



Antalya Airport Expansion Project - Supplementary Livelihood Improvement Plan (SLIP)

SLIP Summary Report

February 2024

Executive summary

This document outlines the comprehensive support programs initiated by Antalya Fraport TAV Airport as part of the Supplementary Livelihood Improvement Plan (SLIP) for the Project Aspendos. These initiatives are designed to mitigate the vulnerabilities and improve the livelihoods of the project-affected people (PAPs), ensuring sustainable development and community support. The SLIP aligns with international standards and national legislation, reflecting our commitment to social responsibility and environmental stewardship.

Project Background

The expansion and operation of Antalya Airport, under the guidance of Fraport TAV Antalya Yatırım Yapım ve İşletme A.Ş., necessitates a detailed plan to address the social and economic impacts on affected communities. The SLIP is developed in response to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) requirements, aiming to facilitate a smooth transition for all stakeholders involved.

Support Programs Overview

The SLIP encompasses several targeted support programs to address the needs of the PAPs effectively. These include:

Vulnerable People's Program

Aimed at providing healthcare, educational support, and food security to the most vulnerable among the PAPs, this program focuses on enhancing the well-being and resilience of affected individuals through targeted interventions and partnerships with local service providers.

Housing Improvement Program

This initiative facilitates the repair or reconstruction of housing, installation of essential services, provision of basic household appliances and transitional assistance for providing security of tenure, prioritizing households with inadequate conditions, the elderly, and disabled members.

Greenhouse Support Program

Supporting agricultural livelihoods, this program offers assistance through the provision of greenhouse materials, irrigation systems, and expert advice to encourage sustainable farming practices among the PAPs. This will also include transitional assistance to PAPs willing to reengage in agriculture.

Employability Enhancement Program

Designed to improve job prospects, this program provides vocational training, language courses, and job referral services, targeting young individuals and those seeking to enhance their employability.

Implementation and Monitoring

The successful implementation of these programs requires effective coordination, monitoring, and community engagement. Antalya Fraport TAV Airport is committed to transparency and will regularly update on progress, adhering to the highest standards of accountability and impact assessment.

Detailed Program Information

To ensure the Antalya Airport Support Program effectively meets the diverse needs of the project-affected people (PAPs), a comprehensive approach has been adopted, focusing on both immediate and long-term benefits. Each program within the SLIP is designed with specific objectives in mind, tailored to address the unique challenges faced by the community. Below is a detailed overview of each program, including their strategic approaches and expected outcomes.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Feedback Mechanisms

An integral part of the SLIP is the establishment of robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks to assess the effectiveness of each program. Regular feedback from the community ensures that initiatives remain aligned with the needs of the PAPs, allowing for continuous improvement and adaptation. This approach ensures transparency, accountability, and the achievement of desired outcomes.

Conclusion

Through the SLIP, Antalya Fraport TAV Airport demonstrates its dedication to supporting the sustainable development of the airport's surrounding communities. These programs will significantly contribute to improving the quality of life for the PAPs and fostering a positive impact on the local environment and economy.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide and TAV Havalimanları Holding A.S. Joint Venture has been awarded the tender of Antalya Airport (“AYT”) operation for 25 years between 2027 and 2051. Therefore, General Directorate of State Airports Authority (“DHMI”), which is the owner of the AYT, and Fraport TAV Antalya Yatırım Yapım ve İşletme A.Ş. (“FTA”) have signed a Lease Agreement on 28 December 2021.

Mott MacDonald has been appointed by the FTA to prepare this Supplementary Livelihood Improvement Plan (“SLIP”) for Antalya Airport Expansion Project (“the Project”). This Report includes the following components:

- Vulnerable people’s program
- Housing improvement program
- Greenhouse support program
- Non-agricultural livelihood improvement and employability enhancement program
- Procurement approach for collective provision of goods and services
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Disclosure of SLIP to eligible households and PAPs

This report reflects the outcomes of the three field studies completed, a total of 244 socio-economic household interviews and relevant tasks conducted within the scope of the Project.

1.2 Project background

A need for the expansion of the AYT emerged as a result of the difficulties faced in serving the increasing passenger volume despite the investments made to date. For the airport expansion and other infrastructure investments, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“EBRD”), International Financial Corporation (“IFC”), and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (“AIIB”), jointly “the Lenders”, have been providing bridge loan to the FTA.

The expansion project of the current airport is being realized on the lands of DHMI, on which the expropriation works were completed by the end of 2017. A total of 116.1 hectares (ha) of land required for the expansion project was subject to expropriation by DHMI. The whole expropriation process was led by DHMI, and all land titles have been under DHMI ownership since 2017. The FTA was not involved in this process or the past expropriation-related actions. The required land was cleared by the government in 2018 and handed over to the FTA for construction in January 2022.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Land Acquisition Audit (LAA) were conducted for the Project in 2022. The Lenders requested the FTA to conduct an audit of past land acquisition activities to identify impacts, assess any gaps compared to international environmental and social standards, and develop a Land Acquisition Audit Report (LAAR) and a corrective action plan (CAP) to address identified gaps and unmitigated impacts. The preparation of the LAAR and CAP was undertaken by a qualified consultant and finalized in November 2022.

The land users were identified and compensated according to Law on Expropriation (No. 2942) during the past land acquisition process. However, the process did not align in all aspects with

IFC/EBRD PS/PR 5 covering involuntary resettlement. The resettlement and livelihood impacts date back to expropriation process, which was completed in 2017, five years before the realization of the expansion project and the involvement of the Lenders and the FTA.

Upon the finalization of the ESIA and LAA reports, the FTA and the Lenders agreed on the requirement to prepare a Supplementary Livelihood Improvement Plan (SLIP) for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), who were subject to the previous expropriation process.

An affected people census and socio-economic survey was not undertaken during the expropriation process to ascertain the household composition and total number of affected people. The LAAR and CAP identified 604 PAPs impacted by the land acquisition. Of these, 120 household and business owners were reached by consultant during the LAA process which they reported as the number of Project Affected People (PAPs). This study has found that the preliminary number of PAPs estimated by consultant does not accurately reflect the total number of individual household members and business employees impacted by the expansion project.

The SLIP has adopted a tiered approach to prepare a detailed and specific implementation plan to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the most severely affected PAPs.

To reach all PAPs, a reconnaissance visit and two field surveys for socio-economic household interviews as well as meetings with respective stakeholders (i.e., public institutions, chambers) were undertaken. Of these:

- The reconnaissance visit was conducted between 02-04 August 2023.
- Field survey phase 1 was conducted between 15-29 August 2023.
- Field survey phase 2 was conducted between 17-24 October 2023.

A PAP database recording the socio-economic and vulnerability indicators was established to record the data collected through the socio-economic household interviews.

1.3 Previous consultation and information disclosure activities

Stakeholder engagement, consultation and information disclosure on past land acquisition started in 2022 during the ESIA and LAA field studies, specifically:

- Face-to-face consultations between 25 July 2022 and 05 August 2022 with:
 - DHMI
 - Antalya Metropolitan Municipality
 - Antalya Airport Chief of Border Civil Authority of Antalya
 - Antalya Agricultural Credit Cooperative
 - Muratpaşa Governorate
 - Muratpaşa Municipality
 - Muratpaşa District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry
 - Muratpaşa District Directorate of Education
 - Muratpaşa Mufti Office

- Aksu Governorate
- Aksu Municipality
- Aksu District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry
- Aksu Agricultural Credit Cooperative
- Antalya Association of Mukhtars
- Mukhtar of Güzelbağ neighborhood
- Residents of Güzelbağ neighborhood
- Former mukhtar¹ of Yeşilköy neighborhood
- Lawyer who handled the cases of Güzelbağ and Yeşilyurt
 - Socio-economic household surveys between 25 July 2022 and 08 August 2022 with 120 PAPs whose immovable assets had been priorly expropriated, to obtain information about the expropriation process, current settlement conditions and livelihoods
 - Public hearing on 15 December 2022 with the participation of more than 200 PAPs

Since the Public Hearing the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) of the FTA has been regularly engaging and communicating with the PAPs on an ongoing basis through face-to-face meetings and phone calls.

2 Methodology of the SLIP

2.1 Overview

Two distinct but complementary studies were conducted within the scope of the Project: (a) desktop document research and (b) empirical field data collection.

The desktop research was undertaken to comprehensively assess the pertinent social baseline data that is currently accessible while also identifying any existing gaps. This process involved a thorough review of various documents, including the ESIA, LAAR, CAP, as well as supplementary data obtained through the LAA study process (i.e., PAP database, court cases list, household survey results). All households to be included in the interviews were identified through three distinct resources. The first channel comprises individuals named in the expropriation cases provided by the FTA, which was formed during the LAA studies. The second channel encompasses individuals identified by LAA Consultant, and the third channel consists of individuals included in the stakeholder list submitted by the FTA.

The empirical research, which covers a range of primary data collection methods, including face-to-face semi-structured in-depth interviews (IDIs), key-informant interviews (KIIs) with affected households and identified stakeholders, was conducted from August 2023 until the end of October 2023. Within the scope of the field study, a reconnaissance visit (three days), field survey phase 1 (15 days), and field survey phase 2 (eight days) were conducted. Accordingly, five KIIs and 11 IDIs were conducted during the reconnaissance visit in Güzelbağ, Altıntaş, Kayabaş, Yenigöl, and

¹ Mukhtar is the head of a village or neighborhood in Türkiye.

Güzelyurt neighborhoods. A total of 14 KIIs and 244 household interviews were completed during two field surveys, which covered Güzelbağ, Güzeloba, Altınova Sinan, Çamköy, Altıntaş, Güzeloba, Yenigöl, and Gaziler neighborhoods. During the field surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs) were also held with certain groups such as women, the youth, and greenhouse owners by the Project survey team. For PAPs who could not be reached within the scope of the SLIP studies but are still eligible to benefit from one of the SLIP programs, the cut-off date for applications is 60 days after the date of activation and announcement of the SLIP grievance mechanism².

The socio-economic household interviews were performed with one representative from each affected household by using structured interview guides/questionnaires (see Appendix A). Each interview took around 30 minutes to be completed. Before interviews, all participants were notified of their confidentiality and voluntary involvement, as well as their right to withdraw from the study at any time. Any sensitive personal information and data is being stored at the appropriate levels of protection which align with the Turkish Government General Data Protection Regulation (GPDR) requirements.

A reconnaissance visit was conducted between 02 and 04 August 2023, encompassing five KIIs and 11 IDIs involving PAPs and pertinent stakeholders. This phase yields preliminary observations, drawing from both expert observations and interview outcomes, encompassing an assessment of various aspects such as the current status and requirements of greenhouse production, measures supporting non-farming livelihoods, and housing needs. Furthermore, during the reconnaissance visit, particular attention was given to visiting three households currently residing in containers. Specifically, an additional PAP was newly identified and registered to the PAP database as residing in a container following the loss of their house due to the Project. Another PAP who is living in a wooden shack with his family was identified and registered to the PAP database. In essence, the reconnaissance visit aimed to evaluate their micro-housing requirements, as the SLIP places priority on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable PAPs, thereby aligning with the research objectives and offering an initial perspective and insight into assessment and interview preparation.

These interviews also unveiled a notably adverse impact of land acquisition and resettlement activities on PAPs. Many PAPs were living in dwellings they constructed on treasury land and conducting livelihood activities in greenhouses on the same land. Following land acquisition, a considerable number of PAPs faced challenges in resuming these livelihoods. Additionally, lands adjacent to the airport that were previously agricultural have been converted to housing development by the Antalya Metropolitan Municipality, leading to escalated land prices. Consequently, renting treasury land for greenhouse farming has become unfeasible, prompting many households to explore alternative livelihoods.

Within the scope of the Project, five stakeholders other than the PAPs were consulted in order to develop a collaborative relationship for the implementation of the SLIP and receive official information on vulnerabilities and needs of the PAPs:

- Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industrialist (ATSO) after the field survey phase 1
- Muratpaşa District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry after the field survey phase 1

² The report, published on February 25, 2024, initiates a 60-day period that concludes on April 26, 2024.

- Muratpaşa District Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation during the field survey phase 2
- Güzelbağ Neighborhood Family Health Centre during the field survey phase 2
- Antalya Bar Association – Board of Women's Rights and Gender Equality after the field survey phase 2

Various face-to-face meetings and phone calls have been held with local businesses to evaluate procurement and purchasing options of the goods and services identified within the Project (i.e., plumbers, construction companies, house appliance stores, vocational training and language courses, hospitals).

2.2 Survey team

The field study team was composed of international and local specialists. While the local team was conducting the field studies, the international social specialist team provided support and oversight on site . Below the team composition is summarized:

- Local survey team:
 - local senior social consultant
 - project assistant and local development expert
 - local development specialist
 - local development specialist
 - local agricultural specialist
 - local gender and inclusion expert
- International social specialist management and oversight team:
 - lead local livelihood specialist
 - international senior livelihood specialist
 - local social specialist
 - local senior civil housing engineer

The teams are gender balanced and have local language skills. The FTA's CLO has been accompanying the survey team when needed upon Mott MacDonald's request.

The local survey team received in-person training from the lead local livelihood specialist and international senior livelihood specialist on how to apply the IDIs and socio-economic household interview questionnaires so that they could identify potential issues and solve them while in the field.

The interviews were piloted in the field before the field survey phase 1 commenced, to ensure competency and consistency amongst the surveyors, and to identify improvements and updates needed in the questionnaires.

2.3 Limitations of the study

These challenges and limitations of the study are summarized below:

- As noted in the LAAR and CAP, the expropriation process started in 2010 without conducting any socio-economic surveys or comprehensive censuses. Consequently, determining the total number of affected individuals and households has been significantly challenged over the 13-year period. Additionally, some PAPs, including key informants like mukhtars, have passed away, and others have relocated to different districts within Antalya or to various cities such as Şirnak and Kahramanmaraş, making it more difficult to reach them. To ensure broad engagement and complete interviews, PAPs who have moved were contacted via phone, with up to three remote contact attempts. It has been observed that certain PAPs spend summers at *yayla*³ on Korkuteli plateau. For those with identifiable residences, the survey team conducted in-person visits, while for those with undisclosed residences, phone contact was employed using the same methodology explained above.
- During the LAA studies, it was identified that 19 PAPs were taken to the Court by DHMI to obtain reimbursement of compensation amounts that they deem to have been paid unduly. These court cases stem from the fact that either DHMI identified material mistakes in the calculation or questioned the amount of depreciation that has been applied. Upon the finalization of the ESIA, LAAR and CAP, PAPs were informed that the FTA will settle the repayment amounts of the PAPs, whose cases were already decided by Court ruling. FTA will be providing this assistance in form of in-kind support to these PAPs rather than cash. In line with this, for each household there will be a provision of in-kind support commensurate with the impact, such as PAPs losing access to land, partial / deterioration of housing conditions. This compensation includes 15 households and 47 PAPs.
- The SLIP interview data obtained from the PAPs (i.e., income status, extent of impact from past expropriation, demographic data, information on the basic needs of the household, specific vulnerability such as chronic illness, losses) is based on the verbal declaration without document verification.
- During the field study, not all PAPs were reached as there were difficulties encountered with trying to contact some of them. The primary reason for this was the difficulty in reaching them. Despite three attempts by the research team, some relevant PAPs remained unreachable during the survey. Additionally, certain PAPs could not be contacted due to missing contact details, and others declined to participate to the survey. The survey team expressed to PAPs that they have an opportunity to report their clear and realistic expectations regarding viable improvements to enhance their living conditions, whereby informing them that cash assistance is not among the options.
- Due to the constraints in time and methodology of the LAA study, it was not possible to ascertain an exact number of PAPs within LAAR. Consequently, an approximation was provided. Initially, this estimated number was 604, but it later increased to 805 following the SLIP survey.

³ Yayla is the Turkish word for highland.

3 Household livelihood improvement and monitoring program

This overview presents the household livelihood improvement and monitoring program and sub-programs that are proposed to compensate the livelihood and vulnerability impacts of the Project. The sub-programs are the:

- Vulnerable People's Program
- Housing Improvement Program
- Greenhouse Support Program
- Non-agricultural Livelihood Improvement and Employability Enhancement Program

For PAPs who could not be reached within the scope of the SLIP studies but are still eligible to benefit from one of the SLIP programs, the cut-off date for applications is 60 days after the date of activation and announcement of the SLIP grievance mechanism.

All progress including PAP interaction and budget progress will be documented and shared through update reports in supplement to the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)⁴ progress updates. In a case of a PAP's refusing to participate in the specified sub-program, the PAP cannot participate in other kind of program but only eligible to supports identified under the same program. The allocated budget can be transferred to other programs and actions.

For most of the PAPs, it is not possible to monitor which aspects of living conditions and livelihoods in current time has been still negatively affected by past expropriation due to absence of baseline information collected at the time. The expropriation which date back to an average of 10 years ago, have created different adverse situations. Therefore, the aim of the sub-programs within the SLIP is to bridge possible gaps of these untraceable negative impact ramifications to the extent possible within the resources of the program and to provide transitional assistance to improve the majorly changed living standards of the PAPs. The Vulnerable People Program and the Employability Enhancement Program have been developed based on this perspective to cover these impacts to an extent. In addition to this, it was observed and stated by the PAPs during the field surveys that affected households have experienced major changes in various areas ranging from employment status to access to education after expropriation. Hence, based on the insights gained from the socio-economic household interviews, tailor-made support programs were developed for each household to meet their fundamental needs and necessities.

4 Procurement approach for collective provision of goods and services

This chapter recommends the procurement approach to be followed for collective provision of goods and services that are identified. All the procurement and implementation process will be managed by the members of the Livelihood Restoration and Implementation Oversight Committee

⁴ The Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) is a tool designed to ensure that any outstanding environmental and social issues at the time of the construction and operation phases a project are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner, and to ensure continued compliance with the international environmental and social compliance requirements, as well as local legal requirements.

(SLIP-IC) and details of this Committee is given in Section 6,1: Disclosure of SLIP to eligible households and PAPs. The goods and services are estimated to include the items specified in the table below, together with the information on the procurement approach.

Table 1-Procurement Approach Overview Across the Programs

Programs	Items	Procurement approach
Employability enhancement	Foreign language courses	The training expert assigned in the human resources departments within FTA will be implementing and monitoring the program and the progress. Purchasing services from course centers located in the region.
	Vocational and skill development trainings	
	Job referral system	
Greenhouse support	Employing agricultural expert to assist households involved in greenhouse farming	The FTA will employ an agricultural expert within the SLIP-IC who will manage the purchases and implementation. The expert will be employed during the Project implementation process.
	Allocation of greenhouse area	
	Providing materials for greenhouses (irrigation pipes, support for plastic covers, organic fertilizer, seedling support, provision of plant protection products, etc.)	
Housing improvement	Repair or reconstruction of housing elements (walls, roof, paintings, floor improvements, etc.)	A construction expert will be assigned in the SLIP-IC and he/she will be the primary coordinator and monitoring person of this program. If a tender process is required, all procurement will be publicized locally and nationally. Additionally, some program items will be procured through direct procurement methods.
	Installation of solar energy systems on roofs for water heating	
	Providing basic household appliances (washing machine, refrigerator, air conditioner, etc.)	
	Sanitation improvements for elderly and disabled people	
	Security of tenure	
Vulnerable support	Psycho-social support and counselling	An Environmental and Social (E&S) Expert will be assigned in the SLIP-IC and he/she will be responsible for the programmer's implementation and will seek services from local service providers. Additionally, the FTA human resources department together with the Committee will collaborate to provide scholarship support.
	Regular health checks for people with chronic diseases	
	Scholarship and school appliances for students	
	Providing food support	

5 Grievance redress mechanism

The FTA grievance mechanism is based on principles of transparency, accessibility, impartiality, participation, fairness, and timely resolution. The CLO has the overall responsibility to manage and monitor the grievance redress mechanism as he is the main contact point on site for the PAPs. The CLO has been regularly engaging and communicating with the PAPs and disclosing the grievance channels of the FTA.

PAPs who were subject to the previous expropriation process have utilized the grievance mechanism channels to raise their concerns and requests. 33 grievances related to the previous expropriation process were registered between 06 December 2022 and 05 January 2023 through the existing grievance mechanism and survey team reviewed these grievances.

Following the finalization of the SLIP Report, the FTA will establish a separate resettlement specific grievance redress mechanism accessible only to those PAPs who were subject to the previous expropriation process. It will include the following channels⁵:

- Phone: this is accessible to PAPs only. It will be the same with the current phone number of the CLO: +90 538 097 97 19

E-mail address: the e-mail address also is particularly established for the PAPs and different than the current e-mail address of the FTA that is enabled for the utilization of all stakeholders identified during the ESIA process : ibrahim.toraman@antalya-airport.aero

- Address: the address of the FTA Administration Office within Antalya Airport is disclosed to the PAPs in case they desire to report their grievances by face-to-face visits and/or petition. Fraport TAV ANTALYA Terminal Yönetim Ofisi ANTALYA Havalimanı 1. Dış Hatlar Terminali 07230 ANTALYA - TÜRKİYE

Received grievances through the above-mentioned channels are registered into a central log to be followed throughout the resolution process. Any grievances received verbally during the phone calls, face-to-face meetings as well as stakeholder engagement and consultation activities will also be recorded.

An informative document will be prepared and disclosed in the mukhtar offices of the neighborhoods where the PAPs are residing as well as the FTA's website. The document will involve the available channels, principles of the grievance redress mechanism, defined timeframes for acknowledgement of the receipt of grievance and subsequent resolution, and management and resolution process by referring to the CLO and the FTA.

6 Disclosure of SLIP to eligible households and PAPs

6.1 Overview

Disseminating the SLIP to eligible households and PAPs is an important step of the implementation phase of the Program. The support actions included in the SLIP were finalized as a result of a household and PAPs-specific vulnerability assessment. Interviews with the relevant individuals at the stage of implementation of the actions may be subject to flexibilities within the relevant program. Sensitive information within the scope of SLIP will not be shared with eligible persons as a whole, but in the context of household or PAP-specific counselling and one-to-one communication. To avoid this, all interviews will be customized to each eligible household and PAP through certain communication tools that are explained in this section.

6.2 Livelihood Restoration and Implementation Oversight Committee (SLIP-IC)

The CLO and the relevant assigned individuals in SLIP-IC are responsible for disclosing the SLIP to eligible households and PAPs. When the relevant programs are disclosed, information on the

⁵ Contact details is provided on page 16.

methods used in the SLIP (such as baseline study, vulnerability analysis, contents of the programs and eligibility criteria) will be shared with the PAPs.

CLO will be a part of an overarching team, namely SLIP-IC, that is established to facilitate and supervise the effective execution of the SLIP for the PAPs affected by the past expropriation activities.

SLIP-IC comprises diverse professionals with expertise in legal, construction, environmental and social issues, procurement, and a dedicated CLO.

The operations that will be under the responsibility of the Committee are as follows:

- Meeting frequency: Weekly meetings are held, including but not limited to, to review progress, address challenges, and plan future activities.
- Internal reporting: Weekly progress report is distributed to the FTA on Fridays to provide information on progress, challenges, plans, budget (actual/planned-remaining). The report will be prepared by the CLO.
- Decision-making: All actions will be based on the SLIP report, Entitlement Matrix, and as coordinated with the Lenders. All actions will be carried out by informing the FTA prior execution. Any action ahead of the SLIP will be individually approved by the FTA. All payment orders will be overseen by the FTA CFO. All payments checked against implementation budget, documented, and reported as part of Internal Reporting.
- Reporting to the Lenders: Monthly progress report shared with the FTA one week ahead of the ESAP update delivery for the FTA review.

The SLIP-IC is dedicated to the successful implementation of the SLIP by ensuring that the PAPs receive comprehensive support for livelihood restoration and sustainable development. Each activity carried out by the Committee will be recorded and signed by the General Managers in the prepared "Improvement Action Form".

6.3 Communication Strategy

This communication strategy is designed to foster a collaborative and transparent relationship with PAPs, ensuring that they are informed, involved, and respected throughout the SLIP implementation. The SLIP-IC remains dedicated to the successful restoration of livelihoods and sustainable development for all affected households.

The PAPs that will be receiving support within the scope of the program will be explicitly informed that this decision was made based on the specific studies covering both desktop analysis and field surveys. Therefore, a brief information regarding the SLIP and the way the FTA identified the PAPs' conditions through the SLIP studies will be explained to the beneficiary. The methodology or outreach will be actualized through the following communication tools:

- Phone calls: A direct and personal way to communicate with the eligible households.
- Text messages: Quick and easy way to reach out to the eligible households. Sending a text message with a brief message about the program and its benefits.
- E-mails (where feasible): More formal way to communicate with the eligible households. FTA will send them an e-mail with detailed information about the program.
- In-person visits: Most personal way to communicate with the eligible households. Visiting them in person and provide them with information about the program.

- Leaflets: An effective and wide-reaching method to inform eligible households about the program. These visually engaging materials be distributed in community centers, local government offices, and other public place .

Through these communication methods, the specifics of the support (i.e., the duration and characteristics of the supports, the housing arrangement or greenhouse establishment) will be transparently communicated with the PAPs and the opinions of the PAPs will be recorded into a central communication log that will be established within the scope of the Project. The member of the SLIP-IC communicating with the PAPs will sign-off a proof document showing that the particular PAPs are reached as per the communication strategy. Beneficiaries' signature is not necessary for any document and will not be asked unless there is a legal requirement or if certain type of assistance will require signature to agree on terms and conditions and proving the delivery of the assistance.

International best practices emphasize the importance of providing support in a manner that contributes to sustainable development and the overall well-being of the PAPs. Non-monetary support, such as tailored assistance for housing arrangements, greenhouse allocations, and other specific needs, aligns with these standards by fostering long-term resilience and community development. This approach ensures that the support provided addresses the unique challenges faced by the PAPs identified in the Project while adhering to international best practices as well as principles of responsible and impactful project implementation.

SLIP acknowledges the significance of individual preferences within the SLIP framework. Any specific preferences expressed by the PAPs will be meticulously documented. This approach ensures a personalized and tailored support system, taking into account the unique needs and aspirations of each beneficiary. By recording and respecting individual preferences, SLIP aims to enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of its implementation, fostering a collaborative environment that aligns with the diverse requirements of the PAPs. In this way, it is possible to show the flexibility of the different sub-programs established under the SLIP.

Thorough discussions with the PAPs are integral to the successful implementation of the SLIP. The proposed timeline for support will be a subject of detailed conversations with PAPs, ensuring their active participation in decision-making. The most suitable date for support will be agreed upon through mutual consent, fostering a collaborative and respectful process. It is important to note that for PAPs who could not be reached during the SLIP studies but remain eligible for SLIP programs, the cut-off date is set at 60 days after the establishment and announcement of the SLIP grievance mechanism. This provision ensures inclusivity and allows eligible individuals an extended timeframe to engage with the support programs within the SLIP framework.

The SLIP communication strategy is designed to address cases where PAPs express willingness to opt out of the program. In such instances, implementation team will discuss and explore alternative options within the specified support program. The goal is to offer flexibility and choices within the SLIP framework, enhancing the effectiveness and inclusivity of the support provided.

Within the SLIP communication strategy, the FTA emphasizes ongoing consultations with local authorities and other institutions throughout the implementation process. This proactive approach ensures continuous collaboration, exchange of insights, and alignment of efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the SLIP. By engaging with relevant stakeholders, FTA aims to address local considerations, promote transparency, and create a harmonious implementation environment that

benefits both the PAPs and broader institutions involved throughout the implementation process. These consultations foster a collaborative environment, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of local needs, regulations, and community dynamics especially regarding security of tenure and greenhouse allocations. The positive impact lies in the tailored and context-specific approach to security of tenure and greenhouse allocations. It ensures that these support programs resonate with the local context, are well-received by the PAPs, and contribute to the sustainable and harmonious development envisioned by the SLIP.

Throughout the SLIP implementation inclusive and respectful approach in all interactions with the PAPs will be ensured. Also, there is a necessity to create tailor communication materials to acknowledge and address the diverse needs and sensitivities of the PAPs. In this context following items will be considered:

- Communicate with empathy and sensitivity, acknowledging the unique challenges faced by vulnerable groups such as disabled individuals, the elderly, homeless, and those experiencing financial difficulty.
- Ensure communication materials are available in accessible formats (i.e., audible and printed copies) to cater to diverse needs of the PAPs.
- Implement the grievance redress mechanism to address concerns promptly and transparently.
- Establish channels for PAPs to express their grievances and feedback within the grievance redress mechanism, ensuring their voices are heard and considered in the decision-making process.
- Integrate feedback from PAPs into the revision of the SLIP implementation strategy.
- Emphasize actions that directly benefit the PAPs while aligning with their enthusiasm, fostering a positive perception of the overall Project.

Table 2-Implementation Schedule of SLIP Program

Program Title	Program Improvement Targets	Timeline
Housing Improvement Program	PAPs that have lost housing	End of Q1 2024 to mid-Q2 2024
Greenhouse Support Program	PAPs losing access to land (agricultural livelihoods)	End of Q1 2024 to end of Q3 2026
Vulnerable People's Program	Vulnerable PAPs	End of Q1 2024 to end of Q4 2026
Housing Improvement Program	Partial loss/deterioration of housing conditions	End of Q1 2024 to end of Q2 2025
Greenhouse Support Program	Partial loss/deterioration of greenhouses	End of Q1 2024 to end of Q4 2024
Non-agricultural Livelihood Improvement and Employability Enhancement Program	Employability Enhancement & Job Placement Program	End of Q1 2024 to beginning of Q1 2025

Table 3-Contact Details

CONTACT DETAILS:

CLO Phone Number	: +90 538 097 97 19
E-mail address	: ibrahim.toraman@antalya-airport.aero
FTA Administration Office Address:	: Fraport TAV ANTALYA Terminal Management Inc. ANTALYA Havalimanı 1. Dış Hatlar Terminali 07230 ANTALYA - TÜRKİYE

