1. **Basic Information**

   1.1 CRIS Number (Year 1):

   1.2 Title: *Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process: NGO Grant Facility*

   1.3 Sector: Political Criteria

   1.4 Location: Turkey

   1.5 Duration: 2 (Two) Years

2. **Objectives**

   2.1 **Overall Objective:**

   To contribute to the consolidation and broadening of political reforms and EU alignment efforts through strengthening the civil society in Turkey in the pre-accession process.

   2.2 **Project purpose:**

   2.2.1. **Component A: Decentralised NGO Grant Facility**

   Sub-project A1 – Promotion and Protection of Women Rights: To promote gender equality and protection of women’s human rights excluding combating violence against women which will be covered by the Component B2.

   Sub-project A2 – Enhancement of Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities: To promote full participation of people with disabilities into all areas of economic, social and cultural life.

   Sub-project A3 – Protection of Consumers: To strengthen the effective enforcement of consumer protection

   Sub-project A4 – Strengthening the Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour: To increase the well-being of children and to promote the prevention of the forced child labour.

   Sub-project A5 – Protection of the Environment: To strengthen the participation of NGOs in the field of environment with a focus on the broader concept of sustainable development.
2.2.2. Component B: De-concentrated NGO Grant Facility

Sub-project B1 - Consolidating and Promoting Human Rights and Democracy: To reinforce the involvement of civil society in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international conventions and treaties concerning the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

Sub-project B2 - Combating Violence Against Women: To contribute to ensuring the protection of the physical and mental health of women, children and young people against violence, by prevention of domestic violence and by providing the support to the victims of violence, in order, in particular, to prevent future exposure to violence. This component shall be complementary to the sub-project A1.

Sub-project B3 - European Horizons and Mosaic Programmes: To contribute to the active involvement of the public in Turkey and to enhance its knowledge of the pre-accession process for Turkey. To enhance interest of people of Turkey in different aspects of European culture and arts as an expression of the diversity of EU multi-cultural identity.

2.2.3. Component C: Support Activities for the NGO Grant Facility

To ensure the effective promotion and implementation of the NGO Grant facility.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA

Revised AP 2003, Political Criteria

According to the Accession Partnership of 2003, Turkey states its commitment to initiate changes necessary to be able to:

- Guarantee in law and in practice the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all individuals without discrimination and irrespective of language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, religion or belief in line with relevant international and European instruments to which Turkey is a party.

- Encourage the development of civil society.

- Adapt and implement provisions concerning the exercise of freedom of thought, conscience and religion by all individuals and religious communities in line with Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Establish conditions for the functioning of these communities, in line with the practice of EU Member States. This includes legal and judicial protection of the communities, their members and their assets, teaching, appointing and training of clergy, and the

- Ensure cultural diversity and guarantee cultural rights for all citizens irrespective of their origin. Ensure effective access to radio/TV broadcasting and education in languages other than Turkish through implementation of existing measures and the removal of remaining restrictions that impede this access.

- Strengthen the independence and efficiency of the judiciary and promote consistent interpretation of legal provisions related to human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with the European Convention on Human Rights. Take measures with a view to ensuring that the obligation for all judicial authorities to take into account the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights is respected.

- Intensify efforts to develop a comprehensive approach to reduce regional disparities, and in particular to improve the situation in the south-east, with a view to enhancing economic, social and cultural opportunities for all citizens. In this context, the return of internally displaced persons to their original settlements should be supported and speeded up.

- Adopt a transposition programme of the acquis in the areas of labour law, equal treatment and men, health and safety at work, the fight against discrimination, and public health.

- Prepare a national strategy on social inclusion, including data collection, in line with EU practice.

- Raise awareness for the new provisions among consumers and producers and reinforce consumer organisations.

- Continue efforts to tackle the problem of child labour.

Environment

- Begin to transpose and implement the acquis related to the framework legislation, international environmental conventions, legislation on nature protection, water quality, integrated pollution prevention control and waste management.

- Complete the transposition of the acquis and strengthen the institutional, administrative and monitoring capacity to ensure environmental protection, including data collection.

- Integrate sustainable development principles into the definition and implementation of all other sectoral policies.

The 2003 Turkish National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis includes the following priorities:
- The Government is convinced that ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms and cultural rights by all individuals without discrimination is its fundamental duty. In this context, it will continue to fulfil its obligations stemming from all international agreements to which Turkey is a party. Ensuring gender equality in practice will be a particular priority.

- The Government will continue to support the development of the civil society and its participation in democratic life. In this vein, the relevant legislation will continue to be reviewed in the light of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, especially with regard to compliance with the letter and spirit of Articles 11, 17 and 18.

According to the 2003 Turkish National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis, in the short term, the Turkish Government will enact the Draft Turkish Civil Code which envisages improvements in gender equality [accomplished]; and will enact the Draft Law on the Organisation of the Directorate General on the Status and the Problems Women [accomplished]. In the NPAA, Equal Treatment of Men and Women is covered under a single chapter. According to this, the final objective is to adopt and implement the relevant EU Acquis. Here, it is stated that the relevant Ministry of State has prepared the “Draft Bill on the Re-organization of Maternity Leave”, and it has been submitted to the Prime Ministry. NPAA also states that it is also necessary to incorporate into legislation the provision that responsibility for the burden of proof lies with the employer in cases of sex discrimination.

According to the 2004 Regular Report for Turkey, concerning equal treatment of women and men, Turkey has made some progress such as the adoption of the new Labour Law, however further efforts are needed to improve gender equality in economic and social life and to ensure effective enforcement of the relevant legislation.

According to the Preliminary National Development Plan (2004-2006) (PNDP), under the title “Coherence Of The Preliminary National Development Plan With European Community Policies” and subtitle “Equal Treatment Between Men and Women”, Turkey is aware of the fact that gender equality is a matter of human rights, social justice and democratic representation and to ensure equal treatment between men and women is very important in respect of enhancing the level of economic development and ensuring social peace among individuals. In this context, the active role to be played by women in every sphere of life is one of the main tools in attaining these objectives.

Gender equality has also been underlined in the PNDP as a part of “The 2nd dimension: development of human resources and increasing employment” of “Turkey’s Development Strategy”, with emphasis on “creating equal opportunities for employment”.

Additionally, Turkey’s national five-year plans and annual implementation programmes state that:

- There is a need for strengthening and empowering women,
- One of the main targets is equal and full access to the education, health and social security services,
- To prevent women and girls from all forms of violence and abuse, in-service training and awareness-raising programs should be developed, particularly for the health and security service professional staff.
In view of economic and social cohesion, participation in decision-making of national, local and regional non-governmental and civil society organisations as part of the stakeholder groups has been emphasised in the Preliminary National Development Plan 2004-2006. The pNDP includes NGOs in its statement on capacity building: “Capacities of local authorities, NGOs, service unions and project implementation units will be improved in line with the EU norms.”

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

Not applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

COMPONENT A: NGO GRANT FACILITY - DECENTRALISED

3.1.1 Promotion and Protection of Women Rights
Building and strengthening institutional capacity is one of the important tools towards gender mainstreaming. In Turkey, this process started in 1990s. Following the establishment of the national machinery mid 1990s, Turkey has been a stage for the realization of milestone legal reforms that eliminate fundamental discriminatory provisions against women as well as other initiatives that contribute towards expanding the boundaries of equality and human rights of women. In 1993, a new unit was established at the State Institute of Statistics to compile, produce and disseminate gender disaggregated data. This would be necessary for the formation and implementation of gender policies.

Regarding legislative developments, in 1997, compulsory basic education has been increased from five to eight years; in 1998, the law on domestic violence (Protection of the Family Law) was adopted; in 1999, the reservations to CEDAW were lifted; in 2002, after five years of long and hard work, the new Civil Code and in 2004 Penal Code were adopted. In 2001, the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW; and regarding combating violence against women, women’s poverty and economic exploitation, among others, has been included in the government programs. Despite these legislative reforms, gender mainstreaming in all policies remains to be an unresolved issue.

The General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women (KSGM) was officially established in November 2004.

In the near future, Turkey will have to implement policies and to monitor the cases of discrimination at all levels of society, especially through establishing an independent equality body or bodies as required by the Directive no 2000/43/EC... In this process, policy coordination between different governmental bodies, localization of the policy implementation and monitoring by specific bodies and NGO’s participations to all these processes will be necessary...

Also another issue is that, despite the recent legislative reforms, women’s participation and representation in decision-making mechanisms, especially in the parliament, have remained symbolic.

Another problem is women’s low-level participation to the labour force. The participation of women in workforce represents the lowest proportion among the OECD countries with a share of 30% countrywide and 15% in cities. The women with a profession represent the largest group among the total urban female labour with 23%. During the recent years, a rise of 84% was realised among women entrepreneurs or women in senior positions. On the other hand, the urban unemployment rate of women is 16.4 % while it is 8.6 % for men. The primary reason for women to be excluded from the labour market is migration from rural to urban areas. Low education levels of women also reduce the possibility of finding paid work. The rate of women engaged in homework is rather high. This situation limits the participation of women in public life, and makes them accept low wages and irregular working hours.

3.1.2. Enhancement of Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities

In Turkey, according to the “National Disability Survey”, 12.29 percent of the population is disabled in one way or another. Although there are various legislative measures to provide the full participation of disabled people into the mainstream society, disabled people are still facing discrimination in various areas.
The Presidency of Administration on Disabled People was established on 30 May 1997, based on the Act numbered 571; to develop collaboration and coordination between national and international institutions, assist the formulation of national policies concerning the full participation and equality of people with disabilities.

In Turkey, services for disabled people are given by various governmental organizations: General Directorate for Social Services and Child Protection is responsible for care and rehabilitation; General Directorate for Employment for vocational training and employment; Ministry of Education for special education and mainstreaming; Ministry of Health for prevention and medical rehabilitation; Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Transport and municipalities for accessibility. Besides governmental organizations, non-governmental and private organizations are also giving services for disabled people.

There are two consultant committees on the disabled, which are among the cooperative works of the Presidency. These committees have primary role in the formulation of disability policies. The first one is the Executive Committee on Disabled and the other is the Council on Disabled.

3.1.3. Protection of Consumers

Consumer Protection activities are implemented on the basis of a new law amending the “Law on the Protection of Consumers No. 4077 of 1995” which entered into effect on 14 June 2003.

A preliminary assessment of the compliance of the transposed Turkish legislation with that of the EU indicated that the alignment has been performed to a very large extent although some changes would be necessary for the full alignment.

The Directorate General for Consumer Protection and Competition of the Ministry of Industry and Trade is the main authority responsible for consumer affairs. Accordingly the Directorate General is responsible for: a) solving individual consumer complaints, b) the issuance and surveillance of certificates (guarantee, after-sales service, authorization for door-to-door selling and permissions for campaign sales) and c) the preparation and enforcement of decisions of the Board of Advertising which, within the framework of misleading and comparative advertisement regulation, examines and monitors advertisements and stipulations concerning proof of the claims made by advertisers against misleading advertisements, penalises those acting against the Law and takes action of injunctions of the publication or broadcasting of such advertisements and announcements thereupon.

There are also Arbitration Committees for settling the disputes between consumers and suppliers in a total of 931 locations, 81 being provinces and 850 districts in addition to the Consumer Courts which only exist in 3 main provinces (2 in Ankara, 1 in Istanbul and 1 in Izmir) of Turkey. As for the other provinces, Commercial Courts and General Civil Courts are provisionally authorised to act.

Co-operation with NGOs

In addition to the arbitration committees, there are 6 bigger and nearly 40 small consumer organisations in Turkey are very active and receive considerable attention in the media. Some
court rulings reached by consumer organisations have been positive for consumers and they are therefore relatively well known by the general public. Recently, five consumer organisations have united in a national federation, claiming together more than 100 branch offices all over the country. A second national federation is presently set up by a number of other organisations. It is therefore a very important development that the Directorate General for Protection of Consumers and Competition has foreseen public support for funding of projects.

Consumer Organisations are an integral part of the national consumer protection system. With the new Law the consumer organisations are granted standing in filing law suits which concern consumers in general and which are destined to eliminate violations of the Consumer Protection Law. However, one of the major weaknesses of the Turkish consumer movement is that consumer organisations are notoriously incapable to co-operate with each other. Another problem is the strong tendency to focus on consumer representation while attaching little practical attention on improving consumer advice and information. One important reason for this is the lack of funds: Public funds have been provided to a few of the larger consumer organisations in the past, but only to a very limited extend and in a haphazard way. This has led to a low degree of professionalisation. Most consumer organisations rely nearly exclusively on volunteers.

3.1.4. Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour

Turkey signed the Children Rights Convention on 14 September 1990 and ratified it on 9 December 1994. The initial country report was submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1999.

Turkey has made progress on addressing the issues related to child protection, but recognises the need for more coordinated and collaborative action to be taken by Civil Society Organizations inter alia in order to make improvements and enhance the protective environment for children.

The problem of child labour, particular its worst forms, is one that Turkey, as a country in transition, needs to address. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour calls for immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of these forms of labour for all children under the age of 18 as a matter of urgency. The Government of Turkey ratified this convention in 2001. In line with the Convention, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MOLSS) in co-operation with employers’ and workers’ organisations and NGOs, identified the worst forms of child labour in Turkey as work in seasonal commercial agricultural; in small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) under hazardous conditions; and street work. Selection of these particular forms was based on the available data and extensive field experience in the country.

The most recent data on child labour comes from the 1999 Child Labour Survey (CLS), a nationwide survey covering children ages 6-17 conducted by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS). The 1999 CLS estimated that 1.6 million children in Turkey between 6-17 years of age (about 10 percent of the total child population of that age) were engaged in economic activity (SIS 2001). The majority of these working children (1.1 million) were older children between 15-17 years of age. The 1999 figures represented a significant reduction in the number of
working children since 1994, especially with regard to children below age 15. While the 1994 CLS showed roughly one million children (8.5%) below age 15 to be engaged in economic activity, in 1999 this figure declined drastically to 0.5 million (4.2%). In other words, in five years, the number of children below age 15 engaged in economic activity declined by almost half.

Additional information on child labour comes from the SIS Household Labour Force Survey, a biennial survey that includes children in the 12-17 age group. According to the 2001 Household Labour Force Survey, 1,507,000 children in the 12-17 age group were employed. This figure dropped to 948,000 in 2003. Of those children in the 12-17 age group who were employed, 58.9 percent worked in agriculture, 21.1 percent in services and 20.1 percent in industry. Children living in urban areas accounted for 35 percent of working children in the 12-17 age group. Boys accounted for 55.6 percent.

Data on the worst forms of child labour in Turkey is limited. While data from the General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection (SHÇEK) shows 23,000 working street children registered at SHÇEK centres, considering the number of non-registered children, the actual number of working street children can be estimated to be closer to 50,000. While children engaged in seasonal commercial agricultural work are largely unregistered, a 2003 baseline survey conducted by ILO’s International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) estimated that there are 1,000,000 children engaged in work in this sector.

Despite advances in the collection of data relating to child labour in Turkey, there is a crucial need for additional information, particularly on worst forms of child labour, to support policymaking and strategy development in key areas. Detailed and up-to-date information is necessary to close the knowledge gap as to the nature, magnitude, consequences and emerging trends in worst forms of child labour.

The problem of child labour is inextricable from its wider societal context that includes interrelated demographic, economic and socio-cultural factors, especially education levels, and must be viewed accordingly. Despite valuable efforts to date, there remains considerable scope for mainstreaming child labour issues into sectoral plans and creating synergy at all levels. Significant progress has been made in raising the profile of child labour in Turkey, thereby promoting action for its reduction and elimination. While awareness-raising activities have been undertaken at the central administrative level, these have yet to be adapted and extended to fully address the priorities, conditions and needs at the regional and local levels.

3.1.5. Protection of the Environment

Community environment policy aims to promote sustainable development and protect the environment for present and future generations. It is based on the integration of environmental protection into other Community policies, preventive action, the polluter pays principle, fighting environmental damage at source and shared responsibility. Ensuring compliance with the *acquis* requires significant investment, but also brings significant benefits for public health and reduces costly damage to forests, buildings, landscapes and fisheries. A strong and well-equipped administration at national, regional and local level is imperative for the application and enforcement of the environment *acquis*. Approximation Process, requires not only that all relevant EU requirements are fully transposed into national legislation (legal
transposition), but also that appropriate institutional structures with sufficient budgets are established in order to administer the national legislation (effective or practical implementation) and that the necessary controls and penalties are put in place to ensure full compliance with the laws (enforcement).

Article 56 of the Turkish Constitution gives citizens the right to live in a health and balanced environment. The 1982 Environment Act provides a good framework for action, although amendments are needed to secure full compliance with the EU *acquis*.

The donor community is diverse yet the overall funds available in the country do not reach the demand coming from the environmental sector. In particular, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs), traditionally relying on donor funding as opposed to governmental institutions receiving support from the state budget, experience a chronic lack of financial and know-how resources, a direct consequence of the limited funds available from the donor community.

The main types of support organisation are: governmental institutions (e.g. European Commission Representation in Ankara), international financial institutions (e.g. the World Bank), international organisations (e.g. UNDP), international NGOs (e.g. WWF), governmental agencies (e.g. JICA) and foundations (e.g. the Friedrich Ebert Foundation).

Businesses, in particular the banking sector, represent a major funding source for successful NGOs, while the donor community is targeted mainly by grassroots NGOs with capacity to prepare and implement projects. The donor community for the environmental sector appears to be fragmented with limited coordination and joint planning of their services provided. There is no history of any environmental donors meeting held to date.

The most active and widely acknowledged donor in the country is the UNDP office in Turkey offering not only financial support but also capacity building programmes to several stakeholders such as central governmental institutions, municipalities and NGOs.

The Regional Environmental Centre (REC) has supported the countries of Central and Eastern Europe by facilitating the European Union accession process and by encouraging sustainable development practices in the region for the past 15 years. It is an independent, non-partisan, non-advocacy, not-for-profit, international organisation. The mission of the REC remains for the future to assist in solving environmental problems in the region through the promotion of cooperation among non-governmental organisations, governments, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision-making. Most of the work of the REC can thus be characterized as facilitation, mediation, network-building and enabling.

Looking back at the period of 2000-2005, one of Europe’s major achievements was the enlargement of the EU. The REC has played a key role in facilitating the new member states in the EU accession process. It thus has the unique capacity and the appropriate status to facilitate the EU accession process in Turkey by bringing in the necessary expertise from the new EU member states’ experiences.

The feasibility study conducted before the establishment of REC to Turkey specifically request traditional services offered by the REC in its current beneficiary countries such as grants to NGOs, capacity building, local initiatives, information exchange and public
participation. These services, once offered by the REC Turkey, would not compete with similar existing programmes, but rather complement them, as they are either new or the current demand from the environmental sector will absorb the surplus. Moreover, the needs assessment conducted by the REC in Turkey clearly indicated REC’s role as providing support to NGOs, providing the medium of exchange through dialogue groups and different types of networks. All stakeholders clearly trust REC as there are no REC-like support organisations in Turkey offering services primarily for the environmental sector, on a range of issues and with all different environmental stakeholders.

**COMPONENT B: NGO GRANT FACILITY - DECONCENTRATED**

3.1.7 Consolidating and Broadening of Human Rights and Democracy

The European Union respects and promotes the universal principles as laid down in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and its complementary International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Union’s activities are also based on the main international and regional instruments for the protection of human rights, including the European Convention on Human Rights.

Political reforms in Turkey, in line with the priorities in the Accession Partnership, have been introduced by means of series of constitutional and legislative changes adopted over a period of three years (2001-2004). These changes, however, need to be further consolidated and broadened. As a third pillar between citizens and states, it is obvious that civil society has a significant role to play in the process of the strengthening and full implementation of broadened and consolidated political reforms. Although at present Turkey fulfils the political criteria, there are numerous aspects to be improved as mentioned in the regular reports of the European Commission. Furthermore, the actions of the Government to consolidate and broaden the political reforms must be directly sustained by the actions of the civil society through its NGOs as well as professional organisations.

By their local outreach, flexibility and impartiality, NGOs can easily monitor and detect any deviation from the norms and principles of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law, can be reliable bodies in guaranteeing that these norms and principles are fully enforced.

There remains a wide gap between the public authorities and civil society organisations in the field of human rights and democratisation as consultation mechanism has not yet been consolidated. This gap has since nurtured mistrust between public authorities and the civil society which needs to be eliminated for the broadening and consolidation of political reforms. While the existing mechanisms (Human Rights Consultative Committee, Human Rights Provincial Councils) needs to be strengthened as platforms for the consultation, the levels of interaction should be increased and diversified.

Alternative funding mechanisms are not yet sufficiently developed in Turkey. For this reason, NGOs in Turkey are confronted with particular difficulties in securing the necessary level of finance needed to undertake actions. Therefore, it is vital to achieve capacity building in civil society through the implementation of a transparent grant facility for projects in the field of
human rights and democracy to reinforce the involvement of civil society in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as in the consolidation of democracy and rule of law.

There is a lack of prior experience on the part of the Turkish administration in managing such a grant facility in the field of democracy and human rights which involves extensive monitoring and evaluation. The existing related public bodies, like the Human Rights Presidency, are also not yet staffed in this respect. Therefore, it is recommended that this grant facility is implemented by the Delegation of the European Commission as the contracting authority. This experience however should be transferred to national authorities in due course.

3.1.8 Combating Violence against Women

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life".

Violence against women in Turkey is a substantial burden for women hindering their emancipation and their full participation in the society, including labour force, decision making processes, etc. In addition to the damages on women, their children are also negatively affected by such violence. Unfortunately, statistical information about the extent of violence against women in Turkey is limited and unreliable. There is no national scale research, but only some spot researches and surveys are available.

Some women in Turkey still believe that violence is something that they may deserve, according to the survey conducted by the Hacettepe University Institute of Demographic Studies in 2003. Women were asked whether a husband would be justified in beating his wife for each of the following reasons separately: if she burns the food, if she argues with him, if she spends too much money, if she neglects the children, and if she refuses to have sex with him. 39% of women accept at least one reason as a justification being beaten. This shows that there is a substantial lack of understanding, knowledge and awareness among women about the social illness of violence against women.

Added to that there is also the provocative role the media continue to display in covering acts of violence, which justifies acts of violence against women in the eyes of the whole society.

Legislative Situation

According to the law establishing family courts (1998), the perpetrator of violence is penalised, such as by forcing the offender to abandon the house, confiscation of arms owned by the offender, payment of temporary alimony, ban on disturbing the family through the means of communication devices, and prohibiting the destruction of the possessions of other family members. The law is being criticised in that it provides protection only to women married in a civil ceremony and living under the same roof as their husband, but that is not applicable to other forms of relationship. The law is also criticised for not being adequately implemented.
The new Law on Municipalities allows municipalities to open shelters for abused women in cities where the population is greater than 50,000. Women’s NGOs organised a petition in July 2004 to urge the local authorities to establish such shelters, which are insufficient in number at the moment.

The new penal code adopted in September 2004 brings progressive definitions and higher sentences regarding violence against women: The new penal code criminalizes marital rape; brings measures to prevent sentence reductions granted to perpetrators of honour killings; abolishes provisions granting sentence reductions in rape and abduction cases; criminalizes sexual harassment at the workplace and considers sexual assaults by security forces as aggravated offences. However, according to women’s NGOs, the law does not explicitly define “honour killings” as aggravated homicide to include all murders in the name of honour.

Involvement of Civil Society

Women’s organisations have so far played a crucial role to combat violence against women and children through several projects and campaigns. Thanks to their efforts, there has been increased awareness in the public and women have been better informed about existing laws and mechanisms.

Some women NGOs have succeeded in establishing shelters for women, although some of them had to close down due to financial constraints.

According to the final declaration of the Women’s Shelters and Counselling Centres Assembly held in December 2004, women’s NGOs demand applying universal standards to shelters, urge the media to avoid broadcasting which downgrades women in acts of violence. They also urge the government to allocate a certain amount from the state budget for combating violence against women. They also stated that the shelters to be managed by women’s NGOs should be supported by local authorities by providing premises and financial resources. The shelters to be established by the local authorities should be co-managed by independent women’s NGOs.

As seen above, there are various legal and practical initiatives to tackle the problem of violence against women, which directly affects their children. Still, there is a substantial need to ensure the implementation of legislation as violence against women remains a serious problem on the ground. This in particular entails establishment of women’s shelters in partnership with local authorities, tackling the issue of honour killings, virginity tests, sexual crimes, providing support to affected children, etc. Women should be aware of their rights and they should also be in a position to recognise that violence is not an acceptable act. Such awareness raising efforts should not only be confined to women, but should encompass all groups in the society, including men, security forces, counsellors, the media, etc. The way to achieve such goals is to strengthen and support women’s NGOs throughout Turkey via implementation of a grant scheme in addition to the projects to be carried out to increase the capacities of related public institutions to combat violence against women.

This component will be complementary to the sub-project A.1.

3.1.9 European Horizons and Mosaic Programmes
As it is indicated in the Recommendation of the Commission, “There is a clear need to strengthen the dialogue on a number of issues relating to EU-Turkey relations. Several pertinent questions, which do not immediately relate to the EU as such, need to be addressed. A number of fora should be created, bringing people together from Member States and Turkey, where concerns and perceptions can be discussed in a frank and open manner. This includes a dialogue on difference of cultures, religion, issues related to migration, concerns on minority rights and terrorism. Civil society should play the most important role in this dialogue, which should be facilitated by the EU.”

There is vital need at grass-root level in Turkey to increase cooperation and contacts with EU civil society in order to raise awareness of the impact of EU enlargement and the benefits and challenges of the accession process.

**COMPONENT C: SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR THE NGO GRANT FACILITY:**

The EC Delegation, for the last couple of years, has organised various promotional activities with a view to publicise the availability of grant schemes for civil society organisations in Turkey and to enable equal access to funding all over the county. In addition, several pre- and post-grant training programmes have been implemented. To this end, an NGO Support Team in the frame of the Civil Society Development Programme of the EC Delegation was established which extended extensive support to civil society organisations that participated in grant schemes.

As the implementation of the NGO Support team will expire in mid May 2005, an Association, namely the Civil Society Development Centre Association (CSDCA), was established in November 2004 with a view to sustain the services and training programmes developed by the NGO Support Team.

3.2 **Sectoral rationale**

Not applicable

3.3 **Results**

**COMPONENT A: DECENTRALISED NGO GRANT FACILITY**

*Sub-project A1: Promotion and Protection of Women’s Rights*

A1.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of the promotion and protection of women’s rights designed and applied.

A1.2 At least 30 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €80,000) associated with the promotion and protection of women’s rights supported and implemented.

A1.3 Awareness on gender equality and mechanisms to promote gender equality raised.

A1.4 Women’s entrepreneurship and access to employment opportunities supported
A1.5 Awareness on the political participation of women increased.

**Sub-project A2: Strengthening the Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities**

A2.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of the social inclusion of people with disabilities designed and applied.

A2.2 At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with the implementation of strengthening the social inclusion of people with disabilities supported and implemented.

A2.3 Collaboration and coordination between NGOs and public sector on preparation of strategic plans about disabled people increased.

A2.2 Effectiveness of institutions providing services for people with disabilities increased.

A2.3 Awareness on the problems of the people with disabilities raised.

**Sub-project A3: Protection of Consumers**

A3.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of the enhancement of the protection of consumers designed and applied.

A3.2 At least 10 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with protection of consumers supported and implemented.

A3.3 Awareness on protection of consumer’s economic and legal interests as well as the general safety of goods raised.

A3.4 Consumer advice and information systems improved

A3.5 The involvement of the consumer organisations in consumer protection policy ensured

**Sub-project A4: Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the prevention of the forced child labour:**

A4.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of the protection of children’s rights and the prevention of the forced child labour designed and applied.

A4.2 At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with the protection of children’s rights and the prevention of the forced child labour supported and implemented.

A4.3 Public awareness on prevention of worst forms of child labour and protection of children’s rights raised.

A4.4 Capacity of various civil society organisations in the field of NGO-Public sector cooperation regarding child-labour related issues promoted.

A4.5 Educational, preventative, monitoring and counselling activities of the civil society regarding child-labour supported.

**Sub-project A5: Protection of the Environment:**
A5.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of environment designed and applied.
A5.2 Institutional and technical capacities of environmental NGOs in order to meet the requirements of the EU environmental acquis and achieve the sustainable development goals increased.
A5.3 The establishment of environmental civil society initiatives fostered
A5.4 New Capabilities of NGOs to tackle environmental problems through coordination with local and central government authorities developed and NGOs participation in environmental decision-making process encouraged
A5.5 Capacity of the stakeholders to access and use environment related information increased
A5.6 Awareness regarding environmental problems raised
A5.7 Public access to environmental information improved, networking and exchange of information between diverse interest groups to assist beneficiaries in solving environmental problems in Turkey promoted
A5.8 Innovative and effective mechanisms for environmental protection through facilitating dialogue platforms among environmental stakeholders encouraged
A5.9 Dialogue between civil society with central and local government encouraged and strengthened

COMPONENT B: DE-CONCENTRATED NGO GRANT FACILITY

Sub-project B1: Consolidating and Promoting Human Rights and Democracy

B1.1 A grant facility for projects in the field of human rights and democracy has been designed and applied.
B1.2 At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is € 75,000) associated with the implementation of political reforms have been supported and implemented.
B1.3 Closer co-operation and co-ordination among beneficiary NGOs, target groups and public authorities strengthened at local and national levels.
B1.4 beneficiary NGOs’ capacity to adopt human rights based approaches in their activities and programmes developed.

Sub-project B2: Combating Violence against Women

B2.1 A sustainable and functioning network among women’s NGOs working in the field of violence against women has been established.
B2.2 At least 20 projects (assuming that average grant size is € 75,000) in the field of violence against women have been supported and implemented.
B2.3 Collaboration and partnership between women’s NGOs and local authorities has been improved.
B2.4 Awareness and sensitivity among media regarding violence against women has been increased.
B2.5 Voluntary services for battered women and their children in women’s shelters, including legal counselling, have been initiated.
B2.6 Sensitivity in the society regarding the protection of battered women has been enhanced.

Sub-project B3: European Horizons and Mosaic Programmes
B3.1 A grant facility for projects to support the involvement of civil society in the pre-accession phase (European Horizons and Mosaic Programmes) has been designed and applied.
B3.2 At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of projects is € 72,500) have been supported and implemented.
B3.3 Public awareness and understanding in Turkey of EU institutions and policies has been increased.
B3.4 Visibility of the EU in Turkey has been strengthened.

COMPONENT C: SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR THE NGO GRANT FACILITY

C.1 Guidelines for 5 sub-projects under DIS component designed and approved.
C.2 7 post-grant training courses comprising altogether a minimum of 200 representatives of NGOs have been carried out.
C.3 At least seven advertisements on call for proposals have been published in at least 5 mainstream newspapers.
C.4 At least 5,000 information leaflets have been published and widely distributed.
C.5 Capacity of grant beneficiaries to prepare, manage and monitor projects has been increased.

3.4 Activities (including means)

COMPONENT A: DECENTRALISED NGO GRANT FACILITY

General activities:

1. Designing guidelines and all necessary documents for launching the call for proposals
2. Evaluation, contracting and monitoring the implementation of the projects.

Sub-project A1: Promotion and Protection of Women Rights

The Indicative priorities for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

1. Awareness raising/promotion of gender equality bodies and other monitoring mechanisms
2. Facilitation of women NGOs’ access to information
3. Support for the development of entrepreneurship and employment capacities of women
4. Strengthening the representation of women in local and national decision making mechanisms

The projects to be supported should respond to local or regional needs and should be considered as complementary to the project under 2005 programming on
violence against women, where the beneficiary is the Directorate General for the Status of Women.

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey

Sub-project A2: Enhancement of Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities

The *Indicative Priorities* for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

1. Diversifying and developing new alternative community-based services offered to people with disabilities
2. Raising self-awareness of people with disabilities,
3. Raising accessibility of people with disabilities to social, economic and cultural life
4. Change of attitude of the society towards people with disability through fighting discrimination and stigmatisation

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey

Sub-project A3: Protection of Consumers

The *Indicative priorities* for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

1. Protection of economic and legal interests of consumers
2. Promotion of consumer information and education
3. Promotion of the capacity of consumer protection organisations
4. Increasing NGO-public sector cooperation in the field of consumer protection

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey
Sub-project A4: Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour:

The Indicative Priorities for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

1. Promotion of collaboration between NGO’s and public sector on prevention of the forced child labour.
2. Conducting research about child labour and its social consequences
3. Awareness raising on the reasons, consequences and social effects of child labour and the need to prevent forced child labour.
4. Preparation of information on child labour for dissemination through media
5. Raising awareness and education of the families of the children that are subject to forced child labour
6. Increasing awareness on children’s rights
7. Strengthening participatory monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of existing system affecting the rights of children.
8. Provision of services to increase the welfare of children

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey

Sub-project A5: Protection of the Environment:

Strengthening civil society in the field of environment through a direct international contract to be signed by REC Turkey:

1. Grant schemes
   • Providing Technical Assistance to CFCU on preparation and design of the local and national grant schemes
   • Determination of the scope of the grant calls by taking into consideration the outputs of the needs assessment conducted by REC in 2005.
   • Development of guidelines for project preparation
   • Development of evaluation, selection and awarding procedures
   • Monitoring and Evaluation of awarded projects

2. Capacity Building Programme
   • Promotion of collaboration and coordination between NGOs and public sector regarding environmental problems and possible solutions
   • Promotion of awareness raising activities regarding environmental problems
Promotion of the capacity of various stakeholder organizations in the field of NGO-public sector-government cooperation, including civil dialogue between Turkey and EU on Environment.

3. Information Programme

- Enabling a comprehensive information program with regard to the database, web-site, information centre and other services in order to facilitate and increase access to information of environmental stakeholders
- Supporting the capacity of environmental NGOs regarding their access and use of environment related information

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey

COMPONENT B: DE-CONCENTRATED NGO GRANT FACILITY

General activities:

1. Designing guidelines and all necessary documents for launching the call for proposals
2. Evaluation, contracting and monitoring the implementation of the projects.

Sub-project B1: Consolidating and Promoting Human Rights and Democracy

The Indicative priorities for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

1. Support for the protection of human rights, in particular:
   a. promotion and protection of civil and political rights laid down in the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights with specific reference to (i) fight against torture and ill treatment; (ii) strengthening access to justice by all citizens; (iii) freedom of expression;
   b. promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights enunciated in the UN Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
   c. Support to education, training and consciousness-raising activities in the area of human rights.
   d. Promotion of equality opportunity and non-discriminatory practices.

2. Support for the processes of democratisation, in particular:
a. promotion of pluralism both at political level and at the level of civil society by strengthening the institutions needed to maintain the pluralist nature of that society, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and by promoting independent and responsible media and supporting a free press and respect for the rights of freedom of association and assembly;

b. promotion of good governance, particularly by supporting administrative accountability and the prevention and combating of corruption;

c. Promotion of political participation of national, regional and local level, in particular by encouraging equal participation of men and women in civil society, in economic life and in politics.

Target groups:
women, children, people with disabilities, torture victims, individuals experiencing problems in access to justice, individuals deprived of enjoying their civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights, educational institutions, public institutions

Beneficiaries:
Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey

Final beneficiaries:
Citizens of Turkey

**Sub-project B2: Combating Violence against Women**

The Indicative priorities for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

a. identification and exchange of good practices and work experiences with a view, in particular, to implementing preventive measures and assistance to victims;

b. mapping surveys, studies and research at regional and/or local levels;

c. creation of sustainable multidisciplinary networks on issues regarding violence against women;

d. training and design of educational packages to be utilised in women’s shelters;

e. development and implementation of treatment programmes and support for victims and people at risk, as well as for perpetrators;

f. providing legal counselling services for battered women;

g. Development and implementation of awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences.

The projects to be supported should respond to local or regional needs and should be considered complementary to a second project under 2005 programming on violence against women, where the beneficiary is the Directorate General for the Status of Women.
Beneficiaries: Associations, foundations, educational institutions, trade unions, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey. Final decision regarding beneficiaries will be determined during the preparation of the guidelines for applicants.

Final beneficiaries: Citizens of Turkey, particularly women.

Sub-project B3: European Horizons and Mosaic Programmes

The Indicative priorities for the selection of the grant applications are as follows:

a. Promotion of the visibility of the European Union in Turkey;
b. Increasing public understanding and awareness in Turkey of EU institutions and policies with a particular emphasis on the pre-accession process;
c. Drawing lessons from the experiences of the new Member States/Acceding Countries and other Candidate Countries in the pre-accession process;
d. Increasing knowledge and participation in different fields of European culture;
e. Promotion of cultural dialogue and understanding between civil society in Turkey and the EU members states;
f. Encouragement of cultural cooperation and networking between organisations in Turkey and the EU;
g. Special attention will be given to those proposals which are based on cooperation with EU counterparts, for activities either in Turkey or in the EU.

Beneficiaries: Associations, foundations, cultural institutions, professional organisations, social partners, non-profit private companies registered and acting officially in Turkey. Final decision regarding beneficiaries will be determined during the preparation of the guidelines for applicants.

Final beneficiaries: Citizens of Turkey

COMPONENT C: SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR THE NGO GRANT FACILITY

Designing guidelines and other relevant documents to implement a grant facility through call for proposals for projects under the DIS Component

Promotion of all sub-projects under the two main components of the NGO Grant Facility through organisation of information seminars, publication of advertisements in national newspapers, and production and dispatching of leaflets targeting the NGOs and civil society organisations in Turkey.
Organisation of post-grant training seminars targeting representatives of the grant holder NGOs, to enhance their capacities in management of EU contracts.

3.5 **Linked Activities:**

Promotion and Protection of Women Rights:

A project to be included in the 2005 Programming has been prepared to strengthen the KSGM in designing and implementing national gender equality strategies and policies.

- The UNFPA, as part of the third country programme (2001-2005), has been implementing an advocacy project focusing on gender equality with the collaboration of KSGM. The project focuses on increasing the awareness of policy/decision makers, MPs, media and CSOs on gender related issues. With government leadership, UNFPA Turkey is providing technical support for a national campaign to stop violence against women.
- UNFPA Turkey provides technical and financial support to a local NGO (Population Association) to conduct qualitative research on honour killing in four provinces.
- In cooperation with WHO (Geneva) a field survey, “Case Study on the Integration of Gender Perspectives in Health Policy in Turkey,” is being conducted by Hacettepe University Women’s Studies Centre.
- UNFPA and UNDP Turkey are providing financial support to a local NGO (Women for Women’s Rights/New Ways) to produce a television serial to raise awareness about women’s human rights.
- With financial support from UNFPA Turkey, the Turkish Academy of Sciences is incorporating a gender perspective in a policy kit on population and development.
- UNFPA Turkey is funding several projects implemented by the International Organisation for Migration to train security forces (especially the Gendarmerie) to combat trafficking in women and children.

**UNDP**

- “Networking among Women in Local Politics” Project has been implementing with IULA EMME to mobilize active participation of women in municipal decision-making.
- “CEDAW Advocacy and Parliamentary Capacity Building” project with the collaboration of Flying Broom.
- Awareness raising trainings on violence against women with the Bar Associations within Local Agenda 21 cities.

**IOM**

- “Counter trafficking” project to establish a national referral mechanism to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking.

**Donor Governments**
• The British Council is supporting numerous projects on gender-related capacity building as well as a project on honour killing in Southeast Anatolia.
• The British Embassy is providing financial support to women’s NGOs that are pursuing EU-accession related projects.
• The Swedish Consulate in Istanbul is running a Swedish Institute which supports projects on violence against women and women’s participation in politics.
• The National Democratic Institute is implementing a project on the local-level political participation of women.

NGOs
• Since 2003 Amnesty International Turkey is conducting a campaign to stop violence against women.
• “Building Bridges” Project which has been implementing by Flying Broom, establishing coordination, cooperation and effective communication among women’s organisations.

Private Sector
• Hürriyet is running a small-scale campaign in Istanbul to stop domestic violence.

Protection of Consumers:

A short-term technical assistance has been extended to the Directorate General for Protection of Consumers during October 2003. The specific objectives of this assignment were 1) to assess the compliance of transposed Turkish legislation with that of the EU and, 2) to develop a general training strategy for implementation and enforcement of Consumer Policy in Turkey.

2004 EU-Turkey Financial Cooperation Project (Twinning): STRENGTHENING OF THE CAPACITY OF TURKEY IN ITS EFFORTS IN THE FULL ALIGNMENT, ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION: The overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of the Turkish government in its efforts towards legal, institutional, technical and investment matters related to the consumer protection in Turkey in line with relevant EU Acquis. The project has three specific purposes:

• To strengthen the legal and institutional capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade/Directorate General for Protection of Consumer and Competition and its services to transpose the rules and practices of EU Consumer Policy.
• To improve administrative capacity of the Ministry and its services and ensure their effective operation and performance of consumer protection through upgrading the technical infrastructure.
• To promote consumer policy through a well structured strategy for awareness raising activities and through a National Advice System with establishment of a web-site in cooperation with consumer NGOs.

Strengthening the Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour:
There is an on-going programme entitled “Child Protection” and a project entitled “Upgrading of the Juvenile Justice System in Turkey” contained in the 2001-2005 Programme of Cooperation between the Turkish Government and UNICEF.

A project proposal entitled “Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour” which was presented to the European Commission by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the International Labour Organization (ILO) was included in the EC 2004 programming.

The “EU-Turkey Support to Basic Education Programme” implemented by the Ministry of Education has a component on getting the children who are out of the school system back to school.

A project entitled “Human Rights, Democracy and the Citizenship Education” which was presented by the Ministry of National Education contained in the 2003 programme. A service contract for the establishment of the Technical Assistance Team for the implementation of the project is expected to be signed in mid July 2005 for a period of 17 months.

A project entitled Towards good governance, protection and justice for children in Turkey is being carried out by the UNICEF in the context of 2004 programming aiming at upgrading the capacity of the related institutions to provide a more protective environment for children in contact with the law including establishment of baseline data and empirical evidence, development of common strategies and collaborative implementation practices for the protection and reintegration of these children.

Protection of the Environment:

Although there are various projects in the field of environment under Pre-Accession financial assistance, there is only one project aiming to support civil society development namely the establishment of Regional Environmental Centre for Turkey under 2002 Pre-accession financial assistance. REC has been established successfully on April 2004 and found very successful especially on capacity building and NGO grant programmes. Furthermore, REC has established a platform for dialogue between the Civil Society and Government. REC has provided a unique expertise, which was developed during the last fifteen years with 10 newly member states.

Moreover, the Life-Third Countries Programme is proven to be one of the important Community programme to support the NGOs and other public environmental projects in Turkey.

Beside the Commission support the main types of support organisation are: international financial institutions (e.g. the World Bank), international organisations (e.g. UNDP), international NGOs (e.g. WWF), governmental agencies (e.g. JICA) and foundations (e.g. the Friedrich Ebert Foundation).

Human Rights and Democracy:
**EIDHR Macro Projects Programme:** The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is the financial instrument which underpins and complements the European Union’s human rights and democratization policy. It provides financial support predominantly to civil society and non-governmental organizations, and to some degree to relevant international organizations, for activities in third countries aimed at promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms, supporting the processes of democratization and preventing conflicts and dealing with their consequences. There are presently 8 projects in Turkey undergoing under the EIDHR Macro programme.

**EIDHR Micro Projects Programme:** The general objective of EIDHR Micro-Project Programme is to provide small-scale financial support for initiatives from grassroots non-governmental organisations. Micro-projects are the small-scale activities selected and managed by the Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey, which acts as the Contracting Authority. As the Contracting Authority, the Delegation of the European Commission selected 28 projects to be funded under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights 2001, 2002 and 2003 Micro-Project Programme, for a total of € 1.800,000. The selected projects range from the promotion and protection of human rights, including women and children’s rights as well as rights of disadvantaged groups, to measures to combat discrimination and to preserve and respect cultural diversity. Project locations include *inter alia* Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Antalya, Van, Trabzon, Diyarbakir, Mersin and Rize. The last call for proposal under the 2004 Micro Projects Programme was launched on 31 January 2005 with a financial envelope of € 520,000.

**Human Rights Funds of Member State Embassies:** in the field of human rights, the embassies of the Netherlands, Denmark and the United Kingdom provide small scale funds.

Two projects were included in the 2003 programming package which shall be operational in 2005, namely, the Human Rights, Democracy and Citizenship Education project of the Ministry of National Education, and the Improving Cooperation between the NGOs and Public Sector and Strengthening the NGOs Democratic Participation Level” of the EUSG. Both projects have grant schemes available for educational institutions and civil society organisations.

**Cultural Rights:**
A cultural rights project was included in the 2004 programming package in order to support the Turkish Government in implementing legislative reforms in the field of cultural rights, by means of small scale projects aiming to develop a critical experience level in implementing targeted EU co-funded grant schemes. To this end, two pilot schemes will be developed and implemented.

**Strengthening freedom of association for further development of civil society:**
A project addressing this objective was also included in the 2004 programming package in order to enhance development of NGOs and their capacity for networking, voluntary work, national and international dialogue in Turkey during the EU accession process through institutional capacity building and grant
schemes. The project is carried out by the Civil Society Development Centre Association.

Combating violence against women:
Apart from EIDHR micro and macro programmes, very limited funding mechanism is available for NGOs to combat violence against women. Swedish Embassy, OSIAF and Dutch Embassy have small scale grants towards women organisations.

European Mosaic and Horizons Programmes:
The Delegation supports local information and Cultural initiatives through the Europe Horizons and Mosaic Programs for the last 3 years. In 2002, we launched two separate call for proposals; one for co-financing of projects of local partners in Turkey on information activities under Europe Horizons Program Phase I (€903,000), and the other for enhancing local partners’ interests in different fields of the European Culture and art under the Mosaic Program Phase I (€208,000). In May 2003, the Delegation incorporated these two programmes under a single action and launched a new call for proposals titled Europe Horizons and Mosaic Program Phase II (€450,000), mainly due to lack of regular budget line to fund these actions. These actions were supported through the MEDA Global Allocation (2000) and Pre–Accession Assistance to Turkey (2001).

As for 2005, the above-mentioned budget lines are not available anymore for supporting such projects whose implementation demonstrated that project outputs are extremely useful in reaching the communication objectives in Turkey, in particular, in increasing awareness of public on EU, stimulating informed debate and reaching specific target groups in Turkey. (i.e. IKV’s seminars organized in cooperation with EUSG in 24 cities, CD, and publications; ESIAD’s public information seminars in 77 cities, TUSİAD’s radio programs and CD, WALD’s publications and newsletter for local authorities, Europa Handbook for children (distribution made to 100,000 across Turkey, film festivals, concerts). In total, the ECD managed to support around 27 projects successfully in the period between 2002 and 2004.

3.6 Lessons learned:
There is a great demand from NGOs for medium-sized grants in the fields of social inclusion, environment, consumer protection, human rights and democracy and culture & information areas. Especially social inclusion and human rights & democracy areas do not receive sufficient amounts of public and private funding mechanisms considering the scale of the country and problems in these areas available for NGOs. Previous calls for proposals in the context of the EIDHR Micro Projects Programme, Mosaic, Horizon and Local Civic Initiatives launched by the EC Delegation during the period between 2003 and 2004 were fluxed with applications, and most of the time not of high quality. Therefore a lesson learned from these exercise were that while supporting NGOs with funding, the donor organisations should also support capacity building actions for NGOs in terms of problem identification, formulating intervention methods and mechanisms and finally presenting.
Therefore this project fiche includes supporting mechanisms (Component C) to the NGOs before and after the launching of the Call for Proposals.

4. Institutional Framework

4.1 Component A: Decentralised NGO Grant Facility

The beneficiary of this project is the Secretariat General for EU Affairs. EUSG will coordinate and manage the project.

The EUSG is mainly responsible for, in conformity with plans and programs, channelling and shouldering the internal coordination of the preparations and the harmonization work to be carried out by the Turkish public organizations and agencies within the framework of efforts to prepare Turkey for full membership to the EU.

Furthermore, the following functions are within the responsibility area of the EUSG:

a) Coordinating, in conformity with plans and programs, internal efforts of harmonization to be carried out by the Turkish public organizations and agencies,

b) Providing secretarial services to the boards and committees which shall be established with a view to preparing Turkey for membership to the EU, and guiding the implementation of the decisions of the said boards and committees,

c) Conducting required research and studies in line with the decisions of the Government and the boards and committees to be established,

d) Awarding, by contract and in areas of its competence, to natural and legal persons both within Turkey and abroad the tasks of making studies, research and translations,

e) Issuing, through the Prime Ministry, regulations, communications, circulars and other similar regulatory instruments concerning the services that it is responsible to render.

The composition of the team which will be in charge of implementation of this project will consist of staff from various directorates of the EUSG.

Responsible Person from the beneficiary:

Aslıgülg Üğdül
Director of Political Affairs
Secretariat General for the EU Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Mrs. H. İnci Rösch
4.2 Component B: De-concentrated NGO Grant Facility

The Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey (ECD) will be the Contracting Authority. NGO’s will become the grantees of the project. There will be no institutional changes as a consequence of the project.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sub-project A2: Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities</td>
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<td>Sub-project A3: Protection of Consumers</td>
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<td>Sub-project A4: Strengthening the Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour:</td>
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</table>

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

1. (**) private funds, FIs loans to private entities
   All investment sub-projects supported by the pre-accession fund must receive co-financing from national public funds. Minimum requirement for co-financing from national public funds is 25% of the combined PHARE and national contributions to the overall investment support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. **Implementation Arrangements**

6.1 Implementing Agency
6.1.1. Component A: Decentralised NGO Grant Facility and Component C: Activities for NGO Grant Facility

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities.

The Head of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer.

N. Ercan TORTOP
Director
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6.1.2. Component B: De-concentrated NGO Grant Facility:

The Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey (ECD) will be the Contracting Authority responsible for all procedural aspects of the project’s implementation, contracting (contracts with applicants/beneficiaries) and financial management (including payments to beneficiaries). The ECD will be responsible for setting up an Evaluation Committee and projects will be selected to in accordance with standard EU procedures.

The contact point at the Delegation of the European Commission is:

Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey
Mr. Michael Vögele
Function: Head of Section C: Institution Building and Civil Society
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Tel. 459 87 00
Fax: 446 31 47

6.2 Twinning

Not applicable

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The Component C Support Activities for the NGO Grant Facility will be implemented through a direct grant agreement with the CSDCA.

Sub-project A5 “Protection of Environment” will be implemented through an international Direct Grant Agreement with REC Turkey. The activities of this direct
grant will be a follow-up of the ongoing activities of the REC Turkey between April 2004-April 2006 under the “REC Establishment to Turkey” project.

For all other sub-projects, the PRAG\(^1\) will be strictly followed in all stages of the grant facility.

**General principles:**

- Grants are to be awarded on the basis of open tenders.
- The grant programmes are to be widely publicised.
- The criteria for project evaluation are to be announced together with the call for proposals.
- A specified contribution must be identified from other sources by the recipient organisation.
- Details with regard to all supported projects are to be announced to the general public.
- The ECD ex-ante approves projects for grant support on the basis of the recommendations made by the relevant Evaluation Committees.

**Specific arrangements:**

- **Call for Proposals:** Each of the Implementing Authorities (CFCU for Component A, ECD for Component B, see section 6) will conduct calls for proposals addressing potential beneficiaries in the target regions, in line with the Practical Guide. Partnerships between local and Member State NGOs will be encouraged.

- **Guidelines for Applicants:** Guidelines will be prepared by the ECD in consultation with the EUSG before launching the calls for proposals. The Guidelines will include a standard application format and detailed eligibility and project evaluation (selection) criteria. Priorities to be set out in the guidelines shall be consulted with the EUSG.

- **Eligibility Criteria:** In line with the Practical Guide, eligibility criteria will be stated in Guidelines for Applicants according to the type of project.

- **Evaluation Criteria:** Evaluation criteria will include the following: readiness of projects to be implemented; relevance of projects and coherence with the objectives of the schemes; quality, expected impact and sustainability of projects as well as cost-effectiveness.

- **Evaluation Committee:** Proposals will be evaluated by an Evaluation Committee set up by each of the Implementing Authorities. In line with the Practical Guide, the entire evaluation procedure will be recorded in an evaluation report, which will be authorised by the PAO in case of Component A and the Head of Delegation of the ECD in case of component B. The ECD shall be represented by a designated official as observer to the Evaluation

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Committee for Component A; the reverse will be arranged for the case of Component B.

- Grant Awards: Grants will be awarded following the standard procedures laid down in the Practical Guide.

6.4 Contracts
All figures are indicative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component A</th>
<th>2006 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
<th>2007 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A5*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.080</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal A</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.780</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component B</th>
<th>2006 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
<th>2007 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project B1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project B2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project B3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.725</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal B</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.725</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.725</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component C</th>
<th>2006 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
<th>2007 # of contracts</th>
<th>Value in M€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.575</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.925</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sub-project A5: A direct international contract will be signed by REC Turkey with a value of 600.000€, and 480.000€ will be available for grants to be awarded by CFCU.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals
Second Quarter of 2006

7.2 Start of project activity
Third Quarter of 2006

7.3 Project completion
7.4  Expected date of last payment under last contract/grant

End of 2008

8.  **Equal Opportunity**

Equal participation of women and men will be secured through appropriate information and publicity material, in the design of projects and access to the opportunities they offer. An appropriate men/women balance will be sought on all the managing bodies and activities of the programme and its projects.

9.  **Environment**

Not applicable

10.  **Rates of return**

Not applicable

11.  **Investment criteria** (applicable to all investments)

Not applicable

12.  **Conditionality and sequencing**

Not applicable
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE
1. Logframe in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule, by quarter, for full duration of project
4. REC Turkey’s Accomplishments between April 2004-May 2005
Annex 1: Logframe for Phare or Turkey pre-accession scheme projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: 30.11.2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process: NGO Grant Facility - decentralised</td>
<td>Contracting period expires: 30.11.2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Component A: € 5,980,000**

**Total Budget: € 10,500,000**

**EU contribution: € 10,500,000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To contribute to the consolidation and broadening of political reforms and EU alignment efforts through strengthening the civil society in Turkey in the accession process.</td>
<td>Increased participation of the civil society in the process of EU harmonization</td>
<td>• Interim evaluation reports of the grant schemes • EC Regular Report • Ex post evaluation report of the grant schemes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A1: To promote gender equality and protection of women’s human rights.</td>
<td>Sub-project A1: • Increased number of women entrepreneurs by 2008. • Women NGOs’ access to funds, online and printed information increased • Awareness on political participation of women and women’s human rights increased • Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 50% in 2008.</td>
<td>Sub-project A1: • Regular Reports • Reports of the EU interim evaluation team • Statistics on the number of NGO’s from the Department of Associations • Annual statistics of employment by State Institute of Statistics</td>
<td>• Adequate interest shown by the stakeholders to call for proposals • All related official organisations and NGOs will be active partners and work to implement the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A2: To promote full participation of people with disabilities into all areas of economic, social and</td>
<td>Sub-project A2: • Increased interactions between</td>
<td>Sub-project A2: • Reports of the EU interim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project A3:</td>
<td>Sub-project A3:</td>
<td>Sub-project A3:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To strengthen the effective enforcement of consumer protection.</td>
<td>Increase in the awareness on protection of consumer's economic and legal interests as well as the general safety of goods.</td>
<td>Reports of the EU interim evaluation team</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 20% by 2008.</td>
<td>Regular Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effectiveness of institutions providing services for people with disabilities increased</td>
<td>Statistics on the number of NGO's from the Department of Associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 20% by 2008.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase by 20% in the operating consumer advice and information systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Involvement of the consumer organisations in consumer protection policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-project A4:</th>
<th>Sub-project A4:</th>
<th>Sub-project A4:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To increase the well-being of children and to promote the prevention of the forced child labour.</td>
<td>Increase in the awareness on prevention of worst forms of child labour and protection of children's rights raised.</td>
<td>Reports of the EU interim evaluation team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased interactions between government and NGOs in the field of children's rights by 2008.</td>
<td>Regular Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with</td>
<td>Statistics on the number of NGO's from the Department of Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>evaluation team</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistics on the number of NGO's from the Department of Associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sub-project A5:
To strengthen the participation of NGOs in the field of environment with a focus on the broader concept of sustainable development.

- Increase in the number of environmental civil society initiatives with 50% by 2008.
- Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 20% by 2008.
- Increased interactions between government and NGOs in the field of children’s rights by 2008.
- Increase in the awareness regarding environmental problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1:</strong> Promotion and Protection of Women Rights</td>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A grant facility for projects in the field of the promotion and protection of women’s rights designed and applied.</td>
<td>- A grants facility designed</td>
<td>- Evaluation reports of the initiatives</td>
<td>- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of human rights and democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- At least 30 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €80,000) associated with the promotion and protection of women’s rights supported and implemented.</td>
<td>- At least 30 medium scale initiatives funded</td>
<td>- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives</td>
<td>- Willingness of NGOs to tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Awareness on gender equality and mechanisms to promote gender equality raised.</td>
<td>- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives</td>
<td>- Sufficient quality of tenders</td>
<td>- Sufficient quality of tenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Women’s entrepreneurship and access to employment opportunities supported.</td>
<td>- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives</td>
<td>- Tenders are timely contracted</td>
<td>- Tenders are timely contracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Awareness on the political participation of women increased.</td>
<td>- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sub-project A2:** Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities | **Sub-project A2:** | **Sub-project A2:** | **Sub-project A2:** |
| - A grant facility for projects in the field of the | - A grants facility designed | - Evaluation reports of the initiatives | - Willingness of NGOs to become |
| | | | |

- Reports of the EU interim evaluation team
- Regular Reports
- Statistics on the number of NGO’s from the Department of Associations
- Annual Activity Reports of REC
social inclusion of people with disabilities designed and applied.
- At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with the implementation of strengthening the social inclusion of people with disabilities supported and implemented.
- Collaboration and coordination between NGOs and public sector on preparation of strategic plans about disabled people increased.
- Effectiveness of institutions providing services for people with disabilities increased.
- Awareness on the problems of the people with disabilities raised.

**Sub-project A3:**
Protection of Consumers
- A grant facility for projects in the field of the enhancement of the protection of consumers designed and applied.
- At least 10 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with protection of consumers supported and implemented.
- Awareness on protection of consumer’s economic and legal interests as well as the general safety of goods raised.
- Consumer advice and information systems improved
- The involvement of the consumer organisations in consumer protection policy ensured

**Sub-project A3:**
- A grants facility designed
- At least 10 medium scale initiatives funded
- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives

**Sub-project A3:**
- Evaluation reports of the initiatives

**Sub-project A4:**
Protection of Children’s Rights with specific reference to the prevention of the forced child
- At least 20 medium scale initiatives funded
- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives

**Sub-project A4:**
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of combating domestic violence.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted

**Sub-project A4:**
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of cultural dialogue, diversity and information.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted
**Labour:**
- A grant facility for projects in the field of the protection of children’s rights and the prevention of the forced child labour designed and applied.
- At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is €50,000) associated with the protection of children’s rights and the prevention of the forced child labour supported and implemented.
- Public awareness on prevention of worst forms of child labour and protection of children’s rights raised.
- Capacity of various civil society organisations in the field of NGO-Public sector cooperation regarding child-labour related issues promoted.
- Educational, preventative, monitoring and counselling activities of the civil society regarding child-labour supported.

**Sub-project A5:**
**Protection of the Environment**
- A grant facility for projects in the field of environment designed and applied.
- Institutional and technical capacities of environmental NGOs in order to meet the requirements of the EU environmental acquis and achieve the sustainable development goals increased.
- The establishment of environmental civil society initiatives fostered
- New Capabilities of NGOs to tackle environmental problems through coordination with local and central government authorities developed and NGOs participation in environmental decision-making process encouraged

**Sub-project A5:**
- A grants facility designed
- At least 20 medium scale initiatives funded
- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives

**Sub-project A5:**
- Evaluation reports of the initiatives
- Operating platforms formed by civil society in the field of environmental protection
- REC Activities

**Sub-project A5:**
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of cultural dialogue, diversity and information.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted
- REC’s support to CFCU is efficient
- Capacity of the stakeholders to access and use environment related information increased
- Awareness regarding environmental problems raised
- Public access to environmental information improved, networking and exchange of information between diverse interest groups to assist beneficiaries in solving environmental problems in Turkey promoted
- Innovative and effective mechanisms for environmental protection through facilitating dialogue platforms among environmental stakeholders encouraged
- Dialogue between civil society with central and local government encouraged and strengthened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project A1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Designing a grant facility for projects enforcing the involvement of civil society in promoting and protecting Women’s Rights.</td>
<td>• A budget of 2,400,000 euro</td>
<td>• Efficient project administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Applying the grant facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project A2:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project A2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Designing a grant facility for projects contributing to ensuring the Enhancement of Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities</td>
<td>• A budget of 1,000,000 euro</td>
<td>• Efficient project administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Applying the grant facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sub-project A3:
- Designing a grant facility for projects contributing to protection of consumers by strengthening the effective enforcement of consumer protection
- Applying the grant facility

Sub-project A4:
- Designing a grant facility for projects contributing to the protection of children’s rights with specific reference to the Prevention of the forced child labour in order to increase the well-being of children and to promote the prevention of the forced child labour.
- Applying the grant facility

Sub-project A5:
- Strengthening civil society in the field of environment through a direct international contract to be signed by REC Turkey with activities including the design and monitoring of the grant schemes, capacity building programme, and information programme
- Application of the grant facility by CFCU

Sub-project A3:
- A budget of 500,000 euro

Sub-project A4:
- A budget of 1,000,000 euro

Sub-project A5:
- A budget of 1,080,000 euro

Sub-project A3:
- Efficient project administration.
- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.

Sub-project A4:
- Efficient project administration.
- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.

Sub-project A5:
- Efficient project administration.
- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.
- REC has sufficient capabilities.
**Annex 1**

**Programme name and number**

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR
Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process:
NGO Grant Facility - deconcentrated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project structure</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Source of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Overall objective** | - Improved implementation of legislation in the fields of human rights and democracy, and that of combating domestic violence in 2008.  
- A 50 % increase of the amount of domestic violence cases based on the Family Protection Law (no.4320) brought before court from 2004 to 2008. | • EC Regular Reports  
• National Action Plan on Domestic Violence Against Women  
• Ex post evaluation report of the grant schemes | | |
| **Project purpose** | Sub-project B1:  
To reinforce the involvement of civil society in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international | Sub-project B1:  
- Increased interactions between government and NGOs in the field of defending human rights and fundamental | Sub-project B1:  
- Accession partnership priorities and regular reports  
- 9th 5 year Development Plan  
- Reports of the EU interim | Overall:  
All related official organisations and NGOs will be active partners and work to implement the project. |
conventions and treaties concerning the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

Sub-project B2:
To contribute to ensuring the protection of the physical and mental health of women, children and young people against violence, by prevention of domestic violence and by providing the support for the victims of violence, in order, in particular, to prevent future exposure to violence.

Sub-project B2:
- Increased co-operation between NGOs in the field of combating domestic violence and municipalities, where applicable, by 2008.
  - Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 50% in 2008.
  - Shelter houses for women and their children available in additional 8 new towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants by 2008.
  - A 50% increase in the amount of counseling centers for women available by 2008.
  - A 100% increase in the number of applications to women’s counseling centers and shelters by 2008.

Sub-project B3:
- Increased public awareness and understanding in Turkey of EU institutions and policies

Sub-project B3:
- Increased co-operation between NGOs in the field of combating domestic violence and municipalities, where applicable, by 2008.
  - Increase in the amount of NGOs and the amount of people active in NGOs in this field of interest with 50% in 2008.
  - Shelter houses for women and their children available in additional 8 new towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants by 2008.
  - A 50% increase in the amount of counseling centers for women available by 2008.
  - A 100% increase in the number of applications to women’s counseling centers and shelters by 2008.

Sub-project B3:
- Increased public awareness and understanding in Turkey of EU institutions and policies

Sub-project B2:
- Reports of the EU interim evaluation team
- National Action Plan and Implementation Programmes
- The SIS Women’s Database
- External Assessment (monitoring and evaluation) Reports of the project
- Activity Reports of Women’s Shelters and Counselling Centers Congress
- CEDAW-Turkey Committee Reports
- Statistics from the Directorate General of Turkish National Police, Law and Order Department
- Reports of the Directorate General of Local Administration under the Ministry of Interior.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-project B1:</th>
<th>Sub-project B2:</th>
<th>Sub-project B3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of new forms of cultural expression, and to improve the access of citizens to culture.</td>
<td>Increased knowledge and understanding about the different aspects of the European Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-project B1:</td>
<td>Sub-project B2:</td>
<td>Sub-project B3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A transparent grants facility for projects in the field of human rights and democracy has been designed and applied.</td>
<td>- A grants facility designed</td>
<td>- A transparent grant facility for projects in the field of cultural dialogue and information has been designed and applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of the projects is € 75,000) associated with the implementation of political reforms have been supported and implemented.</td>
<td>- At least 20 projects funded</td>
<td>- At least 20 initiatives of NGOs (assuming that the average size of projects is € 72,500) have been supported and implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-project B1:
- Positive reports about the activities of the initiatives
- Evaluation reports of the initiatives
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of human rights and democracy.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted

Sub-project B2:
- Positive reports about the activities of the projects
- Evaluation reports of the projects
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of combating domestic violence.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted

Sub-project B3:
- Positive reports about the activities of the projects
- Evaluation reports of the projects
- Willingness of NGOs to become and stay active in the field of cultural dialogue, diversity and information.
- Willingness of NGOs to tender
- Sufficient quality of tenders
- Tenders are timely contracted
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>MEANS</th>
<th>ASSUMPTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project B1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B1:</strong> A budget of 1,500,000 euro</td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Designing a grant facility for projects enforcing the involvement of civil society in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms.</td>
<td>- Applying the grant facility in two phases.</td>
<td>- Efficient project administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Applying the grant facility.</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project B2:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B2:</strong> A budget of 1,500,000 euro</td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Designing a grant facility for projects contributing to ensuring the protection of the physical and mental health of women, children and young people against violence, by prevention of domestic violence and by providing the support for the victims of violence, in order, in particular, to prevent future exposure to violence.</td>
<td>- Applying the grant facility.</td>
<td>- Efficient project administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Applying the grant facility.</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-project B3:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B3:</strong> A budget of 1,450,000 euro</td>
<td><strong>Sub-project B3:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Designing a grant facility for projects promoting cultural dialogue and mutual knowledge of the culture and history between societies in Turkey and the EU, promoting cultural diversity and the development of new forms of cultural expression and improving the access of citizens to culture.</td>
<td>- Applying the grant facility.</td>
<td>- Efficient project administration.</td>
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<td>- Applying the grant facility.</td>
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<td>- Extensive and effective collaboration with interested (concerned) institutions, organisations and NGOs.</td>
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### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR
Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process:
NGO Grant Facility – decentralised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project structure</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Source of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overall objective</td>
<td>The overall objective is to contribute to the consolidation and broadening of political reforms through strengthening the civil society in Turkey in the accession process.</td>
<td>• Improved implementation of legislation in the fields of human rights and democracy, and that of combating domestic violence in 2008.</td>
<td>All related official organisations and NGOs will be active partners and work to implement the project.</td>
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<td>Project purpose</td>
<td>To ensure the effective promotion and implementation of the NGO Grant facility</td>
<td>• EC Regular Reports • National Action Plan on Domestic Violence Against Women • Ex post evaluation report of the grant schemes</td>
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<td>Results</td>
<td>• Guidelines for 5 sub-projects under DIS component designed and approved. • 7 post-grant training courses comprising altogether a minimum of 200 representatives of NGOs have been carried out. • At least seven advertisements on call for proposals have been published in at least 5 mainstream newspapers. • At least 5,000 information leaflets have been published and widely distributed.</td>
<td>• Guidelines for 5 sub-projects • At least 81 tenders under DIS component • 7 post-grant training courses • 200 people taking part in the training • Newspaper advertisements</td>
<td>• Appraisal of quality and quantity f tenders • Report on training courses • Response to the newspaper advertisements by the stakeholders • Availability of organizations able to set up promotion campaigns and training courses</td>
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</table>
- Capacity of grant beneficiaries to prepare, manage and monitor projects has been increased.

### Activities

- Designing guidelines and other relevant documents to implement a grant facility through call for proposals for projects under the DIS Component
- Promotion of all sub-projects under the two main components of the NGO Grant Facility through organisation of information seminars, publication of advertisements in national newspapers, and production and dispatching of leaflets targeting the NGOs and civil society organisations in Turkey.
- Organisation of post-grant training seminars targeting representatives of the grant holder NGOs, to enhance their capacities in management of EU contracts.

### MEANS

- A budget of 70,000 euro for the promotion campaigns

### ASSUMPTIONS

- Availability of organizations able to set up promotion campaigns and training courses
- Dependence on the availability of a budget
- Technical and Administrative Capacity of CSDCA is sufficient.
# Annex 2 – Detailed Implementation Chart

**Project Title:** Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process - NGO Grant Facility

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**Service Contract**

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| Tender          | Sub-project B4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contracting     | Sub-project B4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation/Disbursement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Grants    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Contracting |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A1 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.200 | 0.200 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A2 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.100 | 0.100 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A3 | 0.200 | 0.200 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A4 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.100 | 0.100 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A5 | 0.200 | 0.200 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Implementation/Disbursement |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A1 | 0.800 | 0.800 | 0.200 | 0.360 | 0.160 |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.080 |
| Sub-project A2 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.100 | 0.180 | 0.080 |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.020 |
| Sub-project A3 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.040 | 0.040 | 0.080 |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.020 |
| Sub-project A4 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.100 | 0.180 | 0.080 |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.040 |
| Sub-project A5 | 0.160 | 0.160 | 0.040 | 0.040 | 0.064 |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.016 |
| Service Contract |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Direct contract |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A5 | 0.600 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Implementation/Disbursement |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Sub-project A5 |      | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Grants    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Contracting | Sub-project B1 | 1.000 | 0.500 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|            | Sub-project B2 | 1.000 | 0.500 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|            | Sub-project B3 | 0.600 | 0.600 |      |      | 0.250 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Implementation/Disbursement | Sub-project B1 | 0.800 | 0.433 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.017 |
|            | Sub-project B2 | 0.800 | 0.433 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.017 |
|            | Sub-project B3 | 0.480 | 0.480 | 0.120 | 0.120 | 0.200 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Service Contract | Sub-project B4 | 0.070 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Contracting | Sub-project B4 | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
| Implementation/Disbursement | Sub-project B4 | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
# Annex 3 – Detailed Implementation Chart - cumulative

Project Title: **Strengthening civil society in the pre-accession process - NGO Grant Facility**

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ANNEX 4: REC Turkey’s Accomplishments between April 2004-May 2005

A detailed needs assessment was conducted with the distribution of approximately 500 questionnaires, workshops and key-stakeholder interviews as a horizontal activity and the outcome was used in preparing training programs specifically targeted for the needs and expectations of the various stakeholders in Turkey, in developing an NGO databank to be used by the information services of REC and in identifying priority themes for the projects to be supported within the grants program. A follow-up to this needs assessment will be made on a regular basis in order build-up on the existing assessment to avoid duplication of efforts.

In the Capacity Building program, focus thus far has been on Institutional Capacity Building for Governmental Institutions and NGOs. 6 trainings have been given to the government on EU Environmental *Acquis Communautaire* and Strategies for Approximation where almost 200 people participated. 8 training were given to NGOs on Project Cycle Management, trainings linked to the grants program, the Role of NGOs in the EU Accession Process where over 100 NGOs were trained in small workshops. Three consecutive sessions of the Training of Trainers Program have been completed with success. Finally, REC Turkey has developed trainings for Local Environmental Action Plans whereby all municipalities at the provincial level covering all priority NUTS II regions will eventually be invited. 20 local authorities already participated in the first workshop.

REC CEE has a very good reputation and expertise in grants management in the region since 1990. REC has distributed numerous grants since its establishment and has played an active role in shaping environmental democracy in the region. To make the Grants Program objective and transparent a Grants Evaluation Committee (GEC), which consists of members from different backgrounds and institutional identities, has been recruited for the evaluation/selection of projects to be awarded. The Grants Program has worked to prepare a tailored Grants Program for Turkey based on REC HO’s successful Grants Program, procedures and in-depth institutional experience. Up to date, 4 calls have been made within the grants program or REC Turkey. 15 small grants have been awarded in various themes totaling a budget of 105,000 euros; 4 projects have been selected within the national NGO call with an approximate budget of 80,000 euros and 5 projects have been identified within the local administration call with an approximate budget of 120,000 euros.

In order to quickly and efficiently make current environmental information dynamically available as well as to inform the public about REC Turkey’s mission and services a web site, [www.rec.org.tr](http://www.rec.org.tr) has been launched and running since July 2004 where there are on average 1000 hits per month. The information program is also actively sending a weekly e-newsletter to over 700 voluntary members and is growing daily. Currently, the information program is actively working on expanding its library and information services as well as expanding its database of NGOs, environmental professionals and institutions which will be made available to all stakeholders. The quarterly magazine *Yeşil Ufuklar*, based on REC HO’s Green Horizon, with additional related news/information from Turkey with the support of local contributors has been published in March 2005. Finally a variety of brochures, publications, fact sheets, promotional materials have been produced and distributed and PR and media events have been conducted in order to ensure the visibility of REC in Turkey as well as within the donor community.

Within the Special Programmes, multi-stakeholder dialogues groups have been established which aims to establish a dynamic dialog between the business community, NGO’s and governmental institutions in order to facilitate the cooperation among the parties and to help speeding-up the implementation of EU Environmental Acquis.