



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 09-Oct-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC25334

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Turkey	Project ID P168512	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Strengthening Social Policy in Turkey (P168512)
Region EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 15, 2019	Estimated Board Date Mar 29, 2019	Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Labor
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Turkey	Implementing Agency Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the proposed project is to improve the effectiveness of the Family Social Support Program (ASDEP), Turkey's case management intervention and bring it to scale.

As a key element to strengthening Turkey's social safety net system, the case management approach is intended to complement the supply of existing social benefits and services by increasing access of poor and vulnerable households including refugees. The intervention will contribute to empower eligible households to be self-sufficient and capable of accessing available services when necessary, and participate as active members of the society.

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	16.50
Total Financing	16.50
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	16.50
European Commission Development Fund - TF	16.50



Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Concept Review Decision

Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. Turkey has achieved commendable economic and social development results since the early 2000s, raising it to the world's 17th largest economy and substantially reducing poverty incidence, while a new wave of structural reforms is needed for a sustainable inclusive growth path.** EU accession and other reform efforts resulted in higher incomes as well as increasing convergence of social indicators to OECD norms. Per-capita income and the incomes of the bottom 40 percent tripled since the start of the century. Since early 2015, however, Turkey has experienced increased political volatility, including tensions with major trading partners, a long election cycle (with two parliamentary elections in 2015, and constitution referendum in 2017, parliamentary and presidential elections in 2018), and a failed coup attempt in July 2016. On the back of a failed coup attempt, Turkey's GDP growth declined to 3.2 percent in 2016. In 2017, Turkey experienced a cyclical recovery with 7.4 percent growth, supported by a substantial fiscal stimulus, Credit Guarantee Fund for SME financing and accelerating external demand and recovered from the shock of 2016. However, strong growth came at a cost with widening current account deficit, high inflation and currency volatility. Growth in Turkey is projected to moderate to 3.7 percent in 2018 with heightened risks.
- 2. The period of strong economic growth was accompanied by robust employment growth and an expansion of the formal sector, but labor market challenges remain.** Between 2009 and 2013, employment growth averaged 4.7 percent per annum (5% for non-agricultural sectors). However, the Turkish labor market is still characterized by low labor force participation (52% for general population and 32.5% for women in 2016) and relatively high levels of unemployment (10.9 per percent in 2016, 19.6 percent for youth age 15-24), and persistent regional disparities. Turkey will be able to continue to reduce poverty and share prosperity only by boosting productivity growth and creating enough high-productivity jobs to accommodate a rapidly growing labor force.
- 3. While Turkey has achieved substantial decrease in absolute poverty, progress has not been mirrored in the fight against inequality and relative poverty.** From 2003 to 2016, the poverty rate fell from 36.5% to 9.9% percent of the population¹. Most regions in the country have seen a reduction in poverty over time. However, the pace of progress has varied depending on the region, and has not reduced regional inequalities between the prosperous West and the more challenged Southeast Anatolia. At the national level, inequality in the distribution of per capita consumption has seen a significant reduction (Gini coefficient was 0.40 in 2006; and remained at the same level in 2016). Relative poverty (measured at 60 percent of median equivalized household income) was 25.4% in 2006, and 21.2% in 2016.

¹ Calculated using \$5.5 per person per day in 2011 PPP poverty line which is Upper Middle-Income Country International Poverty Line.



4. **Regional dynamics and impacts from the conflicts in the neighborhood countries are also imposing significant challenges to economic and social aspects.** Turkey has become the world's largest refugee-hosting country. According to UNHCR figures, as of July 2018 Turkey has been hosting around 3.9 million people including Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians, and Somalis. Along with over 360 thousand people from other nationalities (mostly Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians) registered to UNHCR, Turkey hosts around 3.55 million Syrians.² Since the Syrian crisis began in 2011, there have been large influx from Syria to Turkey, and as of July 5, 2017, Syrians have been granted legal protection, namely temporary protection³. Only 6 percent of Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP) resides in refugee camps, while the majority are in urban areas. The arrival of Syrians places a strain on social services, but Turkey has shown exemplary openness to Syrians and facilitated their access to critical public services.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **Turkey continues to be committed to provide and ease accessibility to key public services for all.** Strategic documents, led by 10th National Development Plan, strongly emphasize the importance of ensuring accessibility to public services, especially for preventing intergenerational transmission of poverty. Sprung by a host of policies and programs, Turkey has made progress in most social indicators. For example, net enrollment rate for primary education was 94.9% in 2015-2016, the infant mortality rate decreased to 10 out of 1,000 in 2016 from 13.9 out of 1,000 in 2009.

6. **After the pervasive 2001 crisis, Turkey focused on building a social assistance system that could better protect the poor and vulnerable.**⁴ A number of flagship means-tested targeted programs were launched and scaled-up to cover different risks and needs: the Green Card health insurance for the poor, the conditional cash transfer for education, the disability pension under Law 222 (which also covers the old-age pension), the home care support program for those caring for incapacitated relatives, pensions for widows and families of soldiers, and housing and fuel subsidies. Coverage has therefore rapidly increased with programs now providing support, in most cases in cash, to around 10.6 million people. Social assistance spending is now more attuned to peer countries of similar income-levels -- while it was 0.37 percent of GDP in 2003, it increased to 1.49 percent in 2016.

7. **Institutional capacity to deliver social assistance and services improved with the creation of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) and the Integrated Social Assistance Information System (ISAS).** With the creation of MoFSP in 2011, a number of disparate social initiatives under separate ministries and government agencies were unified under the same institution. Social services and cash assistance to support elderly, disabled, women and children are now all housed under the MoFSP. In addition, the introduction of ISAS enabled the consolidation of all applicants and beneficiaries of social assistance from each of the country's Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations into a Single Registry. In addition, ISAS links applicant data from databases in 14 institutions, connecting information from 28 different databases to help determine eligibility for all SA programs. In 2015, over 30 million people were enrolled in the Single Registry. The system has been extremely effective at improving targeting and reducing fraud.

² All these people in Turkey will be referred as "refugees" in this note.

³ In Turkey, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection was endorsed by the Parliament and entered into force on 11 April 2014. Turkey also adopted Temporary Protection Regulation on October 2014, which sets out the rights and obligations along with procedures for those who are granted temporary protection in Turkey. All Syrians who entered the country after April 27, 2011, were retroactively placed under temporary protection, which provides access to registration and documentation and to services.

⁴ While population in monetary poverty are called the poor, vulnerable people refers to those who exposed to risks/shocks leading to unacceptable level of well-being. For example, some of the refugees in Turkey may not be poor but vulnerable since they may have limited knowledge about the available services for them.



8. Coordination among social assistance and public employment services has been improving, but coordination with social services could be strengthened. Turkey has been mitigating the risk of work disincentives of social assistance benefits by strengthening beneficiaries' connection to employment services. Supporting their job search and employment will also contribute to a sustainable exit from poverty and vulnerability. In July 2018⁵, the MoFSP was merged with Ministry of Labor and Social Security under "Ministry of Labor, Social Services and Family (MoLSF)". This is expected to increase coordination between social assistance/services and employment. On the other hand, there were already coordination problems in MoFSP between social assistance and other social services and these will likely carry over to the new structure. Social services and social assistance fulfill different roles but have a partially overlapping target population. With the new structure, the Ministry has become larger. Overcoming the existing coordination problems and establishing coordination among these two (former) ministries would need further efforts.

9. To improve coordination and effective delivery of social services, Turkey has been piloting a case management approach since 2012. Vulnerability is complex and multidimensional, which makes coordination between services a more effective form of approaching delivery of social services to have a larger impact on reducing vulnerability. For this purpose, and as part of its commitment to better reach the poorest and most vulnerable families and address the challenges they face in a comprehensive manner, Turkey started the Family Social Support Program (ASDEP) as a pilot experience to introduce a case management approach to the management and delivery of social services⁶. ASDEP aims to provide the poor and disadvantaged population groups with the services of MoLSF and other public agencies and organizations, coordinate service provision, and develop integrated service models with the objective of ensuring that families are self-sufficient and capable of access services and solving problems, with the ultimate goal of reducing poverty and deprivation. This approach has the potential to increase coordination and foster synergies between the multiple social services available to a household to address different needs and groups, such as children, women, elderly and disabled⁷.

10. In its pilot phase, ASDEP has been testing and defining different aspects of the model and has plans for further development. Government has achieved considerable progress in piloting ASDEP and learning from that experience, where more than 130,000 households have been visited to conduct needs assessments. Going forward ASDEP's pending agenda includes (i) strengthening the intervention model and provide tailored support to families according to their individual vulnerability, including intensive personalized assistance through regular home visits; (ii) adapting the model to target refugee population, including SuTP, so they are integrated and able to access services and solutions that address to their broader needs⁸, and (iii) focusing on further developing its legal framework, human resources, and IT and physical infrastructure.

⁵ Delegated legislation no: 703 on July 9th, 2018.

⁶ In national policy documents (e.g. 10th National Development Plan, 63rd Government Plan), ASDEP implementation and scale-up is strongly emphasized.

⁷ Currently, MoLSF has 13 different social service institutions which provide services for vulnerable population.

⁸ For instance, in the last years, the livelihood of SuTP population improved in terms of schooling of children, accessing health services, social assistance, language and skills training, and the right to have a work permit to access formal work. However, there are still gaps related to the accessibility to basic services by refugees. According to the quantitative survey of the WB and the GoT, nearly 20 percent of headmen report that SuTPs face deprivations in almost all basic services (housing, social assistance, employment, income, education and health services). In fact, more than 40 percent of Syrian school-aged children in Turkey are out-of-school. Almost one-third of Syrian refugee households are estimated to be food insecure. Access to work permits remains limited to 15,000 mostly skilled SuTPs. Also, legal services for SuTPs are mostly provided by NGOs, and legal rights are not well known by those that need the information.



11. **The proposed project seeks to support ASDEP to enhance the case management model currently under implementation, and adapt it to support refugee families.** The Government of Turkey has requested the World Bank and other development partners support to scale up the case management model piloted by ASDEP. The proposed project would be financed by a EU-ECHO grant administered by the Bank and implemented in coordination with other initiatives to support refugees using parts of the case management model, currently under the responsibility of UNICEF and UNFPA. Following learning from this operation, the Government of Turkey has the objective of scaling up the case management model nationwide. An IBRD loan is one of the options the Government is exploring to partially finance the intervention throughout Turkey; other options, to be discussed during the implementation of the EU ECHO-funded trust fund, include financing from the state budget and other EU grants.

Relationship to CPF

12. **Alignment with the national policies.** The proposed activities are aligned with the following objectives of Turkey's 10th National Development Plan: a) in the social services and assistance area, to establish a supply-driven and employment-linked model with a holistic approach to meet the needs of households; b) to strengthen equality of opportunities for poor and vulnerable populations in accessing public services to increase their participation in economic and social life, as well as to prevent intergenerational transmission of poverty.

13. **Alignment with the World Bank's twin goals.** The project contributes to eliminate extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity by: (i) developing a case management system to provide services to the extreme poor to reduce social vulnerabilities and improve access to economic opportunities; and (ii) developing a social risk mapping to improve the coordination, coverage and targeting of social programs to the poor and vulnerable.

14. **Alignment with the Systematic Country Diagnostic and Country Partnership Framework.** The project also aligns with the Systematic Country Diagnostic and Country Policy Framework objectives of promoting inclusion, equality of opportunity, and increasing effectiveness of social assistance. Specifically, the project will directly contribute to achieve objective 4 (Increase Effectiveness of Social Assistance) from Focus Area 2 (Inclusion). These focus area and objective respond to the priority of the Systematic Country Diagnostic of productive individuals.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

15. The development objective of the proposed project is to improve the effectiveness of the Family Social Support Program (ASDEP), Turkey's case management intervention and bring it to scale.

16. As a key element to strengthening Turkey's social safety net system, the case management approach is intended to complement the supply of existing social benefits and services by increasing access of poor and vulnerable households including refugees. The intervention will contribute to empower eligible households to be self-sufficient and capable of accessing available services when necessary, and participate as active members of the society.

Key Results (From PCN)

17. The key results for the proposed project are the following.

- a) Indicator 1: Direct project beneficiaries. This indicator will measure the number of households supported by the case management intervention model.
- b) Indicator 2: Proportion of beneficiary households belonging to the poorest 20 percent of the population



- c) Indicator 3: Number of households benefiting from referral services in targeted areas, by gender of the head of household.
- d) Indicator 4: Number of households benefiting from counseling services provided by social workers, by gender of the head of household.
- e) Indicator 5: Proportion of refugee households benefiting from referral or counseling services.

D. Concept Description

18. To achieve the project objective, ASDEP will enhance and scale up a case management intervention to support eligible families throughout the country. The case management model will be based on a needs assessment, intermediation to facilitate access and referral to services and personalized assistance to a subset of particularly vulnerable households (component 1). The intervention model will be anchored to the SSC complemented by teams to actively reach and interact with families. In the short term, districts where no SSC is present will be assigned to a district where an SSC is operational, and activities related to the case management intervention model will be carried out by the outreach teams. In the medium term, other options will be explored (component 2). The model will be also supported by a comprehensive M&E system to track progress of ASDEP intervention, adjust operational aspects as necessary, measure results and capture users' perceptions (component 3).

Project Phases and World Bank Support

19. The intervention model is expected to be implemented in all provinces and districts based on a roll out plan to be prepared, considering the needs of different target groups. While the elements of the ASDEP model of intervention will be present in all places where the program is rolled out, the packages of information, social intermediation and support will be adjusted according to specific needs.

20. The project will be implemented in 2 phases:

- a) First phase will focus on (i) defining and adjusting the intervention model and all necessary institutional elements (including M&E and the revised methodology for household support), and starting implementation of the enhanced case management model in areas with high presence of refugees, (ii) strengthening the MoLSF institutional capacity at central and SSC level, and (iii) defining an identification strategy to reach out refugee population and vulnerable Turkish population starting from geographical localities with high presence of refugees for the implementation of the strengthened model.
- b) Second phase will (i) scale-up and roll-out the model in all provinces of the country, (ii) further develop the M&E system including impact evaluation, and (iii) carry out selected infrastructure improvement

21. The first phase of the project is expected to be funded through an EU-ECHO grant administered by the World Bank through the establishment of a hybrid trust fund (recipient and Bank executed) in the amount of Euro 10 million. Funding for the second phase of the project is still to be defined and may take different forms including State Budget funds, which could be complemented by an IBRD operation. The best instrument to support the second phase will be defined during the implementation of the first phase. The choice of specific instruments is to be decided by MoLSF.



A. *Project Components*

22. The proposed project (including both phases as described above) will support MoLSF to enhance its capacity for the implementation and roll out of the case management model through (i) strengthening technical design, administrative tools and human resource capacity of the case management intervention under ASDEP, (ii) enhancing necessary infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of the model; and (iii) developing and consolidating a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

Component 1: Strengthen the delivery chain and roll out the Family Social Support Program (ASDEP)

23. The objective of this component is rolling out the case management intervention based on an improved design and supported by enhanced ASDEP implementation capacity. In achieving this objective, this component will support ASDEP through three sets of activities: (i) reviewing and adjusting as necessary the delivery chain of case management, from identification of beneficiaries to their exit of the program; (ii) enhancing capacity of front line staff responsible for the implementation of the case management model (i.e., social workers, case managers, etc.), and (iii) scale up the intervention model.

24. *Subcomponent 1.A Strengthening the delivery chain of case management.* The proposed project will support the enhancement of the ASDEP intervention to better support vulnerable, poor and refugee population, by strengthening the following areas:

- a) Targeting and identification. The project will provide support to improve mechanisms and processes to identify and select beneficiaries. Project's support will include developing instruments to select priority geographical areas of intervention, tools to select households based on their welfare, and methodology and protocols to carry out the targeting, selection and registration processes (i.e., outreaching, demand-based (walk-in), referral).
- b) Needs Assessment. This component will support ASDEP to conduct individual assessments of households' conditions and identify and prioritize their needs. The needs assessment will be elaborated using a set of previously defined criteria which are considered fundamental to household's wellbeing, and can potentially be addressed by MoLSF's and other agencies' services. The project will support the development and validation of the needs assessment criteria, review and adjust tools to conduct the assessment (questionnaire, needs assessment template), and developing a methodology, protocols and materials to carry out the needs assessment.
- c) Delivery of benefits and services. Depending on the findings of the needs assessment, ASDEP will provide support to families through two different modalities:
 - *A basic package of information and support delivered to all families registered in the program.* Through this package, ASDEP will provide adequate information through appropriate means about services and benefits families are entitled to, and facilitate access to services through effective referral, coordination with services providers to prioritize ASDEP families, and information about requirements to access services. This package is intended to assist families to access services and claim benefits independently.
 - *An additional personalized support to selected poor, vulnerable and refugee families* to overcome barriers to economic and social inclusion. The additional support will be provided through regular home visits by case workers to follow up on activities previously discussed and agreed upon (in a family plan) as a result of the needs assessment. It is expected that this intervention will last between 6 months and 2 years depending on the needs of each eligible family.



25. The project will assist ASDEP to define support packages, develop the eligibility criteria to select families for the additional support package and define the methodology, protocols and materials to conduct the home visits.

d) Final assessment and exit. After the intervention period has been completed, ASDEP will carry out a final assessment of families assisted by the additional support and define whether the family leaves the program or requires additional support. A key element of the ASDEP model of intervention is tracking families' progress in achieving results agreed in the family plan. Progress to follow families' improvement will take place regularly but no less than every three months until the end of the family plan's implementation period, after which a full assessment will be carried out and a decision to "exit" the family or implement a new plan of action will be taken. This component will support ASDEP through strengthening the tracking system of families' progress, developing the methodology for the final assessment, and defining the criteria to decide whether any given family should exit the program or receive additional support.

26. *Subcomponent 1.B Enhancing capacity of front line staff.* The effectiveness of the case management intervention depends on the quality and skills of social workers responsible for the operation of the program at local and community level. The proposed project would support enhancing social workers' capacity through preparation and implementation of a training and skills development plan and necessary materials. To enhance capacity of social workers the proposed project will carry out the following activities: (i) assessing existing profiles, workload and tasks description of social workers; (ii) defining adequate workload, (iii) reviewing and adjusting job description and functions for social workers, and (iv) preparing and implementing a training and skills development plan.

27. *Subcomponent 1.C Rolling out the case management intervention.* ASDEP has the objective of implementing the revised case management model in all Turkey provinces. The roll out process will follow the two-phase approach described above. Phase I will support the expansion of the program in areas with high presence of refugees. To roll out the case management model the project will support: (i) carrying out an initial assessment of the existing ASDEP model; (ii) preparing a roll out plan and its costs, and (iii) finance the implementation of the case management intervention, including a communication campaign, and data collection including electronic devices (tablets).

Component 2: Enhancing infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of the ASDEP model

28. The implementation of the ASDEP case management model of intervention throughout the country will be anchored in the SSCs. As mentioned above, while SSCs are present in more than 200 districts, ASDEP aims at implementing the Case Management model in all 1000 districts. In doing so, ASDEP will define the areas of coverage of each SSC ensuring that all communities and beneficiary households will live within 75 km from each SSC. However, in some areas existing SSCs will not have enough capacity and resources and take-on ASDEP service provision and may require improvements from two perspectives: (i) implementation of the ASDEP model may require additional field offices linked to the corresponding district-relevant SSC, and (ii) the operation and scale-up of the case management model may require additional equipment and infrastructure in the existing SSCs

29. Since ASDEP is field-work intensive, in some cases the catchment area will be too large for an SSC to cover effectively. In other cases, the geographic distribution of some households in the catchment area will be too disperse or remote for an SSC to effectively serve. In such cases, while keeping the coordination role under SSC, small centers or field offices will need to be created and staffed to provide adequate support for effective functioning of the case management model.



30. The proposed project will support an assessment to identify the needs in terms of work place (new or refurbishment), equipment (including IT-related), communication (including transportation) and other related investments. During the implementation of Phase1, the project will assess the possibility of strengthening selected infrastructure in the areas of intervention (those with high presence of refugees). Based on results of the assessment, the project can support financing the investments under this component (Phase 2).

Component 3. Building an effective Monitoring and Evaluation system

31. The objective of this component is to support the design and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system to produce timely information for an effective operation of ASDEP, and for continual improvement of service delivery. The system will follow a holistic principle to collect, process, and analyze data related to the overall social and economic dimensions that ASDEP defines as part of its priorities when assessing household needs and vulnerabilities.

32. The following activities will be supported under this component:

- a) Design of monitoring and evaluation tools for effective management and dynamic strengthening of ASDEP over time. The primary information input for monitoring will be the form collected by social workers in each household visit. These data will allow to monitor and identify implementation bottlenecks and deviations from expected results. A central team will lead this task through a dashboard-like system that will flag regions or districts that merit investigation or closer follow-up. Local teams will be alerted and informed for further action, with clear protocols defined within the framework of the case management and intermediation model (component 1).
- b) Process evaluation. It will be relevant and valuable to conduct a process evaluation of the implementation of ASDEP, particularly in the first phases of the program. The process evaluation will look at every step of the delivery chain, will assess implementation, will detect problems, concerns, as well as strengths, and will produce information for action. This will be done through qualitative methods with interviews with key actors, and focus group discussions across the delivery chain, from the management level to the end-user.
- c) Impact evaluation (IE). The third tool to support ASDEP objectives is an evaluation of the impact of the program. This tool will allow to answer the critical question of “what would have happened without ASDEP”. The IE will identify the change in household well-being that is attributable to ASDEP or caused by ASDEP. The IE will contribute to identify two complementary pieces of information for action: i) ASDEP cost effectiveness: if ASDEP is having the expected impact given the level of investment, ii) where and when is ASDEP having higher and lower impact. The IE methodology will consider different contexts with low capacity and high capacity and will construct a control group that is not in ASDEP and is comparable to the population receiving ASDEP at a point in time.
- d) Capacity building: Staff training, hardware and software equipment will be supported for effective performance of the monitoring and evaluation system and will be completed as part of the activities of component 2.

SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed project aims to strengthen Turkey's case management model (ASDEP) to support the poorest and most vulnerable families, including the refugee families across Turkey. The project is expected to be implemented in 2 phases: first phase, funded through the EU-ECHO grant and administered by the Bank, will focus on (i) setting the institutional and



technical details of the case management model to be enhanced for refugee families (ii) improving the Social Service Centers (SSC) which are present in more than 200 districts and capacity of social workers who are case managers assigned to families (iii) defining identification strategy to reach out refugee population and vulnerable Turkish families in need. The second phase, depending on the choice of instrument by Ministry of Labor, Social Services and Family (MoLSF), aims to scale up and roll out the case management model in all provinces of the country. However, within the Phase-1, it is not known at the concept stage which centers will be prioritized for the project. As the project aims to serve the most remote populations, the catchment area of these SSC will be an important parameter to decide whether existing SSC have enough capacity and resources to take on ASDEP services. The implementation of ASDEP may require additional (new) field offices, as well as additional equipment and infrastructure in existing SSCs. In Phase-1 of the Project, there will be an assessment of infrastructure needs. Based on the results, if a need of new field offices arises then this will be financed in the Phase-2 of the Project, subject to MoLSF's request for Bank's financing.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The borrower, Ministry of Labor, Social Service and Family has received World Bank's technical assistance in the previous years however this will be its first investment project financing. Hence, the MoLSF will need additional training and close support to learn Bank operation and safeguards policies.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Arzu Uraz Yavas, Social Specialist
Esra Arikan, Environmental Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	Component 2 of the proposed project foresees enhancing infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of the ASDEP (Family Social Support Program) model. In case of renovation/refurbishment of existing facilities, the risk will be low and will not need an environmental framework by appraisal. If there will be new constructions on green fields then the beneficiary has to prepare a framework document.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples in Turkey.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	Since this project note covers the Phase-1 of the project, which is mainly institutional and technical support, there will be no involuntary resettlement or



involuntary land take. Within the Phase-1, if a need for additional field offices arise then this will be determined whether it will be financed under the Phase-2 of the project, which is not under the scope of the current project.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas in Turkey.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jan 22, 2019

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

TBD

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APPROVAL

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