1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1. CRIS Number:

1.2. Title: Shelters for Women Subject to Violence

1.3. Sector: Social Policy-Political Criteria

1.4. Location: Turkey

1.5. Duration: 22 months

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. Overall Objective

The overall objective is protection of women’s human rights in Turkey.

2.2. Project Purpose

The purpose is to ensure that women subjected to violence are provided with sufficient protection through establishing and managing shelters.

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA Priority

2005 Accession Partnership Document:

The principles and conditions regarding gender equality in the 2005 Accession Partnership Document for Turkey set as short term priority under the Economic and Social Rights which is the title of Women’s Rights section. According to the document, Turkey should;

- implement legislation relating to women's rights, particularly the Civil Code, the new Penal Code and the law on the protection of the family.
- pursue measures against all forms of violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honour. Ensure specialised training for judges and prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, municipalities and other responsible institutions and establish shelters for women at risk of violence in all larger municipalities, in line with current legislation.
- Further promote the role of women in society, including their education and participation in the labour market and in political and social life, and support the development of women's organisations to fulfil these goals.

The 2003 Turkish National Programme for the Adaptation of the Acquis
NPAA 2003 does not include any priority concerning to combat violence against women.

**2005 Regular Report for Turkey**

According to the report, there has been little progress regarding women’s rights, although the entry into force of the new Penal Code delivers some important improvements. The main areas of concern for women in Turkey continue to be domestic violence, honour killings, high illiteracy rate, and low participation in Parliament, local representative bodies and the labour market. This was also the conclusion of the recent European Parliament Report on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality dated May 2005, which formulated a number of concrete proposals for improving the situation. Implementation of existing legal reforms, including the Law on the Protection of the Family, remains inadequate.

The Regular Report for Turkey, 2005 states the high incidences of physical and psychological abuse within the family; sexual abuse, forced and often early marriages, unofficial religious marriages, polygamy, trafficking and “honour killings” are still high in Turkey. It is also pointed out that the absence of statistical data on such violence, coupled with a lack of effective monitoring for victims, obstructs efforts to tackle the issue.

There is urgent need to ensure implementation of the Law on the Protection of the Family as the security forces still often fail to investigate women’s complaints of violence. In particular, further training for staff dealing with the victims of domestic violence - such as social workers, law enforcement officers, health care providers and the judiciary - is required and resources offering advice to victims of abuse should be made more widely available.

Although the number of shelters in Turkey increased in the previous years, according to the report there remains an urgent need to further increase the provision of such shelters. In this regard, the provision in the Law on Municipalities, adopted by Parliament in July 2004 allowing all other municipalities with a population greater than 50000 and metropolitan municipalities to establish shelters for women and children. In April 2005, the Minister of State for Women’s Affairs issued a circular aimed at improving security for the residents of women’s shelters by guaranteeing confidentiality. The 17 shelters currently operating should ensure that their functioning is in line with this circular and, more generally, with international standards.

**2.4. Contribution to the National Development Plan**

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 second dimension: development of human resources and increasing employment” of “Turkey’s Development Strategy”, with emphasis on “creating equal opportunities for employment”.

“Strengthening of the institutional capacity through new local governance models” stated under the title of “Regional Development Strategies” of the PNDP has been taken into account in the context of institutional capacity building in this Project.

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

- In service training and awareness-raising programs should be developed, particularly for the health and security service professional staff to prevent all forms of violence and abuse against women and girls,
- Government guesthouses for women should be made active and widespread in the country and include services needed by the women subjected to violence and their children.
- Treatment programmes and support services should be established for women subjected to violence and their close relatives.
- A cooperation network should be established among state and municipal authorities, universities, and NGOs.
- Public institutions and local authorities should cooperate with the NGOs and private sector organisations, particularly in social projects such as education and training, health, social work and sports and they should establish suitable mechanisms for it.

Unlike the 2005 Programme, apart from the PNDP, the 2006 Programme does not include a section on women issues.

In the Ninth Development Plan covering 2007-2013 includes a provision to increase public awareness in order to prevent violence against women. However, it does not refer to the need to provide assistance for victims.

2.5. Cross Border Impact

Not applicable.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Background and justification

Violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights, and is widespread in Turkey. The 1994 study conducted by the Family Research Institute showed, on the basis of men’s statements, that 34 per cent of married women were subjected to violence from their spouse. Another study conducted among women of middle and high income showed that 23 percent of these women had been assaulted or beaten by their husbands. According to the latest figures from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-2003), 39.2 percent of Turkish women surveyed believe that wife beating is justified on at least one of the grounds that the woman burns the food, spends excessive money, rejects sexual intercourse, reacts negatively to her spouse or neglects childcare. When young women between 15 and 19 were asked the same question, 63 per cent believed that beating the wife can be justified. These figures show the scale of the problem and call for immediate action.
The 2005 report by the European Parliament’s Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality also extensively addresses the problem of violence against women. The report urges the government to direct more attention to the implementation of legislation among other things by urgently setting up shelters and supporting initiatives from civil society and providing adequate funds from national and municipal budgets for both government and NGO shelters, as well as mandatory gender and violence sensitivity training programmes for public administrators, police, the judiciary and health and educational personnel. The report also calls for the government to ensure all shelters are built and maintained in accordance with international standards and to facilitate and support NGOs providing such shelters and similar facilities.

Government efforts to combat violence against women have focused on media campaigns, awareness raising and training of service providers and provided support to NGO-run shelters at the local level. Since the 1980s, women’s organisations have also been active in providing support services for victims, although they have been hindered by a lack of steady funding. Overall, both NGOs and government bodies lack the necessary resources and co-ordination to combat violence against women, leading to partial, redundant and inconsistent interventions. Support services for victims of violence are limited and often inappropriate. There are only 17 shelters which are established by SHCEK for abused women and police station services have yet to be developed. Apart from the shelters established by SHCEK, there are number of shelters run by NGOs and municipalities. However due to the lack of network among the SHCEK and NGO/Municipality run shelters, the exact numbers could not be identified. Therefore, there is need for establishing new shelters for women according to internationally accepted standards, preferably by or in partnership with municipalities which can plan for sustainability. At the same time, a network should also be established among the shelters for information sharing. Additional to those, awareness raising activities need to be realised among general public in partnership with community leaders and imams, with special focus on men.

Some protective services are provided although not satisfactory, while preventive services have not been fully introduced yet. There is also a need to analyse and systematise such services. Training, of course, is key to the provision of quality services to prevent and support victims of violence against women. Limited training programs have been carried out by both NGOs and government institutions targeting involved civil servants, health care providers and the general population of women. However these training programs lack the co-ordination, long-term planning, funding and national scale necessary to contribute to long-term change in service delivery at all levels. There is also no monitoring mechanism for women subjected to violence, it is not possible to follow the situation of women after they leave shelters or apply to security forces. In addition, setting up telephone hotlines to provide guidance and advice for women subjected to violence is also needed both at local and national levels.

Honor Killings – murder by immediate family members of women suspected of being unchaste – the most brutal type of gender based violence, have been a major issue in Turkey for many decades. Although limited data are available, it is estimated that, at a minimum, one woman dies each month as a result of an honour killing. There is increased commitment on the part of the Turkish Government to address the issue in more depth. In May 2005 an “Investigation Commission for determining the causes of violence against women and children/honour crimes” was established under the National Assembly. Even though the
committee was known as honour killings committee, it focused on three main subjects which were; violence against women, violence against children and honour killings. The Committee started to work in October 2005 and submitted the final report to the parliament in March 2006 with four notes of dissent from CHP MPs of the commission. The report was discussed in the General Assembly on the 1st of June.

The report stated that violence is a social problem with effects no limited to the individual women and men involved but to the whole of the society including its future. It was pointed out that it is everybody’s responsibility to eradicate the violence within the society. The main findings of the report are as follows;

- Violence is widely internalized because of the accepted gender roles in the society
- Lack of basic sociological research and data concerning violence hinders policy making
- The educational materials are not developed according to verifiable data and sociological facts
- Violence and gender discrimination are obstructions for development of the Turkish society
- Domestic violence is generally hidden within boundaries of the family because of the attitude of keeping all family matters within the private sphere.

The report was concluded with some recommendations to combat violence and honour killings. According to the report the most important factor in combating violence is improving the level of education in the society. Additionally, it is also believed that when the guiding, deterrent and protective features of the new legislations such as the Family Protection Law, the new Penal Code, the new Civil Code, the new Labour Law and the efforts of the NGOs and government agencies to protect women against violence add up, the needed change in social mentality will be realized. Therefore all relevant institutions should work in coordination.

The Parliamentary Report also led to the Prime Ministry circular on “Measures to Prevent Violent Acts against Women and Children, and Crimes in the Name of Honour and Custom” which was published in the Official Gazette in July 2006. The circular addresses the recommendations voiced in the Parliamentary Report and appoints the Directorate General of Women’s Status and the Directorate General of Social Services and Child Protection and as coordinator institutions for the implementation of the recommendations. Implementation will be monitored by quarterly activity reports. The publication of this circular was welcomed by women’s NGOs and they expressed their willingness to be partners in the implementation. The proposed project will also contribute to the implementation of this circular.

Legislation

Since the 1990s, Turkey’s legislation has undergone significant transformations. The approval of the Law for the Protection of the Family (1998) and changes in the Civil Law (2001) and the Penal Code (2004) all work to further criminalise violence against women. For example, the differences in length of sentence on the basis of the marital status and virginity of rape victims have been abolished. Young women may no longer be subjected to virginity tests, and adultery is no longer a criminal offence. The new Municipalities Law
(2004) allows all municipalities with a population over 50,000 and all metropolitan municipalities to establish shelters for women. Moreover, Turkey’s participation in UN-CEDAW and the Optional Protocol as well as in UN system summit decisions throughout the 1990s and the 2000 millennium special sessions have cemented governmental concern about domestic violence against women. Despite all the progress in the legislation, however, there is still a need to change some of the articles of the new Penal and Civil Codes and to ensure their implementation.

**Institutional Setup**

In 2004 through the leadership of the State Ministry for Women’s Affairs and in cooperation with Government Institutions such as Family Research Institute, General Directorate of Women’s Status, SPO, and relevant ministries, universities, and NGOs a “Platform on Prevention of Violence” was established. The platform which mainly focused on domestic violence worked through several subgroups and prepared a report on the issue.

Another important effort for combating violence against women was the establishment of the initiative called General Assembly of Women’s Shelters in 1998. The women’s NGOs combating violence against women decided to create an umbrella imitative to discuss their main problems and the recommendations to overcome their constraints. They have been meeting annually with the participation of new NGOs every year.

Another positive development for promoting gender equality in Turkey is ratification of the law establishing the Directorate General for the Status of Women (DGSW) in November 2004, although further efforts will be required to strengthen its institutional capacity. Political commitment needs to be ensured to combat violence against women and DGSW is one of the main government bodies which will facilitate this process. One of the first contributions to this process was the nationwide awareness campaign regarding violence against women which was launched in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2004.

* * *

The main beneficiary of the project is Ministry of Interior, General Directorate for Local Authorities. The third component will be implemented by UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund by direct a contract.

**Ministry of Interior, General Directorate for Local Authorities (GDLA):** Under the item 11 of the Law on Ministry of Interior, the duties of General Directorate for Local Authorities are stated as follows:

a) Carry out, follow up, finalize and improve the Local Authorities’ official works and services that have been assigned to the Ministry with various laws, regulations and decrees.

b) Ensure that the supervisory capacity of the Ministry over the local authorities is utilized in line with the regulations

c) Supervise the appropriateness of local government investments and services to be in line within the development plans and yearly plans
d) Develop research studies, collect, evaluate and publish statistical data for the improvement of the Local Authorities.

e) Plan and implement the in-service training for the local authorities in collaboration with the Department of Education.

f) Determine the standards of vehicles and permanent staff of the Local Authorities.

g) Prepare and implement the working schedules of the Local Authorities controllers in conjunction with the Board of Inspectors of the Ministry of Interior.

h) Ensure that local administration funds, common traffic funds, and needy soldiers’ family support funds are distributed according to the regulations and within the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

The other governmental institutions which deal with issues regarding violence against women are as follows:

The Directorate General of Women’s Status (KSGM) has the overall mandate to coordinate all gender related activities of different governmental bodies and to establish a policy dialogue with all relevant ministries in order to translate policy statements on gender equality into concrete activities. As part of this mandate, KSGM works to raise public awareness about the rights of women under Turkish law. KSGM specifically works to prevent violence, harassment and abuse directed towards women.

Social Services and Child Protection Institute (SHÇEK) establishes shelters for women besides its child protection services. There are two SHÇEK regulations in this field, one regulating those shelters connected to SHÇEK and another regulating those established by private companies and public institutions. The former identifies eligibility requirements of applicants, duration of stay, confidentiality principles, and physical condition requirements. The latter regulates licensing and minimum requirements. Despite the existence of legislation, there are only 17 shelters established by SHÇEK.

Despite the fact that the new Law on Municipalities obliges all municipalities with more than 50000 inhabitants to establish shelters for women, a limited number of them have taken concrete actions to this end. In some municipalities such as, Ankara-Çankaya and İzmir-Karşıyaka Municipality’s city councils have approved establishment of shelters within their responsibility areas. However municipalities still lack facilities, knowledge and experience on this issue and need to be supported. Therefore, this project will support the efforts of the Turkish government to set up and manage shelters for women subjected to domestic violence. The NGO participation in planning and implementation phases is considered essential within the framework of this project.

Preparatory Work

During the preparation of this project fiche, a meeting was held with some of the prominent NGOs –Ankara Women’s Solidarity Fund, Purple Roof and KAMER- with broad experience on establishing and managing shelters with the participation of EC Delegation, Ministry of Interior, EUSG, UNFPA and SPO to discuss the design and implementation of the project, as well as city selection. The main criteria for selection were decided as follows:
• The local authorities should be open to cooperation and willing to support the project by allocating vacant land for the shelter and encouraging their staff to participate in the trainings,
• The decision makers of the cities should be sensitive to the issue,
• The city should not be selected according to the high prevalence of the violence but rather according to the capacity to ensure security,
• It might be easier to ensure security in bigger cities compared to small cities,
• Transportation to the city is another important point. Transportation options should be more than one and should be easily accessible,
• Having women’s NGOs in the cities which will cooperate with the local governments for running the shelters.

According to these criteria, the group prepared a preliminary list of 16 cities. After the meeting, the General Directorate for Local Authorities communicated with the municipalities and according to the criteria the list was shortened to the following eleven ones; three municipalities in İstanbul, two municipalities in Ankara, one municipality each in İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir and Bursa. A team was established to visit these cities both to inform the decision makers about the availability and if available, locations of the vacant lands. Based on the results of the field visits, the following municipalities were selected for project implementation:

• Ankara, Keçiören Municipality
• İzmir, Karşıyaka Municipality
• İstanbul, Zeytinburnu Municipality
• Eskişehir, Odunpazarı Municipality
• Samsun Metropolitan Municipality
• Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality
• Antalya Metropolitan Municipality
• Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

As per the preparation of the investment components, a consultant was hired by UNFPA for preparing the cost estimation for the construction of and supplies for shelters. An imaginary building was designed as a shelter and a total cost for the construction and furnishing costs analysis was made and the budget of the first two components were calculated accordingly. All the calculations were made according to the May 2006 market prices and revised due to the changes of the YTL/Euro parity.

* * *

The European Commission funded project “Promoting Gender Equality” within the framework of the 2005 Pre-Accession National Financial Assistance addresses the issue of violence against women. Under this project, a national research study will be conducted on the causes and consequences of domestic violence; a national action plan and a communication plan to combat violence against women will be formulated with the participation of all stakeholders; a database model for monitoring violence against women will be established; and training curricula for public officials and service providers will be prepared. The proposed project will largely create synergies with the 2005 project, especially in terms of training of public officials, delivery mechanisms and monitoring systems. All the training materials which will be prepared under 2005 project will be used in the training
programmes of the 2006 project. The national action plan, communication plan, and database for monitoring mechanisms will be converted to local plans and will be used at the local level.

3.2. Sectoral Rationale

3.2.1. Identification of Projects

Not applicable

3.2.2. Sequencing

The following contracts will have to be implemented (in contracting order):

1. Construction works
2. Supervision contracts for works
3. Supply
4. Institution building (UNFPA as the direct contractor)

3.3. Results

3.3.2.1. Purpose

To ensure that women subjected to violence are provided with sufficient protection through establishing and managing shelters.
3.3.2.2. Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Women subjected to violence in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir, and Bursa are able to receive remedial action and modern delivery services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Increased awareness about gender equality and violence against women at local level</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Increased cooperation between local authorities and women’s NGOs for combating violence against women.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Increased sensitivity and knowledge among public officials on combating violence against women to be able to deal with victims of violence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Necessary local mechanism is in place to monitor the situation of victims of violence.</td>
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3.4. Activities

A separate contract will be tendered by the CFCU to prepare the Technical Specifications for the investment components prior to the start of the project.

3.4.1 Component 1: Construction of Shelters for Women

3.4.1.1 Eight shelters will be constructed in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir, and Bursa through a single works tender.

3.4.1.2 A works supervision contract will be separately concluded by CFCU.

3.4.2 Component 2: Provision of Equipment for Shelters

3.4.2.1 The constructed shelters will be provided with equipment to be able to deliver services to victims. The non-exhaustive list of equipment is as follows: Bedroom furniture, kitchenware, and materials for children, IT equipment for management of shelters, and other relevant furniture, such as air conditioning, landscaping with facilities for children, some materials for activity room (toys, training), telephone switch, generator.

3.4.3. Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building

3.4.3.1 Analysis, evaluation and assessment of the training needs of public officials and women’s NGOs will be undertaken at local level.

3.4.3.2 Specialised training programs – upon the 2005 programme project – about gender equality issues, management of shelters for women, means to deal with victims of violence for public officials and NGOs will be organised in line with the needs at the local level.

3.4.3.3 Study tours of not more than total of 90 man/days will be organised to EU member states to learn about the experiences of shelters for women. The participants will be public officials and NGO members at local level.

3.4.3.4 A database for monitoring violence against women at local level will be set up, built upon the model under the 2005 programme.

3.4.3.5 Training will be provided for the potential staff who will work for local telephone hotlines for victims of violence. One hotline will be piloted in Antalya, where relevant work is already underway.

3.4.3.6 Specialised training will be provided for the potential staff of Crisis Centres in each city for providing counselling services to victims of violence. The participants will come from both public bodies/local authorities as well as women’s NGOs.

3.4.3.7 A local Communication Strategy will be implemented for awareness raising, built upon the strategy to be established under the 2005 programme. Awareness raising activities on combating violence against women among general public will be organised, with specific focus on men in partnership with community leaders such as imams, muhtars, etc.

3.4.3.8 An exit strategy regarding the future and sustained management of the shelters will be prepared, including a workshop for adapting the general model to local models.

3.5. Linked Activities

European Commission
Links with the “Promoting Gender Equality” project under the 2005 pre-accession national financial assistance programme should be established throughout the implementation of this project.

Under the Local Civic Initiatives Micro Projects Programme and the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights – Micro projects Programme the EC Delegation during the period in 2004 has contributed to the following projects in the context of the women’s rights:

Regional Organization of Women and Enhancement of Capacity Project, implemented by Women Centre in Diyarbakir to establish women initiatives to enable local women to fight against violence.

Public Information about Domestic Violence and Establishing Grassroots Cooperation, implemented by the Women Solidarity Foundation, which aims to increase public sensitivity on domestic violence and to create a sustainable model for the autonomous woman counselling centres and shelters run by the non-governmental women’s organisations and initiatives.

Women’s Counselling Centre, implemented by the Van Women Association, which aims to provide counselling and protection towards the women and children victims of domestic violence.

Under the “Strengthening Civil Society in the Pre-Accession Process - NGO Grant facility programme”, the European Commission will provide support to women’s NGOs in various fields. The project includes one component to be managed by the Turkish authorities, (€2.400.000) and one to be managed by the EC Delegation (€1.500.000) component on women’s issues. The priorities of the first component are awareness raising/promotion of gender equality bodies and monitoring mechanisms; support for the development of entrepreneurship and employment capacities of women; strengthening the representation of women in local and national decision making mechanisms.

The priorities of the second component are exchange of good practices for preventive measures and assistance to victims; mapping surveys, studies and research; creation of networks on issues regarding violence against women; training and design of educational packages to be utilised in women’s shelters; development and implementation of treatment programmes and support for victims and perpetrators; providing legal counselling services.

The European Commission has also provided support for women’s issues under the regional development, basic education and reproductive health programmes.

**Republic of Turkey**

In-service training on combating domestic violence for the field personnel was developed by the Provincial Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection. This training was taken into consideration in the police tactics and human rights lectures of the Police Academy, and in medical faculties.

The General Directorate of Family and Social Research conducted research on domestic violence against women in 1994.

**UN Agencies**
The Joint UN Gender Programme works to promote and protect women and girls' human rights through activities in six different cities. The Joint Programme is supported by the following UN agencies and international organizations: UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, IOM and UNFPA. The 2-year Joint UN Programme is designed to address persistent gender inequalities by improving the national policy environment, building local government and NGO capacity, designing service models for women and girls and raising awareness about women and girls' rights. The Joint Programme primarily targets national level decision makers as well as local government, NGOs and the general public in and around 6 cities: Izmir, Van, Nevşehir, Kars, Şanlurfa and Trabzon. These cities were selected to demonstrate how participatory and coordinated cross-sectoral approaches can improve services, augment resource availability and improve the lives of girls and women in a variety of settings. The programme will be implemented jointly by UN agencies, Ministry of Interior and KA-DER (Women’s NGO).

UNFPA has served as co-chair for the UN Gender Thematic Group since 2004 to implement joint gender-related projects with all UN agencies.

As part of the third country programme (2001-2005), an advocacy project focusing on gender equality is being implemented 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 CO is providing technical support for a national campaign to stop violence against women.

UNFPA Turkey CO provides technical and financial support to a local NGO (Population Association) to conduct qualitative research on honour killing in four provinces.

UNFPA and UNDP Turkey COs 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 CO, the Turkish Academy of Sciences is incorporating a gender perspective in a policy kit on population and development.

UNFPA Turkey CO 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.

UNFPA has served as co-chair for the UN Gender Thematic Group since 2004 to implement joint gender-related projects with all UN agencies.


UNDP has implemented The “Networking among Women in Local Politics” Project with IULA EMME to mobilize women’s active participation in municipal decision-making. Awareness raising trainings on violence against women are being conducted with the Bar Associations in Local Agenda 21 cities.

Bilateral Donors
The British Council is supporting numerous projects on gender-related capacity building as well as a project on honour killing in Southeast Anatolia.

The Swedish Consulate in Istanbul is running a Swedish Institute, which supports projects on violence against women and women’s participation in politics.

The Danish Embassy is providing financial support to the UNFPA/KSGM “Stop Violence Against Women!” campaign.
The Embassies of Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark are providing financial support to the Joint UN Gender Programme.

**NGOs**

Since 1998 Women’s NGOs combating violence against women have been meeting annually under the umbrella entity called “General Assembly of Women Shelters” (Kadin Sığnakları Kurultayı).

Since 2003 Amnesty International Turkey has been conducting a campaign to stop violence against women.

Ankara Women’s Solidarity Foundation runs shelters in Ankara for women who have experienced violence and conducts research and training programs on violence against women.

KAMER runs shelters for women in the South East cities of Turkey who have experienced violence, conducts training programs on violence against women and supports women in the Diyarbakir region to establish local NGOs with the same agenda.

Purple Roof conducts training programs on violence against women and established a network between NGOs active in violence against women issues. Also runs a shelter in İstanbul.

Aegean Women’s Solidarity Fund runs a shelter in İzmir for and offers counselling support to women who have experienced violence.

**Private Sector**

Hürriyet newspaper is running a small-scale campaign in Istanbul to Stop Domestic Violence.

**3.6. Lessons Learned**

There are a number of key lessons learned for institutions with an interest in combating violence against women during the last two decades in Turkey;

Since the beginning of 1980s women’s movement raised most of the issues about women on the basis of violence against women. Many activities, demonstrations were related with the issue. The main achievements of those years were about the acknowledgement of the definition and the social dimension of violence against women. The second important achievement was the local and the national governments began to accept the issues as a serious problem that need to be addressed.
After the Beijing Conference, an overall Action Plan was developed for several issues concerning women, including combating violence against women, however it could not be implemented due to the lack of political commitment. Women’s NGOs also started an imitative called General Assembly for Women’s Shelters in 1998 and tried to develop several action plans and policy papers however because of the insufficient cooperation with the government institutions those plans were also could not be implemented.

Combating violence against women requires a proper collaboration between several parties such as government, NGOs, private sector. One of the conspicuous developments about collaboration of government and NGOs was seen during the preparations of the new penal code. The NGOs and the different institutions of the government worked together on the articles concerning VAW.

Protection of women and service provision are other important steps to combat violence against women. The first shelters were established in the mid 1990s by SHCEK and NGOs. Unfortunately since then the number of shelters has not been increased and their service quality also failed to meet the international standards. Some NGOs such as Purple Roof, Ankara Women’s Solidarity Foundation established shelters with the collaboration of municipalities several times since the mid 1990s. However due to the lack of political commitment of the municipalities, tense relationship with SHCEK (the rules and regulations for the establishment and management of shelters are prepared by SHCEK), changing of political parties at the municipal level during the elections, budgetary constraints, lack of trained professional staff, services have been provided intermittently. The previous experience reveals that there is need for full ownership by the national and local administrations of such shelters. Adequate national resources should be mobilised to sustain and establish shelters for women. The government should be fully committed to resolve the problem of violence against women as well as to assist victims.

The other key tool to combat violence against women is the trainings. Since the mid 1990 several trainings conducted by both the government institutions and NGOs for the service providers however again because of the lack of cooperation the sustainability of the trainings could not be provided. First-level service providers are not fully trained and equipped to provide adequate support services to female victims of violence. Moreover, service models do not yet attend to violence prevention.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutional organization of the project will be as follows:
The General Directorate for Local Authorities (GDLA) will be the beneficiary of all components of the project with administrative and technical responsibility of all project related activities. It will be responsible for approving all project activities and reports.

A Project Coordination Unit will be established by GDLA which will closely liaise with the direct contractor and works/supply component contractors. GDLA will appoint one of its staff as head of the Project Coordination Unit. GDLA will provide office space, internet and fax access for the direct contractor. Existence of a professional and stable structure for PCU staff is a crucial factor for the timely and proper implementation of the programme. MOI will appoint at least 3 staff, including the SPO for the PCU.

The roles and responsibilities of the municipalities are stated below;

1. The municipalities where shelters will be established will appoint at least two contact persons for the implementation of the project,
2. The staff will be responsible for the local activities, including identifying of public officials who will work with victims of violence,
3. The staff will coordinate the training activities with PCU and PIT,
4. The staff will also oversee the works and supply components, especially with regards to the supervision of the delivery of supplies,
5. The municipalities will ensure participation of the relevant staff for the trainings.

After the completion of the project, municipalities will ensure financial and operational sustainability of the shelters and will ensure to work with the NGOs for the management of the shelters. The management structure of the shelters will be defined during the project and the structures will be tailor-made for each project city, however whatever the structure will be, the NGO involvement will be ensured. Protocols have been provided by the municipalities stating their commitment to the project.

A **Steering Committee** (SC) will be established. The semi-annual meetings of the SC will provide a platform for monitoring project implementation. The SC will provide guidance to improve project implementation. The SC will be composed of representatives from the related institutions, namely DG for Status of Women, the State Planning Organisation, General Directorate of National Police, General Command of Gendarmerie, Department of Social Services and Child Protection, beneficiary municipalities, three representatives women’s NGOs expert on women’s shelters and other relevant NGOs will be invited if needed, including Universities’ Women’s Studies Centres. CFCU and EUSG will also be the two main representatives in the Steering Committee. The European Commission Delegation will participate in the Steering Committee as observer. The Secretariat of the SC will be the GDLA.
The SC will be chaired by the Senior Programme Officer (SPO), who will have the overall responsibility for all issues concerning the management and monitoring of the project. The Senior Project Officer (SPO) will be Ercan TOPACA, General Director, General Directorate for Local Authorities – Ministry of Interior.

While all administrative and technical responsibility rests with the GDLA, the project will create and make extensive use of links with other ministries and government institutions, international agencies and civil society organisations operating in the field of violence against women.

A Technical Committee will also be established consist of women’s NGOs which had proven the experience on women’s shelters and have been working on this issue for at least 5 years. Apart from the NGOs, MOI – General Directorate for Local Authorities, EUGS, and EC Delegation (as an observer) will be the members of the Committee. The committee will convene in every two months, and will analyze and give recommendations to all the technical documents and training materials prepared within the project.

For the third component of the project, a direct grant agreement will be signed with the UNFPA Turkey CO for the implementation of the activities outlined above. UNFPA will ensure that the program activities are successfully realised in accordance with the Description of the Action to be prepared.

UNFPA Turkey CO will assemble a programme implementation team (PIT). The recruitment process for the PIT will be in accordance with the United Nations guidelines and the selected candidates will be approved by The General Directorate for Local Authorities (GDLA). The PIT will be composed of national and international short and long-term experts and support staff with the required technical and administrative capacity to undertake the activities linked to the aforementioned results.

The project coordinator of the third component will report directly to the Head of PCU who will be responsible for approval of project implementation activities and reports. The project coordinator will coordinate the project activities with both the GDLA Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the UNFPA Project Implementation Team (PIT). S/he will be responsible for overall coordination and quality of the project, ensuring that EU standards are met.

In accordance with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) signed between the European Commission and the United Nations in April 2003, reporting methods will rely on UN standard reports to donors, where these fulfil EC minimum requirements, so do auditing, controlling, accounting and procurement procedures.

5. DETAILED BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre accession instrument funding</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total (pre accession instrument funding plus co-financing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€M</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Other Sources</td>
<td>Total Co-financing of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public Funds</th>
<th>Project</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 1</td>
<td>4.170.000 €</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.390.000 €</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.560.000 €</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 1a (supervision)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.000.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 2</td>
<td>1.830.000 €</td>
<td>610.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>610.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.440.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total Inv.</strong></td>
<td>6.750.000</td>
<td>2.250.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institution Building</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component 3</td>
<td>1.360.000 €</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.360.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total year 2006</strong></td>
<td>8.110.000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.250.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.360.000 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 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.

No per diems are payable to civil servants under this project. Project monitoring costs incurred by the beneficiary cannot be covered under the project budget.
6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. Implementing Agency

The CFCU will be the 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 Director General of the CFCU will act as PAO of the project. His contacts are:

Mr. Muhsin Altun  
Programme Authorising Officer  
Central Finance and Contracts Unit  
Tel: +90 312 295 49 00  
Fax: +90 312 286 72 80  
e-mail: muhsin.altun@cfcu.gov.tr

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the Senior Project Officer identified below who will be responsible for the proper and timely implementation of activities.

Mr. Ercan TOPACA  
General Director  
General Directorate for Local Authorities  
Tel: +90 312 4255206  
Fax: +90 312 418 9011  
e-mail: ercan.topaca@icisleri.gov.tr

6.2. Twinning

Not applicable

6.3. Non standard aspects

In the third component of the project which will be implemented by UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund human capacity of the protection mechanism for combating violence against women will be strengthened. This issue persists in a different context in Turkey than in the EU member states given the cultural and traditional particularities of Turkey. The contractor for this component should have very good knowledge of such particularities and the prevalence of the issue in different regions, in order not to lose a lot of time to explore the existing situation. Thus, a comprehensive approach to and previous hands-on experience in the field of violence against women is crucial.

Moreover, the contractor should be in a position to work and collaborate with the government institutions, as well as with NGOs and other stakeholders. It should be neutral to all related stakeholders for the sound implementation of the project.

UNFPA Turkey CO appears as the sole institution combining the above mentioned features.
UNFPA has gender-related activities in over 100 countries in the world. The Fund aims to improve the status of women at every stage of their lives. It promotes legal and policy reforms and gender-sensitive data collection, and supports projects that empower women economically. UNFPA implements various interventions to help end Gender Based Violence, including advocacy, data collection on prevalence, indicators of change, male involvement and prevention, training for the police and government staff, and support to legislative and policy changes.

UNFPA has worked in Turkey since 1971. Over the years UNFPA has established a number of strategic partnerships including with the Turkish Parliament, Government Ministries, Turkish Armed Forces, Universities and NGOs. These partnerships have enabled effective and efficient collaboration, mutual benefit, and responsiveness to the needs of the Turkish society. UNFPA has for the past 4 years at the request of KSGM, helped promote awareness about women’s rights and violence against women through regional media training, publications, media, university and parliamentary involvement and capacity building of public institutions and NGOs under its 3rd country programme. UNFPA’s activities in Turkey are already mentioned under part 3.5.

UNFPA is also the managing agency for the Joint UN Gender Programme which is mainly working with the local governments of İzmir, Nevşehir, Kars, Van, Trabzon and Şanlıurfa to promote women’s and girls’ human rights with the collaboration of Ministry of Interior, KADER and various private sector companies. Therefore UNFPA Turkey CO’s familiarity and cooperation both with the local governments and MOI has significantly increased.

Staff in the Turkey CO have previously implemented EU funded projects and are therefore familiar with EU rules and procedures. UNFPA was given the responsibility to implement the second component of the project, “Combating Domestic Violence Against Women” via direct grant agreement. The Agency recently prepared the Description of Action of the project mentioned above.

Therefore, a direct agreement will be signed with UNFPA Turkey CO for the implementation of the third component. UNFPA will establish a Project Implementation Team (PIT) composed of long and short term experts.

**6.4 Contracts**

There will be four contracts under this project:

A works contract will be signed for the first component with a value of € 5,560,000. In addition, a service contract will separately be signed for the supervision of the works with a value of € 1,000,000.

A supply contract will be signed for the second component with a value of € 2,440,000

A direct agreement contract will be signed with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the third component with a value of € 1,360,000

The municipalities will be the owner of all assets after project completion.

**7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**
7.1. Start of tendering/call for proposals

Component 1: January 2007
Component 2: March 2007
Component 3: March 2007

7.2. Start of project activities

Component 1: June 2007
Component 2: October 2007
Component 3: March 2007

7.3. Completion date

Component 1: January 2008
Component 2: March 2008
Component 3: December 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 male/female balance will be sought in all the managing bodies and activities of the project and its activities.

9. ENVIRONMENT

The environmental matters will be considered according the requirements of the EU during the implementation of the works component. The project will not have discernible effects on the environment.

10. RATES OF RETURN

Not applicable

11. INVESTMENT CRITERIA

11.1. Catalytic effect

This project will provide a new impetus for the establishment of new shelters for women in the other cities of Turkey. It will also promote further training of public officials in the field of violence against women.

11.2. Co-financing

The Turkish Government will provide 25% of co-financing of the investment support, as stated in the detailed budget section.

11.3. Additionally

The EU grant will not replace any other sources of funding.
11.4. Project readiness and size

The project is ready for contracting.

11.5. Sustainability

Sustainability will be in the form of the improved capacity of relevant public institutions and civil society actors for sound policy development and operational effectiveness, as well as in the form of strengthened cooperation among these parties. It is envisioned that upon official adoption of the Local Action Plan / Service Models developed herein sustained and substantive local government support will be garnered. This support will further ensure the sustainability of the project.

The sustainability of the shelters will be provided by deciding on the managing structure of the shelters. The management structure of the shelters will be defined in the beginning of the project and the structures will be tailor-made for each project city. However whatever the structure will be, the NGO involvement will be ensured. The European Commission may provide co-financing for the management of the shelters in the coming programming phases. The decreasing amount of co-financing will also prepare the local governments to take over the full financial responsibility of the shelters. After the completion of the project, municipalities will ensure financial and operational sustainability of the shelters and will ensure to work with the NGOs for the management of the shelters. The buildings which will be built under this project as shelters will not be used for other purposes by the municipalities.

This project will provide assistance for the formulation of an exit strategy for the future management and operation of the shelters

11.6. Compliance with state aids provisions

EU grants will not displace other sources of funding, especially from the private sector or IFIs.

12. CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING

The launch of the investment tenders and the signing of the direct agreement with UNFPA will be conditional upon the following:

- General Directorate for Local Authorities provides sufficient number of staff for the implementation of the project.
- The ownership of the lands where shelters will be established should be with the municipalities of the selected cities.
- The selected municipalities and other related stakeholders should ensure that their staff takes part in the project activities.
ANNEXES TO THE PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (compulsory)
4. Reference of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies (compulsory)
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations (compulsory)
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies (compulsory)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex 1</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR SHELTERS FOR WOMEN SUBJECT TO VIOLENCE</td>
<td>CONTRACTING PERIOD EXPIRES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DISBURSEMENT PERIOD EXPIRES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Budget: € 10,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU contribution: € 8,110,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project structure</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Source of verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Overall Objective | The overall objective is protection of women’s human rights in Turkey. | • Existence of a National Action Plan on combating VAW  
• Existence of a communication strategy for combating VAW  
• Existence of a Gender Equality Law  
• Increased number of Consultation Centres directly related to VAW  
• Existence of a model for a database for monitoring VAW | • Results of the nationwide qualitative and quantitative research on the causes and consequences of VAW  
• EC Regular Reports (2006-2007)  
• EUSG annual reports  
• Gender disaggregated statistics gathered by Public Institutions  
• Legal Texts | |
| Project purpose | To ensure that women subjected to violence are provided with sufficient protection through establishing and managing shelters | • 8 totally furnished shelters established in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir, and Bursa  
• Existence of a protection mechanism for women victims of violence running in all 8 cities | • Construction supervision reports  
• Annual performance reports of involved municipalities  
• Periodic activity reports of the Shelters  
• CEDAW – Turkey Committee Reports  
• CEDAW Shadow Reports  
• Reports of the | Overall: Maintenance and strengthening of political commitment to further improve women’s rights |
### Results

1. Women subjected to violence in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir, and Bursa are able to receive remedial action and modern delivery services.

2. Increased awareness about gender equality and violence against women at local level.

3. Increased cooperation between local authorities and women’s NGOs for combating violence against women.

4. Increased sensitivity and knowledge among public officials on combating violence against women to be able to deal with victims of violence.

1. At least 75% utilisation rate of each of the shelters per year.

2. Shelters Executive board composed of local authorities and NGO members in place and convened and took relevant decisions every two months.

3. Minimum 10 shelter staff trained to provide comprehensive, sensitive services to women victims of violence at each city by the end of the project.

4. Minimum 60 service providers (lawyers, health care providers, public prosecutors, judges, governors, sub-governors etc.) trained to be more sensitive during their encounter with women victims of violence at each city.

5. National violence victim’s database adopted to local needs and functioning in all 8 cities and will be updated every two months by the end of the project.

Directorate of Local Authorities of Ministry of Interior
- Annual Project progress reports

1. All related public officials and service providers and NGOs will be active partners and work to implement the project.

2. The commitment of MOI is continuous.

3. The relevant local NGOs will be active partners and willing to cooperate with the local government entities.

4. Local governments will provide political commitment for the sustainability of the project.

5. Adequate confidentiality/security of the shelters is ensured.

6. Adequate number of staff will be appointed for the trainings.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Necessary local mechanism is in place to monitor the situation of victims of violence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component 1: Construction of Shelters for Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.4.1.1. Eight shelters will be constructed in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Samsun, Gaziantep, Antalya, Eskişehir, and Bursa through a single works tender. 3.4.1.2 A works supervision contract will be separately concluded by CFCU. | • Works contract  
• Supervision contract to be separately contracted by CFCU |

### Component 2: Provision of Equipment for Shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2.1 The constructed shelters will be provided with equipment to be able to deliver services to victims. The non exhaustive list of equipment is as follows: Bedroom furniture, kitchenware, and materials for children, IT equipment for management of shelters, and other relevant furniture, such as air conditioning, landscaping with facilities for children, some materials for activity room (toys, training), telephone switch, generator.</td>
<td>• Supply contract</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.4.3.1 Analysis, evaluation and assessment of the training needs of public officials and women’s NGOs will be undertaken at local level. 3.4.3.2 Specialised training programs – upon the 2005 programme project – about gender equality issues, management of shelters for women, means to deal with victims of violence for public officials and NGOs will be organised in line with the needs at the local level. 3.4.3.3 Study tours of not more than total of 90 man/days will be organised to EU member states to learn about the experiences of shelters for women. The participants will be public officials and NGO members at local level. 3.4.3.4 A database for monitoring violence against women at local level will be set up, built upon the model under the 2005 programme. | • Direct grant agreement  
• Long and short term experts  
• Office and training equipments |
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4.3.5</strong></td>
<td>Training will be provided for the potential staff who will work for local telephone hotlines for victims of violence. One hotline will be piloted in Antalya, where relevant work is already underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4.3.6</strong></td>
<td>Specialised training will be provided for the potential staff of Crisis Centres in each city for providing counselling services to victims of violence. The participants will come from both public bodies/local authorities as well as women’s NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4.3.7</strong></td>
<td>A local Communication Strategy will be implemented for awareness raising, built upon the strategy to be established under the 2005 programme. Awareness raising activities on combating violence against women among general public will be organised, with specific focus on men in partnership with community leaders such as imams, muhtars, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.4.3.8</strong></td>
<td>An exit strategy regarding the future and sustained management of the shelters will be prepared, including a workshop for adapting the general model to local models</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 2: Implementation Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Chart</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Quarter</td>
<td>2nd Quarter</td>
<td>3rd Quarter</td>
<td>4th Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Grant Contract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works Contract</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works Supervision Contract</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Contract</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3: Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme

EU Contribution Only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURES REGARDING EC CONTRIBUTION ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works Supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Works | 0 | 0 | 2,502,000 | 0 | 625,500 | 0 | 625,500 | 417,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,170,000 |
| Works Supervision | 0 | 0 | 450,000 | 0 | 112,500 | 0 | 112,500 | 75,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750,000 |
| Supply | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,098,000 | 0 | 549,000 | 183,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,830,000 |
| Direct Contract | 0 | 445,091 | 0 | 259,636 | 0 | 259,636 | 0 | 259,637 | 136,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,360,000 |
| Cumulated | 0 | 445,091 | 3,397,091 | 3,656,727 | 5,492,727 | 5,752,363 | 7,039,363 | 7,974,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,110,000 |
Annex 4: Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies

Between 08.05.2006 and 31.05.2006 all the cities mentioned in the project fiche were visited by a group consisting of one representative form Ministry of Interior, EC Delegation and UNFPA Turkey Country Office.

08.05.2005 – Ankara
Visited two different municipalities; Çankaya and Keçiören. Keçiören Municipality decided to join the project and still looking for a suitable land for construction.

16.05.2005 - Samsun
Samsun Municipality was visited and a meeting with the mayor and related officials was held about their potential support to the EU financed Shelter project by giving a vacant land for building women’s shelter. Both the mayor and the officials were so supportive and prepared documents of the vacant lands. Two vacant lands were visited and one of them was chosen for the construction.

17.05.2005 - İzmir
İzmir, Karşıyaka Municipality was visited and a meeting with the mayor and related officials was held. Two vacant lands were visited, one of them was selected.

23.05.2005 - İstanbul
Various İstanbul Municipalities – Bakırköy, Zeytinburnu and Pendik- were visited meetings with the related officials about their potential support to the EU financed Shelter project by giving a vacant land for building women’s shelter were held. İstanbul visit was not so fruitful, only Zeytinburnu Manucipality showed interest on the project. In İstanbul, the project will be implemented with this municipality.

24.05.2005 - Gaziantep
Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality was visited and a meeting with the mayor and related officials was held. Both the mayor and the officials were so supportive and prepared documents of the vacant lands. We also paid visits to several the lands and decided on one of them.

26.05.2006 - Antalya
Antalya Metropolitan Municipality was visited and meetings with the related officials about their potential support to the EU financed Shelter project were held. Many lands were shown however only one of the vacant lands suited the criteria.

29.05.2006- Eskişehir
Eskişehir, Odunpazarı Municipality was visited meetings with the related officials were held. Both the mayor and the officials were so supportive and prepared documents of the vacant lands. We also paid visits to the lands. However none of the municipality owned lands were suitable for the construction of a shelter. At the end mayor decided to search for the lands owned by individuals. After paying visits to those lands, we decided on several, however the municipality will examine the lands owners and try to expropriate the lands for shelter.

30.05.2006 – Bursa
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality was visited and meetings with the related officials were held. Three vacant lands were shown; only one of them was suitable for the shelter construction.
Annex 5: Reference List of Relevant Laws and Regulations in the Field of Gender Equality and Women’s Rights

1. Turkish Legislation

*Regulation on Women’s Guesthouses which will be established by Corporate Bodies or Government Institutions, May 2001*

*Law on Municipalities Act no 5272, December 2004*

*Turkish Criminal Code, Act no 4903, June 2004*
- Deleted Article 462 which reduced sentences for killing of spouse, sister, or descendant caught in the act of illegal sexual intercourse (used historically in cases of honour killings)

*Turkish Nationality Act, Act no 4866, June 2003*
- Removed sex-based discrimination

*Labour Act, Act no 4857, May 2003*
- Provided for equal treatment of women and men at work, including protection against dismissal
- Granted equal pay for equal work
- Deleted Article 73, thereby lifting prohibition against women from night work
- Extended maternity leave to 16 weeks

*Turkish Civil Code, Act no 4721, November 2001*
- Preliminary chapter: removed gender discrimination, strengthened gender equality. Law of Persons: granted women full capacity under the law, equal to men, regardless of marital status. Law of Family: abolished husband as head of household; granted spouses joint responsibility for maintenance of household; deemed each spouse representative of the conjugal union; granted equal sharing of matrimonial property; granted joint spousal determination of conjugal home; granted joint parental authority; granted equal grounds for divorce. Law of Property: granted women equal rights to hold title and convey land and the ability to record property ownership. Law of Obligations: no legal distinction made between men and women.

*Protection of the Family Act, Act no 4320, January 1998*
- Granted protection orders in case of domestic violence.

*Education Act, Law no 4306, 1997*
- Extended basic education from five to eight years for both for both sexes.

*Population Planning Act, Act no 2827, May 1983*
- Enabled women to demand an abortion up to 10 weeks with approval of spouse or legal guardian if married or underage, and after 10 weeks in case of medical necessity.

*Prime Ministry circular on “Measures to Prevent Violent Acts against Women and Children, and Crimes in the Name of Honour and Custom”, July 2006*
- Addresses the recommendations voiced in the Parliamentary Report on the Causes and Consequences Violence against Women and Children/Honour Killings
2. EU Legislation


- Decision No 848/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council established a Community action programme to promote organisations active at European level in the field of equality between men and women.

- Council Decision 2001/51/EC established a Programme relating to the Community framework strategy on gender equality.


- The Treaty of Nice signed in 2001 and enforced in 2003 expanded on the human rights components of the Treaty of Amsterdam by enabling the EC to sanction member states for human rights violations.

- The Treaty of Amsterdam, signed in 1997 and enforced in 1999, emphasized the protection of human rights and provides for the elimination of gender-based inequalities.

3. International Standards to which Turkey is a party


- UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), signed 8/15/2000, ratified 7/21/2003


- UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women, signed 12/12/1954, ratified 12/26/1960


Annex 6: Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies

- 8th Five-Year Development Plan (State Planning Organisation)
- 2005 and 2006 Annual Program (State Planning Organisation)
- CEDAW National Report (KSGM - Government of Turkey)
- CEDAW Shadow Report (Turkish NGOs)
- Recommendations of CEDAW Committee to Turkey (UN)
- Millennium Development Goals Report (UN Turkey)
- Annual Human Development Report (UNDP)
- State of World Population Report (UNFPA)
- 2003 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies)
- Report on the Role of Women in Turkey in Social, Economic and Political Activities (European Parliament Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality)
- The Dynamics of Honour Killings in Turkey-Prospects for Action, UNFPA&UNDP Joint Report
- The report prepared by the Parliamentary Investigation Commission on the causes and consequences of violence against women and children/honour killings.
- Amnesty International Annual Report on Violence Against Women- 2005