION</u>				<u>NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION</u>						<u>PRIVATE</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>IB</u>	<u>INV</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of financing</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>IFIs</u>	

							(J/P)					
<u>Twinni</u> <u>ng</u>	1,200,0 00	1,200,0 00	10 0	1,200,0 00								
<u>Techni</u> <u>cal</u> <u>Assista</u> <u>nce</u>	4,200,0 00	3,150,0 00	75	0	3,150,0 00	1,050,0 00	J	25	1,050,0 00			
<u>Works</u>	45,600, 000	34,200, 000	75		34,200, 000	11,400, 000	J	25	11,400, 000			
<u>Supply</u>	11,400, 000	8,550,0 00	75		8,550,0 00	2,850,0 00	J	25	2,850,0 00			
<u>TOTA</u> <u>L</u>	62,400, 000	47,100, 000	-	1,200,0 00	45,900, 000	15,300, 000			15,300, 000			

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

<i>Contracts</i>	<i>Start of Tendering</i>	<i>Signature of contract</i>	<i>Contract Completion</i>
Twinning	IV/2007	III/2008	I/2010
Works	II/2009	I/2010	I/2012
Supply	II/2010	IV/2010	I/2012
TA	II/2009	I/2010	I/2012

6.2 Cross Cutting Issues

6.1. Equal Opportunity

Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed. Male and female participation in the project will be based on EU standards and assured by official announcements published to recruit the necessary staff for the project. The main criteria for recruitment will be qualifications and experience in similar projects, not sex or age. Both men and women will have equal opportunities and salaries

Appropriate professional qualifications and experience will be the factors for personnel recruitment and evaluation. When recruiting personnel for this project, there will be made no distinction based on sex, race, or religion.

However since the share of female staff is around 5% within the Turkish National Police, albeit with a rising trend, the beneficiary will pay special attention to assure the highest possible participation of women in the project. All periodical progress review reports and other interim reports will include a specific explanation on measures and policies taken with respect to participation of women and equal opportunity for women and men and will provide measurements of achievement of this goal.

6.2 Environment

This project will not be harmful to the environment.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word “minorities” encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This project has no negative impact on minority and vulnerable groups.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Amounts contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of programme
3. Reference list of relevant laws, regulations and strategic documents
4. List of abbreviations
5. Details per contract

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	Programme name and number Establishment of reception, screening and accommodation centers for asylum seekers and refugees TR-07-JH-xx	
	Contracting period expires 2 years after FA	Disbursement period expires 5 years after FA
	Total Budget: 62.400.000€	IPA budget: 47.100.000 €

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification
To promote better implementation of asylum policies of Turkey in line with international and EU standards and best practice.	National Action Plan on Asylum and Migration implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft legislation - EU Progress reports - Monitoring by the EC Delegation

Project Purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Adoption and enforcement of human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in line with the EU best practice and international standards, strengthening the institutional capacity to deal with refugees and asylum seekers in a well structured, modern asylum system, including a network of reception centres managed by specialised staff.	<p>Minimum 6 reception centres established and functioning.</p> <p>Staff trained on the management of reception centres</p> <p>Recommendations adopted on legislative and administrative alignment</p> <p>Proposals for legislative alignment submitted to the Parliament</p>	<p>Draft legislation</p> <p>-EU Progress reports</p> <p>-Monitoring by the EC Delegation</p> <p>- Governmental approval of the recommendations</p> <p>- Asylum Task Force meetings</p>	<p>-Turkish willingness to strive towards alignment with EU acquis.</p> <p>-Sufficient Financing</p> <p>-Support of the line ministries in their relevant fields of expertise</p>

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Result 1: <u>Functioning of up to seven well-structured reception centres</u> whose trained staff correctly applies a set of approved procedures in line with EU best practice for the reception and accommodation of asylum applicants and recognised refugees and basic assistance to both groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to seven reception centres will be operational by project end (36 months) - Guidelines on how to manage reception centres and procedures for dealing with different types of persons in need approved and in force by the end of twinning project (18 months), - Amendments necessary to the Turkish Law in line with EU Acquis and international standards drafted, approved by MoI and presented to Parliament - At least 25 key staff received advanced trainings by the end of twinning project (18 months) - At least 50 staff (including the ones in provinces) received basic trainings by the end of twinning project (18 months) - All staff (minimum 40 persons) to be employed in the reception centres and staff from Ministry of Interior involved in accelerated procedure received trainings on new interviewing techniques and asylum case processing by the end of twinning project (18 months). - Key staff to work at reception (and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Draft documents regular reviews by representatives of the EC -Twinning project reports -EC delegation information -Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Full commitment of the Turkish government institutions with regard to their responsibilities under twinning rules to ensure that the project results are reached. -Effective coordination between the various project components and effective cooperation between project partners (Turkey and MS) and external partners, i.a. EC, CFCU, and EU General secretariat

¹¹ Language training will be delivered to both removal and reception centres staff. This will be conducted by one TA contract under the project on Removal Centres.

<p><u>Result 2: A sustainable training delivery system for asylum staff</u></p> <p><u>Result 3- Functional Documentation and Resource Centre</u></p>	<p>removal centres) received specialised English language training by project end ¹¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of processing of asylum requests shortened by project end (36 months) - Duration of stay of illegal migrants in Turkish territory will be reduced by project end (36 months) <p>In-service training program adopted and at least 100 staff received those trainings by the end of twinning project.(18 months)</p> <p>Approved curricula and training modules for all main training needs identified by the end of the twinning project</p> <p>At least 5 staff received training on the management of Documentation and Resource Centre</p>		
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Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
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